

PASCAS FOUNDATION (Zimbabwe) Ltd

Business Plan & Financial Feasibility



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FINANCIAL FEASIBILITY – STATEMENTS & PROJECTIONS

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PASCAS FOUNDATION (Zimbabwe) Ltd

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

THE PRODUCT:

Zimbabwe's population is significant (approximately 17,000,000) with 5.6 million people living in urban (33%) regions of Zimbabwe as of 2024, while the rural (67%) population exceeded 11.4 million. Zimbabwe's capital, Harare has a population of more than 1.5 million people, Bulawayo has more than 700,000, then 5 cities with more than 100,000 people.

The product is the consequence of need. The population of Zimbabwe overall calibrates around 100 on Dr David R Hawkins' Map of Consciousness (MoC) scale which is based on the common log of 10. The world population overall is around 220 MoC and Australia is 410 MoC.

In the 1880s the country became a British Colony, called Southern Rhodesia, which lasted until 1965 when the white minority declared independence from Britain to avoid having majority rule. After this the Country was known as Rhodesia. In 1980 the Country gained independence, after a 15 year long Civil War.

Zimbabwe's population on the whole is quite young, with more than one-third under age 15 and about one-third between the ages of 15 and 29. About one-third of the total population lives in urban centres, particularly in either Harare or Bulawayo. Among urban Blacks there is a disproportionately large number of males of working age, leaving an excess of older people, women, and children in rural areas. At least half of the Black households are partly or wholly dependent on incomes earned in the wage economy.

Upon independence in 1980, Robert Mugabe's government moved cautiously to alter the pattern of management that it inherited from the white minority regime. The first budget of July 1980 was described by the finance minister as "conservative [with] a mild and pragmatic application of socialism." But the white minority had passed on government machinery that included many levers of economic power. While the members of the white minority were by inclination wedded to a system of private enterprise, they had evolved a system of government intervention to support infant industries and maintain agricultural prices through marketing boards. The need to cushion the blows dealt by economic sanctions during UDI brought acceptance of the imposition of exchange and import controls.

Zimbabwe's economy began experiencing a decline in the 1990s that accelerated in the early 2000s. The Mugabe administration's problematic program of land reform—which sought to hasten the slow reallocation of farmland from the white minority to Black Zimbabweans—began in the 1990s, gathered speed after 2002, and is one of the most-often-cited causes for the economic decline, but other factors also played a role. Mugabe's controversial 1998 decision to intervene in the Democratic Republic of the Congo's civil war not only cost the Zimbabwean economy hundreds of millions of dollars but also resulted in the suspension of international economic aid for Zimbabwe. Aid and loans to the country were withheld in later years in protest of the land reform program and violations of human and political rights and in response to Zimbabwe's inability to repay previous loans. Economic mismanagement, rampant inflation, and record-high rates of unemployment complicated the worsening economic situation.

Conflict throughout the nation for fifteen years has resulted in infrastructure either destroyed or left in disrepair. All social services are inadequate and national infrastructure is decades behind in development.

Open and free education from primary schooling, through high schooling, technical and further education (colleges) and then university can only be the driver of any society's progress and development – particularly that of Zimbabwe. Open and free to all is to be the benchmark. But what there is in Zimbabwe,

it is presently mind-centric whereas feeling orientation opens the potential for a far faster development in growth and truth for all engaged.

Open implies that it is free from the restraints and dictates of government, that includes liberal and democratic governments as well as authoritarian and oppressive governments. All governments are agents of control. Open also implies free from being dominated by any specific ideology. And free implies that the education service is provided free of cost to the students at all levels. Truth is to prevail.

What has never been understood is that ALL education platforms worldwide are constricting their students' development and potential. No one had recognised that being mind-centric, the potential of every student to develop is capped at 499 MoC. High level controllers, 200,000 years ago, influenced the people of Earth to live mind centric and since then we have all suffered the consequences of that restraint. Our minds cannot discern truth from falsehood, our minds are addicted to untruth, consequently 98% of our assumptions are in error, also, our minds are addicted to control of the environment and of others. Consequently, more than 92% of the time we are at war!

FEELINGS are our Supreme Guide!

“Feelings are what guide us through our ascension of truth. So they are really our Supreme Guides. Many people look for a person, spirit, angel, even God, for supreme guidance, however it's all right there already built in – in our feelings. **We just have to submit to them, allowing them to take us where they will, expressing all the parts we want to express, letting the emotion drive that expression if it's there to be expressed, or just talking about all we feel and how feeling that feeling is making us feel – or, how we feel about having that feeling, all whilst longing for the truth of our feelings. Longing for the truth of our feelings is really: Longing for the truth of our self, because: we are our feelings. So life stirs up our feelings, we feel being alive; or, being alive means we are feeling, always feeling; and when we work out what and why we are feeling what we are, so then we know the truth of how we are. And over time the truth accumulates, and our mind expands our understanding of ourselves, all being driven from our feelings.”** Kevin 26 September 2017

Kevin died 10 August 2012, through Feeling Healing became Celestial on 7 August 2017

We are now to bring our feelings into balance with our minds following in how we are to live. Otherwise we will all continue living in a stupor, in a kind of zombiism that has no spontaneity and intuitiveness; this will only lead to continuing disease and illness and wars that will eventually destroy the planet and us all – however we now can consider the pathway of living through our feelings!

Our feelings are always in truth, all the truth we need and may want to know is already within us. We are to long for the truth behind what our feelings are drawing our attention to. We are then to have our mind follow in assisting us in implementing what our feelings are guiding us to consider and embrace. We are to be continually expressing what our feelings bring to our attention – both good and bad.

This sounds easy. It is not. Others have touched upon these points but until now – 2022 – no one had gone deep enough and achieved the healing and growth that comes through living feelings first. Now it has been achieved and can be shared with all of Earth's humanity, both in the physical as well as in spirit.

THE COMPANY:

Pascas Foundation (Zimbabwe) Ltd is a not-for-profit charity being set up through the Registrar of Companies for Zimbabwe. Typically, charitable organisation, naturally, are exempt from taxation by VAT, income and corporate tax. All funds received by a charitable organisation that was used for charity purposes are exempt from taxation. But it requires to obtain a status of a non-profit with the taxing authority. Ministry of taxation or justice are the main registration authorities for charitable organisation constitution.

Pascas Foundation is not a religion. You cannot join it per-se, it does not have any hierarchy of control, it does not have any rituals, dogmas, creeds, cannon laws, sacraments, special clothing and hair styles, and it does not have a special book. Embracing and living through our feelings can be considered and done within the confines of anyone's religious or spiritual practices. It is a way of living.

Pascas Foundation (Zimbabwe) Ltd is being established as a humanitarian entity for all of the people of the Zimbabwe and it will be managed by the people of Zimbabwe.

MARKETS & COMPETITION:

ZIMBABWE Doctors Nurses Teachers Ratios

	DOCTORS		NURSES & MIDWIVES		TEACHER / STUDENT	
	per 1,000 people		per 1,000 people		ratio	
Zimbabwe	2020	0.2	2020	2.0	2013	36
Tanzania	2018	0.1	2018	0.6	2018	51
Angola	2017	0.2	2018	0.4	2015	50
Australia	2018	3.8	2019	13.2	1999	18
New Zealand	2018	3.4	2018	11.1	2017	15
		Austria		Switzerland		San Marino
Strongest Worldwide	2020	5.4	2019	18.0	2018	7

Should we work to facilitate the doubling of the number doctors throughout Zimbabwe and then double that again, we have barely addressed the shortage.

Should we work to facilitate the doubling of the number of nurses and midwives throughout Zimbabwe and then double that again, we have barely addressed the shortage.

This is a time of great change. The introduction to consider the option of Living Feelings First is unique throughout the world. Further, to move away from the lecture from the front of the room to students tutoring each other, both of these greatly advance learning potential.

All education facilities throughout Zimbabwe have, through civil unrest, become inadequate creating shortages in all critical sectors of the economy, possibly nowhere as acute as throughout the education and health sectors.

- Zimbabwe – hospital beds per 1,000 people in 2011 was 1.7
- Tanzania – hospital beds per 1,000 people in 2010 was 0.7
- Angola – hospital beds per 1,000 people in 2011 was 0.8
- Australia – hospital beds per 1,000 people in 2016 was 3.8
- New Zealand – hospital beds per 1,000 people in 2019 was 2.6

MAJOR FOCUS for ZIMBABWE

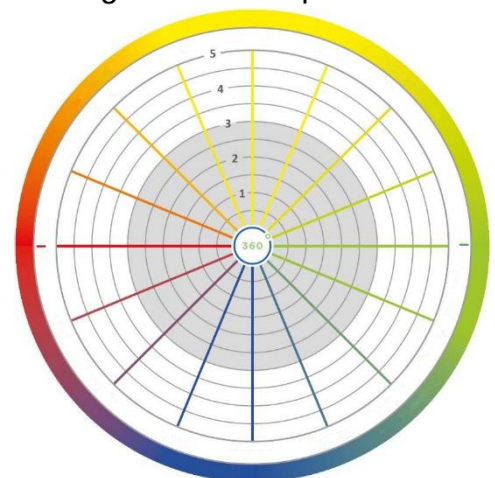
An overview of Zimbabwe is to reveal the appropriate needs of the people that also recognises their history, culture and customs. Their psychic barriers are to be considered with every element of infrastructural development to be progressively delivered to enable embracement and growth for all concerned. No aspect of the family needs is to be left behind. This is a comprehensive program that essentially is a decades long agenda to set in place the evolutionary growth of the people of Zimbabwe for the next millennium.

Thus every undertaking is interactive with every other aspect of this program for the people and accordingly all the people are to be engaged in its creation and delivery.

For the individual:

Potable water throughout the nation. Sanitation for all homes. Clean energy. Food security. Free and open education for all. Medical clinics in reasonable access. Family planning to be a focus for the medical centres. Hospitals and they being equipped with diagnostic services and operating facilities comparable to institutions worldwide.

Program Wheel Spokes Hub



From the households without water, about 87% in urban areas spent an average of 30 minutes fetching water per day while in Zimbabwe rural areas 54% of the population spent between 31 minutes and 3 hours. Rural population is 67% of the total population for Zimbabwe.

The backlog in housing: housing shortage is estimated at 1.25 million units, more likely 1/5 million units, translating to a national backlog of five million citizens, or over 40% of the total population. The proportion of the Zimbabwe population living in slums in urban areas is considered to be 22%, however the housing conditions throughout the rural regions representing 67% of the population are dire.

In 2009, it was estimated that 1.3 million children have been orphaned by AIDS in Zimbabwe.

According to UNESCO, 91.75% of Zimbabwean youths are literate while the adult literacy rate is 86.87%. Zimbabwean economy is with the agriculture sector and the extent to which Zimbabwe's most vulnerable populations depend on subsistence agriculture.

Although many Zimbabweans eke out a living in the informal sector, generally a large informal economy reflects a stagnant or declining formal sector, which provides job security and employment benefits and contributes to government revenues through taxation. A 2018 IMF working paper suggests that Zimbabwe's informal sector contributed an average of 61% to GDP between 1991 and 2015 and 67% in 2015.

Zimbabwe relies on 20% of demand being met by food imports from neighbours to meet demand. On the Current Path, by 2045, Zimbabwe will need to import food to meet half of demand — this from a country once considered the breadbasket of the region.

With high levels of skilled outward migration, Zimbabwe's ratio of qualified teachers to learners has steadily declined over time.

Economic crises since the 1990s have left energy, water, sanitation and road infrastructure in varying states of disrepair. In 2019, an estimated two out of five Zimbabweans had access to electricity.

This requires for the nation:

Hydro-electric power and other renewable power platforms on a scale that not only is reliable but services all the people and industries throughout the nation. Then go on and expand the hydro-electric and other electric power production to export electricity to neighbouring nations. This to be a national revenue stream for Zimbabwe and its people.

Re-instate to full productivity all the previously developed irrigation areas and then go on to expand irrigation to ensure food security throughout Zimbabwe and then for it to become a food basket as it once was.

Sand dams are to be installed in appropriate locations, mostly within high stressed rural areas.

In conjunction with the hydro-electric power water management that will also aid the expansion of irrigation, but this will enable potable water throughout Zimbabwe. Also this will facilitate sewerage systems and sanitation availability nationally.

Universal internet and electricity will enable all schools to be connected.

Legacies from civil unrest remain to be addressed.

Debt burden of Zimbabwe may be appropriately repatriated, net of appropriately fulfilled delivery and satisfactory construction obligations, net of 'tea money' and other unappropriated practices. Chines Belt and Road Initiative funding may be resolved.

WHAT IS SPECIAL ABOUT THIS BUSINESS? Define Your CONSUMER MONOPOLY:

Presently, only Pascas Foundation has acknowledged, embraced and documented the revelations that humanity has been provided with commencing on 31 May 1914 and continuing today. Pascas Foundation openly and freely is sharing 100% of the guidance and information that has been and continues to be collated. It dearly loves to see others freely plagiarise all that is readily downloadable from the Library Download page at www.pascashealth.com

Through the gift of kinesiology muscle testing, we each may proceed to test for the level of truth of each and every statement, paragraph, page and document within the library. Thus, we do not have to wait for our minds to confuse us. Even this business plan and its executive summaries can be separately calibrated for their levels of truth by reference to the Map of Conscious (Moc) through kinesiology muscle testing.

The most effective mode of teaching is through students tutoring each other. They enhance this further through embracing their feelings and responding intuitively in discussions. This requires ample meeting up gathering points, typically for up to twelve students, available throughout education centres. This is a facility that is presently not often provided for within the education sites. Also, to commence this mode of education, teachers commence their introductions of topics with around a dozen students, thus requiring even more teachers than maybe envisaged. To bring this all about requires universities to embrace these understandings and lead the way. It is a major evolutionary jump in education and the potentials for all of the participants and families involved.

These revelations, all relating to The New Way of living and learning apply to all sectors of society, commerce, business and life skills. This is not just a focused endeavour on education and health, this is universal to all of humanity in its application. This is an evolutionary jump in our potential.

Pascas Foundation is to build and deliver free education from pre-school to post-graduate university levels. Adult education is to be comprehensive and without age restraints.

This is part of a world-wide program embracing each and every nation in similar manner!

FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS:

Funding required in the form of grants to commence this national endeavour over five years is US\$1.876 billion. It is anticipated that these funds will be used for land and buildings (US\$1,200 million), plant and equipment (US\$117 million),scholarships granted (US\$91 million), and operating costs with working capital (US\$468 million).

PROFITABILITY:

As this is a humanitarian exercise for the people of the Zimbabwe, deficit funding may continue out to a decade before the national accounts start to reflect the economic generators from the installed infrastructure, trained personnel and those having been educated. Thus, then progressively the ongoing recurrent costs may be supplemented by the national government and eventually responsibility for recurrent costs are then to transfer to the nation of Zimbabwe.

CONTACT INFORMATION:

Contact Person:

Bs: +

Em:

Bs: +

Em:

**Company Name: Pascas Foundation (Zimbabwe) Limited and
Pascas Foundation (Aust) Limited
Gold Coast, Queensland, Australia**

PASCAS FOUNDATION (Zimbabwe) Ltd

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY – BRIEF

Pascas Foundation (Zimbabwe) Ltd is to support the evolution of education and health facilities and procedures throughout Harare and then all 10 provinces of Zimbabwe, thus advancing the standard of education throughout the orphanages, pre-schooling, primary schooling, high schooling, technical and higher education college with the university system, all to have additional new or renewed campuses.

All of this whilst bringing about the awareness of living feelings first as against living mind centric. This option greatly expands the potentials of everyone who embraces their feelings having their mind to follow while also longing to know the truth of what our feelings are drawing our attention to.

This change in the way we may live will enable the people of Zimbabwe to greatly up step their consciousness which will progressively mitigate harmful activity against others and see an overall improvement in the general health of children and adults alike, thus alleviating pressures and demands on governmental services.

Pascas Foundation (Zimbabwe) Ltd is a not-for-profit, all of these developments are for all the people of Zimbabwe. Living feelings first is The New Way of life, it is not a religion nor is it intended to replace or obstruct any religious or spiritual practice. We have had our awareness of feelings suppressed by hidden controllers who have consequently suppressed our potentials. This is about to change for all of humanity.

These programs will require ongoing grants to cover recurrent costs and additional projects until the government of Zimbabwe benefits sufficiently to take over responsibility.

Conservative grant requirement projections are:

Year 2025	Year 2026	Year 2027	Year 2028	Year 2029
US\$450 million	US\$402 million	US\$467 million	US\$277 million	US\$280 million

CONTACT INFORMATION:

Contact Person:

Bs: +

Em:

Bs: +

Em:

**Company Name: Pascas Foundation (Zimbabwe) Limited and
Pascas Foundation (Aust) Limited
Gold Coast, Queensland, Australia**

PASCAS FOUNDATION (Zimbabwe) Ltd

PERSONAL BENEFITS for all Children, Women and Men from REVELATIONS

Application: “LIVING FEELINGS FIRST – FEELING HEALING” for Children:

- Parents who engage in their personal Feeling Healing pass benefits to their children.
- Children by becoming aware of their Feelings enables them to bring their mind and feelings into balance in how they may live – this has been hidden from humanity until now, 2022.
- Children through their feelings awareness can readily bridge the mind ceiling of 499 on the Map of Consciousness thus opening their potential to infinity – this is just incredible.
- Children, through kinesiology muscle testing can confirm what is in truth and what is not.
- Children are not to engage in their personal Feeling Healing until they are adults – maturity is to be reached first.

Application: “LIVING FEELINGS FIRST – FEELING HEALING” for Women:

- It is through women engaging in Feeling Healing that true women’s liberation will unfold.
- Women are closer to their feelings than men generally – women will lead the way.
- Feeling Healing is a long difficult process for everyone. There is no rush – we are to take our time.
- Our childhood suppression comes clearly into sight – thus family relationships may disrupt until the process of healing our suppression and ongoing repression is completed.
- Feeling Healing is a process we will all undergo – be it in the physical or in spirit, or partly in the physical completing when we are in spirit. We can stop and restart later.

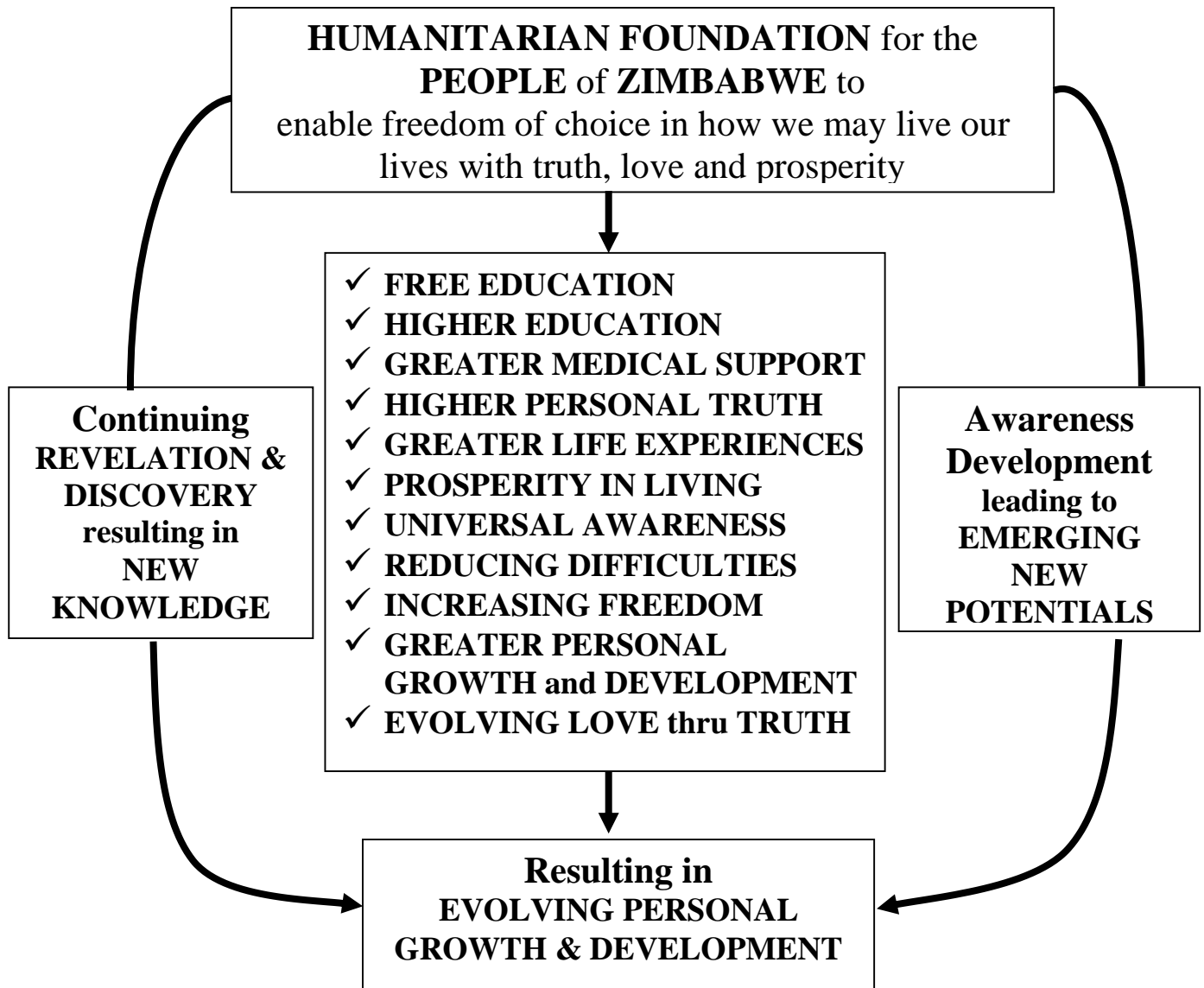
Application: “LIVING FEELINGS FIRST – FEELING HEALING” for Men:

- Men may find Feeling Healing more difficult and different to how women engage with it.
- Childhood suppression is compounded by our ongoing repression of our feelings thus creating many layers to find the truth of. We need to always long to understand the truth behind our feelings, both good and bad.
- We are to express our feelings to a companion – women are generally more open to assisting than are men as well as more sensitive and supportive. Our Heavenly Parents will always assist.
- Men being more mind-centric naturally than women may find the Feeling Healing process more difficult.

Application: “LIVING FEELINGS FIRST – FEELING HEALING” throughout society:

- As people grow in numbers progressing through their personal Feeling Healing, the demands on the policing forces, the legal system, courts, prisons and social security systems will abate.
- All our discomforts, illness and diseases are of the consequence of emotional injuries and errors of belief that we each absorb commencing from the moment of conception. Once we complete our Feeling Healing we are free of such discomforts, illnesses and diseases – we no longer need to experience them!

PASCAS FOUNDATION (Zimbabwe) Ltd



⇒ **This awareness is where others are not.**
 ⇒ **These are new revelations of truth.**
 ⇒ **Bringing huge advances to everyone.**
 ⇒ **This heralds a new age of peace.**

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Co-Chairman of Directors: Bs
 Directors: Bs
 Zimbabwe national Bs
 Zimbabwe national Bs
 Helen ADAM Bs +61 451 656 343
 Ian Thomas DOWLING Bs +61 448 872 849

Project: PASCAS FOUNDATION (Zimbabwe) Ltd

Project

Location: Zimbabwe’s central administration is to be located in Harare.

Funding: Grants projected required per quarter USD112,500,000 pq
 Grants projected required per annum USD450,000,000 pa

Term: Grant drawdowns could be said to be US\$112,500,000 per quarter in advance,

Project: Essentially it is to refocus education, nursing and doctoring while lifting the standards and potentiality of all professions and their personnel engaged in the 10 provinces including the national capital of the Zimbabwe. While doing this, further education facilities and universities are to be strategically located to enable all required professionals throughout the Zimbabwe to have available free education to achieve their passions in any profession and walk of life they desire.

Objective: To significantly raise the overall level of consciousness throughout the population is achievable through bringing about the awareness of Living Feelings First in contrast to being mind-centric which is how we have all been taught to live. Embracing our feelings whilst also longing to know the truth behind what our feelings are drawing to our attention opens the pathway for each of us that has infinite possibilities and potential. This can be introduced through the education systems at an early age.

Profitability: Presently, the core governmental services of policing, courts, health, education and all arms of social services are overwhelmed and grossly inadequate. Through the population progressively embracing living through their feelings and longing for the truth that their feelings draw to their attention, we will slowly but steadily observe the demands on all levels of governmental services beginning to abate, little by little.

As living Feelings First begins to be more and more widely spread, the attractiveness of the people of the Zimbabwe will blossom thus bringing about a great tourism destination with all the social and commercial benefits that come through such a thriving industry.

Any return on funds invested (ROI) is to be based on measureable qualitative results from students and teachers, development of jobs, quality of life, standard of living, enhancing lives, and presenting Zimbabwe to the world in a positive light – the nation and its people are to bloom!

KEY PERSONNEL:

Board of Directors:		DOB
Position:	Director Co-Chairperson	
Duties:	Financial administration and executive oversight Basically, draw the people, skills and resources to resolve specific humanitarian projects throughout Zimbabwe and elsewhere.	
		DOB
Position:	Director Co-Chairperson	
Duties:	Administration and executive oversight Humanitarian initiatives identified and resolved through networking both on the technical as well as delivery. Team constructor and leader.	
	Zimbabwe national	DOB
Position:	Director	
Duties:	Wide ranging administration and communications throughout the undertakings of the Foundation's endeavours.	
	Zimbabwe national	DOB
Position:	Director	
Duties:	Wide ranging administration and communications throughout the undertakings of the Foundation's endeavours.	
	Helen ADAM	DOB 14 September 1970
Position:	Director	
Duties:	Human relations and general oversight.	
	Ian Thomas DOWLING	DOB 23 July 1986
Position:	Director	
Duties:	Project development and finalisation. General administration and oversight. Oversight of projects.	
	John Edward DOEL	DOB 16 January 1947
Non-executive Position:	Representing Pascas Foundation (Aust) Limited Conducted substantial public accounting practice, developed and operated two private hospitals in New South Wales. Undertaken extensive industry research and business practice developments. Financial controller and project analysis.	

Technical staff are sourced from universities, however, mostly from personal association.

**A
MESSED UP
CHILDHOOD
AFFECTS YOU
IN ADULTHOOD**



Lack of Love from Parents!

Parents abandon their Children emotionally!

Our Parenting of our Children is oh so unloving!

The vilest thing we do is to have Children!

Children only need their parents' love!

CORPORATE DATA:**Pascas Foundation (Zimbabwe) Ltd**

As a not-for-profit foundation, no equity ownership is vested in any individual, the entity is owned by the people of the Zimbabwe, all the people!

Solicitors: Lawyers in **Harare, Zimbabwe** are to be engaged
 Zimbabwe Em:
 Bs: +

Australia Dennis STANDFIELD Em: dstandfield@gsslaw.com
 Gall Standfield & Smith Bs: 61 7 5532 5944
 91 Scarborough Street Fx: 61 7 5532 1025
 Southport 4215, Queensland, Australia

Accountants: Accountants in **Harare, Zimbabwe** are to be engaged
 also Auditors Em:
 Zimbabwe Bs: +

Accountants: Richard ALLEN Em: richard@AWauditors.com.au
 also Auditors Allen & Wolfe Auditors Bs: 61 7 5503 1709
 Australia Unit 4 / 27-29 Crombie Ave,
 Bundall 4217, Queensland, Australia

Forensic Funding Macks Advisory Em: pmacks@macksadvisory.com.au
 Auditors: Level 8 West Wing 50 Grenfell Street, Adelaide SA 5000

Construction Una Holdings Pty Ltd Em: anton@unaholdings.com.au
 Auditors: Robina, Gold Coast, Qld

Bank:

abbreviated name

Bs
 Bs
 Bs: +

Registered Office: care of the accountant or lawyer in **Harare, Zimbabwe**

Physical office:

KEY FINANCIAL DATA:

The table sets out the Foundation's projections for the first five years of operations:

FINANCIALS AUD \$,000	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
GRANT FUNDS	450,000	402,200	466,900	276,600	280,000
LAND & BUILDINGS	367,700	366,800	388,100	96,900	96,900
SCHOLARSHIPS granted abroad	6,700	13,400	20,100	24,400	26,300
DEPRECIATION	14,593	30,071	54,047	57,931	61,815
OPERATING Deficit	-52,895	-78,261	-112,387	-125,481	-138,625
NET CASH GENERATED	-38,445	-48,550	-61,554	-82,892	-77,096

To liberate one's real self, one's will, being one's soul, is begun by embracing Feeling Healing, so as to clear emotional injuries and errors. With the Divine Love, then one is also Soul Healing. We are to feel our feelings, identify what they are, accept and fully acknowledge that we're feeling them, express them fully, all whilst longing for the truth they are to show us.

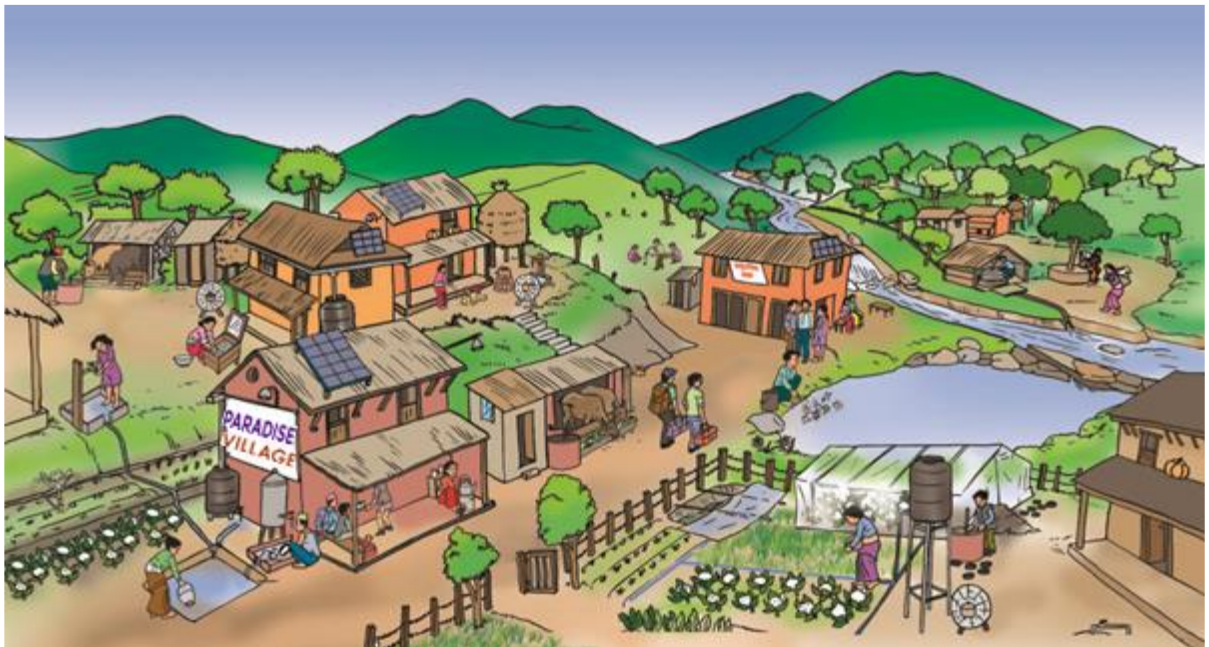


Our longing drives our life. We long with feelings. We can wish for things using our mind, yet long for things with our heart. These things in the pyramid are what to long for. Longing for them, when the longing comes naturally. Longing because you feel you really want them. Long to be true with all your heart. Long to live true to your feelings. Long to understand the whole truth of yourself.

VILLAGEISM

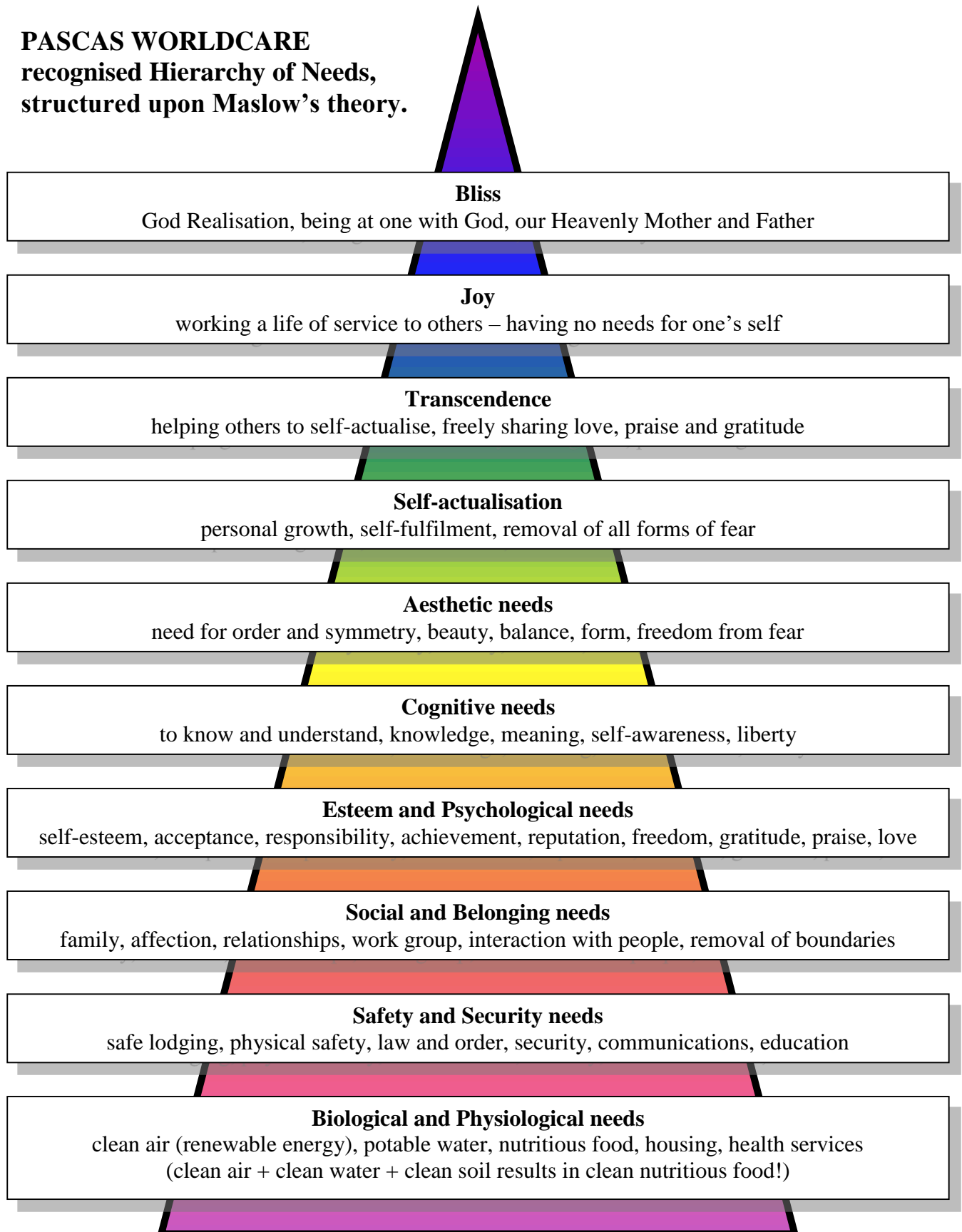
VILLAGEISM

beyond
CAPITALISM & SOCIALISM



**VILLAGE
PARADISE**

**PASCAS WORLDCARE
recognised Hierarchy of Needs,
structured upon Maslow's theory.**



Villageism is beyond Capitalism and Socialism.

Villageism is more about cooperation rather than control and accumulation.

We learn by doing!

We learn by doing and our learning is eternally ongoing. From conception our learning launches into action and from that moment never ceases.

As we are introduced to an embryo, an outline of a concept or understanding, then we tutor each other and it through 'by doing' that we learn, and once we know we can never unknow!

Cooperation and collaboration opens pathways and possibilities through our engagement in possibilities that we each are to embrace spontaneously. Our feelings are our guide, our soul based feelings which are always in truth. And it is through truth that we find love and freedom.

We are to no longer suppress our feelings. We are to live our feelings. We are too long and ask to know the truth behind what we are feeling – we will be 'told' the answer to our longings.

We are to free ourselves from the constraints of our mind. Our mind cannot discern truth from falsehood. Our minds are addicted to untruth. Our minds are addicted to control of the environment and of others, these are the foundations of capitalism and socialism – control and suppression!

As we learn, little by little, the truth we gain puts us on the golden pathway that we each will travel for all of eternity. Truth, love and freedom is our continual evolution that never ends. Some have a short life, others have a long life on Earth. Our experiences here are all incredibly interwoven to our futures throughout the spirit worlds. Presently, we are spirits having a physical experience. We are better suited living as spirits, however our one and only physical experience is invaluable to our journey onwards.

Never previously has it been understood the dynamics of the flow of light through our bodies. As we emotionally suppress various feelings we disrupt the circulation of light from our soul via our spirit body into our physicalness and its return. This disruption slowly causes harm within our physical body that may later be given a medical name as a disease or some health issue. Emotional injuries during our birthing process in our mother's womb and then throughout our childhood forming years to the age of six years all are the foundations of our health and social issues. To repair this damage we are to express those emotional injuries whilst longing to know more of what it is that we need to understand about those feelings – we will be told. Medical science has named more than 10,000 health issues and cannot tell any of us what the cause is of any one of them, let alone what is the cure! Now you know! It is our childhood suppression which commences at conception through to age of six years. Our healing is through the emotional expressing of what our feelings draw our attention to.

Education is the pinnacle of all professions. Without education there are no other professions. We are to learn by doing and that includes tutoring others. The accumulation of knowledge, understanding, wisdom and truth is to be freely and readily shared without limitations. This is the foundation of villageism.

Biological and Physiological needs: clean air (renewable energy), potable water, nutritious food, housing, health services (clean air + clean water + clean soil results in clean nutritious food!).



Kindly notice that none of this clean nutritious food is factory processed. Food in a package that we buy in a supermarket calibrates around 200 on Dr David Hawkins' Map of Consciousness (MoC). Unprocessed food that is from the home garden, grown without chemical inputs, cooked in the family kitchen, is still full of life and love, typically calibrates well over 400 MoC. The scale is based on the common log of 10. A 10 point increase is a 10,000,000,000 fold increase in energy. Now we can see why school students who have a hearty home prepared breakfast are vibrant and capable all day at school whereas children without or with unhealthy factory food struggle!

In addition to adequate potable clean drinking water supplied conveniently to homes, sanitation to deal appropriately with sewage waste, clean fuels such as electricity to homes, communications such as internet, are all essential. The access to all weather roads to take produce to markets are critically essentially for the viability of the household as well as the community overall.

All weather roads, not just two kilometres away but directly accessible, are critical for any family to be viable and prosperous. Living on a farm that roads to and from become cut off due to seasonal storms can prevent access to markets and supplies for months at a time. A washout can prevent movements of all types of transport.

Safety and Security needs: safe lodging, physical safety, law and order, security, communications, education.

The population of Papua New Guinea has ballooned by more than 300 per cent over the last 50 years – from 2.7 million to more than 9 million people. A shortage of affordable housing means around half of the inhabitants of Port Moresby now lives in what's known as 'squatter settlements' – they're entire communities of informal housing built on vacant lots of land.

Port Moresby, capital of Papua New Guinea, Port Moresby's 2024 population is now estimated at **420,419**.: "We have over 5,000-6,000 homeless children in Port Moresby and this is a lot for us," said Collin Pake, who runs the charity Life Care PNG that occasionally provides food for the children. Mr Pake, who also runs an orphanage in the city, said they cannot care for every child on the street. The

COMMERCIAL IN CONFIDENCE

overcrowded three-bedroom orphanage run by Mr Pake and his wife Freda only takes in 45 children at a time —they could barely afford to provide the basics for them. Zimbabwe has the stresses throughout.

INFORMAL INCOME and INFORMAL HOUSING

https://pngnri.org/images/Publications/Discussion_Paper_190.pdf

Papua New Guinea, on average, household income from informal activities account for approximately 73% of the total annual household income. The interviewees had an average family size of five persons and most of them were married and had an average age of 38 years. In terms of the distribution of annual household income, interviewees who lived in permanent houses had more income than those who lived in make-shift houses, those who lived in **make-shift houses (44.4%)**. (Figure 1).

Figure 1. Household income distribution in relation to house type interviewees lived in

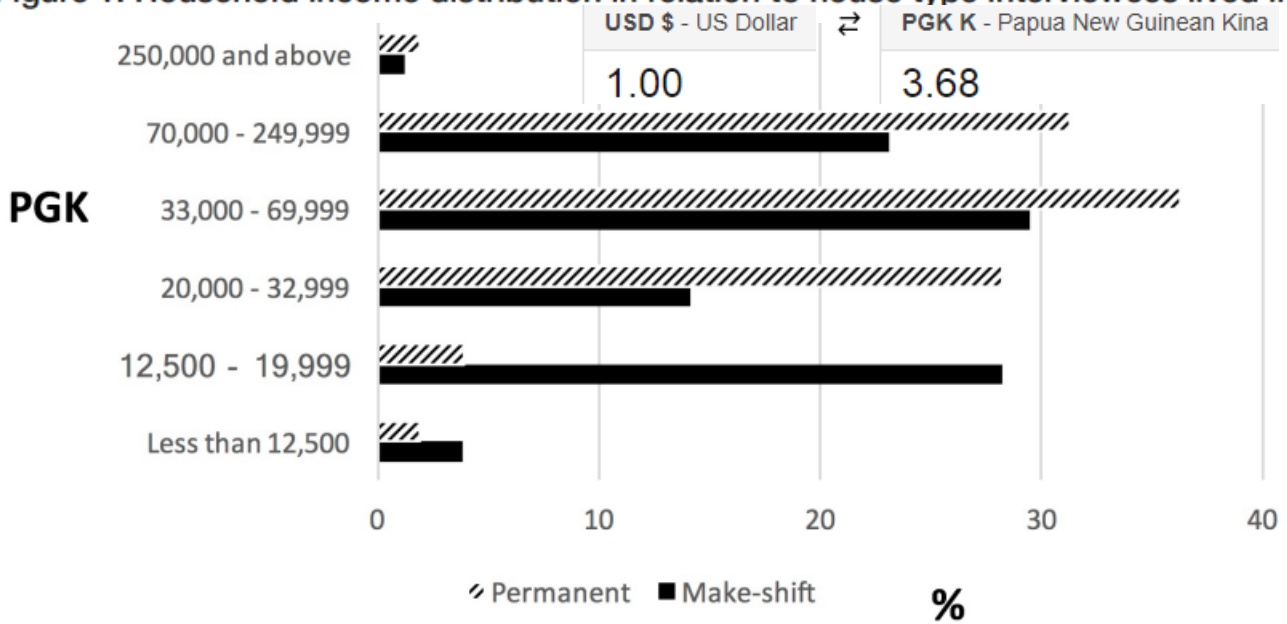


Figure 2. House type lived in relation to regions interviewees belonged

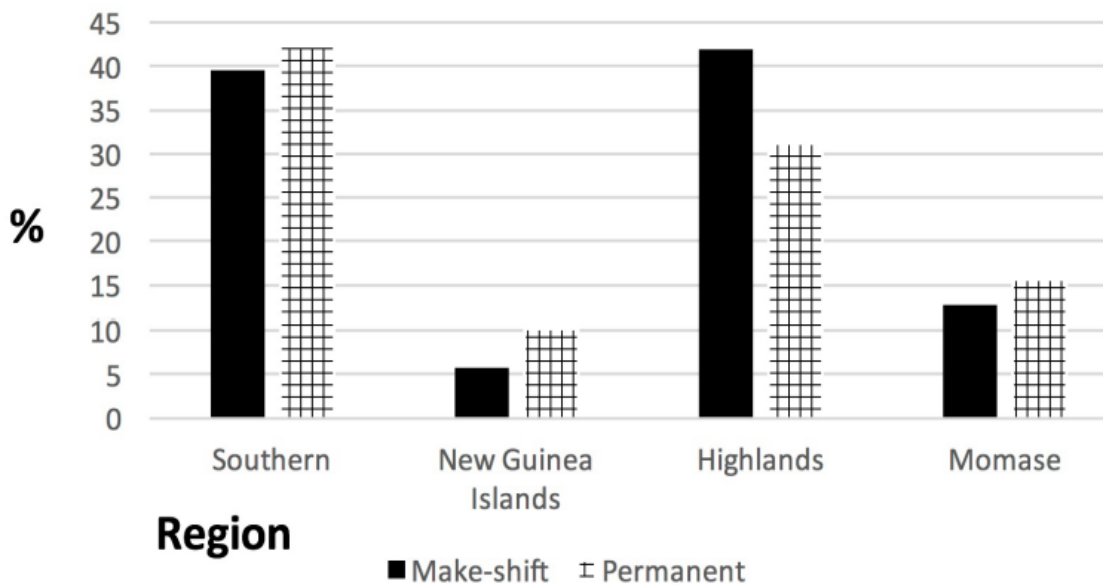




Figure 5. Most needed infrastructure as perceived by residents

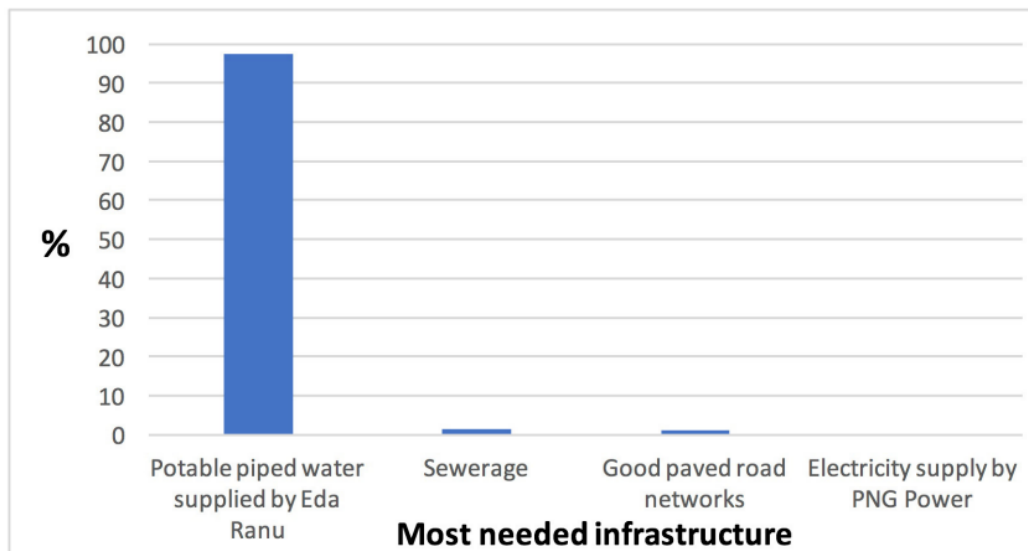
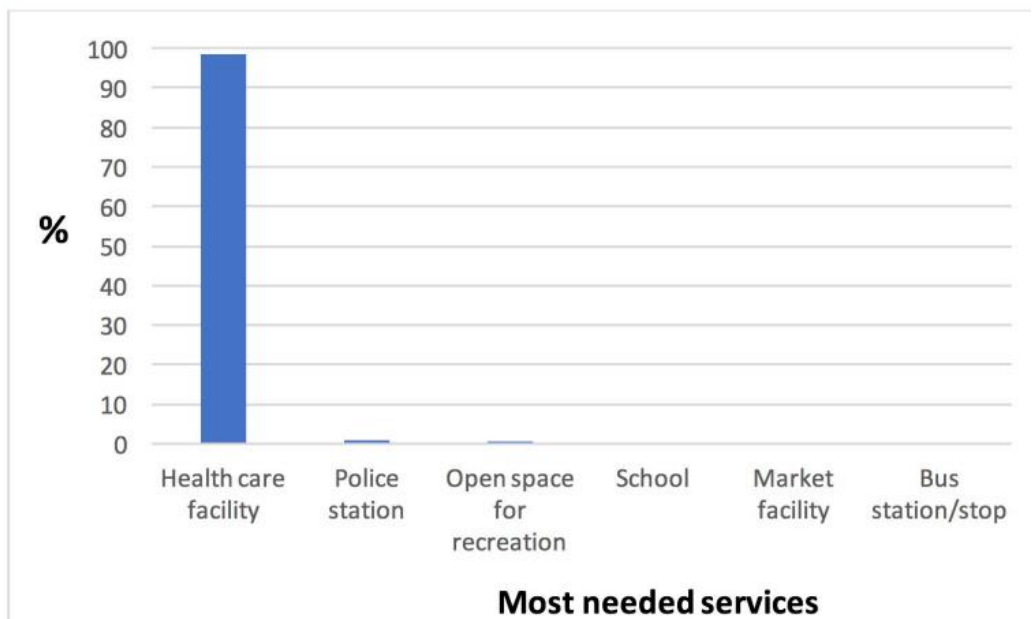


Figure 6. Most needed services as perceived by residents



ZIMBABWE TRADITIONAL HOMES



Architectures of Zimbabwe



Thatched gazebo and houses by the best Thatching company in Zimbabwe 0773974777 o...



Nyasha- I am leaving my home to live with the King - A traditional house in a village ...



ZIMBABWEAN CULTURE | Kumusha Foundation



Zimbabwe



Zimbabwe - Africa vernacular architecture



Traditional homes in Botswana



Zimbabwe Africa 2009 | Zimbabwe africa, Vacation places, House st...



Chirpy in Zimbabwe, Africa | Ms. Christie-Blick's Class



Pictures: Huts designed by the women of Matobo, Zimbabwe - Creative Loop | Rust...



Inside a Zimbabwean rural home | Kiva



Zimbabwe Traditions - unique to the Zimbabwean people



The Nduu People Of Zimbabwe



Ndebele | Exploring Africa



Traditional Zimbabwean ...



Traditional dances of Zimbabwe | Music In Africa

2020 COUNTRY OVERVIEW ZIMBABWE

<https://www.sanitationandwaterforall.org/sites/default/files/2020-12/2020%20Country%20Overview%20Zimbabwe.pdf#:~:text=A%20breakdown%20shows%20that%2092%25%20water%20access%20is,spent%20between%2031%20minutes%20and%203%20hours%20%28ibid%29.>

Throughout Zimbabwe, statistics on access to basic water shows that about 60% of the population have accesses basic drinking water! A breakdown shows that 92% water access is in Zimbabwe urban areas and 51% in rural areas. From the households without water, about 87% in urban areas spent an average of **30 minutes** fetching water per day while **in Zimbabwe rural areas 54% of the population spent between 31 minutes and 3 hours. Rural population is 67% of the total population for Zimbabwe.**



Thus the needs throughout Zimbabwe are many and varied.

The backlog in housing: housing shortage is estimated at 1.25 million units, more likely 1/5 million units, translating to a national backlog of five million citizens, or **over 40% of the total population**. The proportion of the Zimbabwe population living in slums in urban areas is considered to be 22%, however the housing conditions throughout the rural regions representing 67% of the population are dire.

The general public are always to be engaged and consulted in regards to any infrastructure program. Though their priorities may be clear, it is also important to realise that many aspects may need to be engaged with simultaneously.

Everything starts with education. The overarching profession is education, without education none of the professions can unfold and then evolve. The teacher is the pinnacle of a society's progress.

Secure lodgings also need potable water, sanitation, clean energy, communications and community infrastructure such as all-weather roads, schools, medical services, hospitals, police services as well as retail for all the goods and services required by any community.

Safe, clean potable water to each home is a priority.

simple is what LIFE is meant to be!

If you reject one bad feeling, you're rejecting yourself feeling that feeling, and that is not loving yourself. To override your bad feelings, believing that is the right way to make yourself feel good, is not loving yourself. Samantha McCabe 20 April 2024

Every time you feel bad, and you do whatever you do to stop that bad feeling, you are denying that feeling. And as that feeling is you, so too are you denying yourself. Do you want to keep denying yourself? James Moncrief 17 April 2024

Embracing and following our feelings simplifies living. Also, our feelings are always in truth! We all have been misled to live mind centric, almost as though we are to worship our brains, and this is causing us great stagnation and difficult.

Our minds are unable to discern truth from falsehood. Our minds are addicted to untruth. Further our minds are addicted to control over our environment and others. From the moment of conception we are influenced to live mind dominated and to suppress our feelings which are our truth. Our feelings are our soul-based truth of love and guidance, yet at all levels and aspect of our living we are influenced to suppress our true personality and live against our true nature.

Not only are we to embrace our feelings and express them to our companions, we are too long to know the truth behind what our feelings are drawing our attention to. We are to ask to know what it is that we are to understand from what our feelings are drawing our attention to.

Through our Feeling-Healing we long for the truth of what we're feeling whenever we can. So as often as you can. You want, and REALLY WANT WITH ALL YOUR BEING, ALL YOUR WILL, to know why you are feeling bad. You yearn, want, long and beg and beg and BEG God to show you the truth of yourself through your feelings. So when you are expressing your bad feelings you can stop and long for the truth to show you what's going on, why do you feel so bad, and you can do it any time you think of it or feel to do it.

Notes from 'Feeling Healing' by James Moncrief



Worldwide, more than one billion people are technically homeless. Most of these live in informal housing being very poor structures.

A great deal of benefit comes to the lodgers when their home is legally secure and are of sound materials that will withstand any anticipated weather event whilst moderating within the extremes of temperatures.

Education needs to be not only enjoyable, it can even be fun! Where students tutor each

other they are also learning by doing. We learn by doing! Once we know we cannot unknow!

Nutritious fresh food is paramount. Factory food laced with salts, sugars, fats are not food. They do not provide students with the vitality to enables them to learn anywhere near their potentials.

The Learning Pyramid:



Only now are we beginning to understand the guiding hand of our feelings and the energies flowing throughout our bodies that our emotions and feelings interact with.

“The real KEY to our Healing is longing for the Truth, and that is the truth that will come from our feelings. If you don’t want the truth of what you are feeling, then you can forget it. You can express your feelings all day like a kettle letting off steam, however if you’re not seriously wanting, and longing hard, and praying with all your will to God to help you uncover and see the TRUTH that your feelings are to show you, then you can forget it. The expressing and releasing ARE just as important, however a little less than longing for the truth.”

James Moncrief 28 May 2018



Our physical health is the outworking of our childhood suppression imposed upon us all from the time of our conception through to the age of six years. Our childhood upbringing set in place all that we will experience and endure throughout our life on Earth.

The light flowing from our soul through our spirit bodies and then into our physical body is disrupted and interfered with the emotions being destabilised by our carers and those in close proximity to us. These disruptions are the foundations of all of our illnesses and diseases that we experience, including our time within the womb. Childhood suppression is the underlying origin of the more than 10,000 illnesses that medical scientists have classified but do not know what is causing them.

TRUTH IS FREEDOM AND LOVE

The more in truth we grow, the more love we become, and with truth and love is freedom. When we heal all that is of our childhood suppression we then no longer have any need to experience discomfort, pain, illness, disease or anything that is negative. What has entered us emotionally is to be expressed emotionally. As simple as it may sound it is also very difficult – we are to talk it out of us!

Put Children First

ONCE YOU KNOW -
YOU CANNOT UNKNOW!

Mary Magdalene

**Our feelings are our truth.
By living outside of our feelings
we bring about our difficulties!**

The GOLDEN RULE

Never interfere with another's will.

We are not to impose our will upon another!

*One must always honour another's will as
one honours one's own.*

Feelings First, Mind Following

We Learn By Doing!

We are to aspire to live Feelings First. This will take time as we are then putting aside the way our family has been living for literally hundreds and hundreds of generations. While we live mind-centric we are confronted with a glass-ceiling to our evolution and growth in truth. Mind-centricity guarantees the continuation of conflict, wars, disease, retardation, famine, and being held under the hidden controls imposed upon us by high level evil ones.

As we begin to discover the wonders of our feelings then we are learning by doing as to how we are to truly live as we have always been intended to live.

Thus, the infrastructure developments for all societies are to have overarching goals:

- Communities of 1,000 forming in clusters of 5, 10, 20 or as appropriate with openness to living feelings first and this embraces all aspects of living, particularly education and health.
- Access to beautiful, bountiful, clean, potable water – preferably within every home and facility.
- Sanitation – be it septic or small treatment works, however focused upon cost efficiencies.
- Clean energy – solar and wind for individualised secure reliable supply, augmented by national programs involving hydro-electric and viable infrastructure options.
- Education to be open and free to all. That includes pre-school, primary, high and higher education such as technical and further education (TAFE) as well as education. Adult education to all ages.
- Education leads to the development of all professions – focus on shortages in the workforce.
- Factory manufacture of housing. This may and should result in structures and arrays never considered throughout society. Community facilities – kitchens and eating for many, communal bathrooms, laundry, library, meeting and community halls, everything possible that the community welcomes.
- Nutritious food – fresh is best.
- All weather roads. The delivery of produce fresh to markets is critical.
- Cooperative ventures. Value adding of available natural resources is to be engaged to create skills, employment and long term economic cash flows.
- Security to all may be supplemented by police presence.
- Health – this is in the form of clinics, health education, pharmacy, dentistry, optometry, x-ray services and hospitals.
- Anything and everything that the community aspires to and seeks to support with their involvement.

These are long term agendas, very long term. As they evolve then progressively the benefits will enable the community to take responsibility for the recurrent costs.

Yes, we all benefit as we are learning through doing what is required within these project elements.

These projects maybe small and they maybe large. The local community is to be engaged and involved. Then the state and federal governments are to be involved as these agendas are to be national as well as localised.



COMMERCIAL IN CONFIDENCE

One Cause – One Pathway

SIMPLE IS WHAT LIFE IS MEANT TO BE!

Amazingly, it has not been previously understood that should we heal ourselves of what we each have taken on of the Rebellion and Default via our Childhood Suppression being experienced throughout our childhood formative years, such healing being through Feeling Healing, then we would no longer need to experience physical discomfort, pain, disease or any illness.

Sickness comes about in its diverse forms to draw our attention to our emotional injuries and errors of belief. Once we fully heal ourselves then we no longer need to experience illness! Feeling Healing is the only pathway!

The extreme diversity in the forms of illness is of a direct reflection of the diversity of our personalities and the suppressive environments we each have experienced.

It is only upon completion of our Feeling Healing that such propensity for physical health arises.

However, now it can be understood why allopathic medicine, traditional medicine and all other health systems do not bring about a cure. That is because the underlying cause has not been previously recognised and consequently it is never addressed.

To engage in living Feelings First and then to embrace Feeling Healing is addressing our Childhood Suppression as well as our ongoing Repression that continues throughout all of our life. Further, by also embracing Divine Love we are also Soul Healing and thus fitting ourselves to become of Celestial Soul Condition which we can do while living in the physical on Earth.

Humanity, over many thousands of years, has progressively gone deeper and deeper into wrongness through living mind-centric. We have always taken the wrong option – our choices have always deepened our suppression of our truth and personality.

By embracing The New Way, living Feelings First, humanity will begin to resolve the social ills that prevail throughout all societies. Progressively the circumstances for world peace will arise.

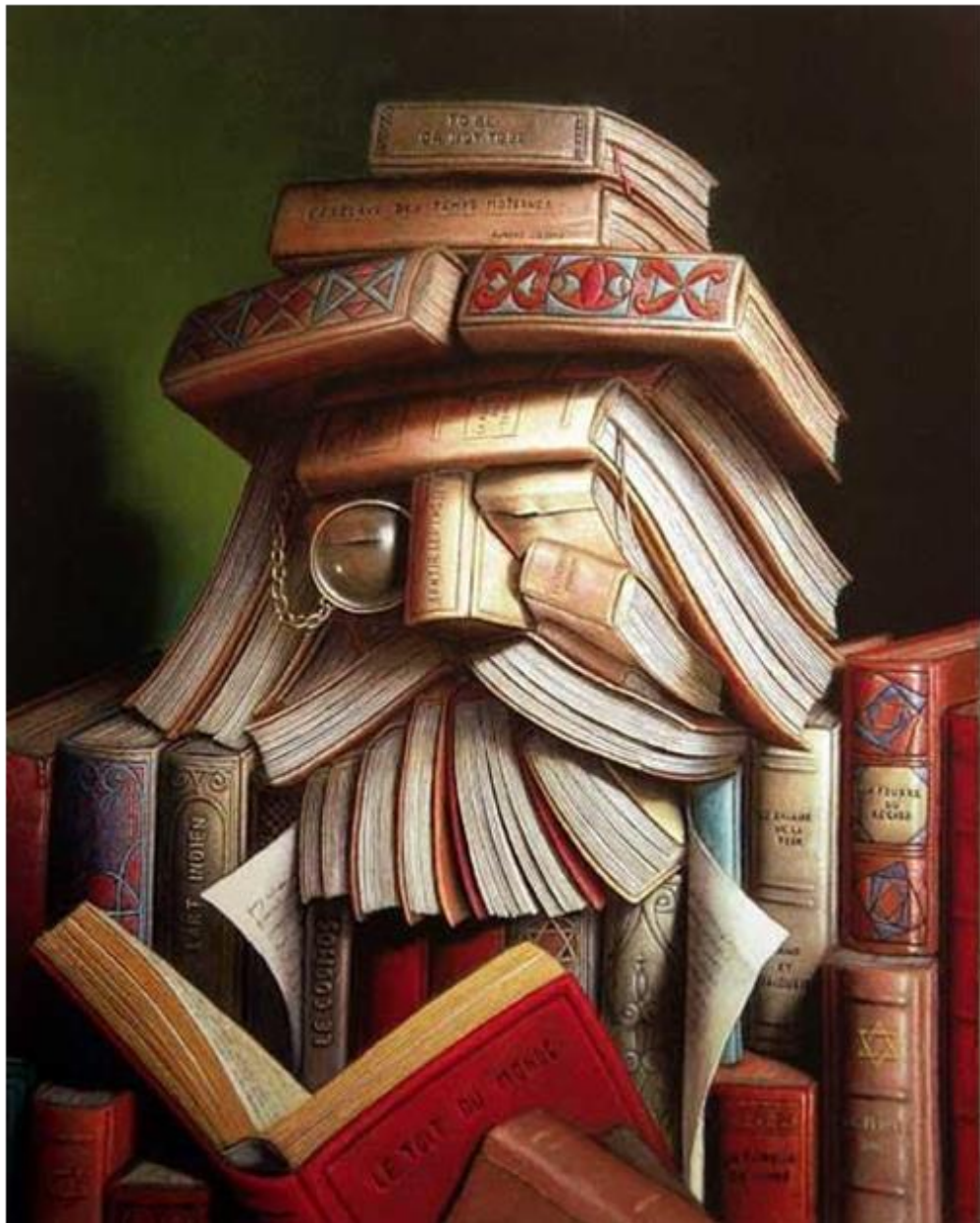
Children are now to embrace and express their feelings in all that they do and experience. It is our feelings that are our guiding light of love and truth. Truth is love.



Why?

May we ask why we have not understood this before? The Universal Contract governing the Rebellion and Default had to work its course. Cracks in it are now being worked to end the Rebellion and Default.

Education is to reveal itself through our feelings. Our soul based feelings are always in truth. And truth is love! We are fully self-contained. Our feelings are to lead our mind in all that we do, not live how we have been previously taught. It is that simple!

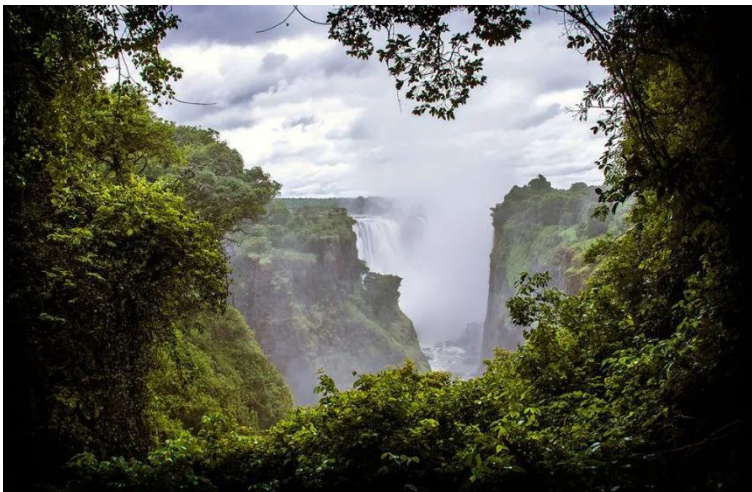


Within, I know who I am and what my future journey beholds! My feelings are to be my guide being supported by my mind - not the other way around as it has been!





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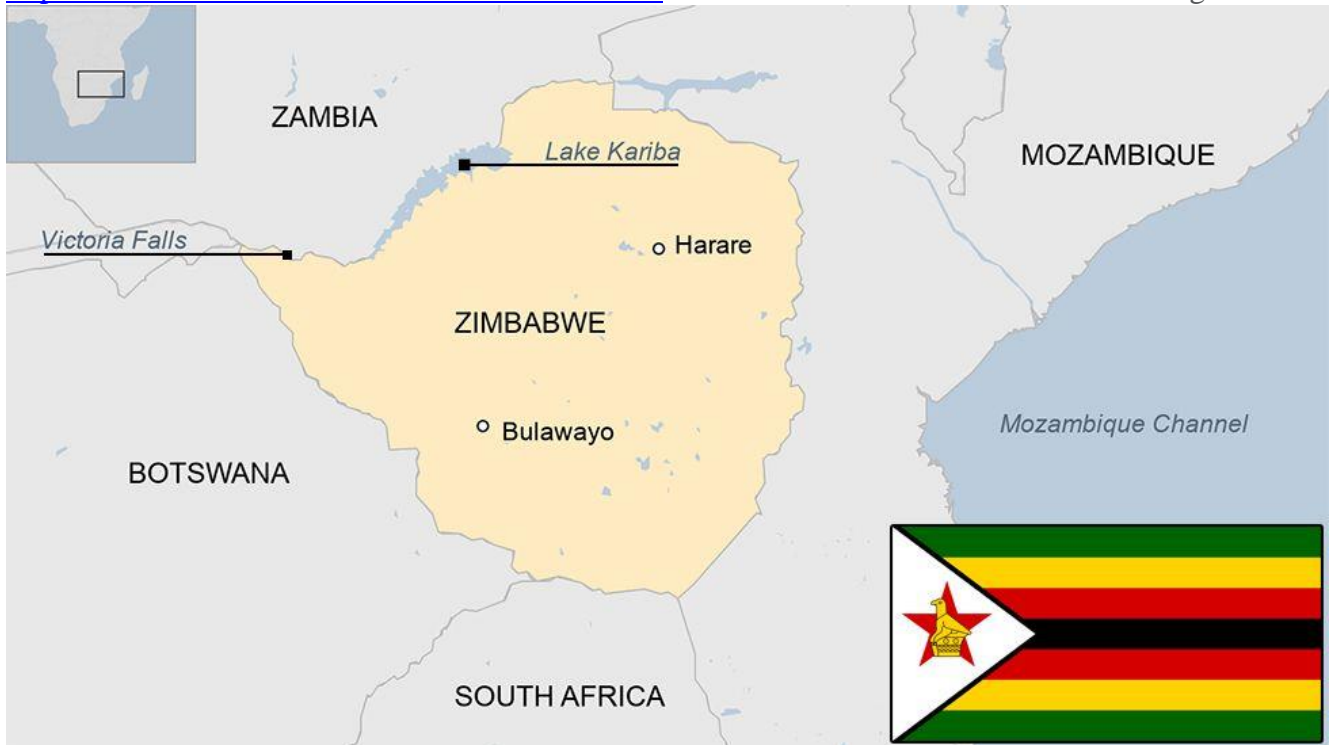
Is this what we may call
a 'horizon pool' to be?

ZIMBABWE

Zimbabwe country profile

<https://www.bbc.com/news/world-africa-14113249>

30 August 2023



The struggle for independence, land and power runs throughout Zimbabwe's modern history. Veteran President Robert Mugabe dominated the country's political scene for almost four decades after independence from Britain in 1980.

Once the bread basket of the region, since 2000 Zimbabwe has struggled to feed its own people due to severe droughts and the effects of a land reform programme that saw white-owned farms redistributed to landless Zimbabweans, with sharp falls in production.

The fall of Robert Mugabe in 2017 freed up politics and the media, but the country remains cash-strapped and impoverished.

- Read [more country profiles](#) – Profiles by [BBC Monitoring](#)

REPUBLIC OF ZIMBABWE: FACTS

- **Capital:** Harare
- **Area:** 390,757 sq km
- **Population:** 17 million
- **Languages:** Chibarwe, English, Kalanga, Koisan, Nambya, Ndau, Ndebele, Shangani, Shona, Sotho, Tonga, Tswana, Venda, Xhosa, Chewa
- **Life expectancy:** 61 years (men) 64 years (women)

COMMERCIAL IN CONFIDENCE

LEADER

President: Emmerson Mnangagwa



Emmerson Mnangagwa became president in November 2017 following a dramatic week in which the military took charge and Robert Mugabe resigned after 37 years in office.

He was re-elected as president in 2018. **Mr Mnangagwa** was again re-elected in August 2023 in a poll that observers said did not meet local laws and global standards, gaining 52.6% of the valid votes cast while his opponent Nelson Chamisa came second with 44%. Mr Chamisa rejected the results.

When he first became president, Mr Mnangagwa – known as "The Crocodile" for his ruthlessness – promised a new start for his country's people.

But Zimbabwe is still struggling with high inflation and unemployment also remains rife. Mr Mnangagwa's vow to guarantee human rights also appears hollow, with little changing in this regard since Mr Mugabe's departure.

MEDIA



All broadcasters in Zimbabwe, and many of the main newspapers, toe the government line. Radio is the main source of information. The state-run Zimbabwe Broadcasting Corporation (ZBC) operates TV and radio networks and two national private radio stations are licensed.

TIMELINE



COMMERCIAL IN CONFIDENCE

Image caption, The name "Zimbabwe" stems from a Shona term for Great Zimbabwe, the medieval city in the country's south-east

Some key events in Zimbabwe's history:

1200-1600s – Rise and decline of the Monomotapa domain, thought to have been associated with Great Zimbabwe and to have been involved in gold mining and international trade.

1830s – Ndebele people fleeing Zulu violence and Boer migration in present-day South Africa move north and settle in what becomes known as Matabeleland.

1830-1890s – European hunters, traders and missionaries explore the region from the south. They include Cecil John Rhodes.

1889 – Rhodes' British South Africa Company obtains a British mandate to colonise what becomes Southern Rhodesia.

1893 – Ndebele uprising against British South Africa Company rule is crushed.

1922 – British South Africa Company administration ends, the white minority opts for self-government.

1930 – Land Apportionment Act restricts black access to land, forcing many into wage labour.

1930-1960s – Black opposition to colonial rule grows. Emergence in the 1960s of nationalist groups – the Zimbabwe African People's Union (Zapu) and the Zimbabwe African National Union (Zanu).

1953 – Britain creates the Central African Federation, made up of Southern Rhodesia (Zimbabwe), Northern Rhodesia (Zambia) and Nyasaland (Malawi).

1963 – Federation breaks up when Zambia and Malawi gain independence.



Image caption, White minority leader Ian Smith unilaterally declared independence from Britain in 1965

1965 – Prime Minister Ian Smith unilaterally declares independence from Britain under white-minority rule, leading to international isolation.

1972 – Guerrilla war against white rule intensifies, with rivals Zanu and Zapu operating out of Zambia and Mozambique.

1978 – Smith yields to pressure for negotiated settlement. Zanu and Zapu boycott transitional legislature elections. New state of Zimbabwe Rhodesia, led by Bishop Abel Muzorewa, fails to gain international recognition.

- 1979** – British-brokered all-party talks lead to a peace agreement and new constitution guaranteeing minority rights.
- 1980** – Zanu leader Robert Mugabe wins independence elections. Zimbabwe wins international recognition in April.
- 1982** – Prime Minister Mugabe sacks Zapu leader Joshua Nkomo from the cabinet, accusing him of plotting to overthrow the government.
- 1983-87** – Gukurahundi campaign, in which 20,000 are thought to have been killed in Matabeleland by Mugabe's Fifth Brigade. The violence ends following a unity accord, when the Zapu party is absorbed into the renamed governing Zanu-PF party.
- 1998-2002** – Zimbabwe intervenes in civil war in DR Congo.
- 1999** – Economic crisis worsened by Zimbabwe's unpopular military involvement in DR Congo civil war. Opposition Movement for Democratic Change (MDC) formed.
- 2000s** – Land redistribution: White farmers forced off land.
- 2002** – State of disaster declared as worsening food shortages threaten famine.
- 2006** – Annual inflation exceeds 1,000%
- 2008** – Opposition leader Morgan Tsvangirai beats Mugabe in the presidential election but is forced to withdraw from a run-off after his supporters become the target of increased violence.
- 2009** – Mugabe's Zanu-PF loses parliamentary majority forcing power-sharing deal with Tsvangirai's MDC which lasts until 2013.
- 2013** – Mr Mugabe gains a seventh term in office.
- 2017** – Mugabe resigns after 37 years in power. He is succeeded by Emmerson Mnangagwa.
- 2018** – Long term opposition leader **Morgan Tsvangirai** dies.
- 2022** – Increasing power shortages as a result of decades of under-investment.



Farming plays a key role in Zimbabwe's economy

How Zimbabwe is still haunted by Robert Mugabe

<https://www.bbc.com/news/world-africa-57305885>

6 June 2021



In our series of letters from Africa, Zimbabwean journalist-turned-barrister Brian Hungwe writes that long-serving ruler Robert Mugabe, who died in 2019, seems to be causing trouble from beyond the grave.

Robert Mugabe's relatives say he died a bitter man nearly two years after he was forced to hand over power to current President Emmerson Mnangagwa – and his bitterness, even in death, is creating feuds.

In an African traditional context, the dead can speak, often through a vengeful spirit that is believed to respond violently against erstwhile tormentors. Therefore, the spirit needs to be appeased to avoid the risk of being destroyed by it.

If Mugabe's temperament in real life could be measured against the intensity of his supposed potential vengeful spirit, it would be like the molten lava that has recently been spewing from Mount Nyiragongo in the Democratic Republic of Congo, consuming everything in its path.

Mr Mugabe was a Catholic, partly raised by missionaries who had immense influence in his upbringing. But he never abandoned all of the traditional beliefs.

'Spiritual power' of political hero

Often at the national shrine where independence-era heroes are buried, Mugabe used to invoke the "spirit medium" of the liberation war hero, Mbuya Nehanda, who was hanged by the British colonialists towards the end of the 19th Century.

COMMERCIAL IN CONFIDENCE

She is believed to have said that her bones would rise against the white colonial settlers. This became a spiritual mantra, feeding into African nationalist resistance.

Last week, President Mnangagwa unveiled a statue of Nehanda in the heart of the capital, Harare.



Mbuya Nehanda's head was taken as a war trophy by British forces

Some saw it as a ploy to capitalise on the legacy created around her, given that his plan to have his 95-year-old predecessor buried in a special grave at Heroes Acre had been stymied.

This would have given him the opportunity to visit the shrine, and invoke Mr Mugabe's spirit for political gain – despite the fact that he ousted his former comrade from power in 2017, thwarting then-First Lady Grace Mugabe's ambition to become the next president.

Mrs Mugabe denied Mr Mnangagwa the opportunity, insisting that it was the former president's wish to be buried at his family home in Zvimba, next to his mother Bona.



Grace Mugabe worked as Robert Mugabe's secretary before they married in 1996

Anthropologist Joost Fontein – author of *The politics of the dead in Zimbabwe: Bones, Rumours and Spirits* – offers a different explanation for the former first lady's decision.

"She didn't want him buried next to Sally [Mugabe's first wife] because she knows Sally remains much more popular than she will ever be.

"But also she probably seeks to deny the new regime the legitimacy that Mugabe's burial at Heroes' Acre would bestow upon them," he says.



An empty space lies next to the grave of Sally Mugabe at Heroes Acre

These tensions burst into the open last month, when a traditional chief in Zvimba ruled that Mrs Mugabe was guilty of breaking traditional norms by burying her husband in the courtyard of his home.

Mrs Mugabe – who is reportedly unwell, and in Singapore – did not attend the hearing, but the chief ordered her to pay five cows and a goat as a fine.

The former president's nephew Leo Mugabe dismissed the ruling, saying the chief had no jurisdiction over the matter.

Order to surrender Mugabe's clothes

Nevertheless, the row is not surprising. Prof Fontein points out that in Zimbabwe the significance of death, bones, and spirituality can affect politics.

"A lot of the controversies around Mugabe's burial have to do with the system of national commemoration that the former president himself had such a significant role in creating and in which he invested much energy," he says.



In his ruling, the traditional chief ordered Mr Mugabe's reburial at Heroes Acre, and for his widow "to gather [his] clothes and all his belongings and surrender them on or before the 1st of July".

Brian Hungwe

The political cult that Mr Mugabe built around himself lives on, with Zimbabwe's founding father still causing trouble from his grave"

Brian Hungwe Journalist and barrister

Historian Terence Ranger writes that the significance of the "custodianship" of a dead person's remains lies in the perceived protection they can give the living.

Mr Mugabe's nephew, Patrick Zhuwao, adds that a sceptre allegedly given to the former president by 16 traditional leaders anointing him as Zimbabwe's leader may also be behind the row.

It is this staff, he told South Africa's public broadcaster, SABC, that Mr Mnangagwa wants.

Fear of witchcraft

Mr Mnangagwa's spokesman George Charamba, who held the same position under Mr Mugabe, scoffed at the suggestion that the former president had a sceptre, let alone that his successor wanted it.

"Turning such an anti-feudal revolutionary into an anachronistic Monarch!!! A bit of enlightenment helps, dear Zimbabweans!!!!" he tweeted under the name Jamwanda.

In the complex realm of traditional politics, bones can also be abused for witchcraft.



President Emmerson Mnangagwa was a close ally of Robert Mugabe before the two fell out

There have been long-standing rumours that Mrs Mugabe insisted on burying her husband at the family home to rule out the possibility of her enemies exhuming his bones to harm her and her children.

There has also been talk that she wants to retain custodianship of her husband's bones in order to build an aura of almost untouchable power around herself – power that Mr Mugabe demonstrated during most of his 37-year-rule, and which he had now relayed to her through the "spirit medium".

So the political cult that Mr Mugabe built around himself lives on, with Zimbabwe's founding father still causing trouble from his grave.

ZIMBABWE

The **Republic of Zimbabwe** is a sovereign state in **southern Africa**. Its largest and **capital city** is Harare. Zimbabwe is a **former British colony** and was a popular destination for British immigrants during the colonial period due to its vast fertile lands for large scale farming. It became a self-governing British territory known as Southern Rhodesia in the early 1920s before the white minority declared independence from the British government in 1965. Soon after, black nationalists waged war against the white minority. After 15 years of guerrilla fighting, the differing parties settled on a peace agreement that established the sovereignty of the country in April 1980.

In **Zimbabwe**, the ethnic composition is diverse, reflecting the country's rich history and cultural heritage. Let's delve into the details:

- **Shona:** The **Shona** ethnic group constitutes approximately **70%** of the population. They are the largest ethnic group in Zimbabwe and have a significant influence on the country's culture, language, and traditions.
- **Ndebele:** The **Ndebele** people make up around **20%** of the population. They are descendants of the Zulu who migrated into Zimbabwe from South Africa in the 19th century. The Ndebele have their own distinct language and cultural practices.
- **Other Bantu-Speaking Groups:** Besides the Shona and Ndebele, there are several other Bantu-speaking ethnic groups in Zimbabwe. These include the **Venda, Kalanga, Nambya, and Shangaan** communities.
- **White Zimbabweans:** The white community, primarily of European ancestry, constitutes a minority. Their population has been declining since Zimbabwe gained independence. Most white Zimbabweans are descendants of British colonists who migrated to the country during the colonial period.
- **Non-Indigenous Groups:** Zimbabwe also hosts migrant workers from neighbouring countries such as **Mozambique, Malawi, and Zambia**.
- **Languages:** Zimbabwe holds the world record for having the most official languages—**16 in total!** However, the dominant languages are **English, Shona, and Ndebele**. English serves as the primary language for education and government, while Shona and Ndebele are widely spoken by the native population.

Remember, this vibrant mix of ethnicities and languages contributes to Zimbabwe's cultural tapestry, making it a fascinating and diverse nation!

PEOPLE of ZIMBABWE



ZIMBABWE CULTURE – CORE CONCEPTS

<https://culturalatlas.sbs.com.au/zimbabwean-culture/zimbabwean-culture-core-concepts#:~:text=Core%20Concepts%201%20Politeness%202%20Obedience%203%20Warmth,4%20Ancestry%205%20Respect%206%20Education%207%20Tsika>

Nina Evason,

2017

Zimbabwe (formerly known as Rhodesia and southern Rhodesia) is a country in southern Africa, bordering South Africa, Mozambique, Zambia and Botswana. It is mostly populated by the Shona people, the majority of whom are Christian. However, the country also has a great diversity of languages, communities, beliefs and customs. The dominant culture of Zimbabwe has significantly changed from its traditional form under the influence of British colonisation, technology and contemporary social pressures. While some Zimbabweans in rural areas continue to practise and maintain traditional customs and beliefs, they represent a relatively small segment of the population. Today, for many Zimbabweans the value of the British education system, Christianity and economic prosperity has taken priority over certain cultural practices. This being said, social etiquette and identity are still deeply informed by the traditional social structures and conventions of tribal groups. Most Zimbabweans maintain deep respect for and connection to their ancestors and heritage, despite urban migration and globalisation.

Ethnic Groups and Languages

The indigenous people of Zimbabwe trace back to Bantu origins and are believed to have populated the land for more than 10 centuries. The Shona and Ndebele people are the two biggest ethnicities. The Shona form the majority of the population – approximately 80%. They traditionally have a strong

COMMERCIAL IN CONFIDENCE

regional clan structure, with six main groups: the Manyika, the Ndaou, the Zezuru, the Karanga, the Korekore and the Rozvi. These groups are formed on the basis of linguistic and cultural similarities.

The Ndebele comprise roughly 14% of the population and have two main tribal groups: the Ndebele and Kalanga. Smaller ethnic groups include the Venda, the Batonga / Balonka and the Shangani / Shangane people. Some white Zimbabweans (mainly of British origin) remain in the country and there are also some Asian communities in the cities. However, both these groups make up less than 1% of the population. Most white Zimbabweans migrated when the country achieved independence from British rule.

Almost all Zimbabweans can speak a native Bantu language, with Shona being the most widely spoken. Zezuru, Kalanga, Manyika and Ndaou are the four main dialects of Shona that have a common vocabulary and similar tonal and grammatical features. However, English is used in government, administration, schooling and higher education. Hence, many Zimbabweans also speak English expertly. Urban Zimbabweans can generally alternate between Shona and English fluidly; however, some of the younger generation may be less fluent in their native tongue and need to substitute some Shona words with English words.

Social Changes

Zimbabwe achieved independence from the United Kingdom in 1980, following decades of British colonisation. The effects of colonisation remain imprinted on aspects of society. This is especially visible in the widespread use of English, the adoption of Christianity and associated Christian family values. Colonial impact has left a dualism in the practices and values of Zimbabweans. For example, the country operates under a twofold legal system incorporating both traditional law and Roman Dutch Law. Traditional chiefs enforce traditional law whereas Roman Dutch Law is the conventional law. Both legal systems are legitimate and any decision made independently by them is legally binding.

Increased urbanisation and globalisation have also influenced the traditional culture of Zimbabwe. Pop culture and the Internet have introduced ideas of personal and individual choice, leading some to value those new ideas over societal obligation and communal organisation. Young people in particular are challenging ideas of the cultural hierarchy. Furthermore, while traditional Zimbabwean culture takes quite a fluid approach to timekeeping, the growing population living in the larger cities is becoming more time-bound. Many native Zimbabweans see these changes posing a negative effect on the traditional family and social structures. Others would argue that access and exposure to technology has enhanced their practices to suit the contemporary environment. Either way, the globalisation of cities has created a power imbalance between urban dwellers and rural dwellers. Most rural households are partly or totally dependent on the remittances sent back by a family member in an urban area.

Zimbabwean society has also been significantly changed by immediate social pressures and necessity. President Robert Mugabe and his ruling party held power undemocratically for almost 40 years since independence. Under this leadership, the economy and infrastructure deteriorated, and political freedom and dissent was suppressed. In 2017, Mugabe was pressured to resign in a historic turn of events following a coup that ended his dictatorship. His removal from power has given many Zimbabweans a renewed sense of hope. Nevertheless, the country now faces a transitional period as it continues to struggle with massive inflation that has impoverished many and hinders social mobility. HIV/AIDS has also devastated communities. In 2009, it was estimated that **1.3 million children have been orphaned by AIDS in Zimbabwe**. Indeed, it is worth noting that the population is very young, meaning that the effects of these problems are felt most acutely by adolescents. Almost 60% of the population is under 25 years of age and almost 37.8% are 14 years old or younger.

Social Hierarchy

There is also a strong cultural hierarchy of respect based on age that affects all interactions in Zimbabwe. Those who are older are presumed to be superior, wiser and more knowledgeable. Hence, heightened respect should be shown to elders. One is expected to always allow their opinion to prevail, never argue with them and never answer back. Expect social situations to be slightly segregated by age whereby children are noticeably excluded from jokes and ‘adult conversations’.

Zimbabweans are generally status-conscious as the differences between social classes are also quite noticeable. People tend to be quite proud of their achievements and show off their wealth. Compliments about someone’s wealth are more likely to boost their confidence than make them feel awkward. The way people dress and eat can also be a social indicator between those that are impoverished, those that work in agriculture and live in rural areas, and those that live in the cities. Zimbabweans generally identify themselves by their region of birth when getting acquainted with someone, as this implies their linguistic background and, in some cases, their social attitudes and politics.

Zimbabweans take deep pride in the educational standards of their country. According to UNESCO, **91.75% of Zimbabwean youths are literate while the adult literacy rate is 86.87%**. One’s education level and English proficiency are often seen as the pathway to foreign exposure, travel and employment outside of agriculture. It is also thought to indicate good family background and wealth. Despite varying political opinions, many Zimbabweans remained proud of the fact that their long-term President (Robert Mugabe) was the most educated in Africa.

Origins and Ancestry

Zimbabweans generally have an innate awareness of their ancestors that follows them throughout their life and keeps them grounded. Traditionally, it was believed that their spirits could be communicated with to provide guidance (see *Traditional Beliefs* under **Religion** for more information on this). They were deeply revered and worshipped. Today, Christian churches in Zimbabwe generally frown upon ancestor worship and discourage people from calling on the spirits. However, some Zimbabweans living mostly in rural areas (including Christians) have continued the tradition. Though there is a reduced belief in the spiritual realm and the ability of ancestors to intervene with life, one’s heritage remains crucial to Zimbabweans’ concept of personal identity.

Zimbabweans learn of their origin through stories told by elders; everyone’s origin is connected to the original province that their people came from centuries ago. Every person also has a totem (*mutupo*) that represents their heritage, bloodline, origin and identity. Someone who does not know their totem is considered ‘lost’, for it means they do not know their identity. Totems are usually animals (e.g. a zebra or buffalo); however, they can also be objects (e.g. a leg). They are passed down through the father’s lineage the way a surname is carried through a family in the English-speaking West. In this way, two people with the same totem can be forbidden from marrying as it is seen in a similar light to incest.

Traditional Customs

Zimbabwean tribes and communities are traditionally collectivistic. People tend to put their group or family’s interests before their own, receiving support, protection and a sense of belonging in return. There is a great emphasis on communal gathering within tribes, where people share stories, music, songs and dance. Indeed, Zimbabwean culture has a long tradition of storytelling and folklore that provides each generation with a sense of connection to their history and ancestors. These stories also provide

communities with a unified understanding of their group's origins. Storytelling gatherings may be accompanied with theatrical and musical performances.

Music and dance are also central to Zimbabwean culture. The traditional sounds, rhythms and instruments are distinctive and showcase the colour, creativity, spirit and joy of the Zimbabwean people. The '*mbira*' (a piece of wood with metal keys) has a light, warm, acoustic sound and is used in most celebrations. The mbira may be used to contact spirits, govern the weather and chase away sickness (among other purposes) and can be considered sacred in some communities.

There are many other rituals and ceremonial practices in Zimbabwe. Some are specific to certain tribes whilst others are more widely practised. Many relate to celebrating milestones in people's lives, such as marriage, the installation of chiefs or the circumcision ceremony that marks a boy's transition to manhood. Traditional ceremonies, festivals and rituals also usually involve contacting the spirit world and making offerings (see *Traditional Beliefs* under **Religion** for more information on this). However, it should be noted that many urbanised Zimbabweans do not believe in the spirit realm, especially among those in Australia.

Politeness and Tsika

Zimbabweans are often observed as being very warm, welcoming and engaging. They are also quite formal and non-confrontational. People generally seek to appease and avoid any disagreement or friction that could offend someone's honour. Hence, Zimbabweans may be overly accommodating of other people's opinions or reluctant to speak their mind if they feel their honesty could embarrass others. This is partly because there is a strong cultural value placed upon considerate behaviour, manners and politeness. One's manners are generally thought to reflect their integrity and quality as a person. Every distinct social and ethnic group in Zimbabwe has a particular model for what they consider to be correct and polite decorum. For example, the largest group, the Shona, refer to one's knowledge and compliance with socially acceptable behaviour as '*tsika*'.

Tsika is the virtuous, polite and moral way of behaving in accordance with Shona cultural standards. This involves being respectful to elders, obedient to parents and figures of authority, having self-control and patience, as well as observing cultural customs and the social structures in place. Often, there is a strong emphasis on communal values, warmth, prudence and considerate behaviour. The Shona see tsika as something one learns and develops in adolescence to eventually foster self-control. Someone who has been taught and raised well to have good manners is said to have '*hunhu*' (in Shona) or '*ubuntu*' (in Ndebele). Hunhu and ubuntu cannot be accurately translated into English, but they mean something similar to 'the essence of humanity / humaneness'.

The values that underpin the norms of etiquette vary between cultures. Hence, native Zimbabweans often think that '*varungu*' (white people) do not have hunhu / ubuntu; this is because people outside of Zimbabwe often do not follow the same social rules that constitute tsika. For example, the English-speaking West doesn't give the same amount of reverence and respect to people based on their age. Someone who does not act according to the Zimbabwean code of politeness and social appropriateness is considered to be without manners – '*hanna tsika*'.



EDUCATION CANNOT WAIT

**EDUCATION
CANNOT
WAIT**



**EDUCATION
CANNOT
WAIT**

Truth is Freedom

Before being conceived, we each have had nothing to do with the culture or heritage of the family and its people into which we are now born.

After we pass over into our spirit lives, we each will have little or nothing further to do with the culture or heritage of our family that we lived with on Earth.

We each are one of many voices within our communities.



We are to embrace our experiences and limitations of our family upbringing which our soul has desired for us to have. We are spirit personalities having a physical experience and this physical life here on Earth is the commencement of our incredible journey which will take us through many universes.

We are not to accept the limitations, the psychic barriers of our family, nor those of our national culture and its ethos. The people of a community, a region, a state, a nation respond to and reflect a common set of values, customs and culture, which is passed down through the generations, this is a psychic imposition or barrier that inhibits evolution, our true self expression and our growth in potential and personality.

Now, it is this time in history that, individually, we each are to free ourselves of the Rebellion and Default that has been imposed upon us by hidden controllers, both of those from within the spirit worlds and of their defacto agents here in the physical.

We now have the option to embrace and enjoy the freeing truths that our soul can and will expose to us – we are fully self-contained. We are to look within, to our feelings, and to long for, to ask for the truth that our feelings will exquisitely and amazingly reveal to each of us.

The wonders of intuitiveness and spontaneity are ours to behold, experience and enjoy – this is of our choosing. We can continue living a limiting mind-centric life or embrace living Feelings First – The New Way – with its infinite potential. The gateway is now open and the pathway is defined.

This we are to share with all of humanity as we are Freedom's voice.

MoC 904

ONE SECOND TO MIDNIGHT



Psychic Barriers and we can Break Them Down

There are no limits to this life. When we come up against something that we feel is beyond us, that wall is typically erected by us. Take it down!

A Nation's Persona! National Psychic Barrier



**our MIND is a CONTROL ADDICT!
our MIND is addicted to UNTRUTH!
our MIND cannot discern TRUTH!**

**our MIND is within our SPIRIT BODY
and orchestrates our physical BRAIN.**

ASSUMPTIONS are the product of our MIND!

Consider this! For generations, parents have coerced their children to 'develop their minds', to embrace their minds in every aspect of their living, to reject their feelings at all times, to literally worship their minds to the detriment of their feelings.

This is also the mantra of the nation's education system.

The world is now experiencing the product of this ideology. They are seeing nations of people demonstrating an ego and arrogance that is a combination of the "dark" traits of narcissism, psychopathy, and aggression. This arrogance is essentially believing that they are better, smarter, or more important than other people. They are being superior, overbearing, self-entitled, and presumptuous. No matter what they demonstrate, it is their nation's psychic barrier.

They are closed off to considering they could be wrong. Closed-mindedness and stubbornness mean many such indoctrinated people won't negotiate or back down. In their mind, your options are to accept what they say or suffer the consequences. This is being controlled by our mind.

Self-centred, rigid personalities lack the skill of self-awareness to objectively question or evaluate their own qualities, actions, and feelings. Without the ability to truly see themselves, they find it difficult to change unhealthy or destructive behaviour. They adhere to their parents controlling ways imposed upon us when we were children in our forming years.

Compassion and understanding can be seen as weaknesses of an arrogant person. That's because displaying these characteristics actually takes incredible inner strength which arrogant people struggle with. Whereas, compassionate people are truly humble and beautiful in their ways.

We remain imprisoned in our mind centricity until we open to our feelings, our soul-based feelings that are always in truth. Until we do so, our national social issues will slowly destroy our society and civilisation. The situation is leading to civil tension and potential internal conflict. The health system is lacking, the education curriculum is restricting student development, and the nation is disillusioned with its own self-importance. However, for those who open to their feelings, their future will be incredible and wonderful.



**our SOUL is our TRUTH!
our FEELINGS are our TRUTH!
FEELINGS FIRST, mind to follow!**

**all we need is WITHIN.
our MIND suppresses FEELINGS.**

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How Zimbabwe's grandmothers are turning the tide on mental health

<https://www.weforum.org/agenda/2019/01/zimbabwe-grandmothers-mental-health/>

23 January 2019



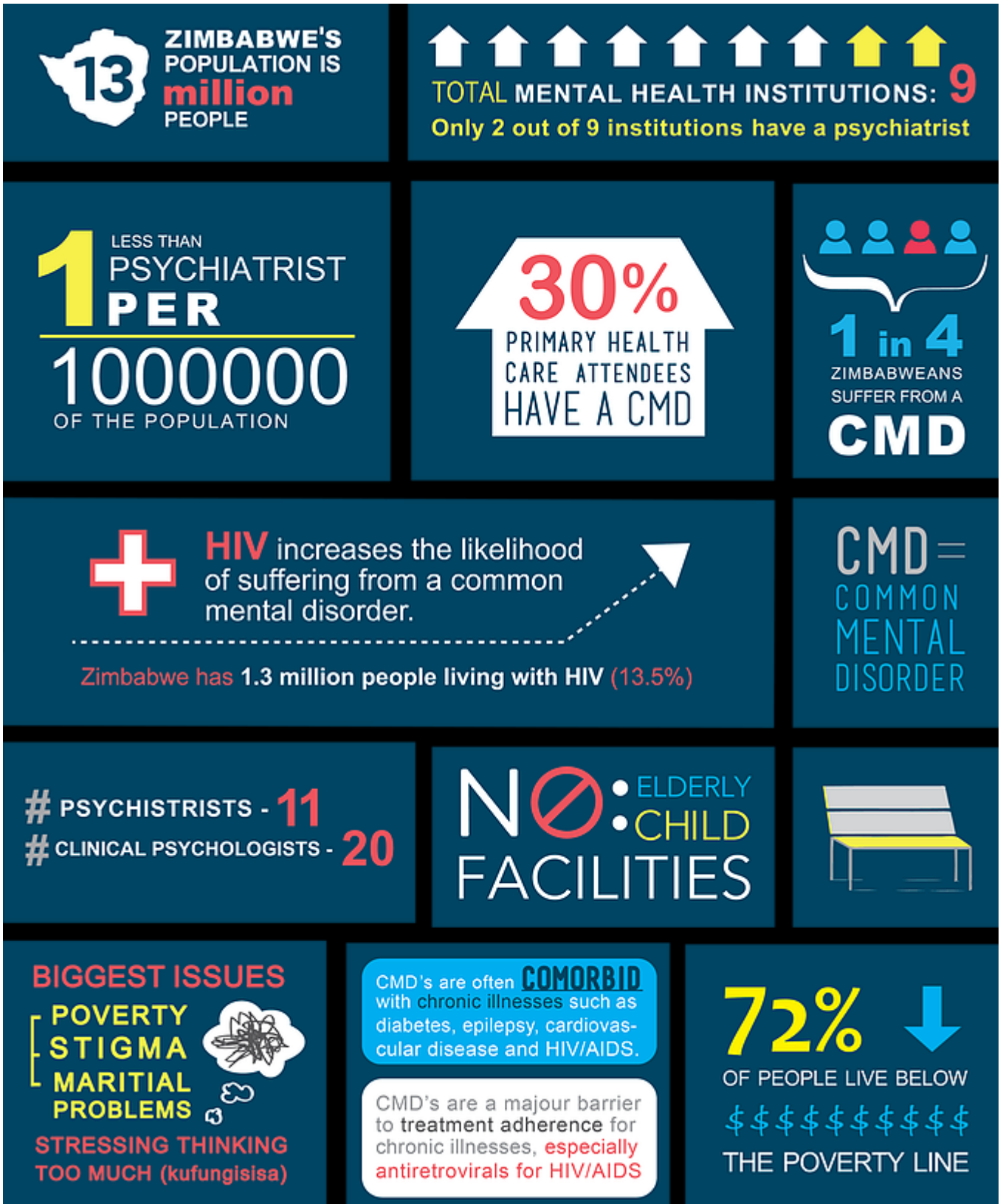
This is a story of hope. The steady worsening of mental health across the world – and the personal, economic and social damage this is causing – can seem like a problem too big to solve. But it is not, and this is the year when together we must start to turn the tide, starting at the World Economic Forum Annual Meeting.

In 2006 I was struggling, along with 11 other psychiatrists, to provide mental health support to a population of 14 million people in Zimbabwe (in 2024 now 17 million). By way of comparison, the Netherlands has 17 million people and 4,000 psychiatrists.

At least one in four of my fellow countrymen has a diagnosable mental health condition, a common mental disorder, Zimbabwe is struggling with debt and more than 70% of people live below the poverty line. A traditional well-resourced and staffed mental health support service was not going to be achievable in the short term. To give the immediate help we were duty-bound to provide, we needed to try something different. Sometimes, when you have no choice but to search with your eyes and ears open, you find what you are looking for right in front of you.

Ambuya utano, or community grandmothers, were already trusted and respected figures in the community, with many providing home-based care and health education. Our simple idea was to train these grandmothers to develop their existing skills so that they could give problem-solving talking therapy to people with anxiety, depression and other mental-health problems. The neutral and welcoming space we created for this therapy, rooted in a practical cognitive behavioural approach, was the Friendship Bench.

Sitting together on a Friendship Bench in a quiet corner of the grounds of a health centre, our community grandmothers listen and spend time working through problems that could be causing or worsening a person's mental health, coming up with possible solutions and agreeing a plan of action.



There are three elements to the first discussion: opening the mind (*kuvhura pfungwa*), uplifting (*kusimudzira*), and strengthening (*kusimbisa*). Each 30-45 minute session, over four to six weeks, builds on the previous, exploring barriers and agreeing a way forward, without ever focusing on a medical diagnosis or treatments that would be unaffordable to most.

And it works. Children went back in school. Mothers and fathers found work. An independent clinical review has found that the Friendship Bench was proving a more effective treatment for depression and anxiety than conventional medical treatments or clinical therapies.

THE FRIENDSHIP BENCH MENTAL HEALTH INTERVENTION

TALKING **WITH** - NOT AT - THE COMMUNITY TO CULTIVATE COMMUNITY OWNERSHIP

ENGLISH ► SHONA

BHENJI REHUSHAMWARI
CHIGARO CHEKUPANAMAZANO
FRIENDSHIP BENCH

LAY HEALTH WORKERS HELPED DEVELOP A LOCAL MENTAL HEALTH LEXICON FOR PROBLEM SOLVING THERAPY

MBUYA UTANO
GRANDMOTHER HEALTH PROVIDER

PRIMARY CARE CLINICS

1 KUVHURA PFUNGWA
opening the mind through empathy and listening

2 KUSIMUDZIRA
uplifting through acknowledging the problems and facilitating a process aimed at solving a single problem to focus on

3 KUSIMBISA
strengthening through sharing solutions to address the process of brain-stimulating emotional content

IN ZIMBABWE
70% of the population speaks **Shona** and it's spoken as their first language

SHONA TERMS USED TO DESCRIBE **EMOTIONAL DISTRESS**
CLOSEST TO THE ENGLISH FORMS OF DEPRESSION AND ANXIETY

KUFUNGISISA
THINKING TOO MUCH

KUSUWISISA
DEEP SADNESS

MOYO UNORWADZA
PAINFUL HEART

MBUYA UTANO
AVERAGE AGE...
58

DELIVERING PROBLEM SOLVING THERAPY IN ZIMBABWE - CULTURALLY APPROPRIATE TERMINOLOGY IN PRACTICE

Today, 400 grandmothers are helping 35,000 people on 70 benches across Zimbabwe, and there are pilots running in a number of countries with plans to expand the project worldwide.

There are more than 600 million people currently aged above 65 in the world. And by the year 2050, there will be 1.5 billion people aged 65 and above. Imagine if we could create a global network of trained grandmothers giving mental health support on Friendship Benches in every city in the world?

We are bringing the Friendship Bench to Davos as an example to world leaders of one of many simple but proven programmes that, with sufficient funding, could improve mental health for millions of people. As an Ambassador for United for Global Mental Health, I will be encouraging leaders at Davos to sit with me on the Friendship Bench, be filled with hope by the success of Zimbabwean grandmothers and come together to help make 2019 the time to act on mental health.

This is a prelude to:

FEELING HEALING

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Why is Africa so poor?

<https://www.quora.com/>

Habib F – Political Animal, Physician, Goofball, and All Around Nerd.

It is not poverty that needs an explanation. For most of human history, misery is what prevailed for the vast majority of people in the vast majority of places. It is only when some unusual conditions happened to prevail that the development of wealth was possible:



- Stable borders. It is only when people feel secure in their property that they have an incentive to accumulate it.
- Large-scale agriculture. This is needed to sustain the growth of urban centres, where labour specialisation allows for the rise of a mercantile class.
- Transportation infrastructure. Either roads or, before the modern age, ships to transport goods over long distances.

Africa had and still has many issues:

- Agriculture was inefficient. There were no draft animals to help in the cultivation of large fields. Everything was done by hand.
- By the time Europe became strong enough to conquer, the large empires that had succeeded one another in West Africa and elsewhere had gone into decline, to be replaced by petty kingdoms warring against one another.
- There was no tradition of long-distance navigation.
- There were few roads that would have enabled long-distance commerce.
- In previous centuries, the difficulty of maintaining long supply lines would have made large-scale conquest impossible. But by the 19th century, there was nothing the Africans could do. The military power of the invaders, and their ability to project it anywhere they wanted on the continent, was unparalleled.

With these handicaps, it was no surprise that, in spite of the valiant efforts of some leaders like Samori Ture (pronounced *tooRAY*), the continent was inexorably conquered.

The colonial states established by the European powers were not altruistic endeavours. They existed for the following reasons:

1. Resource extraction and exploitation.
2. The establishment of markets from which cheap raw materials could be imported and to which expensive finished goods could be exported.
3. National glory.

True, there was a contingent of idealistic people of the Church who wanted to educate and Christianise the population, but this was a secondary endeavour. After conquest, the administrative apparatus was light, and local governors were told to fend for themselves and minimise costs.

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It was only gradually, very gradually that the local population was allowed to start participating in the governance of the colonies. Inter-ethnic / inter-tribal tensions had been exacerbated the process of division and conquest. They were further exacerbated during colonial rule, as different groups vied for dominance within the colonies. These groups had no sense of kinship. They had different customs and spoke mutually unintelligible languages. The colonies in which they found themselves living were nothing but geographical expressions.

Among these groups, a local elite was groomed and trained for local leadership. In France, which saw its African dominions as indissoluble extensions of its European territory, some of these natives were invited to take seats in the national legislature. And some, like Senegal's Senghor and Ivory Coast's Boigny even got to serve as ministers of government. Naturally, when the home populations started clamouring for independence and self-determination, many of these leaders were reluctant. But they could not resist the tide and remain at the helm, and they reluctantly accepted.

In Britain's colonies, things were a bit different. There were gradualists like J. B. Danquah who was happy with a step-wise process of independence, and trouble-makers like Nkrumah, who wanted immediate independence. The optics of naked imperialism were now uglier than what they had once been. One by one, the colonies were granted their independence, as is the case with Zimbabwe.

It is one thing to build a state; it is quite another thing entirely to forge a nation. The newly independent polities of Africa were largely nationless states. They were beset by a number of problems:

- Low levels of literacy. This meant that these states remained reliant on their former colonisers to maintain their administrative apparatus.
- A very short period of democratic tutelage. There was no tradition of an independent judiciary, and no middle class jealous of ancient rights to be protected. The structure of these states easily lent itself to democratic backsliding.
- The common enemy, the coloniser, was gone. This meant that the inter-ethnic strife that had been suppressed for the purpose of fighting for independence reasserted itself very quickly afterwards.
- Most of these states were not economically viable. A number of them were landlocked and depended on the goodwill of their neighbours for their exports. There was no industry. There was a lack of teachers. There were few physicians. African university graduates were exceedingly rare. The only infrastructure present was built by the colonisers. Everything was directed towards extracting resources or agricultural products and exporting them to the former masters. It was easier to place a phone call from Dakar to Paris than from Dakar to Abidjan. The same was true for transportation. The only thing these states had to offer to foreign investors were their natural resources. And so, they did.
- The former colonisers were jealous of their prerogatives. They wanted to maintain monopolies on local contracts. They were also obsessed with the preventing the spread of communism in Africa. In order to stave this off, they routinely took to meddling in the internal affairs of these officially independent states. They did so by assassination, as in the case of Patrice Lumumba, who everyone from Belgium to the CIA wanted dead. They also did so by funding rebellions and supporting coups to depose leaders who were thought to show too much defiance.

And so it was that the very experience of colonisation made future development difficult. These regions had been exceedingly poor before colonisation. Their natural resources had been ruthlessly exploited. And independence led to decreased stability. It was easier to obey a foreigner with his white skin and his fancy technology than it was to obey another dark-skinned man like yourself, especially when you might

have grown up learning that your tribe used to dominate his before the arrival of the Whites. The reverse was also true. If you were from a tribe who had been dominated by another, you weren't about to let slide the opportunity to turn the table on your former oppressors.

Now, I have explained that European conquest, colonisation, and exploitation were detrimental to wealth accumulation. What did the African himself do after independence?

In country after country, thinly-veiled dictatorships were established. Constitutions were either re-written or ignored. There was no institution in any of these nations to check a power-hungry leader. Political leaders always want to have their way. When they live in a system that constrains them, they are unable to impose their will. But, imagine a man in charge of a nation where he can have his way on any matter, where he can eliminate the political opposition with impunity, does anyone doubt that such a man, even if he starts out idealistic, will slowly morph into a dictator?

This is what happened everywhere: Boigny of Ivory Coast, Nkruma of Ghana, Senghor of Senegal, Banda of Malawi, **Nyerere of Tanzania**, Kaunda of Zambia, Sekou Toure of Guinea, **Mugabe of Zimbabwe** and so many more. All of them established dictatorships and crushed all political opposition.

Banda, in particular, was been quoted as saying this:

Everything I say is law, literally, LAW.

Senghor and **Nyerere voluntarily retired after about 20 years in power**. They were the nice ones. Boigny and Toure died in office after even longer reigns. Nkruma was ousted in a coup. Banda and Kaunda were ousted via the ballot box, only because, after the end of the Cold War, they lost the Western support that had enabled them to perpetuate their rule.

It is to men such as these that the destiny of Africa was entrusted.

The populations had been hungry. What they were demanding was not good governance but a chance to escape poverty. What was established was a vast and pervasive patronage system in which political power existed only to afford one the ability to grow rich. A man in office was expected to plunder state resources and to siphon some of the wealth to his own region of the country. No one cared that the entity known as Nigeria or Malawi might grow poorer. It was every tribe for itself.

The norm was for half or more of the national budget to be dedicated to civil service salaries. Ministers of government had large salaries, free housing, and had their bills paid by the government. They were rapacious. Any foreign company who wanted to do business with their country had to pay a bribe. National leaders became fabulously wealthy. Politics, not business or education, became the surest way to wealth. And what was rewarded was not policy expertise but party loyalty.

In the 60s and early 70s, all this was surprisingly sustainable, given the high price of commodities on world markets. But once commodity prices crashed in the late 70s through the 80s, the entire house of cards came crashing down.

The nations had been mismanaged. The debt levels were sky high. Infrastructure development was still lagging. And industrialisation had failed, given that it was never a priority in these resource-rich

countries, and the governance had never displayed the discipline to pursue long-term strategies for economic development.

This mismanagement, it must be emphasised, cannot be blamed on the Whites. We did this all by ourselves.

Nevertheless, there are definitely some actions taken by the West that have contributed to impoverishing the nations of the continent:

- Unfair trade practices. Western government subsidise their farmers, who can thereby produce foodstuffs cheaper than local African farmers, who are driven out of business when the cheaper stuff comes pouring in. And African countries do not have the kind of leverage they would need to be able to apply tariffs, given that they are indebted to those same countries against which they have trade disputes.
- The structure of food aid is terrible. What should be done when there is a disaster or a famine is to purchase all the locally available food before bringing in food from elsewhere. This serves as a stimulus to the local economy and ensures that African farmers will be able to plant again the following year. But US food aid, at least the last time I looked at it, was structured for the benefit of US farmers, whose excess production gets purchased by the US government and dumped on African markets. This is good for the hungry but bad for the local economy, since local growers find themselves unable to sell what they planted. When that happens, the local production collapses, which makes future famines more likely. I should mention that, at least the last time I was looking at it, European food aid was structured in a way to benefit to the African farmer.
- Structural adjustment programs. These were austerity packages imposed by the IMF and World Bank on many African nations in the wake of recessions. They also included forced deregulation and the lowering of protective trade barriers, which opened up many of these economies to competition they could not possibly overcome. On top of that, they included excessive levels of austerity, often in the midst of economic downturns.

So, let's summarise. Africa is poor because:

- It was underdeveloped before colonisation due to a combination of inefficient agriculture, poor transportation infrastructure, and lack of political stability.
- Colonisation led to exploitation.
- Decolonisation led to instability and inter-ethnic strife.
- The regimes that were established after independence were exceedingly corrupt and badly mismanaged their economies.
- Western influence has often had negative consequences, either by supporting rebellions or by imposing doctrinaire free-marketism.



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‘Children at heightened risk of abuse in Zimbabwe’

<https://www.aa.com.tr/en/africa/-children-at-heightened-risk-of-abuse-in-zimbabwe-/2432060>

Many children report abuses from parents, guardians, pushing them to run away from homes and live on streets.

Jeffrey Moyo

27 November.2021



File Photo

BEITBRIDGE, Zimbabwe

A year ago, Mulaleli Sibanda, living in Zimbabwe’s Beitbridge area, battered his three-year-old stepdaughter to death. He later told police that the toddler was crying and disturbing his sleep.

In another heart-rending incident, angry at his 13-year-old son for misbehaving at a family party, Solomon Musavengana, 48, beat him to death, according to police records.

The Zimbabwe National Statistics Agency (ZimStat) has reported murders of 22 children from 2019-2020 at the hands of their parents and guardians, sending alarm bells in the society.

Edious Gava, 12, a homeless child in Beitbridge said, he had to run away from his home as his father had attempted to kill him early this year.

“My father always came home drunk and used to blame me for all the wrong things. The day I fled; he had almost killed me. He kicked me with his gumboots. He was angry that I had not watered the garden at home,” Gava told Anadolu Agency.

Unable to face abuses, in some cases, children have resorted to suicide.

Gava said that his 11-year-old friend took his own life after consuming poison when he faced abuse at home.

Dumi Bhebhe, a child rights activist in Bulawayo – Zimbabwe’s second-largest city – blamed the government for the rise in child abuse cases.

“Children are flogged and killed every day in homes and they have nowhere to go. There is the government’s social welfare department. But it does not take care of the abused children because it has no resources,” said Bhebhe.

Psychological toll on children

Taking note of such abuses, Zimbabwe’s High Court in 2017 had banned corporal punishment both in schools and homes. The ruling had come after some parents complained that their children as young as six years old were beaten by teachers.

According to psychiatrist Anesu Chinoperekwei, abuses are often taking a toll on children’s psychological wellbeing.

“Coping mechanisms are acquired through life experiences and most children are still learning ways to cope with difficulties. As such, when presented with abuse and brutalization, some children may run away from home while some may develop depression and resort to suicides,” said Chinoperekwei.

She said parents need training and guidance to deal with children to avoid incidences of abuse.

According to Getrude Dadirai Gwenzi, a research associate at the University of Johannesburg in South Africa, the ability of Zimbabwean families to take care of children has been compromised by a collapsing economy, compounded by COVID-19.

She said that about 4.3 million people in rural communities, including children, were facing a food shortage in 2020. The World Food Programme has also indicated that at least 60% of the population of Zimbabwe needs food aid.

Taylor Nyanhete, director of the Zimbabwe National Council for The Welfare of Children (ZNCWC), agreed that COVID-19 has further worsened the situation for children.

“During the peak of COVID-19, physical and emotional abuse took place and some children could not stand that. They either ran away from their homes or resorted to taking their own lives,” he said.

Generation gap

Claris Madhuku, director of the Platform for Youth Development, a civil society organisation in Zimbabwe, said the generation gap was also contributing to abuses and aggravating the situation.

“The younger generation known as ama2000 is pitched against a generation of the above 50 years. The younger generation is rights-oriented but morally empty against a generation of conservatives and gatekeepers. The resultant effect is a psychological conflict between parents and children,” he said.

He added that those who run away from homes are emotionally weak and soon get introduced to drug abuse, thus devastating their lives forever. This makes them mentally deranged and develops a tendency to resort to suicide.

According to Childline Zimbabwe, they had received 25,000 cases of abuse of children in 2018.

The sexual abuses accounted for 26%,
 physical abuses 20%,
 neglect 17%,
 emotional abuses 17%,
 and the rest 20% other forms of abuses.

The Childline is a telephone hotline to address issues of child abuse, working with the Zimbabwean government to combat all forms of child abuse.

Zimbabwe overall population calibration is **MoC 100**

Correlation of Levels of Consciousness – Soul Condition – and Society Problems				
Level of Consciousness	Rate of Unemployment	Rate of Poverty	Happiness Rate “Life is OK”	Rate of Criminality
600 +	0%	0.0%	100%	0.0%
500 - 600	0%	0.0%	98%	0.5%
400 - 500	2%	0.5%	79%	2.0%
300 - 400	7%	1.0%	70%	5.0%
200 - 300	8%	1.5%	60%	9.0%
100 - 200	50%	22.0%	15%	50.0%
50 - 100	75%	40.0%	2%	91.0%
< 50	95%	65.0%	0%	98.0%

While the consciousness level of the people, overall, of Zimbabwe remains at this level of around 100 MoC, which prevailed worldwide more than 2,000 years ago, child abuse and all the conditions of poverty will prevail throughout Zimbabwe. They have a choice, remain living mind-centric and repressed OR they embrace living Feelings First and free themselves.

Zimbabwe MoC	No. of Countries	Average MoC	Average Life Expectancy	Human Development Index	Happiness Index	Education Index	Per Capita Income 2021
100	1	100	62.60	0.571	3.1	.587	US\$2,700


Zimbabwe Emergency Service (ZES)



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Road building equipment and teams may switch to responding to providing disaster relief.



Teams are trained and the appropriate equipment is designated  for immediate transfer to any disaster situation throughout the nation and its adjoining neighbours in need. From 1900 to 2017, the country encountered 7 drought events, 22 epidemic episodes, 12 floods, and 5 storms, which resulted in total deaths of roughly 7,000 people, with more than 20 million people affected, and total damage of US\$950 million.

This is Zimbabwe at its heartfelt truth and character – helping hands when and where needed.



<https://futures.issafrica.org/geographic/countries/zimbabwe/#summary>

13 December 2023

Forward-thinking policy analysis for Africa's decision-makers

We (ISS) conduct independent research on Africa's development prospects using a dynamic, and continually updated forecasting platform to understand the potential progress of the African continent. We provide decision-makers, civil society, and experts with forward-thinking policy analysis to plan key development pathways.

In this entry, we first describe the Current Path forecast for Zimbabwe as it is expected to unfold to 2043, the end of the third ten-year implementation plan of the African Union's Agenda 2063 long-term vision for Africa. The Current Path in the [International Futures \(IFs\) forecasting model](#) initialises from country-level data that is drawn from a range of data providers. We prioritise data from national sources.

The Current Path forecast is divided into summaries on demographics, economics, poverty, health/WaSH and climate change/energy. A second section then presents a single positive scenario for potential improvements in stability, demographics, health / WaSH, agriculture, education, manufacturing / transfers, leapfrogging, free trade, financial flows, infrastructure, governance and the impact of various scenarios on carbon emissions. With the individual impact of these sectors and dimensions having been considered, a final section presents the impact of the Combined Agenda 2063 scenario.

We generally review the impact of each scenario and the Combined Agenda 2063 scenario on gross domestic product (GDP) per person and extreme poverty except for Health / WaSH that uses life expectancy and infant mortality.

The information is presented graphically and supported by brief interpretive text. All US\$ numbers are in 2017 values.

Summary

- Current Path forecast
 - Home to just over 15 million people in 2019 (17 million in 2024), Zimbabwe's population is nearly as large as that of neighbouring Zambia (estimated at 17.6 million) and less than one-third the size of South Africa (estimated at 57 million). Zimbabwe's population is projected to reach nearly 24 million by 2043. [Jump to Demographics: Current Path](#)

- Zimbabwe's economy has suffered a series of intense and prolonged economic crises that have been among the worst in Africa's recent history. GDP has slowly recovered to an estimated US\$19.4 billion in 2019 and is projected to reach US\$57.3 billion by 2043 (Gold Coast, Queensland, city with 650,000 GDP in 2022 was AU\$41 billion – US\$27 billion). [Jump to Economics: Current Path](#)
- Roughly two out of five Zimbabweans (6.7 million people) were living in extreme poverty (using US\$3.20) in 2019. Although this poverty rate of nearly 45% is projected to decline to 20% by 2043, 4.7 million Zimbabweans will be living in extreme poverty on the Current Path. [Jump to Poverty: Current Path](#)
- In 2019, Zimbabwe emitted an estimated 3.8 million tons of carbon – less than the country emitted in the mid-1990s, when emissions reached nearly 5 million tons. On the Current Path, population growth and economic growth will contribute to modest increases in emissions. [Jump to Carbon emissions/Energy: Current Path](#)
- Sectoral scenarios
 - The ambitious but achievable improvements modelled in the Stability scenario result in only modest average income growth over the long term compared to the Current Path. [Jump to Stability scenario](#)
 - Zimbabwe has 13 working-age persons (aged 15–64) for every ten dependants — fairly average for Southern Africa. This low ratio is, however, improving. In addition to access to modern contraceptives and basic healthcare, accessibility to and quality of education for girls and women is critical to ensuring that the demographic dividend will bring about economic growth. [Jump to Demographic scenario](#)
 - In 2019, infant mortality was 45 per 1,000 live births in Zimbabwe — among the 30 highest infant mortality rates in the world. In the Health / WaSH scenario, infant mortality declines slightly more rapidly than on the Current Path, but remains high, showing that a whole-of-government approach is necessary to improve this critical indicator of a society's health. [Jump to Health/WaSH scenario](#)
 - The dramatic impact of the Agriculture scenario on poverty reflects how interconnected the Zimbabwean economy is with the agriculture sector and the extent to which Zimbabwe's **most vulnerable populations depend on subsistence agriculture**. [Jump to Agriculture scenario](#)
 - Education offers bright but fragile hope for Zimbabwe's development. The Education scenario positively impacts livelihoods in Zimbabwe but is not sufficient to dramatically reduce poverty in the country; consequently, it is an urgent task the Zimbabwean government needs to pursue immediately. [Jump to Education scenario](#)
 - The modest impact of the Manufacturing / Transfers scenario on livelihoods in Zimbabwe reflects, among other issues, the dire state of the Zimbabwean economy. Even in this scenario, the average Zimbabwean earns approximately half of his or her average counterpart in lower middle-income Africa. [Jump to Manufacturing/Transfers scenario](#)
 - The greater electricity access modelled in the Leapfrogging scenario has the potential to improve livelihoods only modestly in Zimbabwe. More than improvements to renewable energy, electrical, and Internet infrastructure are needed to significantly alleviate poverty. [Jump to Leapfrogging scenario](#)
 - Among all of the scenarios explored, the Free Trade scenario has the largest impact on economic livelihood, reflecting the benefits that participation in the African Continental Free Trade Agreement and increased economic freedom would have on the country. [Jump to Free Trade scenario](#)
 - The increased inward remittances and aid and foreign direct investment flows modelled in the Financial Flows scenario only slightly impact poverty levels in Zimbabwe. Clearly, improvements in inward flows of money to the country alone are insufficient to alleviate poverty in Zimbabwe. [Jump to Financial Flows scenario](#)

- The Infrastructure scenario shows that while infrastructure is critical to improving livelihoods — particularly outside of cities, where vulnerable populations are often isolated from critical resources and services — it alone is incapable of dramatically improving incomes in a country facing complex developmental challenges. [Jump to Infrastructure scenario](#)
- Improvements in governance alone are insufficient to improve livelihoods in Zimbabwe. The improvement in average incomes in Zimbabwe in the Governance scenario is negligible when compared to the Current Path, underscoring the need for a multi-faceted approach to improving livelihoods in the country. [Jump to Governance scenario](#)
- On the Current Path, Zimbabwe’s carbon emissions will increase from the 2019 estimate of 4 million tons to nearly 10 million tons in 2043. The Free Trade scenario has the largest impact in increased carbon emissions over the Current Path forecast. Conversely, the Demographic scenario, owing to slower population growth, causes the most significant decrease in carbon emissions. [Jump to Impact of scenarios on carbon emissions](#)
- Combined Agenda 2063 scenario
 - The dramatic impact of the Combined Agenda 2063 scenario on poverty in Zimbabwe speaks to the beneficial effect of concerted, cross-cutting government approaches to seemingly intractable problems such as extreme poverty. [Jump to Combined Agenda 2063 scenario](#)

Zimbabwe: Current Path forecast

This page provides an overview of the key characteristics of Zimbabwe along its likely (or Current Path) development trajectory. The Current Path forecast from the **International Futures** forecasting (IFs) platform is a dynamic scenario that imitates the continuation of current policies and environmental conditions. The Current Path is therefore in congruence with historical patterns and produces a series of dynamic forecasts endogenised in relationships across crucial global systems. We use 2019 as a standard reference year and the forecasts generally extend to 2043 to coincide with the end of the third ten-year implementation plan of the African Union’s Agenda 2063 long-term development vision.

Until the early 1990s, Zimbabwe was a leader of a loose coalition of southern African countries known as the Frontline States that became the Southern African Development Coordination Conference (SADCC) in 1980 and, in 1992, was transformed into the Southern African Development Community (SADC). Zimbabwe is also a member of the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA). It withdrew from the Commonwealth in 2003 and has recently applied to re-join.

In 2019, the World Bank changed Zimbabwe’s classification from low-income to low middle-income, now one of 23 in Africa.

Zimbabweans have suffered recurring economic and political crises and a dramatic deterioration of livelihoods that have intensified sharply since the turn of the century. These crises have been catastrophic for human development and have triggered humanitarian emergencies in many parts of the country. This deterioration was not generally foreseen. After achieving independence in 1980, the Government of Zimbabwe introduced a minimum wage and tripled spending on education and health. Expenditure on public sector employment increased exponentially, however, as the size of the civil service (and debt) steadily ballooned, it squeezed out more productive investments.

The Government of Zimbabwe eventually embarked on a poorly designed and executed Economic Structural Adjustment Programme that included a 40% devaluation of the Zimbabwean dollar and the removal of price and wage controls and introduced fees for previously free education and health services.

Greater austerity had mixed results: inflation remained high as did the budget deficit. More competition (particularly from South Africa) forced many businesses to close and Zimbabwe's manufacturing sector to contract. During three years of severe drought (1992, 1993 and 1995), average growth rates were some four percentage points below 1991, 1994 and 1996, while a global recession in 1991 and 1992 reduced raw material prices and export demand.

In November 1997, the Government of Zimbabwe agreed to a massive unbudgeted payout to war veterans, causing the Zimbabwean dollar to plunge by 70% and inflation to spiral. The following year, the Zimbabwean army entered the war in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DR Congo), placing additional strain on an already burgeoning budget deficit.

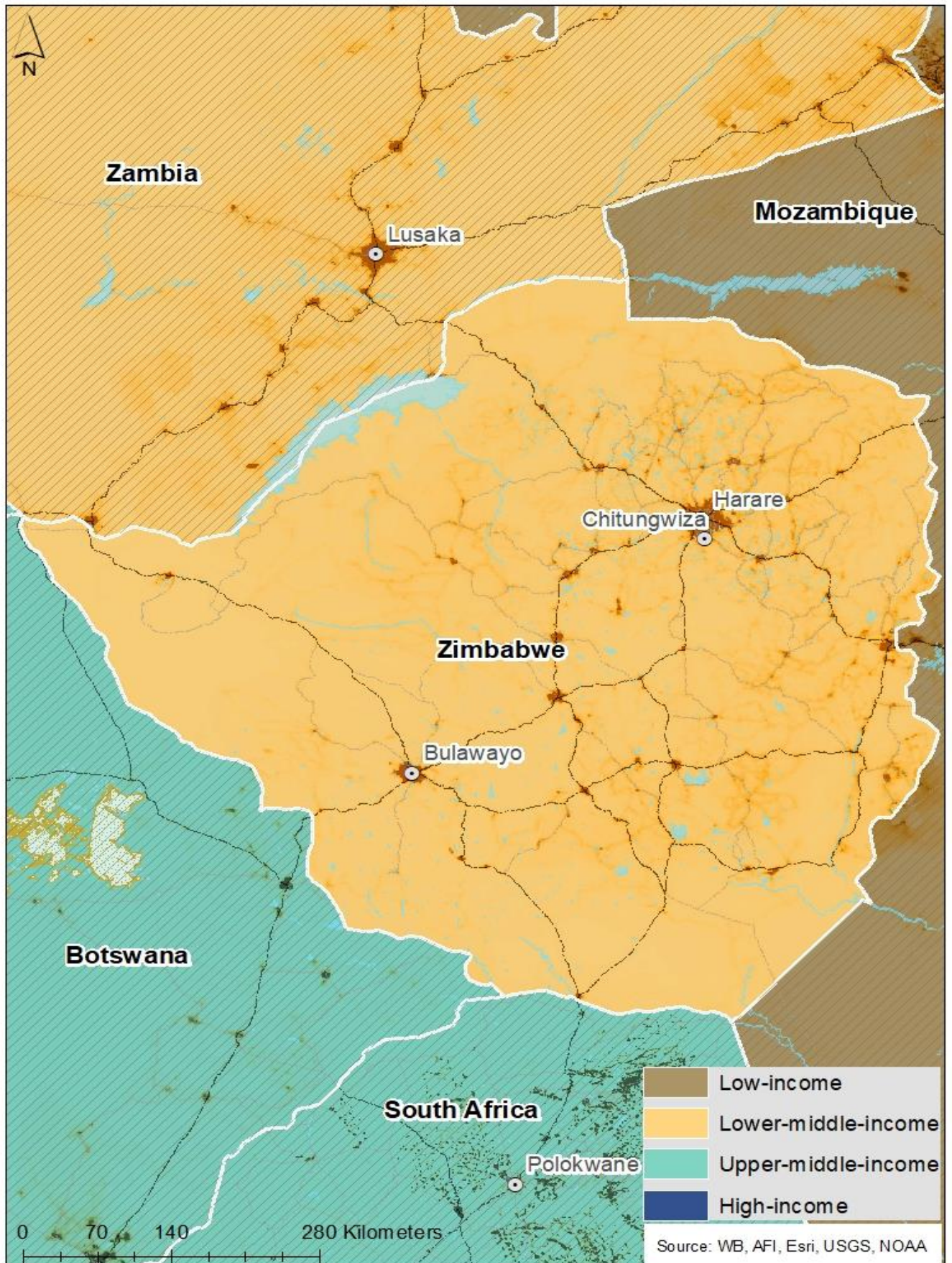
Amid a deteriorating situation, the 2008 parliamentary and presidential elections precipitated a political and economic crisis when Morgan Tsvangirai, from the Movement for Democratic Change (MDC), won the first round but was forced to withdraw ahead of the second round, thus ceding victory to Robert Mugabe and the Zimbabwe African National Union-Patriotic Front (ZANU-PF), which had governed since 1980.

Shortly after, hyperinflation forced the government to abandon the Zimbabwean dollar. Foreign currencies – particularly the US dollar and the South African rand – were now to be used as legal tender. The termination of the government of national unity in 2013 sparked yet another economic crisis. Government debt surged and the ZANU-PF government introduced a 'new Zimbabwean dollar' pegged against the US dollar. With limited reserves, it almost immediately started trading at a significant discount to the US dollar. Money supply exploded and inflation increased to a monthly rate of 77%. Monetary stability has yet to be achieved.

In November 2017, then vice president Emmerson Mnangagwa assumed the presidency in a surprise ousting of Mugabe and has since championed that Zimbabwe is now 'open for business'. In spite of the raft of painful reforms that followed, Zimbabwe is still in the throes of an economic and developmental crisis.

The Government of Zimbabwe has put forth various development plans, all of which are based on the headline Zimbabwe Vision 2030 goal of transforming Zimbabwe into an upper middle-income economy by 2030. The latest is the National Development Strategy 1, which runs from January 2021 to December 2025. The strategy aims to strengthen economic stability and achieve inclusive, sustainable, and equitable economic growth.

Chart 1: Political map of Zimbabwe



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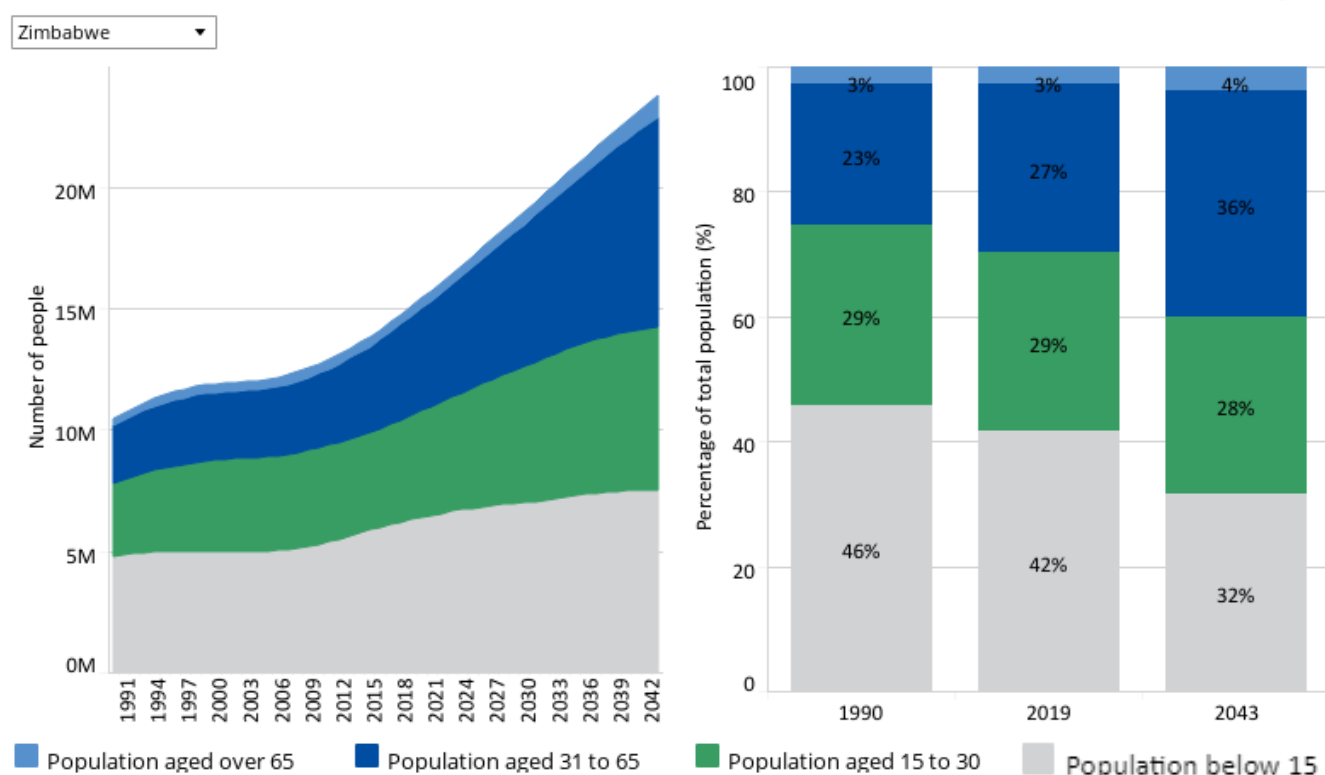
Demographics: Current Path

Home to just over 15 million people in 2019 (17 million in 2024), Zimbabwe's population is nearly as large as that of neighbouring Zambia (estimated at 17.6 million) and less than one-third the size of South Africa (estimated at 57 million). Its population has grown more than five-fold since 1950, from only 2.8 million people.

Zimbabwe's population is projected to reach nearly 24 million by 2043. Zambia and Malawi are projected to grow slightly more rapidly, while Angola and Mozambique are expected to continue experiencing dramatic population growth. On the Current Path, the respective populations of Mozambique and Angola will each be more than double that of Zimbabwe by 2040.

Chart 2: Population structure in CP, 1990–2043

By cohort and % of population



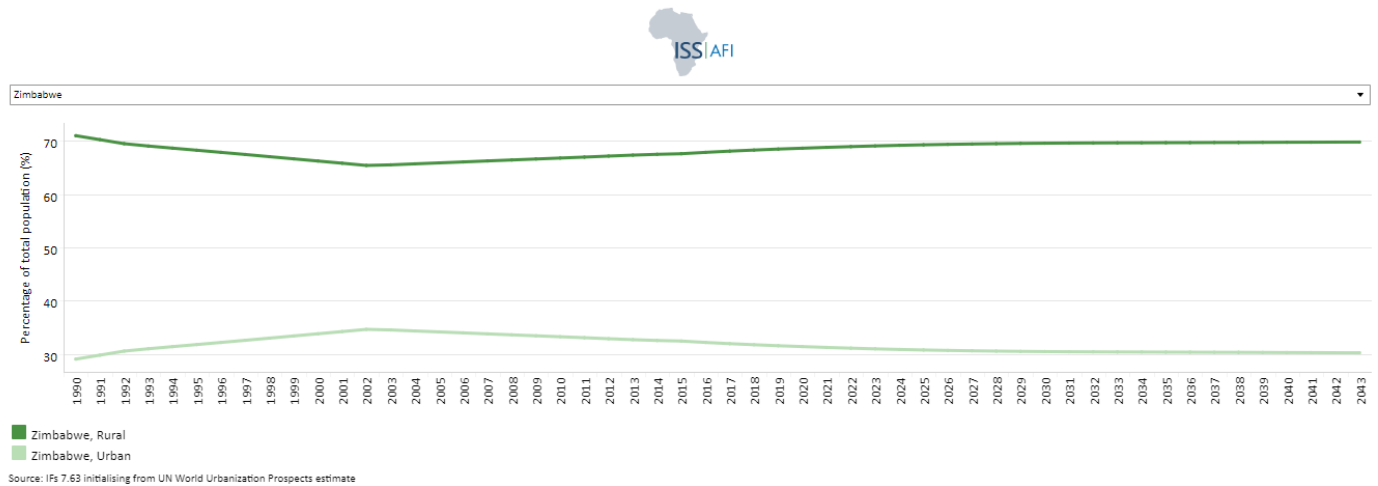
Zimbabwe is expected to remain a predominantly rural country to 2043 and beyond. At present, an estimated seven out of ten Zimbabweans live in rural areas – roughly five percentage points more rural than would be expected based on its level of development (measured as GDP per capita). In fact, Zimbabwe appears to have abruptly stopped urbanising just after the turn of the century, when about two-thirds of the population lived in rural areas.

The counter-urbanisation trend reflected in this chart, however, simplifies multiple interacting dynamics. Urban–rural migration has indeed taken place in Zimbabwe, notably as a result of disruptive policies such as the 2000 Fast Track Land Reform Programme and Operation Murambatsvina five years later. However, some researchers attribute the scale of Zimbabwe's stalled urbanisation to the continued use of old delineations of urban, peri-urban and rural areas, asserting that sprawling populations around cities, currently classified as rural, should be considered urban.

Thus, ‘boundaries in Zimbabwe have remained static while urban sprawl and urban populations in rural jurisdictions have expanded’.

Urbanisation, if deliberate and planned, could provide Zimbabwe with many benefits including the potentially more rapid (and less costly) roll-out of services such as healthcare. However, urban infrastructure urgently needs to be upgraded given the health risks that arise from these relatively densely populated areas.

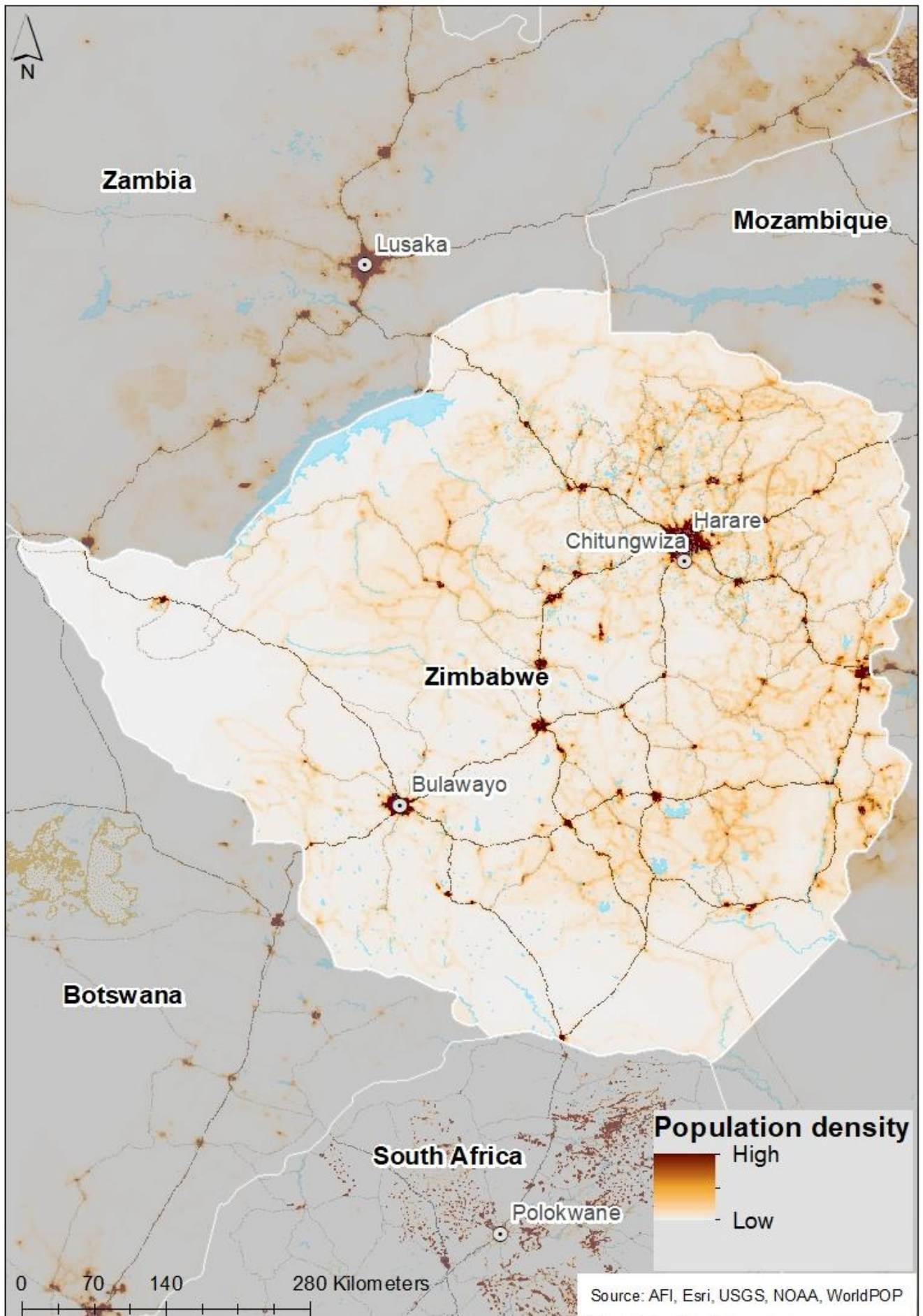
Chart 3: Urban and rural population in CP, 1990–2043
% of population



With roughly 38 people per square kilometre of land area in Zimbabwe, the nation is, on average, more sparsely populated than the average of sub-Saharan Africa (48 people per square kilometre).

The majority of Zimbabweans live in Harare and Bulawayo, the country’s largest cities. While the nation’s capital city Harare, located in the north-east, is the nation’s economic and cultural hub, Bulawayo to the south-west is Zimbabwe’s industrial centre. The Zimbabwean government estimates Harare’s population to be around 2.1 million and the smaller city of Bulawayo’s to be around 653,000.

<https://futures.issafrica.org/geographic/countries/zimbabwe/>



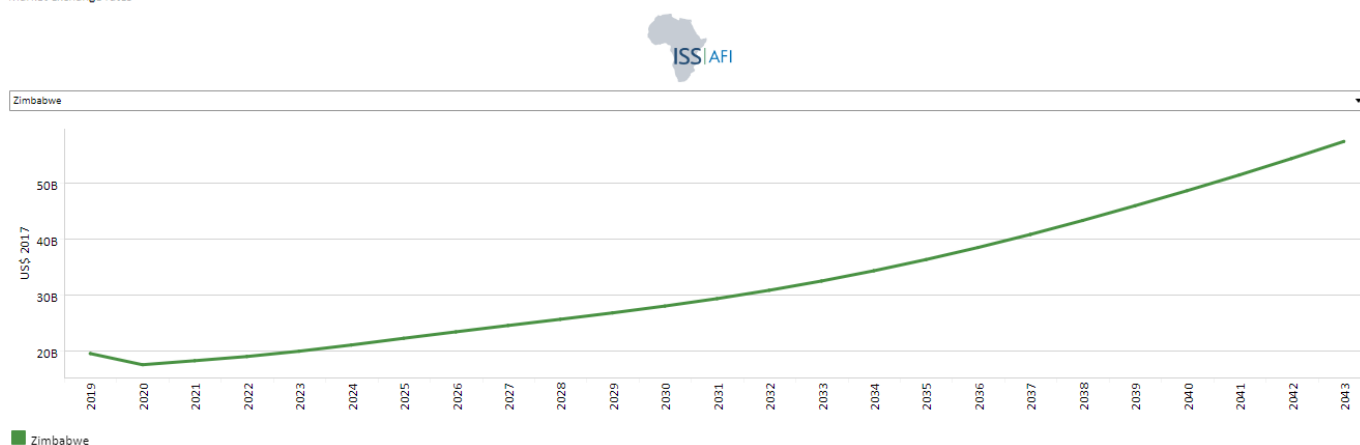
Economics: Current Path

Zimbabwe's economy has suffered a series of intense and prolonged economic crises that have been among the worst in Africa's recent history. Recurrent runaway inflation, dollarisation, re-dollarisation and the emergence of multiple parallel exchange rates have severely distorted the economy. At present, the country is in the midst of a monetary crisis brought about by the misuse of the real-time gross settlement (RTGS) platform that started in 2016 and the Zimbabwean government's 2019 decision to make the RTGS dollar the sole legal tender. From March 2020 multiple foreign currencies were allowed again.

The current crisis is a far cry from the state of the economy at independence. From 1980 to 2004, Zimbabwe had the fourth largest economy in Southern Africa (South Africa, Angola and Zambia claimed the top three spots). Zimbabwe's economy peaked in size in 1998 at US\$18.6 billion before plummeting to roughly half of that (US\$9.3 billion) by 2008.

Zimbabwe also has protracted arrears with official creditors, including the World Bank, effectively blocking access to international financial support. According to data from the International Monetary Fund and the Government of Zimbabwe, **the nation's consolidated public sector debt amounted to 66.3% of GDP in 2020. Meanwhile, public and publicly guaranteed external debt equalled 64.2% of GDP. Generally, a debt level of less than 40% of GDP is considered manageable; at 60% or higher, countries head for trouble.**

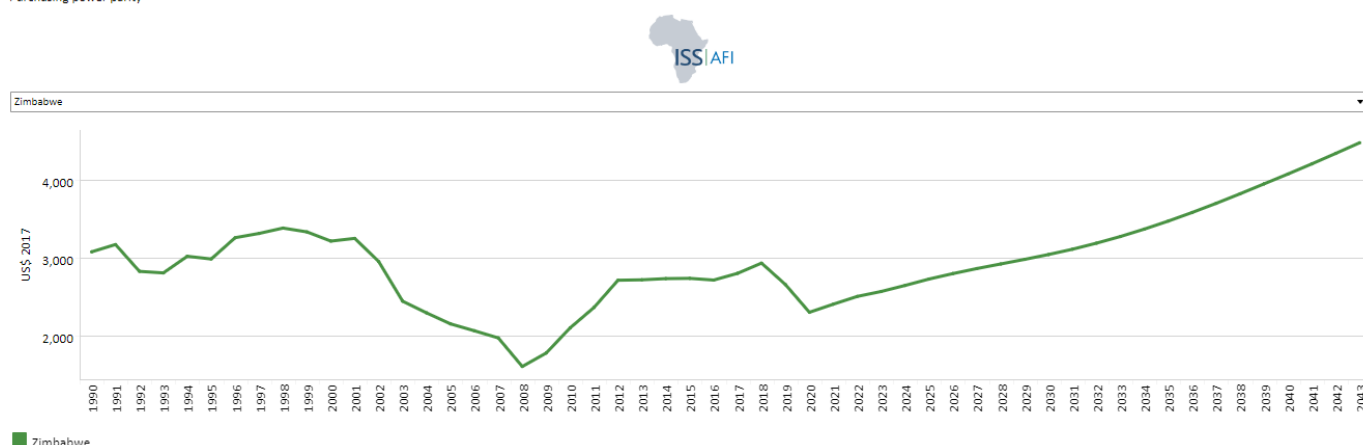
Chart 5: GDP in CP, 1990–2043
Market exchange rates



Although many of the charts in the sectoral scenarios also include GDP per capita, this overview is an essential point of departure for interpreting the general economic outlook of Zimbabwe.

Although average incomes in Zimbabwe have been relatively stagnant for decades, they were higher than in Zambia from the mid-1980s to 2002. But from 1998 to 2008, Zimbabwe's GDP per capita more than halved from US\$3,100 to US\$1,365. GDP per capita has since grown significantly to US\$2,655 in 2019 but remains very low compared to regional peers. Average incomes in Zambia, for example, are now almost double than those in Zimbabwe. Meanwhile, the average income in all of lower middle-income Africa is estimated at US\$6,989 in 2019 and projected to reach US\$9,142 by 2043.

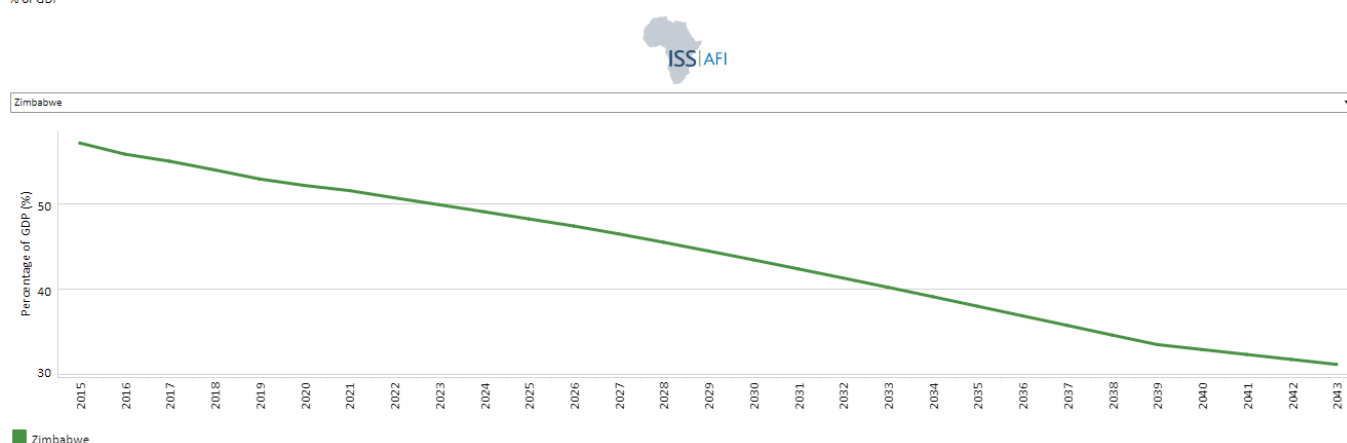
Chart 6: GDP per capita in CP, 1990–2043
Purchasing power parity



During the 2018 rebasing of the economy, Zimbabwe's 2016 GDP increased by 40%. Finance Minister Ncube attributed the increase to the inclusion of the **informal economy**, a reflection of the extent to which the economy has regressed since the early 2000s.

Although many Zimbabweans eke out a living in the informal sector, **generally a large informal economy reflects a stagnant or declining formal sector, which provides job security and employment benefits and contributes to government revenues through taxation.** A 2018 IMF working paper suggests that **Zimbabwe's informal sector contributed an average of 61% to GDP between 1991 and 2015 and 67% in 2015** – second only to Bolivia globally. In 2019, the informal sector in Zimbabwe contributed 53% of GDP within IFs, the largest among Africa's 23 lower middle-income countries. On the Current Path, Zimbabwe's informal sector as a share of GDP is projected to decline to roughly 31% by 2043. However, it is important to note that data and projections on informal sectors are notoriously difficult to obtain and calculate accurately.

Chart 7: Informal sector value in CP, 2015–2043
% of GDP

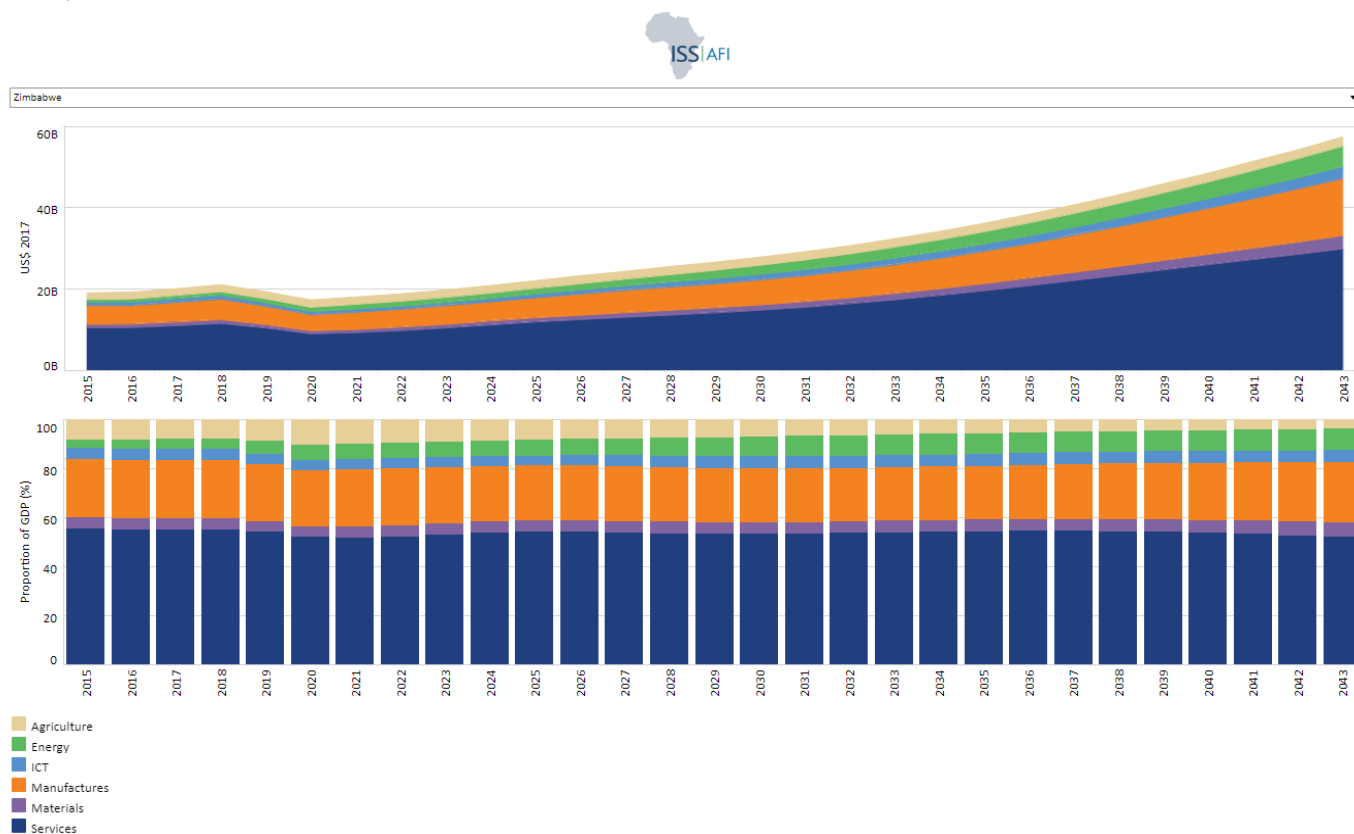


The IFs platform uses data from the Global Trade and Analysis Project (GTAP) to classify economic activity into six sectors: agriculture, energy, materials (including mining), manufactures, services and information and communication technologies (ICT). Most other sources use a threefold distinction between only agriculture, industry and services with the result that data may differ.

In 2019, services were the source of more than half (54%) of the Zimbabwean economy. Manufactures followed at just over 23%, with agriculture contributing 8.9%. Energy, ICT, and materials each contributed 5% or less to the economy. Over the forecast horizon, the contributions of energy will increase to 8.8% by 2043 with others projected to remain stable, except for agriculture's share that is

expected to contract to 3.8% by 2043. However, in absolute terms, the contributions of all sectors to the economy will grow, particularly services, from US\$10.5 billion in 2019 to US\$29.9 billion in 2043. The manufacturing sector will increase from US\$4.5 billion in 2019 to US\$14 billion. In spite of its large potential the agriculture sector was estimated at only US\$1.7 billion in 2019 (8.9% of GDP). By 2043 it will constitute US\$2.2 billion (3.8% of GDP).

Chart 8: Value added by sector in CP, 2015–2043
Billions US\$ 2017 and % of GDP



The data on agricultural production and demand in the IFs forecasting platform initialises from data provided on food balances by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). IFs contains data on numerous types of agriculture but aggregates its forecast into crops, meat and fish, presented in million metric tons. Chart 9 shows agricultural production and demand as a total of all three categories.

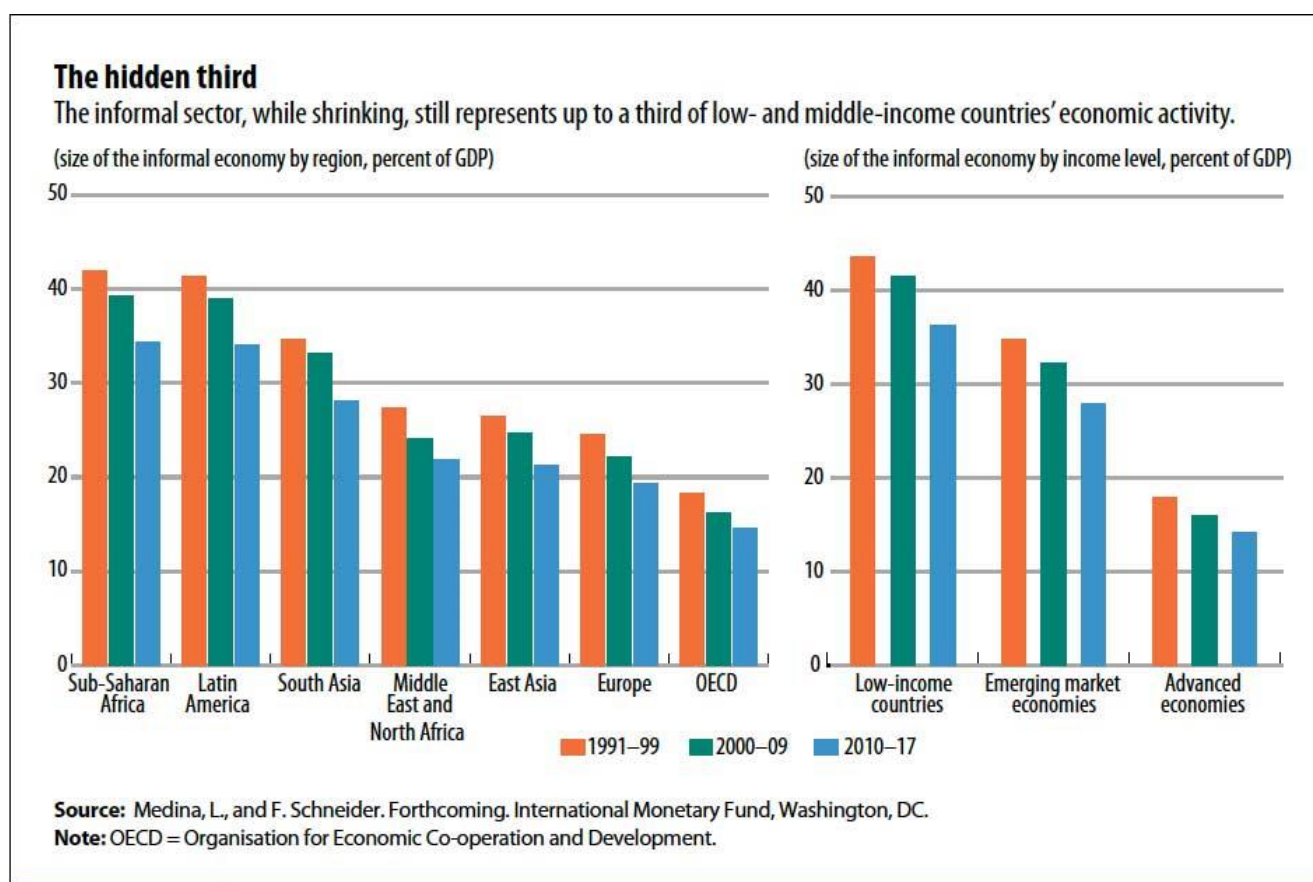
Zimbabwe's agriculture sector, the mainstay of the economy, has suffered decreasing productivity since the late 1970s, when it boasted yields twice the average of low-income Africa. **As from 1990, yields in Zimbabwe were below the average of low middle-income Africa and, as from 2006, even below the average of low-income Africa. On the Current Path, this trend will extend into the coming decades, warning of increasing food insecurity.** Poor and worsening macroeconomic conditions have further aggravated food insecurity by impeding the availability and affordability of staple foods like maize meal. By 2043, yields in Zimbabwe will be only 66% of the average of low-income Africa, and only 38% of low middle-income Africa.

Zimbabwe already relies heavily on crop imports from neighbours, with an estimated 20% of demand being met by imports. Within Southern Africa, only Botswana, Lesotho and Namibia depend more on agricultural imports.

Having fewer workers outside the formal economy can support sustainable development

<https://www.imf.org/en/Publications/fandd/issues/2020/12/what-is-the-informal-economy-basics>

The informal economy, comprising activities that have market value and would add to tax revenue and GDP if they were recorded, is a globally widespread phenomenon. According to the International Labour Organization, about 2 billion workers, or 60% of the world's employed population ages 15 and older, spend at least part of their time in the informal sector. The size of the informal sector slowly decreases as economies develop, but with wide variations across regions and countries. Today, the informal sector still accounts for about a third of low- and middle-income countries' economic activity—15% in advanced economies (see chart).



Informality covers a wide range of situations within and across countries, and it arises for a number of reasons.

On the one hand, individuals and firms may choose to remain outside the formal economy to avoid taxes and social contributions or compliance with standards and licensing requirements. This relates to the common but misconceived view that informality is caused mainly by firms and individuals “cheating” to avoid paying taxes. On the other hand, individuals may rely on informal activities as a safety net: they may lack the education and skills for formal employment or be too poor to access public and financial services. A forthcoming book compiling recent research by IMF staff and academic researchers aims to shed new light on this topic by looking in more detail at measuring informality, analysing its drivers and economic consequences, and discussing possible policy responses.

The high incidence and persistence of informal labour, particularly in emerging market and developing economies, is increasingly recognised as an obstacle to sustainable development. Informal firms do not contribute to the tax base and tend to remain small, with low productivity and limited access to finance.

As a result, economic growth in regions or countries with large informal sectors remains below potential. Informal workers are more likely to be poor than workers in the formal sector, both because they lack formal contracts and social protection and because they tend to be less educated.

The prevalence of informal work is also associated with high inequality: workers with similar skills tend to earn less in the informal sector than their formal sector peers, and the wage gap between formal and informal workers is higher at lower skill levels. This explains why the large decline in informality in Latin America observed over the past 20 years was associated with significant reductions in inequality. Informal work is similarly linked with gender inequality. In two out of three low- and lower-middle-income countries, women are more likely than men not only to be in informal employment, but also to be in the most precarious and low-paying categories of informal employment.

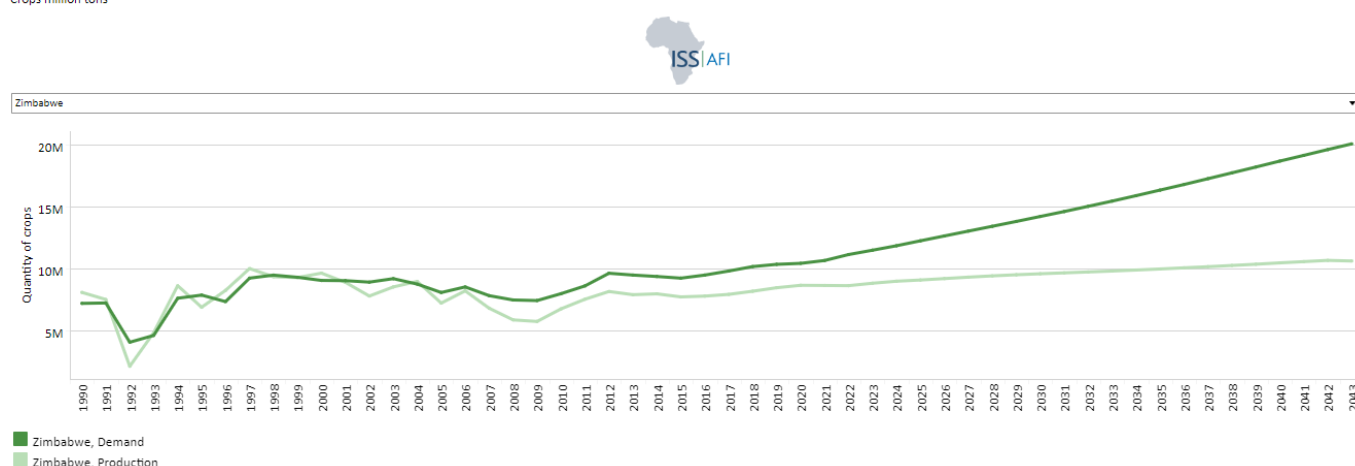
Addressing informality is thus essential and urgent to support inclusive economic development and reduce poverty worldwide. The COVID-19 pandemic has only reinforced this sense of urgency: its crushing impact on informal activities worldwide has highlighted the need for governments to provide a lifeline for large segments of the population not covered (or not well covered) by existing social protection programs.

Designing effective policies to address informality is, however, complicated by its multiple causes and forms, both across and within countries. Informality is a response to a set of country-specific characteristics and institutions, and there is no one-size-fits-all solution. Extensive research and policy experiments in both developing and advanced economies nonetheless point to a common set of guiding principles for policy design. Four types of policies have proved effective:

- ***Improving access to and quality of education*** is probably the single most powerful way to lower informality. Education reforms aimed both at enhancing equality of access and ensuring that students remain in school until the end of the secondary cycle (**and ample technical and vocational training opportunities**) are particularly important.
- *Tax system design should avoid inadvertently increasing incentives for individuals and firms to remain in the informal sector.* It is generally recognised that simpler value-added and corporate tax systems (with no or minimal exemptions and loopholes) with lower rates, as well as low payroll taxes, help reduce informality. Supportive social protection systems, including progressive income taxes and protection for the poorest, help address distributional aspects.
- *Policies to enhance financial inclusion by promoting expanded access to formal (or bank-based) financial services can help lower informality.* Lack of access to finance is a key constraint for informal firms and entrepreneurs, stifling productivity and the growth of their businesses. Countries where **access to finance is greater tend to grow faster and have lower income inequality**.
- *A range of structural policies can help increase incentives and lower the cost of formalisation.* Labour market regulations can be simplified to ensure greater flexibility and facilitate informal workers' entry into formal employment. Competition policy can boost entry of small firms in some sectors by eliminating monopolies. Elimination of excessive regulations and bureaucratic requirements also helps. Digital platforms, including government-to-person mobile transfers, can contribute to inclusive growth by bringing financial accounts to the unbanked, empowering women financially, and helping small and medium-sized enterprises grow within the formal sector.

Informality critically affects how fast economies can grow, develop, and provide decent economic opportunities for their populations. Sustainable development requires a reduction in informality over time, but this process will inevitably be gradual because the informal sector is currently the only viable income source for billions of people. Informality is best tackled by steady reforms—such as **investment in education**—and policies that address its underlying causes. Attacks on the sector motivated by the view that it is generally operating illegally and evading taxes are not the answer.

Chart 9: Agriculture production/demand in CP, 1990–2043
Crops million tons



Poverty: Current Path

There are numerous methodologies for and approaches to defining poverty. We measure income poverty and use GDP per capita as a proxy. In 2015, the World Bank adopted the measure of US\$1.90 per person per day (in 2011 international prices), also used to measure progress towards the achievement of Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 1 of eradicating extreme poverty. To account for extreme poverty in richer countries occurring at slightly higher levels of income than in poor countries, the World Bank introduced three additional poverty lines in 2017:

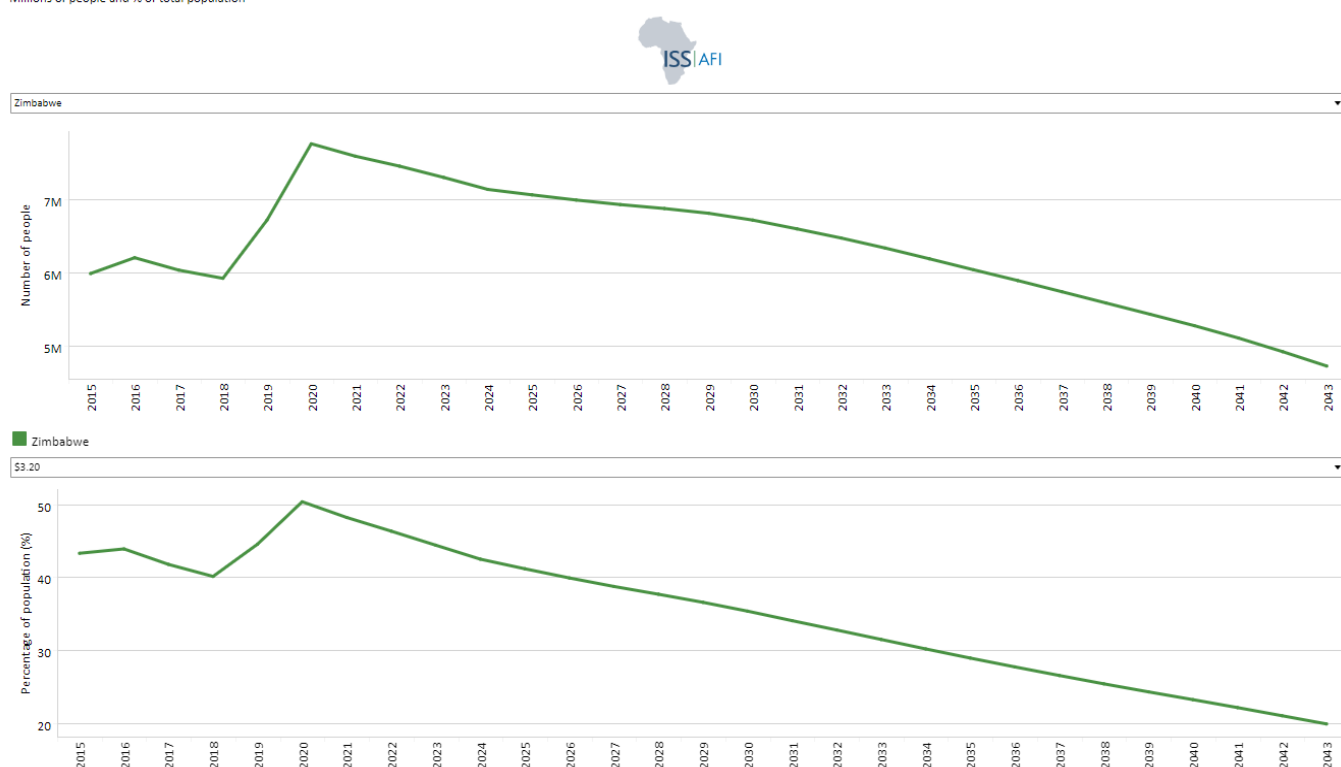
- US\$3.20 for lower middle-income countries
- US\$5.50 for upper middle-income countries
- US\$22.70 for high-income countries.

IFs estimates that nearly one out of three Zimbabweans (4.4 million people) live on less than the international extreme poverty line of US\$1.90 per day. Roughly two out of five Zimbabweans (6.7 million people) are living on less than US\$3.20, the extreme poverty line for lower middle-income countries. Although this poverty rate of nearly 45% will decline to 20% by 2043, 4.7 million Zimbabweans will be living in extreme poverty by 2043 on the Current Path.

A 2015 study using a nationalised household consumption-based poverty measure found that of all the provinces, Matabeleland North had the highest poverty rate of 85.7%, while in the other rural provinces it ranged from 65% to 76%. [14]

<https://futures.issafrica.org/geographic/countries/zimbabwe/>

Chart 10: Poverty in CP, 2015–2043
Millions of people and % of total population



Carbon Emissions / Energy: Current Path

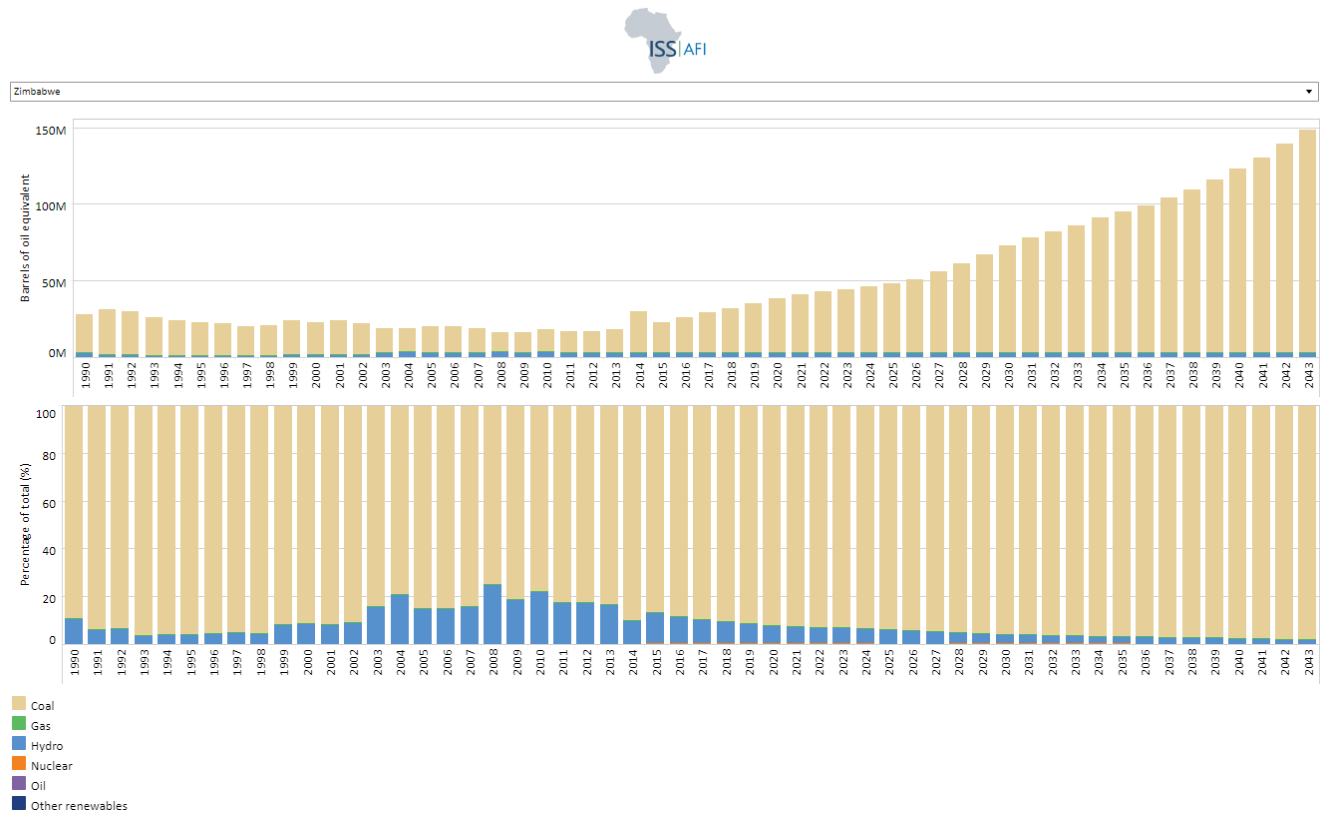
The IFs platform forecasts six types of energy, namely oil, gas, coal, hydro, nuclear and other renewables. To allow comparisons between different types of energy, the data is converted into billion barrels of oil equivalent (BBOE). The energy contained in a barrel of oil is approximately 5.8 million British thermal units (MBTUs) or 1,700 kilowatt-hours (kWh) of energy.

Total energy supply in Zimbabwe is dominated by wood, biofuels and waste, upon which the majority of the population depend for cooking and heating. However, in terms of generation by source, Zimbabwe depends on coal for 90% of its energy production and hydro for the remainder. **Only about 19% of Zimbabwe's hydropower potential has been exploited.**

In 2019, Zimbabwe produced an estimated 32 million barrels of oil equivalent (MBOE) in coal, increasing to 145 MBOE (98% of energy production) in 2043. Bowing to domestic and international pressure, in 2021 China abandoned a plan to finance the US\$3 billion Sengwa coal-fired power plant in Zimbabwe.

Zimbabweans also depend on hydroelectricity, particularly from the Kariba Dam on the powerful Zambezi River.

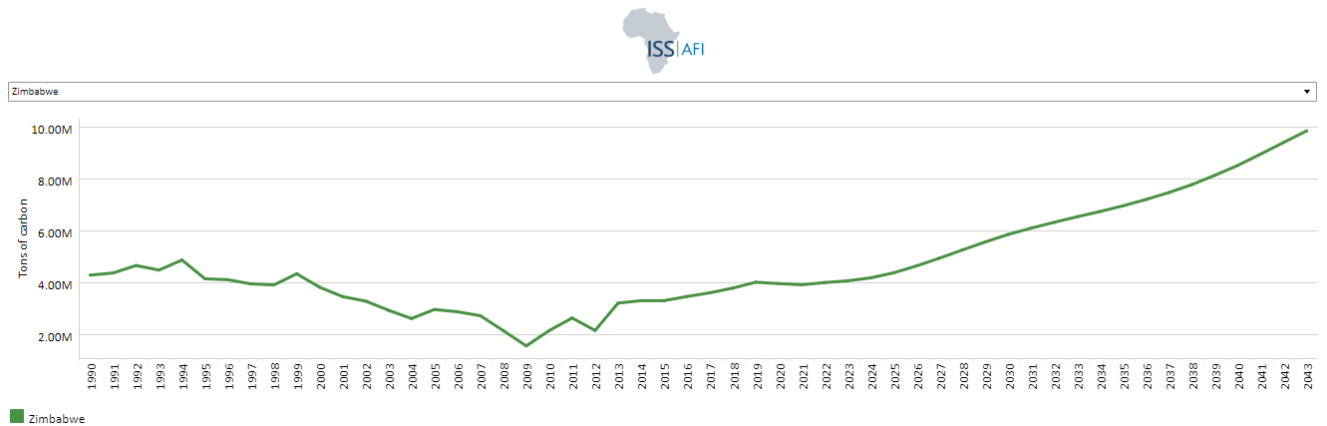
Chart 11: Energy production by type in CP, 1990–2043
Barrels of oil equivalent and % of energy production



Carbon is released in many ways, but the three most important contributors to greenhouse gases are **carbon dioxide (CO₂)**, **carbon monoxide (CO)** and **methane (CH₄)**. Since each has a different molecular weight, IFs uses carbon. Many other sites and calculations use CO₂ equivalent.

Carbon emissions in Zimbabwe peaked in 1993 at approximately 4.9 million tons and declined thereafter as economic activity declined before again starting to increase as from 2009. In 2019, Zimbabwe emitted an estimated 3.8 million tons of carbon. On the Current Path, population growth and economic growth are expected to contribute to modest increases in emissions, reaching nearly 10 million tons in 2043. However, Zimbabwe releases significantly more carbon than expected given the small size of its economy. Its emissions are on par with much larger economies such as Kenya and Côte d’Ivoire, implying significant potential for emission reductions.

Chart 12: Carbon emissions in CP, 1990–2043
Million tons of carbon (note, not CO₂ equivalent)



Stability scenario

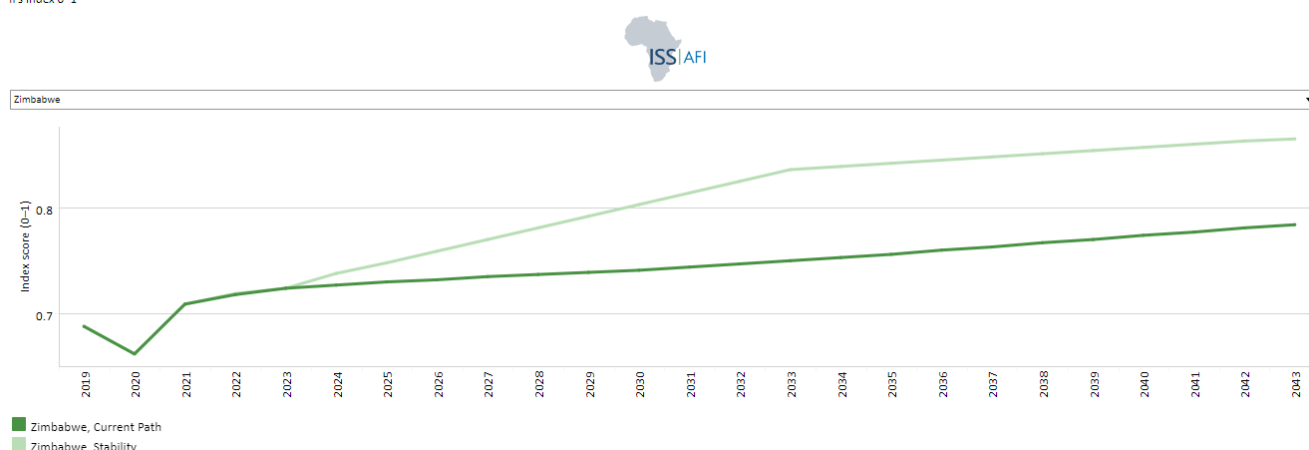
The Stability scenario represents reasonable but ambitious reductions in risk of regime instability and lower levels of internal conflict. Stability is generally a prerequisite for other aspects of development and this would encourage inflows of foreign direct investment (FDI) and improve business confidence. Better governance through the accountability that follows substantive democracy is modelled separately.

The intervention is explained [here](#) in the thematic part of the website.

The governance security index captures the probability of internal war and vulnerability to conflict. Zimbabwe scores similarly to the average of lower middle-income Africa on this index, reflecting the country's struggle to consolidate its democracy as it progresses from its history of state-centric command and control approach to governance.

In the Stability scenario, Zimbabwe's score on the governance security index improves dramatically over the next decade, which would increase the country's levels of government capacity and societal inclusion, creating a foundation for peace and economic prosperity. Conversely, on the Current Path, Zimbabwe's score increases only modestly.

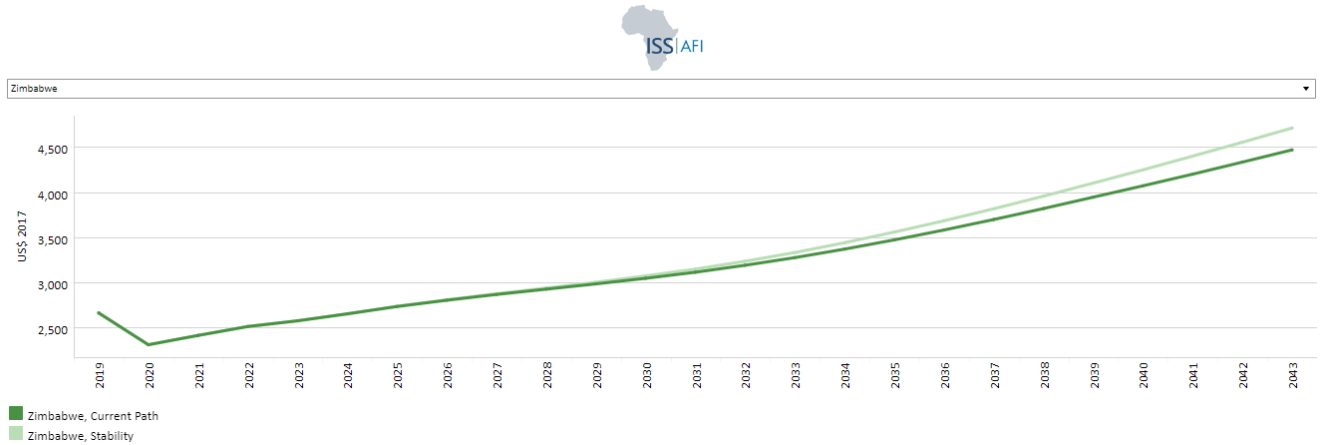
Chart 13: Governance security in CP and Stability scenario, 2019–2043
IFS index 0–1



The ambitious but achievable improvements modelled in the Stability scenario result in only modest average income growth over the long term compared to the Current Path forecast. Measured using GDP per capita, average incomes reach US\$4,712 by 2043 in the Stability scenario. In the Current Path forecast, average incomes only reach US\$4,469.

Thus, in the Stability scenario, average incomes are US\$243 greater in 2043 than on the Current Path, reflecting the modest yet positive effect of greater stability. An important reason for these limited improvements is that the FDI flows that follow more stability come from a very low base in Zimbabwe. For perspective, even in the Stability scenario, the average income in lower middle-income Africa remains more than twice that of Zimbabwe over the forecast horizon. Clearly, more than improvements in governance will be necessary to grow incomes in the country.

Chart 14: GDP per capita in CP and Stability scenario, 2019–2043
Purchasing power parity

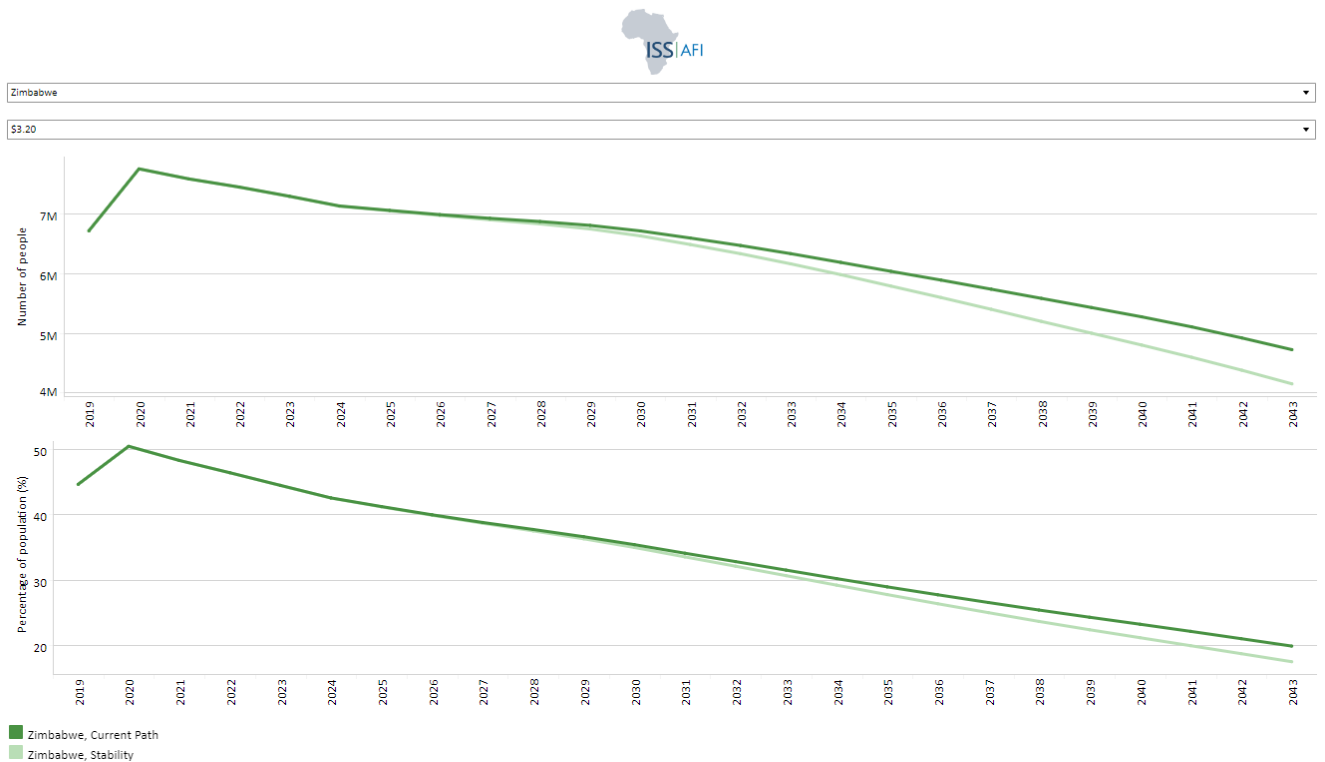


Poverty remains a critical issue across Zimbabwe, particularly in rural areas. In the Current Path forecast, both the absolute number of Zimbabweans living below the lower middle-income poverty line of US\$3.20 per day and the poverty rate are projected to decrease. However, one out of five Zimbabweans (nearly 5 million people) are projected to be living in poverty by 2043 on the Current Path.

In the Stability scenario, poverty in Zimbabwe decreases slightly more rapidly to approximately 17% in 2043, or to nearly 4 million people.

As a multidimensional and extremely challenging issue, addressing poverty will require concerted efforts from the Zimbabwean government, the private sector, and international actors.

Chart 15: Poverty in CP and Stability scenario, 2019–2043
Millions of people and % of total population



Demographic scenario

This section presents the impact of a Demographic scenario that aims to hasten and increase the demographic dividend through reasonable but ambitious reductions in the communicable-disease burden for children under five, the maternal mortality ratio and increased access to modern contraception.

The intervention is explained [here](#) in the thematic part of the website.

Demographers typically differentiate between a first, second and even a third demographic dividend. We focus here on the contribution of the size of the labour force (between 15 and 64 years of age) relative to dependants (children and the elderly) as part of the first dividend. A window of opportunity opens when the ratio of the working-age population to dependants is equal to or surpasses 1.7.

However, the existence of a favourable age structure does not automatically generate economic growth. People must also have access to clean water and sanitation facilities, sufficient food and quality education and jobs.

Presently, half of Zimbabwe's population is under the age of 19, while 45% of the population is under the age of 15.

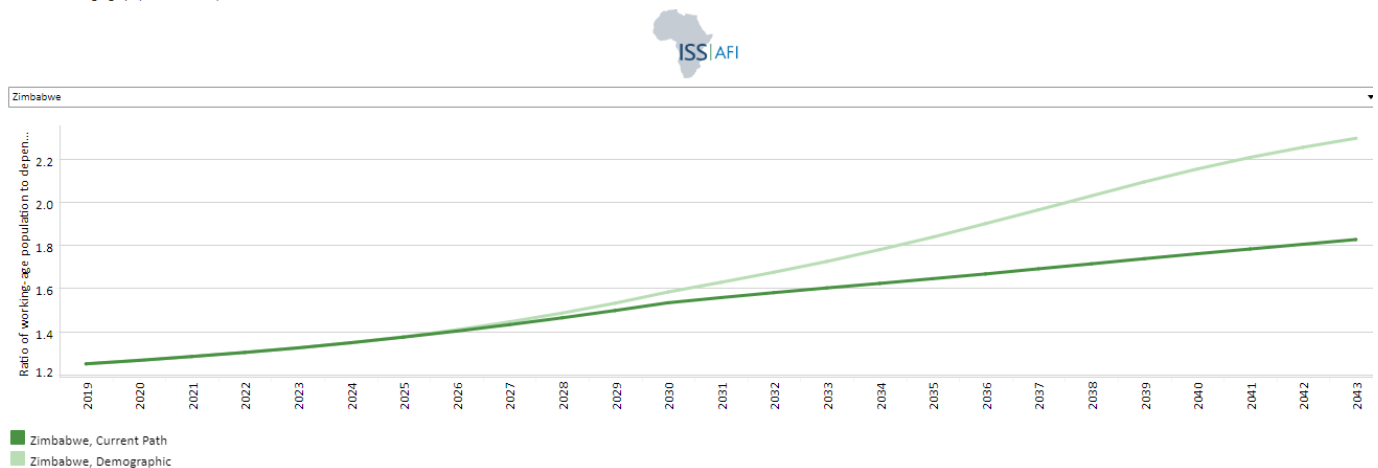
This translates into only 1.3 working-age persons (aged 15–64) for every dependant, which is fairly average for Southern Africa. This low ratio is, however, improving. By 2043, Zimbabwe is projected to have nearly 1.8 working-age persons for every dependant in the Current Path forecast. This ratio is expected to peak in 2060 at 2.2 working-age persons for every dependant – several years ahead of the average of Africa's low-income and lower middle-income countries.

In the Demographic scenario, Zimbabwe will reach a ratio of 1.7 working-age persons for every dependant by the early 2030s — roughly five years earlier than on the Current Path.

The state of Zimbabwe's healthcare system, infrastructure and economy suggest that in the Current Path forecast, Zimbabwe may not benefit from the economic benefits of its demographic dividend. **Chronic food insecurity has resulted in high rates of hunger and malnutrition**, and rather than more rapid growth, Zimbabwe may reap only the negative consequences of its youthful population structure such as the instability often associated with a large youth bulge.

In addition to access to modern contraceptives and improved basic healthcare, improving the accessibility and quality of education for girls and women is among the most widely cited strategies in countries with large dependant youth populations to accelerate the demographic transition. This is because the **higher a woman's level of educational attainment, the fewer children she is likely to have. And, in general, fewer children per woman and delayed childbearing and marriage translates into more resources available for education and health per child.**

Chart 16: Demographic dividend in CP and Demog scenario, 2019–2043
Ratio of working-age population to dependants



The infant mortality rate is the number of infant deaths per 1,000 live births and is an important marker of the overall quality of the health system in a country.

The HIV/AIDS epidemic has had devastating consequences for health in Zimbabwe, its impact clear across most health indicators, including infant mortality. Because the effects of the epidemic are long term, the effect is visible when comparing trends in Zimbabwe with its regional and income peers that were less affected by the epidemic.

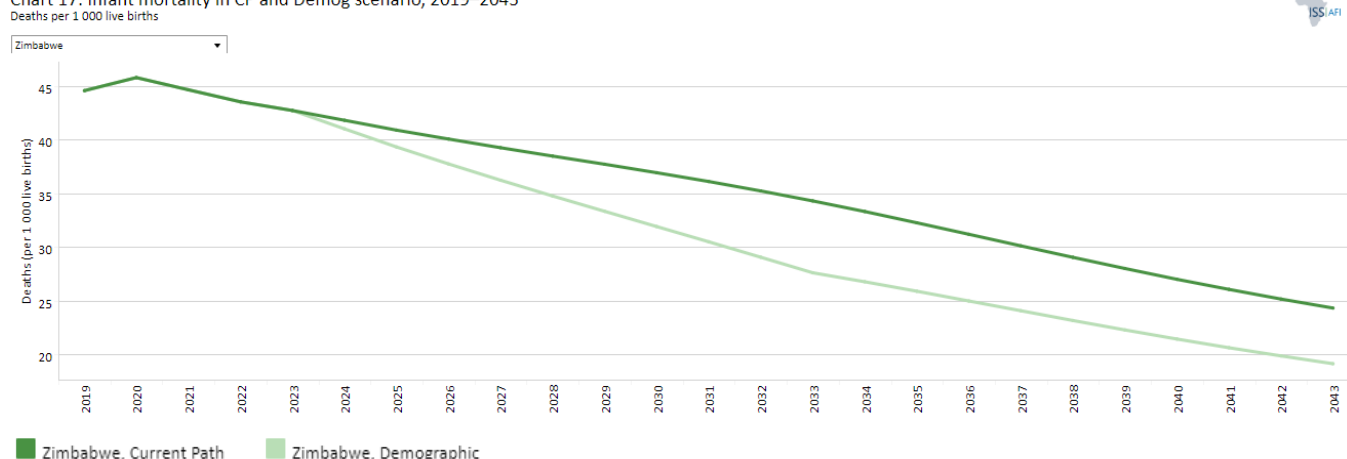
Historically, Zimbabwe has had lower infant mortality rates than its regional and income peers, suggesting a healthier population, but has steadily been losing ground. From 1960 to 1990, the infant mortality rate declined from 100 to 59 deaths per 1,000 live births, coinciding with a reduction in the global average infant mortality rate over this period. Over this same period, the average infant mortality rates in the rest of Southern Africa and in other lower middle-income African countries were substantially higher, though also declining.

But from 1990 until 2000, Zimbabwe's infant mortality rate rose to 66 deaths per 1,000 live births before beginning to improve again slowly. In 2019, infant mortality was 45 per 1,000 live births – among the 30 highest infant mortality rates in the world. By 2043, infant mortality in Zimbabwe is projected to decline to 24 deaths per 1,000 live births (roughly the same as in low-income and lower middle-income Africa).

In the Demographic scenario, Zimbabwe's infant mortality rate decreases more rapidly to 19 deaths per 1,000 live births, indicating the progress that could be achieved with lower child and maternal mortality and increased contraceptive use.

<https://futures.issafrica.org/geographic/countries/zimbabwe/>

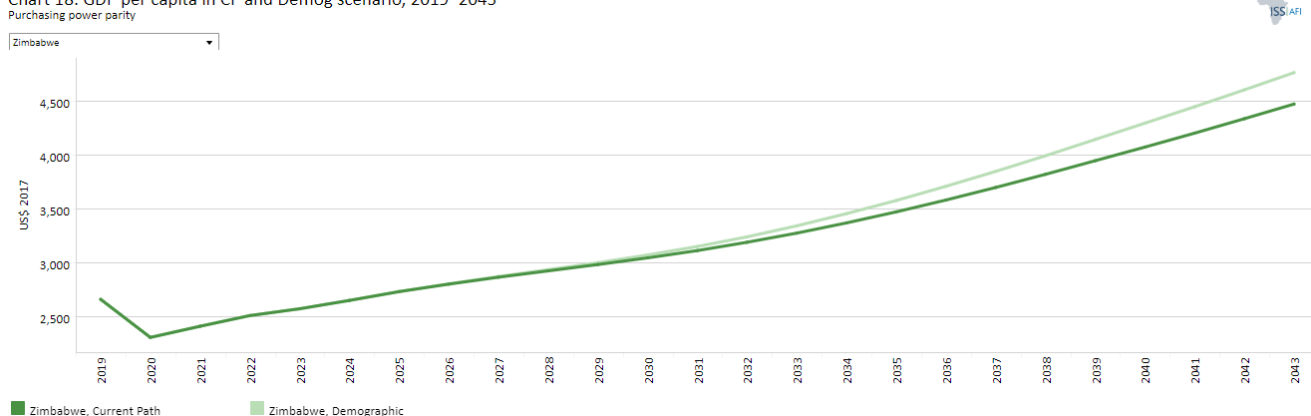
Chart 17: Infant mortality in CP and Demog scenario, 2019–2043



Average incomes in Zimbabwe are far lower than the average in lower middle-income Africa. On the Current Path, the average income in Zimbabwe will reach US\$4,469 by 2043 — still far below its income peers.

GDP per capita in Zimbabwe grows more rapidly in the Demographic scenario, but only slightly. By 2043, GDP per capita reaches US\$4,761 in the Demographic scenario — only US\$292 greater than the Current Path forecast for that year. Indeed, Zimbabwe's ailing economy and widespread poverty require dramatic interventions that span across sectors; changes in healthcare policy and infrastructure alone will not suffice but are a good starting point.

Chart 18: GDP per capita in CP and Demog scenario, 2019–2043



More than four out of every five Zimbabweans (6.7 million people) live below the lower middle-income poverty line of US\$3.20 per day. On the Current Path, the number of poor Zimbabweans will fall to 4.7 million by 2043, or one out of every five people.

In the Demographic scenario, poverty falls more rapidly to 3.6 million people by 2043 — approximately 17% of the population. While any amount of poverty warrants concern and immediate action, it is not insignificant that there are one million fewer Zimbabweans living in poverty by 2043 in the Demographic scenario than on the Current Path. Improving access to healthcare (particularly reproductive healthcare) and reducing the communicable-disease burden — which is significant in Zimbabwe — is an effective starting point to address poverty.

Chart 19: Poverty in CP and Demog scenario, 2019–2043
Millions of people and % of total population



Health / WaSH scenario

This section presents reasonable but ambitious improvements in the Health / WaSH scenario, which include reductions in the mortality rate associated with both communicable diseases (e.g. AIDS, diarrhoea, malaria and respiratory infections) and non-communicable diseases (NCDs) (e.g. diabetes), as well as improvements in access to safe water and better sanitation. The acronym **WaSH stands for water, sanitation and hygiene**.

The intervention is explained [here](#) in the thematic part of the website.

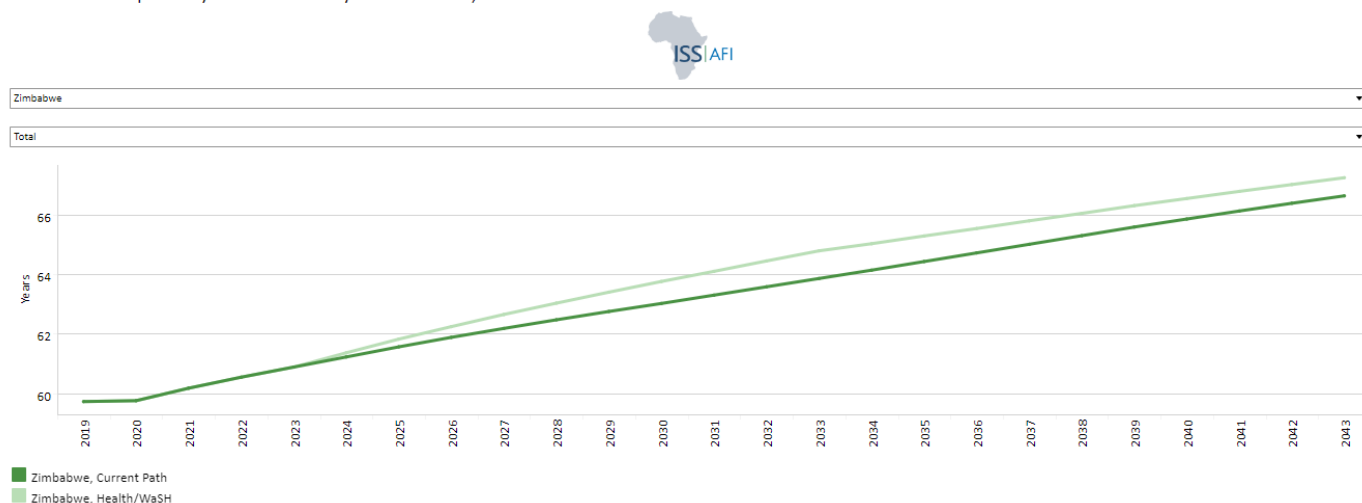
The HIV/AIDS epidemic has had devastating consequences for health in Zimbabwe, and its impact is most evident in Zimbabwe's historical life expectancy. In 1980, Zimbabwe's life expectancy of 59 years ranked eighth highest in Africa, above even countries such as Egypt and Algeria. By 2019, Zimbabwe's life expectancy had fallen to the 46th highest in Africa, although AIDS-related death rates peaked in 2003/04 and have come down rapidly thereafter.

From the beginning of the epidemic in the mid-1980s to 2000, Zimbabwe suffered the highest HIV/AIDS death rate in the world. In 1985, average life expectancy began to decline, reaching a low of 46 years (among the lowest in the world) in 2000 before beginning to recover, thanks in part to the establishment of HIV counselling centres in 1999.

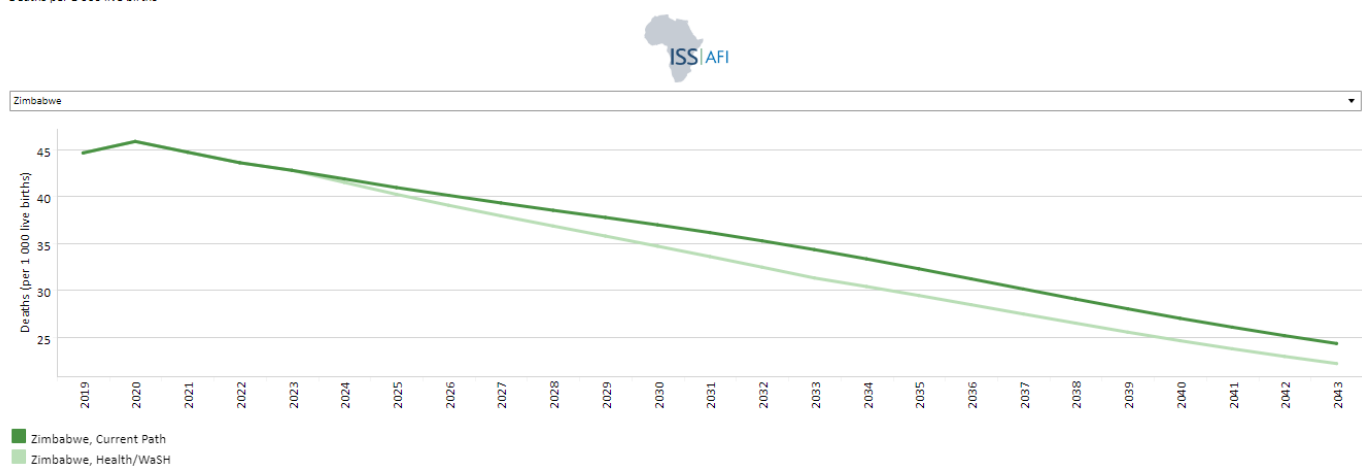
Zimbabwe's 2019 estimated life expectancy of 59.7 was four years below the average for low-income and almost eight years below the average for lower middle-income countries in Africa.

On the Current Path, life expectancy in Zimbabwe is projected to improve at a similar rate to low-income and lower middle-income Africa in the coming decades, reaching 66 years by 2043 compared to 71 years average for low and 73 years for low middle-income African countries. The improved health outcomes and basic infrastructure in the Health / WaSH scenario have a negligible impact on life expectancy in Zimbabwe, evidencing the need for a more comprehensive approach to addressing health issues in the country.

Chart 20: Life expectancy in CP and Health/WaSH scenario, 2019–2043



Infant mortality is a critical indicator of the health of a society. In 2019, infant mortality was 45 per 1 000 live births in Zimbabwe – ranking it at 19th highest globally. In the Current Path forecast, infant mortality in Zimbabwe is projected to decline to 22 deaths per 1,000 live births by 2043 (slightly above the Current Path forecast for low-income Africa at 21 deaths but below the average of low middle-income countries in Africa at 30 deaths). In the Health / WaSH scenario, infant mortality declines by two deaths in 2043 compared to the Current Path forecast for that year but remains high. For example, Zimbabwe’s infant mortality rate only falls to the 2019 average rate for upper middle-income Africa (30 deaths per 1,000 live births) by 2037 in the Health / WaSH scenario.

Chart 21: Infant mortality in CP and Health/WaSH scenario, 2019–2043
Deaths per 1 000 live births

Agriculture scenario

The Agriculture scenario represents reasonable but ambitious increases in yields per hectare (reflecting better management and seed and fertiliser technology), increased land under irrigation and reduced loss and waste. Where appropriate, it includes an increase in calorie consumption, reflecting the prioritisation of food self-sufficiency above food exports as a desirable policy objective.

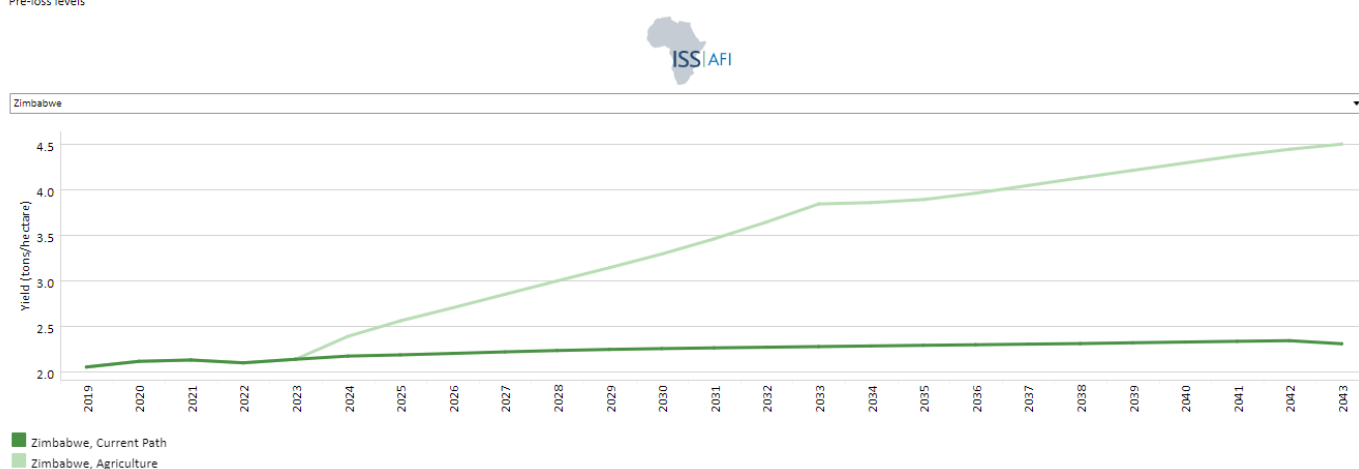
The intervention is explained [here](#) in the thematic part of the website.

The data on yield per hectare (in metric tons) is for crops but does not distinguish between different categories of crops.

At an estimated 2.05 metric tons per hectare in 2019, Zimbabwe's yields are among the lowest in Africa and have been below the average of low-income Africa since 2005. Average yields in other lower middle-income countries in Africa are more than double that in Zimbabwe. In the Current Path forecast, yields are projected to remain stagnant to 2043 and beyond, although droughts will continue to cause sharp fluctuations in both yield and total agricultural production.

In the Agriculture scenario, Zimbabwe's average yields double by the late-2030s, and reach 4.5 metric tons per hectare by 2043. While this marks a substantial improvement over the Current Path forecast, it remains lower than the average of lower middle-income Africa throughout the forecast horizon. The impact on total agricultural production is, however, substantial. Instead of 10.6 million metric tons of crops, meat and fish, Zimbabwe will produce 19.4 million tons. Instead of an agriculture sector that contributes US\$2.2 billion to the economy in 2043, the contribution will be US\$4 billion.

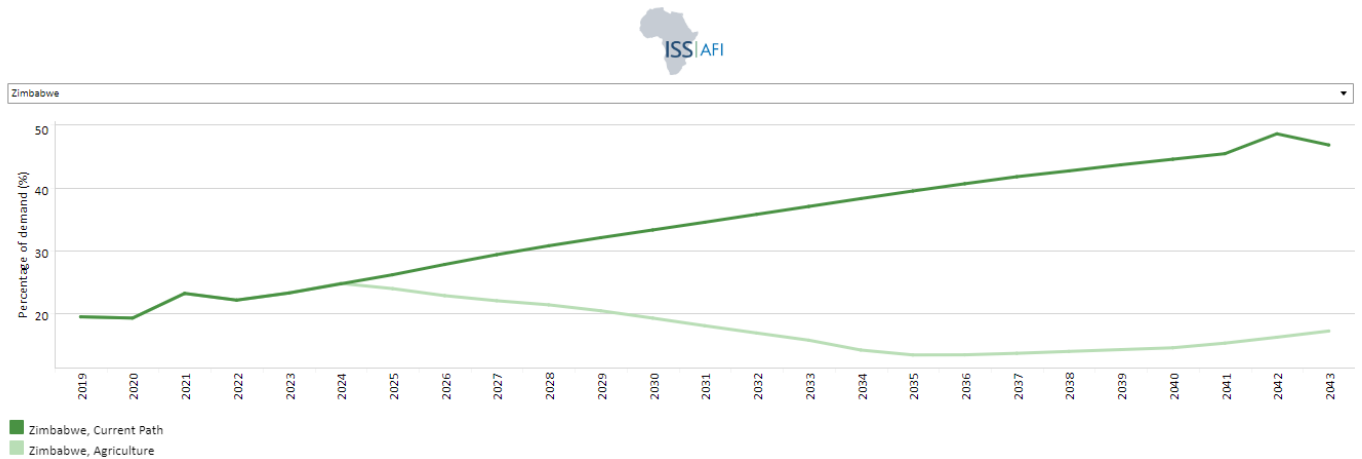
Chart 22: Yield/hectare in CP and Agric scenario, 2019–2043
Pre-loss levels



Zimbabwe relies on 20% of demand being met by food imports from neighbours to meet demand. Within Southern Africa, only Botswana, Lesotho and Namibia depend more on agricultural imports. And the Current Path forecast is alarming: as **the Zimbabwean population continues to grow, agricultural production stagnates and climate change negatively affects crop production.** As a result, Zimbabwe will rely increasingly on imported food. **On the Current Path, by 2045, Zimbabwe will need to import food to meet half of demand — this from a country once considered the breadbasket of the region.**

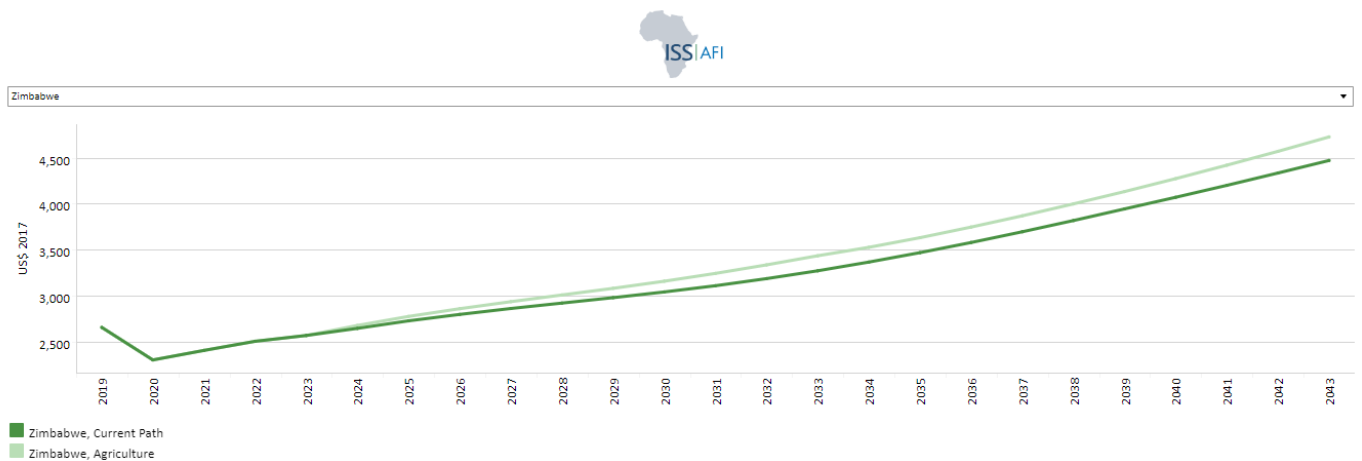
Conversely, in the Agriculture scenario, Zimbabwe's agricultural import dependence decreases, falling to approximately 13% in 2034 before rising slightly to 17% by 2043. This significant decrease in agricultural import dependence shows that focusing on revitalising the agriculture sector and meeting the food needs of Zimbabweans is well worth it.

Chart 23: Agriculture imports in CP and Agric scenario, 2019–2043
Net imports for meat, crops and fish, % of demand



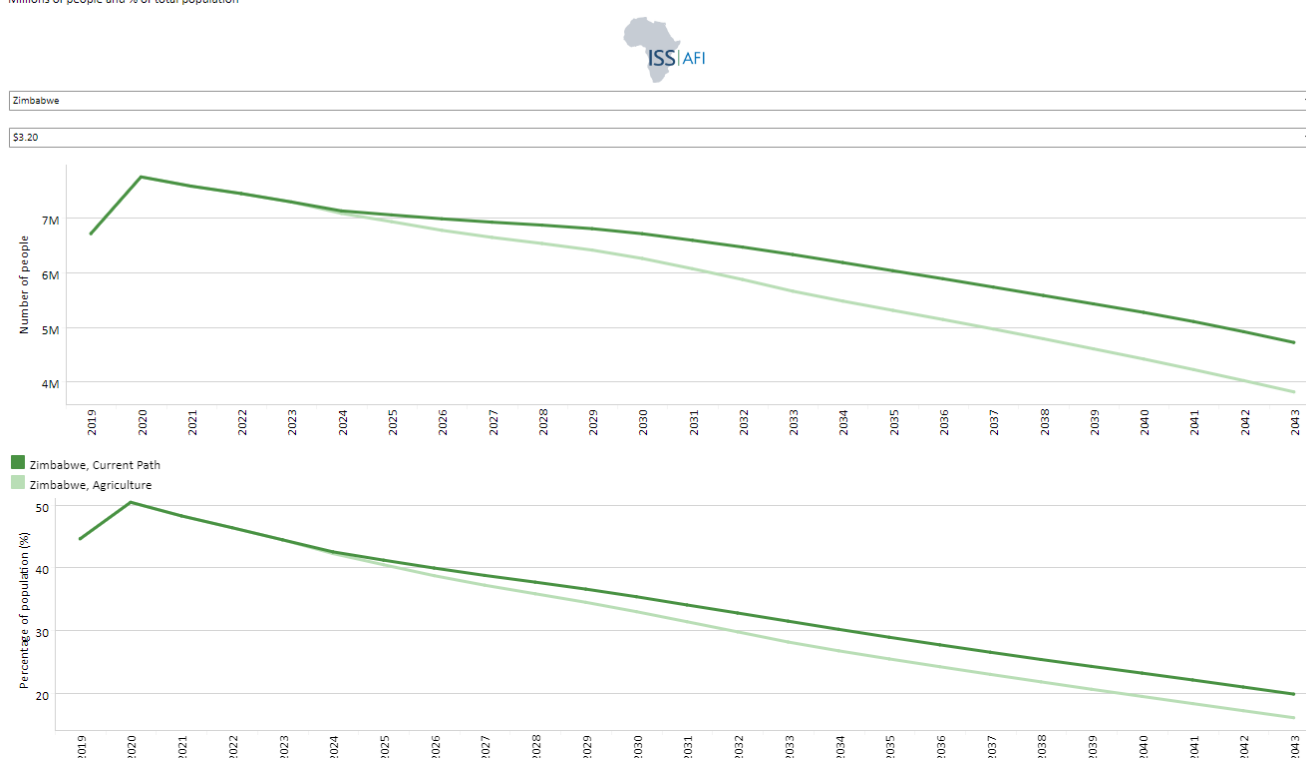
In the Current Path forecast, average incomes in Zimbabwe grow from their 2019 estimate of US\$2,655 to US\$4,469 by 2043. Because Zimbabwe has such a large informal sector, the impact of the Agriculture scenario on GDP per capita in Zimbabwe is modest — it increases only to US\$4,725 by 2043 — or US\$256 (6% above the 2043 Current Path forecast). This represents a minor improvement over the Current Path, and, compared to the average of lower middle-income Africa, which comes off a much higher base, is modest. With an average GDP per capita of US\$6,989 in 2019, average incomes in lower middle-income Africa are significantly higher than those in Zimbabwe and the impact of the Agriculture scenario larger.

Chart 24: GDP per capita in the CP and Agric scenario, 2019–2043
Purchasing power parity



Poverty remains a widespread phenomenon in Zimbabwe, especially outside of the few main cities. On the Current Path, Zimbabwe’s 2019 poverty rate of 45% will decline to 35% by 2030 and 20% by 2043. In the Agriculture scenario, the poverty rate falls more quickly, reaching 16% by 2043. This translates into approximately 400,000 fewer Zimbabweans living on less than US\$3.20 per day in 2030, and almost a million fewer Zimbabweans in 2043. The dramatic impact of this scenario on poverty reflects how interconnected the Zimbabwean economy is with the agriculture sector, and the extent to which Zimbabwe’s most vulnerable populations depend on subsistence agriculture.

Chart 25: Poverty in CP and Agric scenario, 2019–2043
Millions of people and % of total population



Education scenario

The Education scenario represents reasonable but ambitious improved intake, transition and graduation rates from primary to tertiary levels and better quality of education. It also models substantive progress towards gender parity at all levels, additional vocational training at secondary school level and increases in the share of science and engineering graduates.

The intervention is explained [here](#) in the thematic part of the website.

For many years, relatively high levels of education offered a bright but fragile hope for Zimbabwe's development. That hope has faded in recent years, although, in 2019, the average Zimbabwean adult (15 years and older) had completed eight years of education — 1.4 years more than his/her counterpart in other lower middle-income African countries.

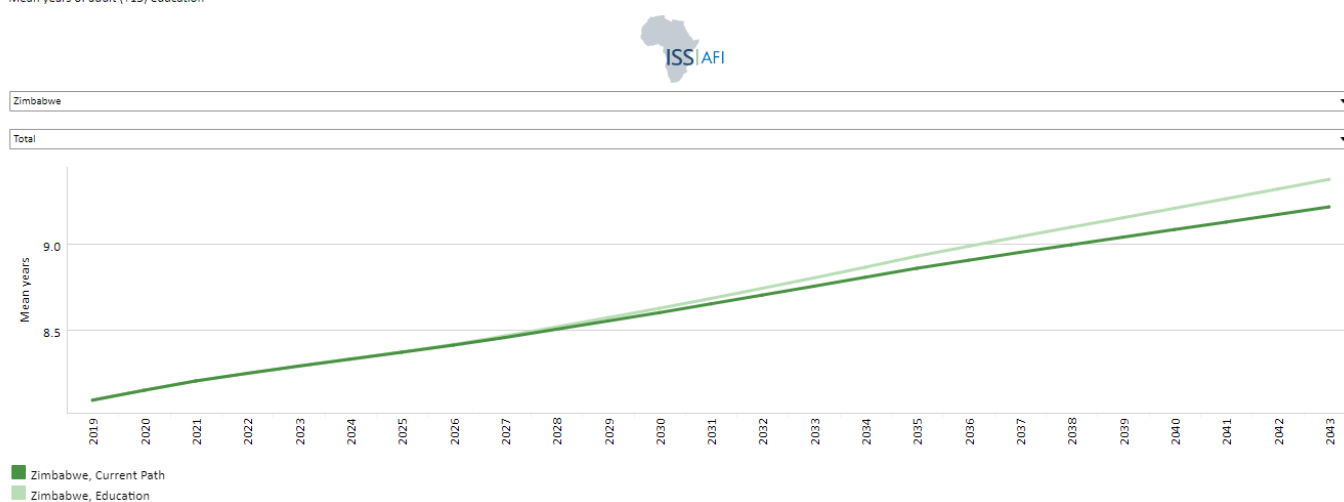
Additionally, Zimbabwe has achieved gender parity in primary and secondary enrolment, marking a dramatic improvement since the 1980, when male learners far outnumbered female learners, particularly in secondary and tertiary school.

In the Southern African Development Community (SADC), only Botswana, South Africa, the Seychelles and Mauritius (all upper middle-income or high-income economies with GDP per capita between six and 14 times larger than that of Zimbabwe) currently have more educated populations. Globally, other countries with roughly eight years of education in the adult population include Portugal and Turkey, where GDP per capita is roughly 14 and 12 times higher, respectively, although the quality of education provided is much higher.

Current Path forecasts of educational attainment are positive. The average number of years of education among the population 15 years and older is expected to increase from eight years in 2019 to 8.6 years in 2030 and just over nine years in 2043. And overall, a greater portion of Zimbabweans will attain higher levels of education in 2043 than in 2019.

In the Education scenario, the average Zimbabwean adult will have attained 9.4 years of education by 2043, marking only a minor improvement over the Current Path forecast. **More than improved educational outcomes will be needed to dramatically impact education levels in the country, including better basic infrastructure for schools and universities and greater food and economic security to enable young learners to attend school.**

Chart 26: Mean years of education in CP and Educ scenario, 2019–2043
Mean years of adult (+15) education



Following the introduction of free compulsory primary and secondary education after independence in 1980, Zimbabwe's education system has been a source of pride, but has endured multiple challenges owing to economic, political and monetary crises, and now appears to be on a downward trend.

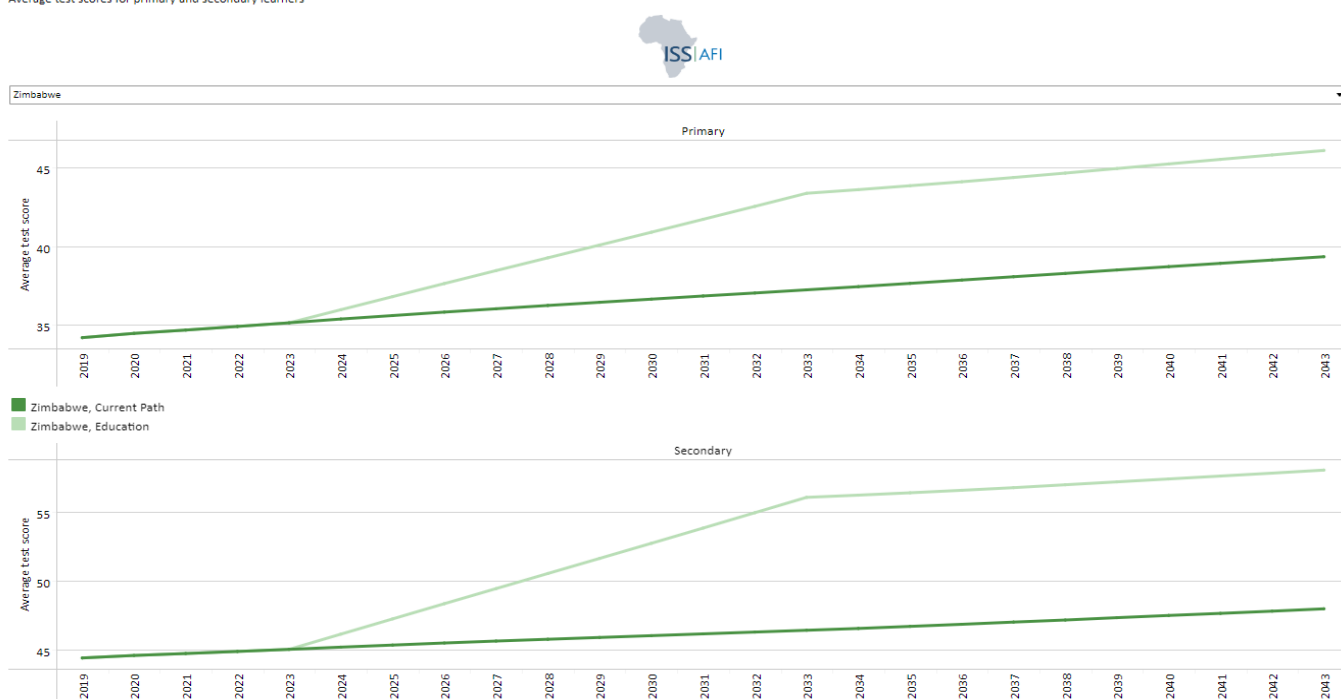
Average test scores for primary and secondary learners in Zimbabwe are, however, still above the average of lower middle-income Africa. On the Current Path, these test scores will improve only slightly out to 2043. Conversely, they increase significantly in the Education scenario (by 17% above the Current Path forecast in 2043 for primary and 21% for secondary).

Indeed, Zimbabwe performs well in education compared to its income peers — and even compared to the global standard. The Zimbabwe National Statistics Agency (ZimStat) estimates that Zimbabwe had a literacy rate of 94% in 2017 — a bit higher than the IFs estimate of 90%, which would make it the sixth highest in Africa and markedly higher than the average of upper middle-income Africa (86%). About 12% of Zimbabwe's population of 15 years and older has either no education or incomplete primary education, which is excellent when compared to other lower middle-income Africa (30%).

However Zimbabwe's education system faces many difficulties. For example, many parents cannot afford the fees needed for secondary school. Additionally, **with high levels of skilled outward migration, Zimbabwe's ratio of qualified teachers to learners has steadily declined over time**, an important contributor to the recent decline in the quality of education outcomes in the country. The trend is compounded by underinvestment, poor infrastructure, corruption and low morale.

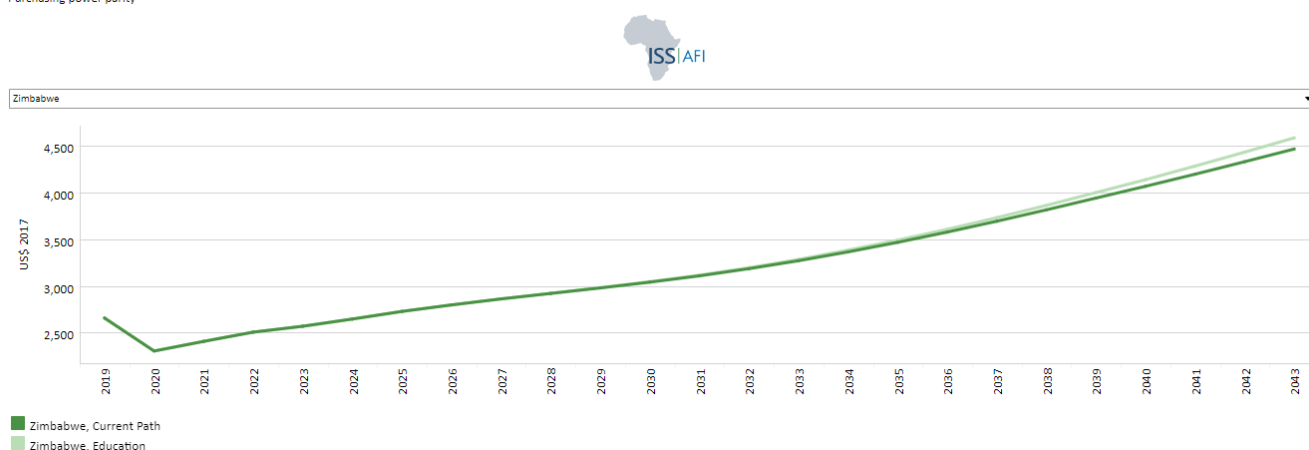
After the 2008 economic crisis, teachers went on strike for an entire year; 94% of rural schools closed and those that remained open had an average 20% attendance rate. Absenteeism is rife and according to the Progressive Teachers Union of Zimbabwe, many teachers have left the country, emigrating mostly to Botswana, South Africa and Namibia. The crisis continues since Zimbabwe’s cash shortage has plunged the country into financial disarray and teachers are demanding pay in US dollars. Beginning in February 2022, after long months of school closures owing to the COVID-19 pandemic, teachers across the country went on strike again. As of early March 2022, the Government of Zimbabwe had not come to a resolution with the multiple teachers unions demanding a living wage and basic rights such as running water at schools.

Chart 27: Education quality in CP and Educ scenario, 2019–2043
Average test scores for primary and secondary learners



On the Current Path, the average GDP per capita in Zimbabwe rises from the 2019 estimated average of US\$2,655 to US\$3,040 by 2030 and US\$4,469 by 2043. In the Education scenario, average incomes in Zimbabwe increase but negligibly given the inertia in the system. Even by 2043, the average Zimbabwean would only be earning US\$120 more in the Education scenario than on the Current Path. Clearly, a cross-sectoral approach to improving livelihoods in Zimbabwe is necessary.

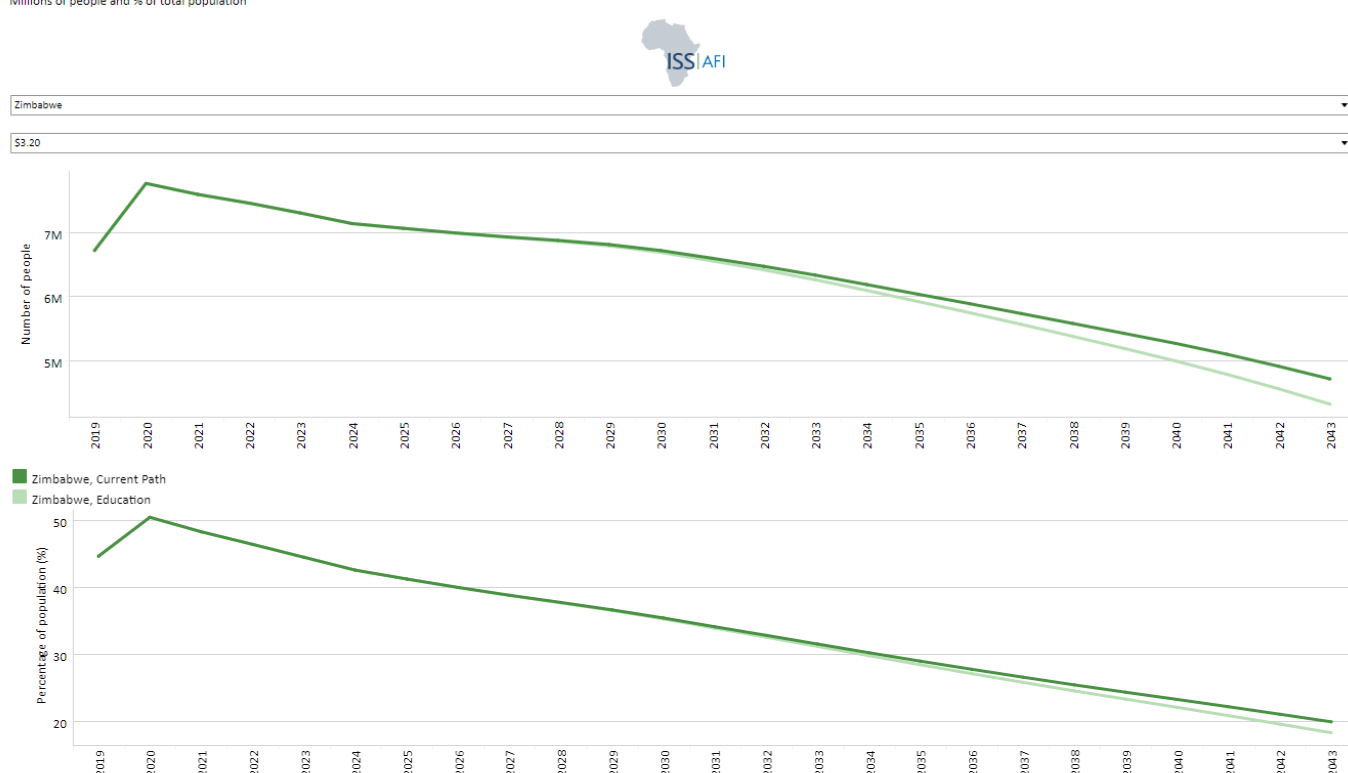
Chart 28: GDP per capita in CP and Educ scenario, 2019–2043
Purchasing power parity



Dire poverty, particularly outside of the cities, is among Zimbabwe’s most pressing and complex challenges. In 2019, approximately 45% of the Zimbabwean population lived below the poverty line for lower middle-income countries (US\$3.20 per day). On the Current Path, this rate falls to 20% — one out of every five people — by 2043.

The improved educational outcomes modelled in the Education scenario help to accelerate poverty reduction, but only over the long term. By 2043, the poverty rate falls to roughly 18% by 2043 in the Education scenario — about two percentage points lower than the Current Path. This means that, in 2043, there would be approximately 400,000 fewer people living below the poverty line in Zimbabwe. The Education scenario thus positively impacts livelihoods in Zimbabwe but is not sufficient to dramatically reduce poverty in the country.

Chart 29: Poverty in CP and Educ scenario, 2019–2043
Millions of people and % of total population



Manufacturing scenario

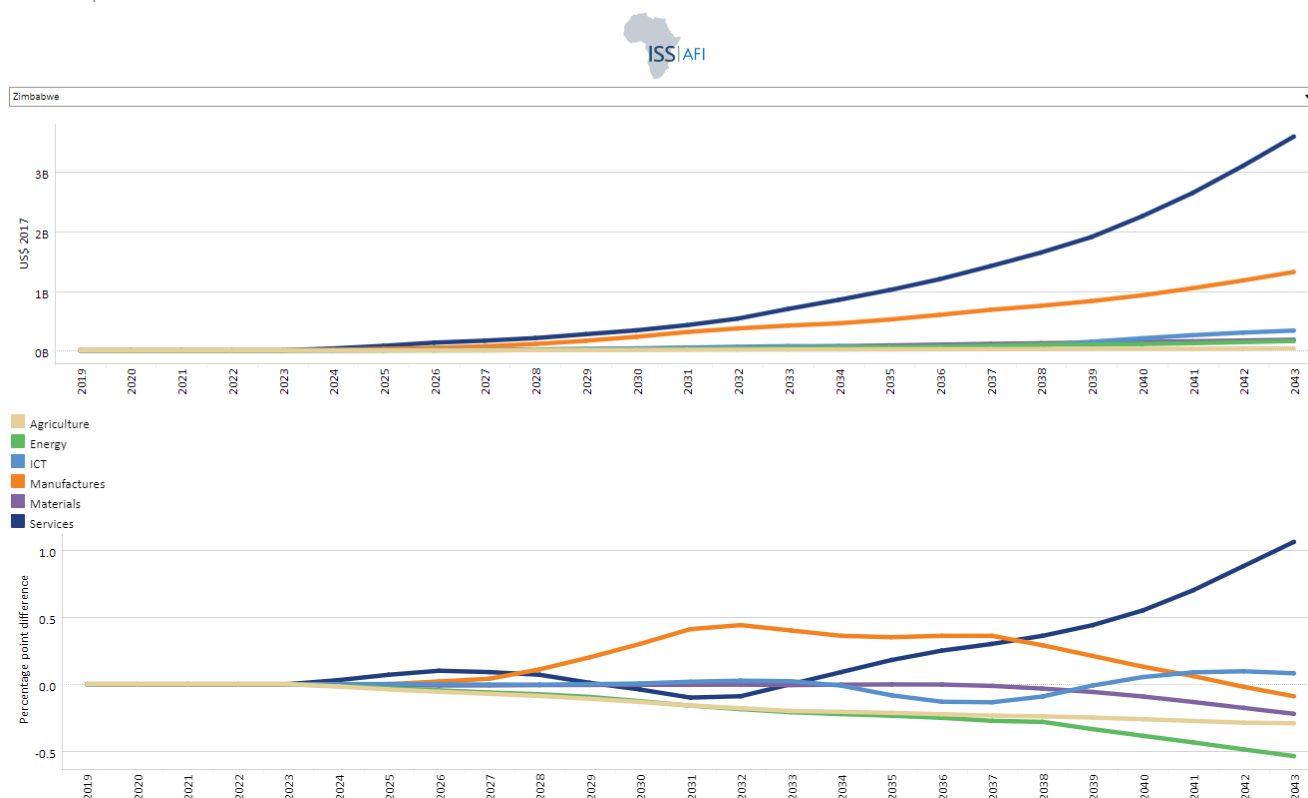
The Manufacturing / Transfers scenario represents reasonable but ambitious manufacturing growth through greater investment in the economy, investments in research and development, and promotion of the export of manufactured goods. It is accompanied by an increase in welfare transfers (social grants) to moderate the initial increases in inequality that are typically associated with a manufacturing transition. To this end, the scenario improves tax administration and increases government revenues.

The intervention is explained [here](#) in the thematic part of the website.

Chart 30 should be read with [Chart 8](#) that presents a stacked area graph on the contribution to GDP and size, in billion US\$, of the Current Path economy for each of the sectors.

In the Manufacturing / Transfers scenario, the contribution of manufacturing to GDP grows the most relative to the Current Path forecast: by the early 2030s, manufacturing contribute roughly half of a percentage point more (US\$300 million) to the economy than on the Current Path. However, in the long term, the contribution of services to GDP grows the most, experiencing the biggest leap from the late-2030s onward: by 2043, services contribute approximately one percentage point more (US\$3.6 billion) to the economy than on the Current Path. Conversely, the value added of Zimbabwe's agriculture and energy sectors falls by a quarter of a percentage point and a half of a percentage point, respectively, in the Manufacturing / Transfers scenario compared to the Current Path.

Chart 30: Value added by sector in CP and Manufac/Transfers scenario, 2019–2043
Absolute and % point difference GDP



A substantial body of literature evidences the efficacy of cash transfer programmes to combat poverty. In the Manufacturing / Transfers scenario, cash transfers from the Zimbabwean government to vulnerable populations grow from roughly US\$1.1 billion in 2019 to US\$1.6 billion in 2030 and US\$4.8 billion in 2043. Conversely, on the Current Path, transfers reach a maximum of only US\$4 billion.

In the Current Path, Zimbabwe's average incomes reach US\$3,040 by 2030 and US\$4,469 by 2043. In the Manufacturing / Transfers scenario, average incomes in Zimbabwe increase more rapidly than on the Current Path, reaching US\$3,089 by 2030 and US\$4,765 by 2043 — roughly US\$300 greater than the Current Path forecast for that year.

The modest impact of the Manufacturing / Transfers scenario on livelihoods in Zimbabwe reflects, among other issues, the dire state of the Zimbabwean economy, including the challenge of improving productivity in an economy dominated by the informal service sector in urban areas and subsistence farming. Indeed, even in the Manufacturing / Transfers scenario, the average Zimbabwean earns approximately half of his/her average counterpart in lower middle-income Africa.

<https://futures.issafrica.org/geographic/countries/zimbabwe/>

Chart 31: Gov welfare transfers in CP and Manufac/Transfers scenario, 2019–2043
Billions US\$ 2017

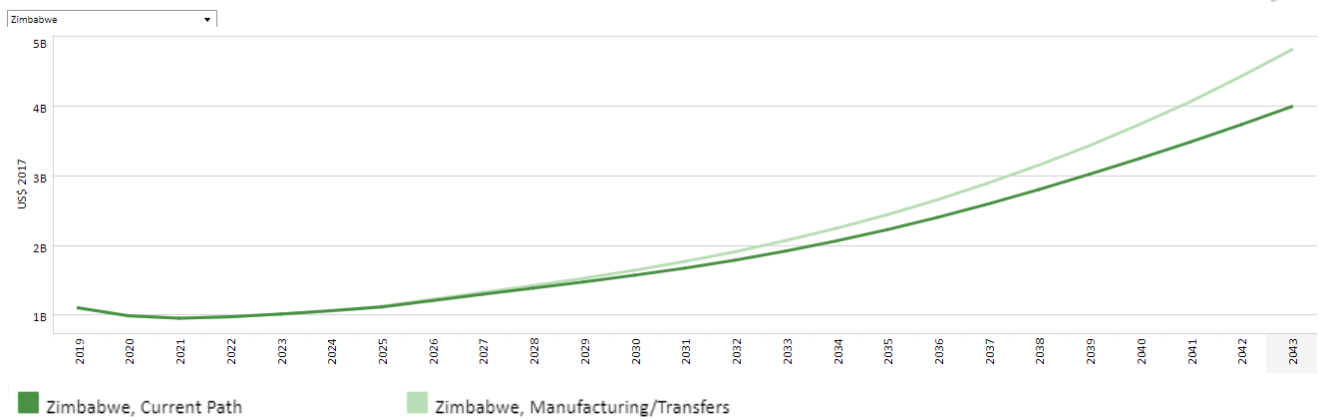
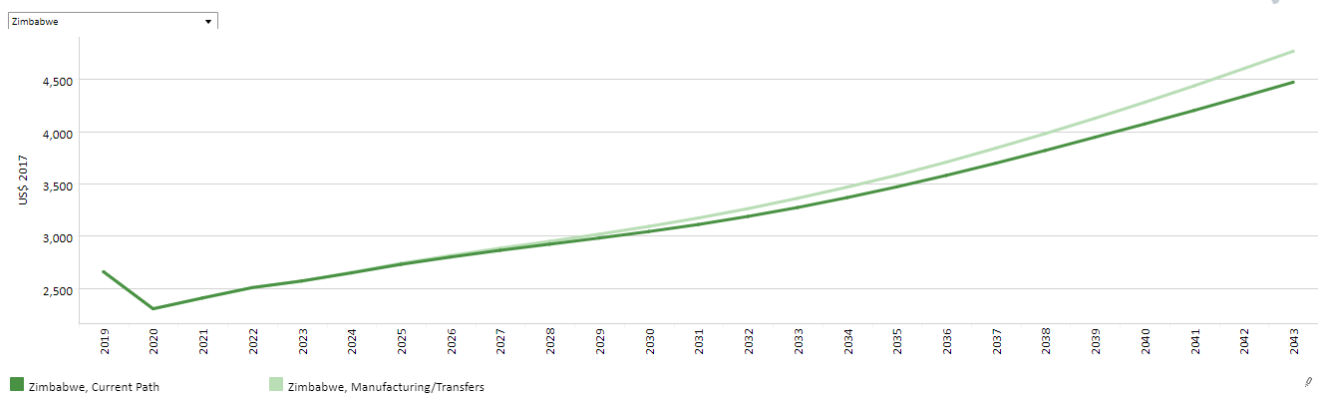


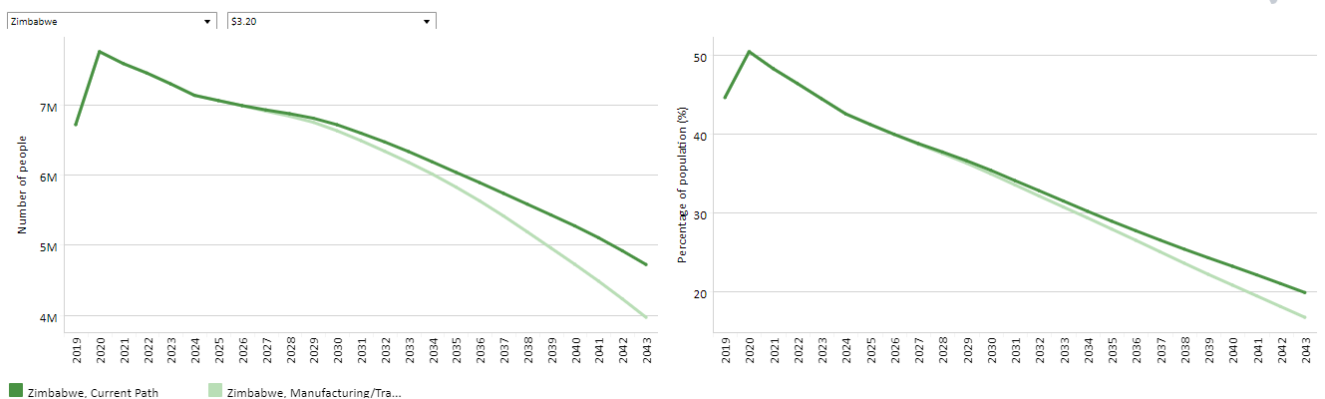
Chart 32: GDP per capita in CP and Manufac/Transfers scenario, 2019–2043
Purchasing power parity



On the Current Path, Zimbabwe’s 2019 estimated poverty rate of 45% will decrease slowly to 20% by 2043. In the Manufacturing / Transfers scenario, the number of people in Zimbabwe living on less than US\$3.20 per day — the poverty rate for lower middle-income countries — falls more rapidly, decreasing to approximately 4 million people (17%) by 2043, compared to the Current Path forecast of 4.7 million people for that year.

While the Manufacturing / Transfers scenario helps to alleviate poverty in Zimbabwe, a more concerted, whole-of-government approach to addressing poverty in Zimbabwe is necessary.

Chart 33: Poverty in CP and Manufac/Transfers scenario, 2019–2043
Millions of people and % of total population





Leapfrogging scenario

The Leapfrogging scenario represents a reasonable but ambitious adoption of and investment in renewable energy technologies, resulting in better access to electricity in urban and rural areas. The scenario includes accelerated access to mobile and fixed broadband and the adoption of modern technology that improves government efficiency and allows for the more rapid formalisation of the informal sector.

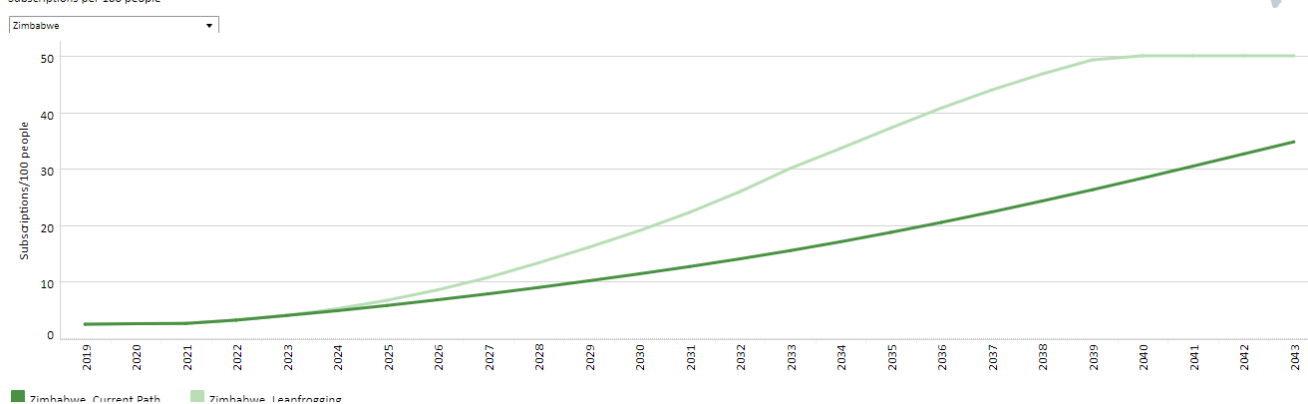
The intervention is explained [here](#) in the thematic part of the website.

Fixed broadband includes cable modem Internet connections, DSL Internet connections of at least 256 KB/s, fibre and other fixed broadband technology connections (such as satellite broadband Internet, ethernet local area networks, fixed-wireless access, wireless local area networks, WiMAX, etc.).

Broadband subscriptions are critical for economic growth, regional integration, and human development more broadly. In Zimbabwe, they are quite limited, with approximately 2.5 fixed broadband subscriptions per every 100 Zimbabweans in 2019. Lower middle-income African countries, meanwhile, had an average of 3.7 fixed broadband subscriptions per every 100 people. Subscription rates in neighbouring Zambia only slightly exceeded Zimbabwe's at 2.8 subscriptions per every 100 people. In Zimbabwe, subscriptions increase only modestly on the Current Path, reaching 35 subscriptions for every 100 people by 2043. The Leapfrogging scenario features a much more rapid uptake of this technology, with 19 subscriptions for every 100 people in 2030 and 50 by 2040.

Chart 34: Fixed broadband access in CP and Leapfrogging scenario, 2019–2043

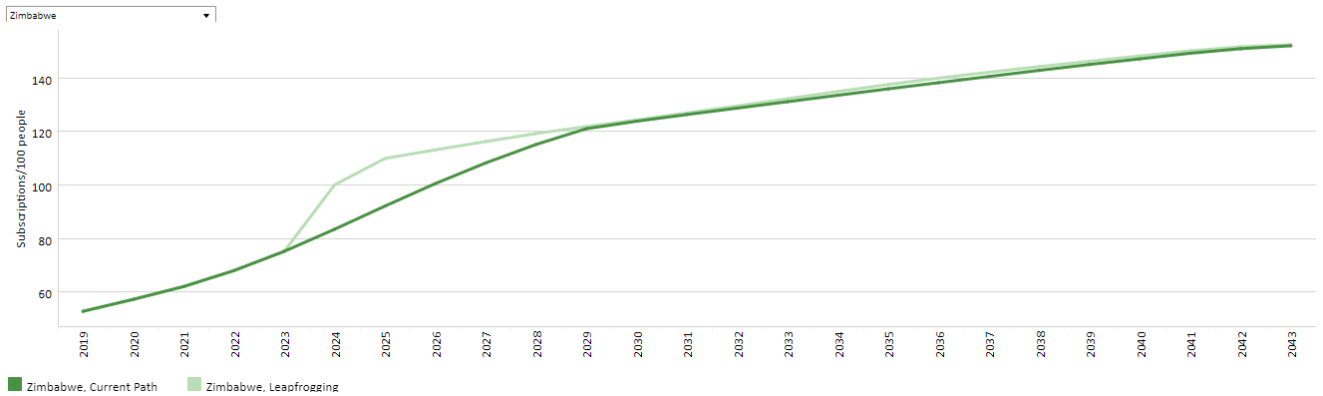
Subscriptions per 100 people



Mobile broadband refers to wireless Internet access delivered through cellular towers to computers and other digital devices.

With an estimated 53 mobile broadband subscriptions per 100 people in 2019, Zimbabwe is on par with the average of lower middle-income countries in Africa. Mobile broadband subscriptions have the potential to improve the quality of life of vulnerable or marginalised populations who have little access to health, educational, and economic resources. On the Current Path, mobile broadband subscriptions increase fairly rapidly in Zimbabwe — a reflection of the generally rapid uptake of technology in many developing countries. In the Leapfrogging scenario, mobile broadband subscriptions increase dramatically in the short term before levelling off at saturation levels as rates get to above 120 subscriptions per 100 people.

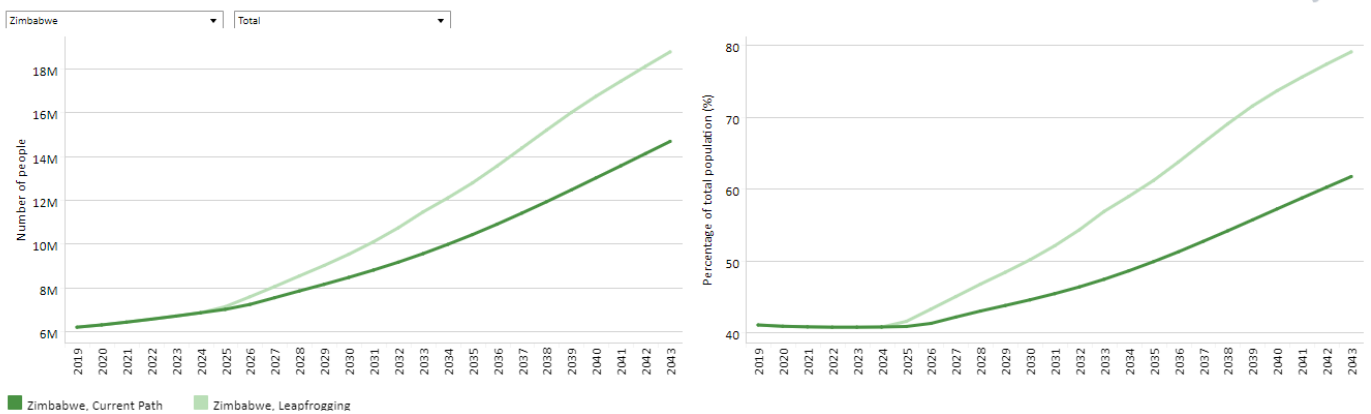
Chart 35: Mobile broadband access in CP and Leapfrogging scenario, 2019–2043
Subscriptions per 100 people



Zimbabwe has significant backbone infrastructure, but successive political and economic crises since the 1990s have left energy, water, sanitation and road infrastructure in varying states of disrepair. In 2019, an estimated two out of five Zimbabweans had access to electricity. This figure has barely budged since 1990. Meanwhile, two out of three people in lower middle-income Africa had access to electricity. Because the government struggles to generate and distribute uninterrupted electricity, residents and businesses rely heavily on petrol or diesel generators.

Around half of Zimbabweans are expected to have access to electricity by the late-2030s on the Current Path, which is still lower than the current average of roughly 66% in lower middle-income Africa. By 2043, three out of five Zimbabweans will have electricity access on the Current Path. In the Leapfrogging scenario, the electricity access rate increases much more rapidly to 80% by 2043.

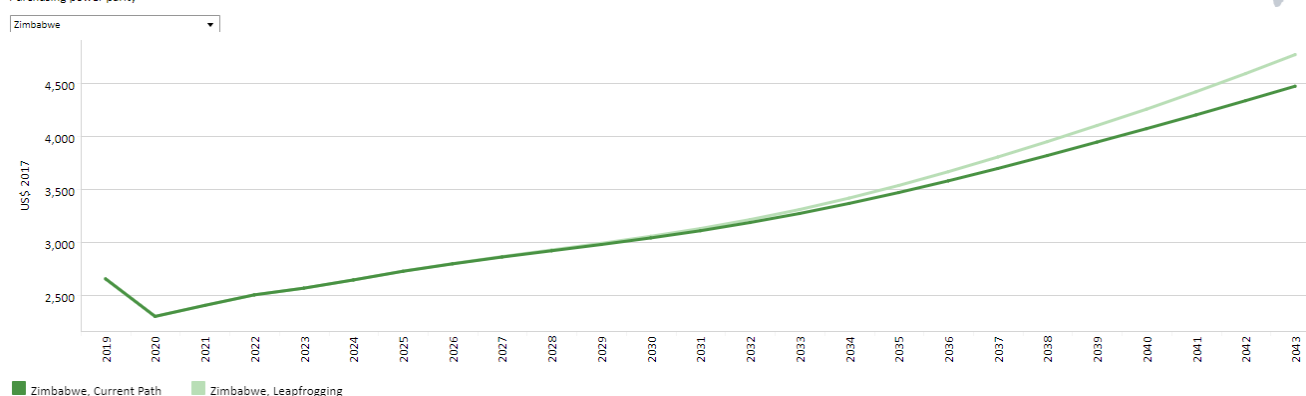
Chart 36: Electricity access in CP and Leapfrogging scenario, 2019–2043
Millions of people and % of population



On the Current Path, average incomes in Zimbabwe will remain far below the average of lower middle-income Africa, reaching only US\$4,469 by 2043. The average of lower middle-income Africa is projected to reach nearly double that figure (US\$9,142) by that year.

Owing to the expanded access to electricity in both rural and urban areas modelled in the Leapfrogging scenario, average incomes grow slightly more quickly than on the Current Path, but only over the long term. In the Leapfrogging scenario, average incomes reach US\$4,767 by 2043 — approximately US\$300 greater than the Current Path forecast for that year and still far behind lower middle-income Africa. The greater electricity access of the Leapfrogging scenario has the potential to only modestly improve livelihoods in Zimbabwe.

Chart 37: GDP per capita in CP and Leapfrogging scenario, 2019–2043
Purchasing power parity



In 2019, an estimated 45% of Zimbabweans lived below the poverty line of US\$3.20 for lower middle-income countries — an alarming estimate that calls for urgent action. On the Current Path, this rate is projected to fall steadily to approximately 20% — one out of five people — by 2043.

In the Leapfrogging scenario, the poverty rate decreases only slightly more rapidly to 18% by 2043. This means that in 2043 in the Leapfrogging scenario, 4.2 million Zimbabweans will be living in poverty, rather than the Current Path forecast of approximately 4.7 million people. Indeed, more than improvements to renewable energy, electrical, and Internet infrastructure are needed to significantly alleviate poverty.

Chart 38: Poverty in CP and Leapfrogging scenario, 2019–2043
Millions of people and % of total population



Free Trade scenario

The Free Trade scenario represents the impact of the full implementation of the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) by 2034 through increases in exports, improved productivity and increased trade and economic freedom.

The intervention is explained [here](#) in the thematic part of the website.

The trade balance is the difference between the value of a country's exports and its imports. A country that imports more goods and services than it exports in terms of value has a trade deficit, while a country that exports more goods and services than it imports has a trade surplus.

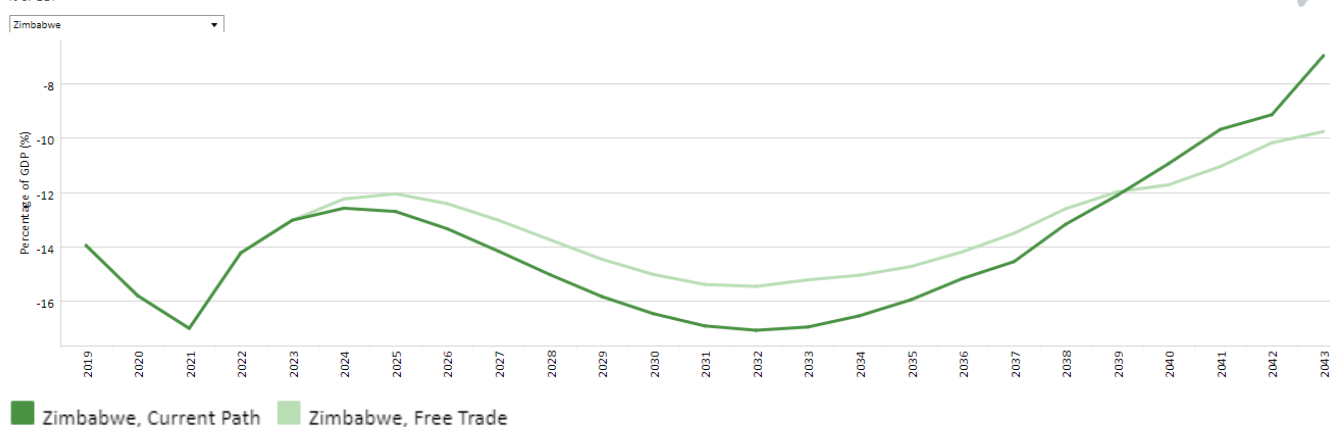
The Zimbabwean economy relies heavily on a few commodity exports, particularly tobacco, gold, diamonds and platinum, rendering the country exposed to fluctuations in commodity prices. Per the

Observatory of Economic Complexity, Zimbabwe's top exports in 2020 (ranked by value) were gold, raw tobacco, nickel ore, diamonds, and ferroalloys.

In fact, Zimbabwe is the largest tobacco producer in Africa and the sixth largest globally. But the sector is struggling owing to difficult climate conditions and the negative impacts of unregulated tree cutting to cure tobacco. The government will need to direct its attention to diversifying its export earnings to avoid greater economic volatility.

In 2020, the majority of Zimbabwe's exports went to the United Arab Emirates, South Africa, Mozambique, Uganda, and Africa. Zimbabwe's imports profile is similarly restricted, with 45% of imports coming from South Africa. Zimbabwe has long been a net importer of goods and services. At present, Zimbabwe runs a significant trade deficit and will continue to do so on the Current Path. In the Free Trade scenario, Zimbabwe continues to run a trade deficit, but this deficit is smaller than on the Current Path.

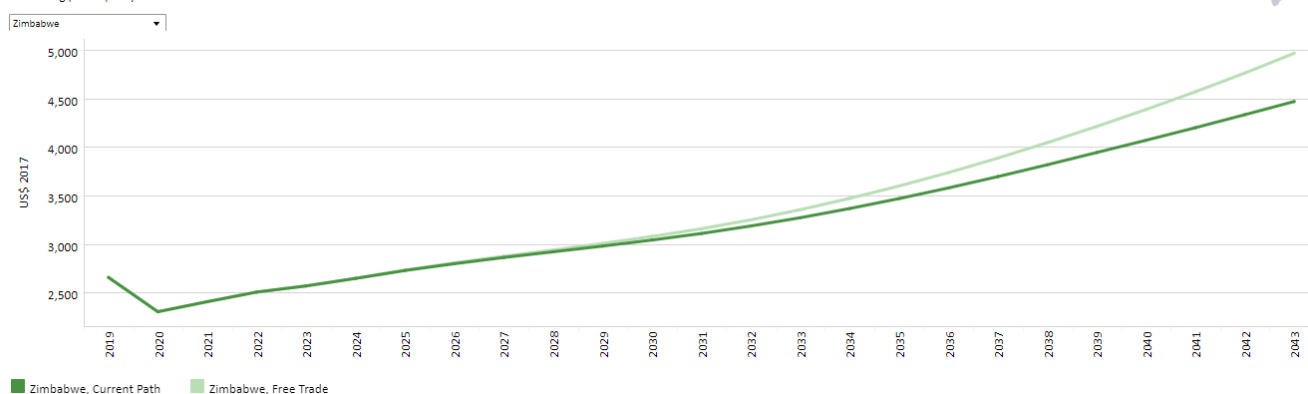
Chart 39: Trade balance in CP and Free Trade scenario, 2019–2043
% of GDP



On the Current Path, average incomes in Zimbabwe will remain far below those of other lower middle-income Africa, reaching only US\$4,469 by 2043.

In the Free Trade scenario, the average Zimbabwean earns more than on the Current Path, but only over the long term (from the mid-2030s onward). In 2043, he/she would be earning US\$4,966 — approximately US\$500 more than on the Current Path. Among all of the scenarios explored, the Free Trade scenario has the largest impact on economic livelihood, reflecting the benefits that an improved trade balance and increased economic activity and economic freedom would have on the country.

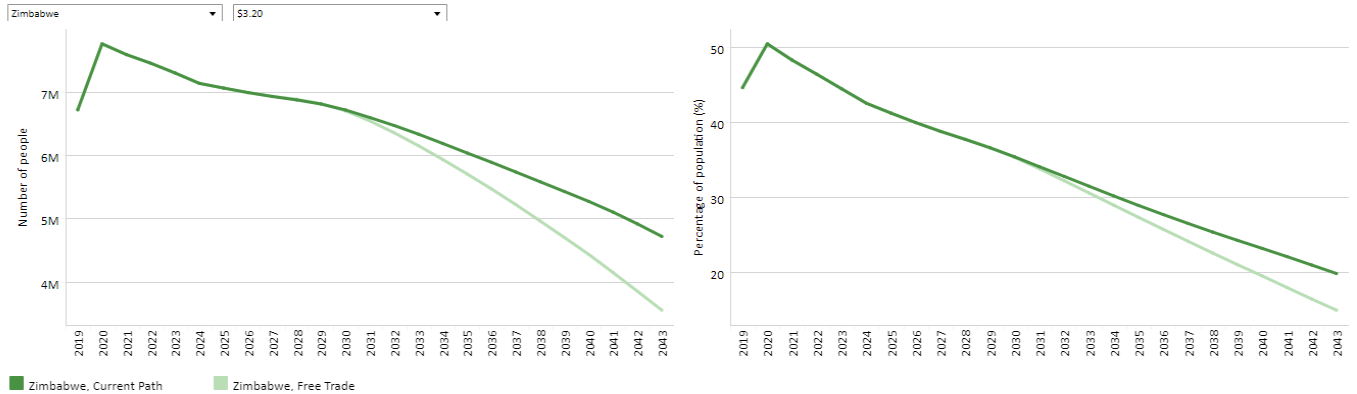
Chart 40: GDP per capita in CP and Free Trade scenario, 2019–2043
Purchasing power parity



In 2019, an estimated 45% of Zimbabweans lived below the poverty line of US\$3.20 for lower middle-income countries — an alarming estimate that calls for urgent action. On the Current Path, this rate is projected to fall steadily to approximately 20% — one out of five people — by 2043.

In the Free Trade scenario, Zimbabwe’s poverty rate decreases at a faster rate to 15% by 2043. This relatively rapid improvement in the poverty rate would dramatically reduce the number of Zimbabweans living in poverty. In 2030, there would be approximately 800,000 fewer people living in poverty; in 2043, roughly 2.1 million fewer people.

Chart 41: Poverty in CP and Free Trade scenario, 2019–2043
Millions of people and % of total population



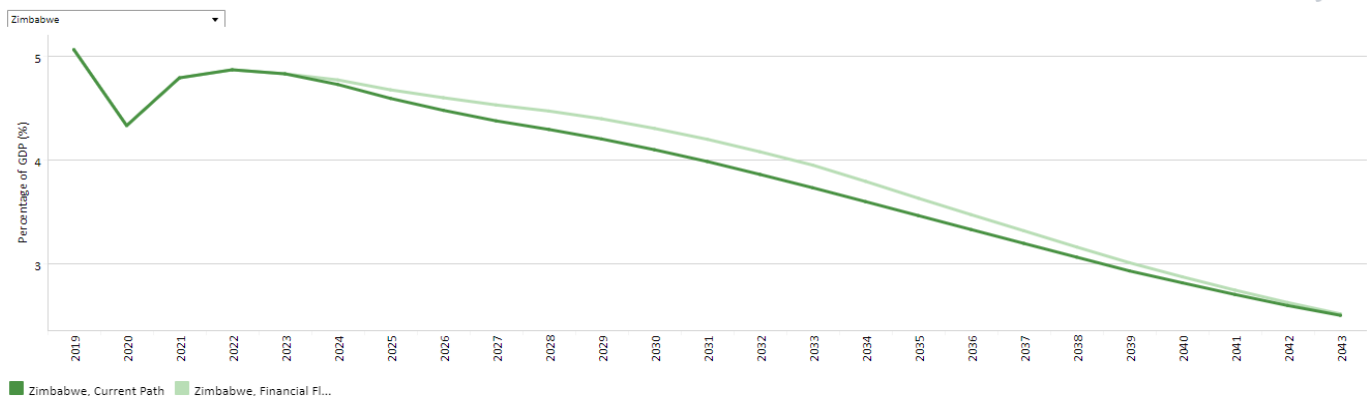
Financial Flows scenario

The Financial Flows scenario represents a reasonable but ambitious increase in worker remittances and aid flows to poor countries, and an increase in the stock of foreign direct investment (FDI) and additional portfolio investment inflows to middle-income countries. We also reduced outward financial flows to emulate a reduction in illicit financial outflows.

The intervention is explained [here](#) in the thematic part of the website.

Throughout Zimbabwe’s recent economic crises, the country has received little aid relative to its income peers. In 2019, Zimbabwe received foreign aid valued at approximately 5% of GDP. Contributing to these low levels are Zimbabwe’s disputes with large and influential nations like the United Kingdom, which has publicly criticised President Emmerson Mngangagwa for his military takeover of the Zimbabwean government in 2017 and broader human rights violations committed by the Zimbabwean government.

Chart 42: Foreign aid in CP and Financial Flows scenario, 2019–2043
% of GDP

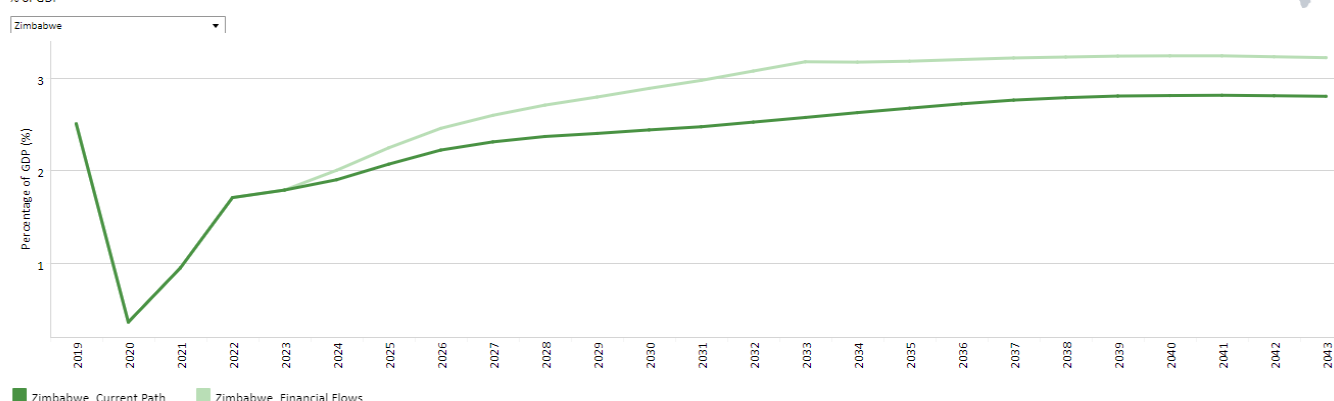


On the Current Path, foreign aid as a share of GDP falls steadily to approximately 2.5% in 2043. In the Financial Flows scenario, foreign aid increases only slightly over the medium term before converging with the Current Path forecast by 2040.

Over the past 40 years, FDI inflows to Zimbabwe have fluctuated between virtually nothing to a peak of approximately 7% of GDP in the late-1990s. In 2019, FDI inflows reached an estimated 2.5% of GDP. On the Current Path, FDI will peak at 2.8% of GDP over the forecast horizon. In the Financial Flows scenario, FDI reaches a maximum of 3.2% in Zimbabwe and 4.1% in lower middle-income Africa.

Although there is clearly considerable scope for increases in both aid and FDI, more FDI would require a substantial change in current levels of business and investor confidence. Zimbabwe currently has the eighth and 11th lowest scores globally in the World Bank's regulatory quality and governance effectiveness indices, respectively; the 25th worst score globally on Transparency International's Corruption Perceptions Index; and the 18th lowest score globally on the Fraser Institute's index of economic freedom, which lists excessive bureaucratic costs and administrative requirements for business and government control over the movement of capital as the most severe issues. Even China, which has long been Zimbabwe's largest foreign donor, has voiced criticism of the southern African nation's difficult business environment.

Chart 43: Inflow of FDI in CP and Financial Flows scenario, 2019–2043
% of GDP



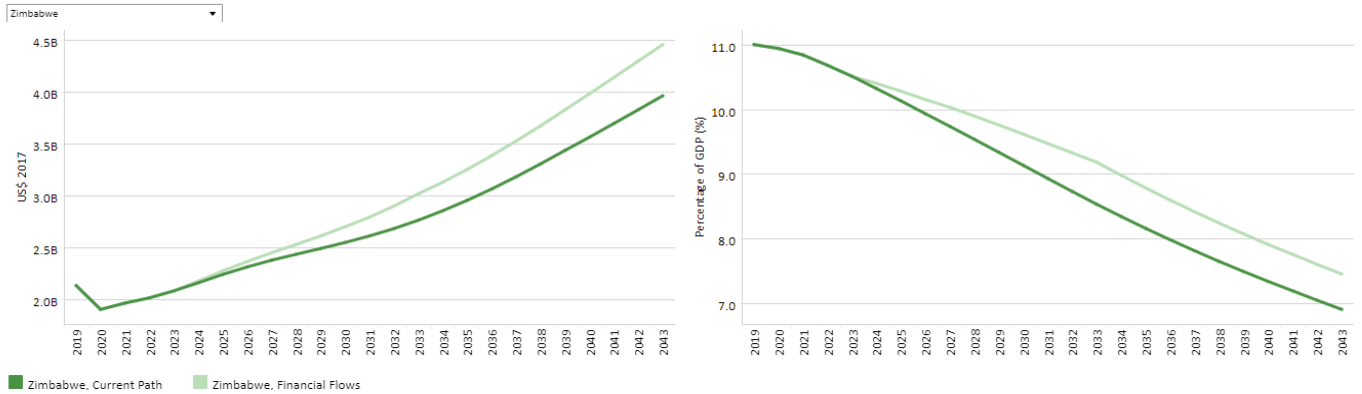
Zimbabwe has suffered very high levels of outward migration, estimated at between 0.4% and 0.2% of its population annually since the turn of the century. This migration has resulted in a large diaspora and significant remittance inflows, which have played a central role in steadying the Zimbabwean economy. According to the Government of Zimbabwe, remittances are the second largest source of income, with exports coming in first. In 2015, remittances through the formal channels recorded by the Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe are estimated to have reached US\$1 billion – more than double the amount of net FDI received by Zimbabwe during the same period. The World Bank estimates that remittances actually exceeded US\$2 billion in 2015 before falling slightly to US\$1.8 billion in 2020 in current US dollars. However, **this high outward migration has also harmed human capital by stripping the country of much of its better-educated workforce.**

Remittances from South Africa account for approximately one-third of the total diaspora remittances to Zimbabwe. Although remittances are usually made in cash transfers, shortages of basic commodities in Zimbabwe encourage migrants to purchase goods such as foodstuffs abroad and bring them home or send them through relatives, friends, taxi or bus.

On the Current Path, remittances will fall as a per cent of GDP but increase in absolute terms to approximately US\$4 billion (6.9% of GDP) by 2034. Meanwhile, in the Financial Flows scenario,

remittances decrease to 7.5% of GDP by 2043. In absolute terms, this means that, in the Financial Flows scenario, Zimbabwe would receive US\$4.5 billion in remittances in 2043.

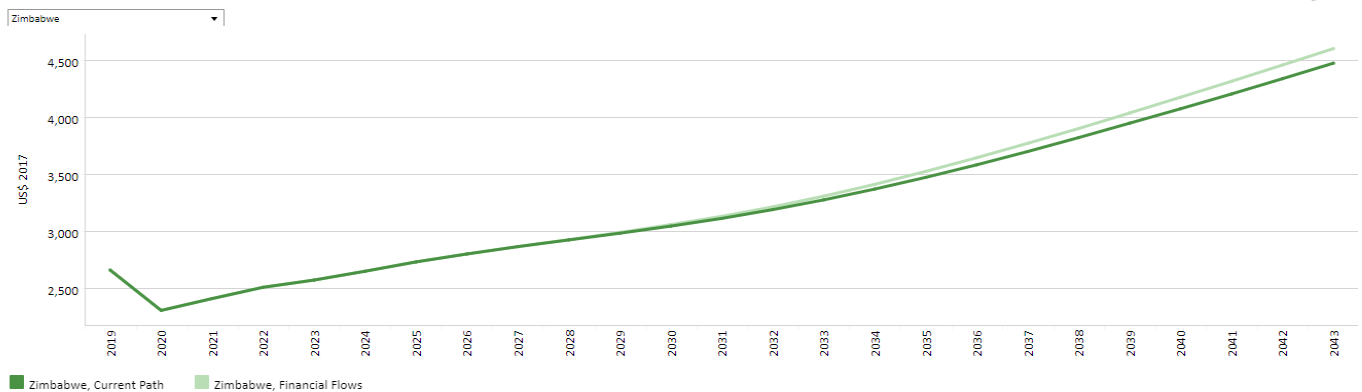
Chart 44: Remittances in CP and Financial Flows scenario, 2019–2043
Billions US\$ 2017 and % of GDP



On the Current Path, average incomes in Zimbabwe will remain far below those of other lower middle-income Africa, reaching only US\$4,469 by 2043.

In the Financial Flows scenario, average incomes in Zimbabwe experience only a minor improvement over the Current Path. In 2043, the average Zimbabwean would be earning US\$4,597 — only approximately US\$130 more than the Current Path forecast for that year. A more holistic approach to improving livelihoods in Zimbabwe is necessary to meaningfully impact incomes.

Chart 45: GDP per capita in CP and Financial Flows scenario, 2019–2043
Purchasing power parity



Trade openness will reduce poverty in the long term after initially increasing it due to the redistributive effects of trade. Most African countries export primary commodities and low-tech manufacturing products, and therefore a continental free trade agreement (AfCFTA) that reduces tariffs and non-tariff barriers across Africa will increase competition among countries in primary commodities and low-tech manufacturing exports. Countries with inefficient, high-cost manufacturing sectors might be displaced as the AfCFTA is implemented, thereby pushing up poverty rates.

In the long term, as the economy adjusts and produces and exports its comparatively advantaged (lower relative cost) goods and services, poverty rates will decline.

In 2019, an estimated 45% of Zimbabweans lived below the poverty line of US\$3.20 for lower middle-income countries — an alarming estimate that calls for urgent action. On the Current Path, this rate is projected to fall steadily to approximately 20% — one out of five people — by 2043.

The increased inward remittances and aid and FDI flows modelled in the Financial Flows scenario only modestly impact poverty levels in Zimbabwe. By 2043, Zimbabwe’s poverty rate falls just over 18%, representing an approximately 1.4 percentage point improvement over the Current Path forecast for that year.

Clearly, improvements in the balance of inward and outward flows of money to the country alone are insufficient to alleviate poverty in Zimbabwe.

Chart 46: Poverty in CP and Financial Flows scenario, 2019–2043

Millions of people and % of total population

Zimbabwe \$3.20



Infrastructure scenario

The Infrastructure scenario represents a reasonable but ambitious increase in infrastructure spending across Africa, focusing on basic infrastructure (roads, water, sanitation, electricity access and ICT) in low-income countries and increasing emphasis on advanced infrastructure (such as ports, airports, railway and electricity generation) in higher-income countries.

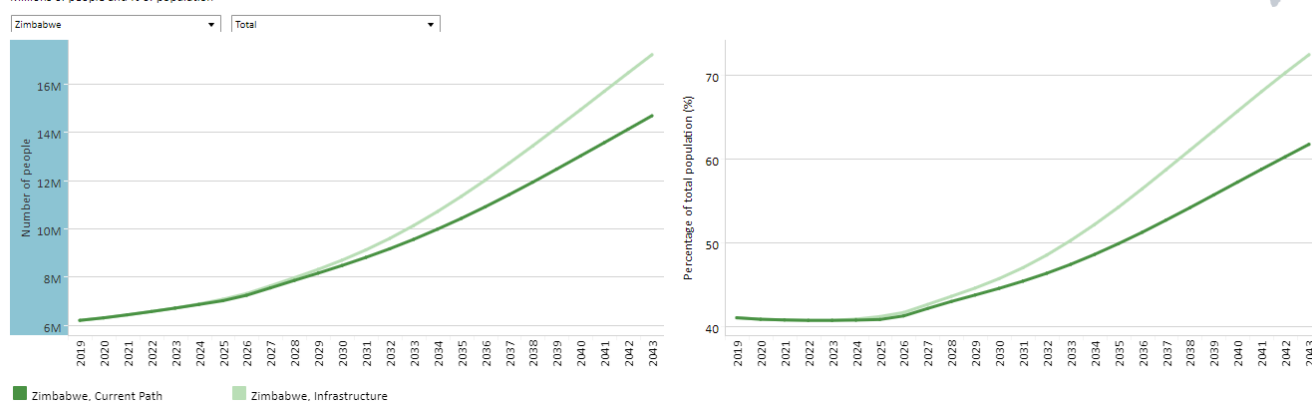
Note that health and sanitation infrastructure is included as part of the Health / WaSH scenario and that ICT infrastructure and more rapid uptake of renewables are part of the Leapfrogging scenario. The interventions there push directly on outcomes, whereas those modelled in this scenario increase infrastructure spending, indirectly boosting other forms of infrastructure, including that supporting health, sanitation and ICT.

The intervention is explained [here](#) in the thematic part of the website.

Zimbabwe has significant backbone infrastructure, but successive political and economic crises since the 1990s have left energy, water, sanitation and road infrastructure in varying states of disrepair. In 2019, an estimated two out of five Zimbabweans had access to electricity. This figure has barely budged since 1990. Because the government struggles to generate and distribute uninterrupted electricity, residents and businesses rely heavily on petrol or diesel generators. Across lower middle-income Africa, an average of two out of every three people have access to electricity.

Around half of Zimbabweans are expected to have access to electricity by the late-2030s on the Current Path. By 2043, three out of five Zimbabweans will have electricity access on the Current Path. In the Infrastructure scenario, this rate increases dramatically to 72% by 2043, translating to an additional 2.5 million Zimbabweans with access to electricity that year compared to the Current Path.

Chart 47: Electricity access in CP and Infrastructure scenario, 2019–2043
Millions of people and % of population

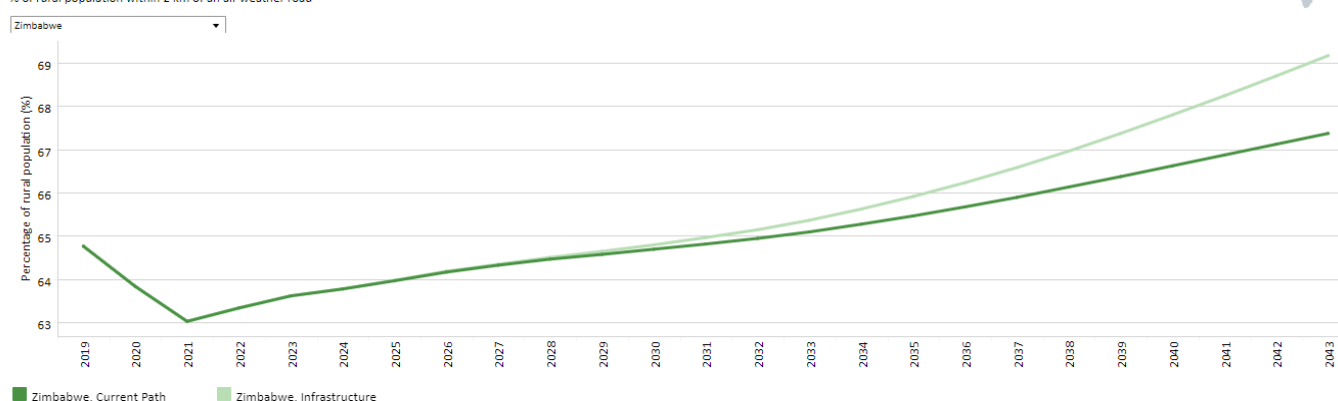


Indicator 9.1.1 in the Sustainable Development Goals refers to the proportion of the rural population who live within 2 km of an all-season road and is captured in the Rural Access Index.

In 2019, an estimated 65% of rural Zimbabweans had access to an all-weather road within 2 km. Although there is significant room for improvement in transportation infrastructure in rural Zimbabwe, lower middle-income Africa, on average, performs worse on this critical indicator. On the Current Path, the share of the rural population within 2 km of an all-weather road will increase to 68% by 2043. In the Infrastructure scenario, this rate increases dramatically to nearly 70% by 2043.

All-weather roads are critical for many reasons, including reliable access to emergency goods and services and economic opportunities such as the transfer of agricultural goods to market.

Chart 48: Rural road access in CP and Infrastructure scenario, 2019–2043
% of rural population within 2 km of an all-weather road

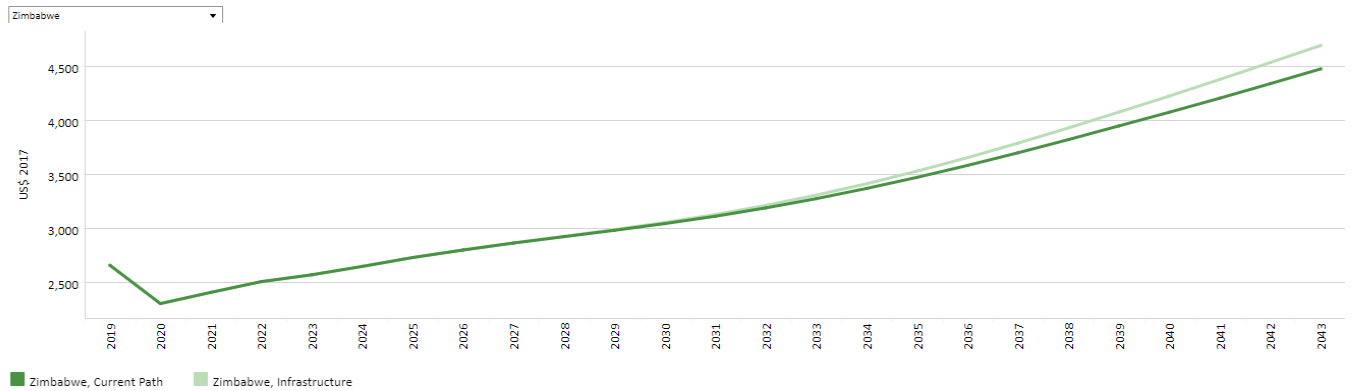


On the Current Path, average incomes in Zimbabwe will remain far below those of other lower middle-income Africa, reaching only US\$4,469 by 2043.

Meanwhile, the improved infrastructure modelled in the Infrastructure scenario only barely improves livelihoods in the country, and only over the long term (by the mid-2030s and beyond). By 2043, the average Zimbabwean earns US\$4,686 in the Infrastructure scenario, marking an improvement of approximately US\$220 over the Current Path forecast.

While infrastructure is critical to improving livelihoods — particularly outside of cities, where vulnerable populations are often isolated from critical resources and services — it alone is incapable of dramatically improving incomes in a country facing complex developmental challenges.

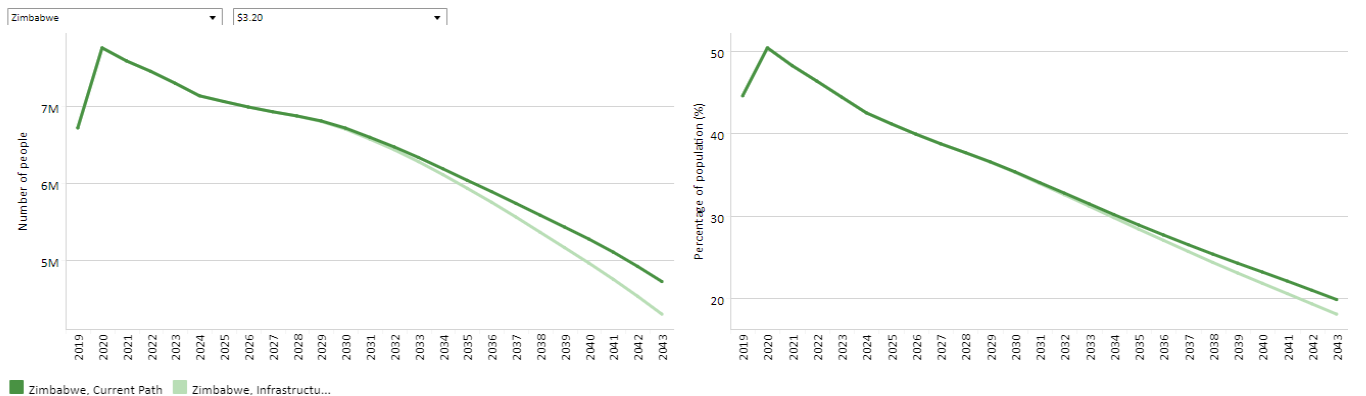
Chart 49: GDP per capita in CP and Infrastructure scenario, 2019–2043
Purchasing power parity



In 2019, an estimated 45% of Zimbabweans lived below the poverty line of US\$3.20 for lower middle-income countries — an alarming estimate that calls for urgent action. On the Current Path, this rate is projected to fall steadily to approximately 20% — one out of five people — by 2043.

By 2043, the improved basic infrastructure modelled in the Infrastructure scenario only results in a two percentage point reduction in Zimbabwe’s poverty rate. In other words, roughly 400,000 fewer people in the country would be suffering from poverty in 2043 in the Infrastructure scenario than on the Current Path. Infrastructure alone is insufficient to alleviate poverty in Zimbabwe; a concerted and multi-faceted approach to lifting Zimbabweans out of poverty is necessary.

Chart 50: Poverty in CP and Infrastructure scenario, 2019–2043
Millions of people and % of total population



Governance scenario

The Governance scenario represents a reasonable but ambitious improvement in accountability and reduces corruption, and hence improves the quality of service delivery by government.

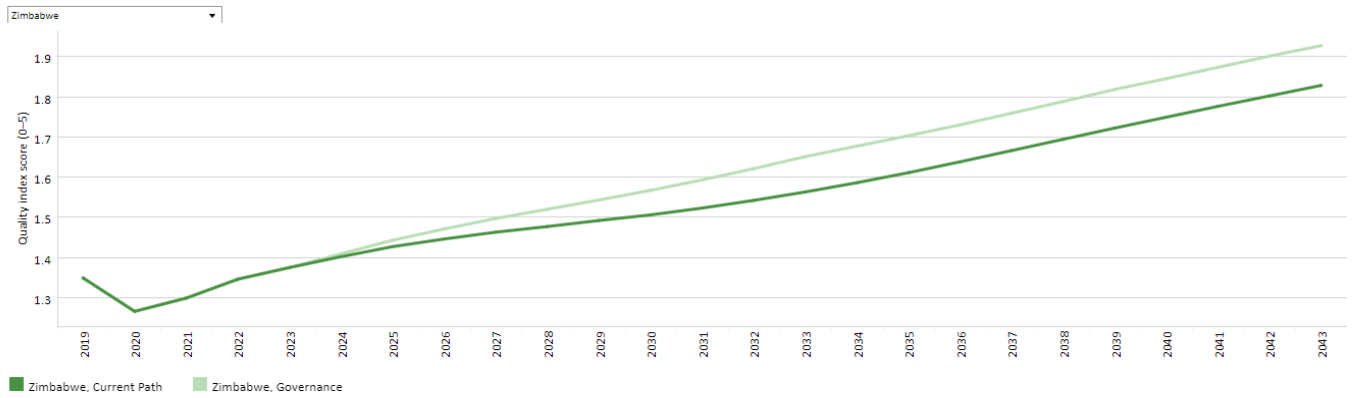
The intervention is explained [here](#) in the thematic part of the website.

As defined by the World Bank, government effectiveness ‘captures perceptions of the quality of public services, the quality of the civil service and the degree of its independence from political pressures, the

quality of policy formulation and implementation, and the credibility of the government’s commitment to such policies’.

Chart 51 presents the impact of the interventions in the Governance scenario on government effectiveness.

Chart 51: Gov effectiveness in CP and Governance scenario, 2019–2043
World Bank quality index score for government effectiveness



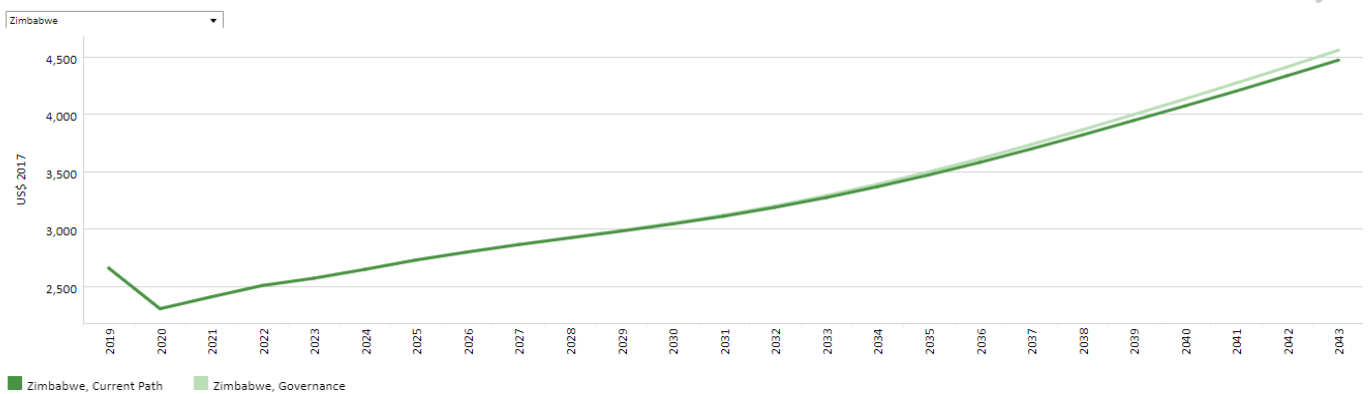
The Government of Zimbabwe has historically taken a centralist, control and command approach to governance characterised by regime volatility and opaque election processes. In fact, in 2018, Zimbabwe ranked 175th globally in the government effectiveness index.

In both the Current Path forecast and the Governance scenario, Zimbabwe’s government effectiveness score remains below the average of lower middle-income Africa, reflecting the urgent need for dramatic governance reform in Zimbabwe.

On the Current Path, average incomes in Zimbabwe will remain far below those of other lower middle-income Africa, reaching only US\$4,469 by 2043.

Clearly, improvements in governance alone are insufficient to improve livelihoods in Zimbabwe. The improvement in average incomes in Zimbabwe in the Governance scenario is negligible when compared to the Current Path, underscoring the need for a multi-faceted approach to improving livelihoods in the country.

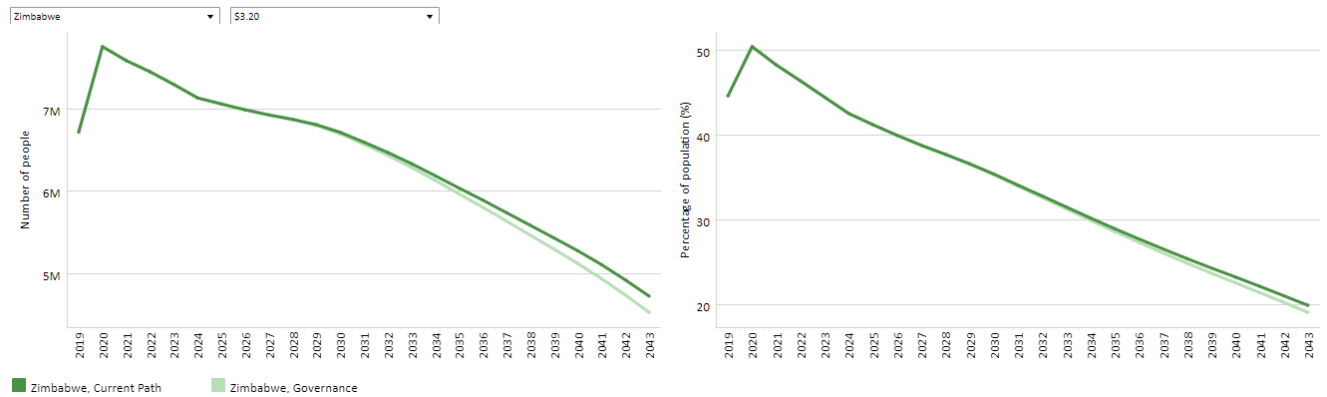
Chart 52: GDP per capita in CP and Governance scenario, 2019–2043
Purchasing power parity



An estimated 45% of Zimbabweans lived below the poverty line of US\$3.20 for lower middle-income countries in 2019 — an alarming estimate that calls for urgent action. On the Current Path, this rate is projected to fall steadily to approximately 20% — one out of five people — by 2043.

As the Governance scenario has a negligible impact on average incomes in Zimbabwe, it is to be expected that the improved governance modelled in the scenario only modestly affects poverty rates compared to the Current Path. In fact, in the Governance scenario, the poverty rate by 2043 is less than a percentage point below the Current Path forecast for that year of 20%. While accountable governance and effective service delivery are critical to improving livelihoods, economic growth is necessary to raise average incomes and in turn reduce poverty.

Chart 53: Poverty in CP and Governance scenario, 2019–2043
Millions of people and % of total population



Impact of scenarios on carbon emissions

This section presents projections for carbon emissions in the Current Path for Zimbabwe and the 11 scenarios. Note that IFs uses carbon equivalents rather than CO₂ equivalents.

On the Current Path, Zimbabwe’s carbon emissions will increase from the 2019 estimate of 4 million tons to nearly 10 million tons in 2043.

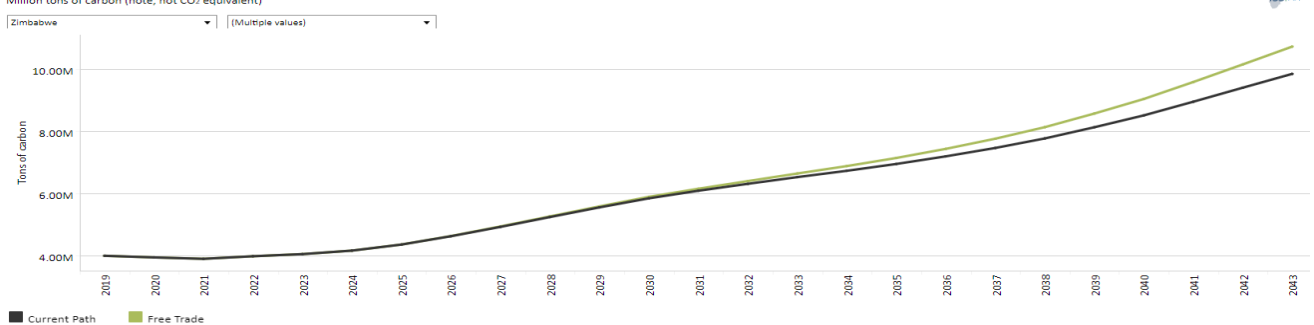
The Free Trade scenario increases Zimbabwe’s carbon emissions most dramatically over the Current Path, with emissions reaching 10.7 million tons by 2043 in that scenario. Conversely, the Demographic scenario, owing to slower population growth, causes a decrease in carbon emissions.

When weighing the effects of the scenarios on development, considering the impact on carbon emissions is crucial. Indeed, Zimbabweans are generally extremely vulnerable to the effects of climate change, particularly on agriculture. Climate change will cause Zimbabwe to become on average warmer and dryer. Droughts are likely to become more intense and frequent, and rain increasingly variable. Climate change – in addition to natural climatic cycles like El Niño – also intensifies the severity of major weather events like cyclones.

Because of the country’s high percentage of rural people, livelihoods in Zimbabwe are intimately connected with the rhythm of the seasons, the quality of the country’s natural resources and the preservation of its fragile ecosystems and biodiversity.

The impacts of climate change are threatening these resources and contributing to extreme weather patterns. In March 2019, Cyclone Idai devastated Zimbabwe, Mozambique, and Malawi, affecting hundreds of thousands of Zimbabweans.

Chart 54: Carbon emissions in CP and scenarios, 2019–2043



Combined Agenda 2063 scenario

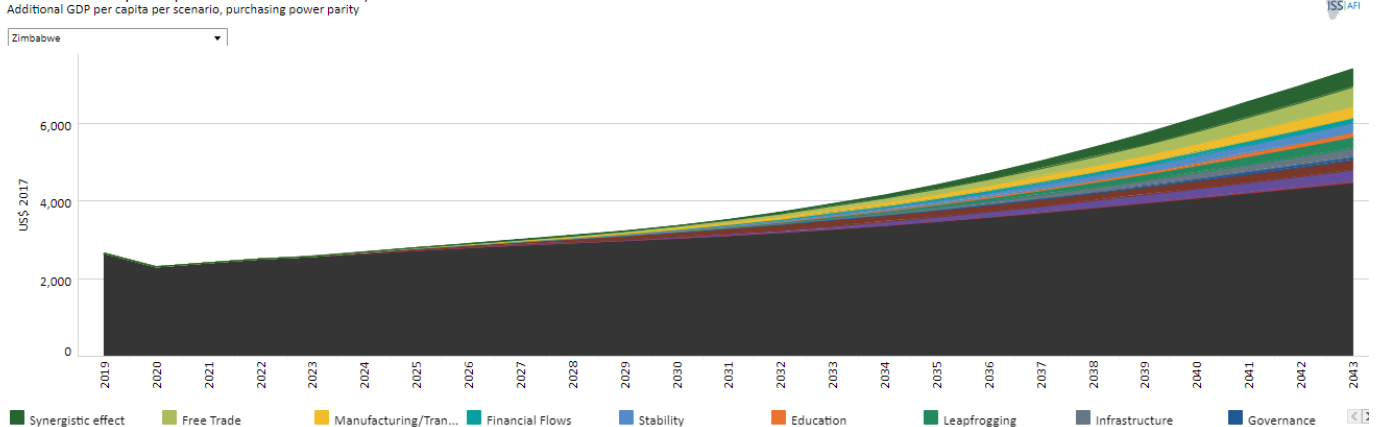


The Combined Agenda 2063 scenario consists of the combination of all 11 sectoral scenarios presented above, namely the Stability, Demographic, Health / WaSH, Agriculture, Education, Manufacturing / Transfers, Leapfrogging, Free Trade, Financial Flows, Infrastructure and Governance scenarios. The cumulative impact of better education, health, infrastructure, etc. means that countries get an additional benefit in the integrated IFs forecasting platform that we refer to as the synergistic effect. Chart 55 presents the contribution of each of these 12 components to GDP per capita in the Combined Agenda 2063 scenario as a stacked area graph.

Each scenario explored thus far impacts average incomes in Zimbabwe to different degrees. Of all of the scenarios, Free Trade increases GDP per capita the most dramatically, raising average incomes by approximately US\$500 in 2043. In the Stability scenario, incomes also grow substantially more quickly than on the Current Path.

As is to be expected, the aggregate impact of all the scenarios together is dramatically greater than each of the scenarios individually. Additionally, the synergistic effect of the combined scenarios is projected to add an additional US\$112 to the average Zimbabwean’s income in 2035 and US\$470 in 2043. This finding speaks to the beneficial effect of concerted, cross-cutting government approaches to seemingly intractable problems such as extreme poverty.

Chart 55: GDP per capita in CP and scenarios, 2019–2043



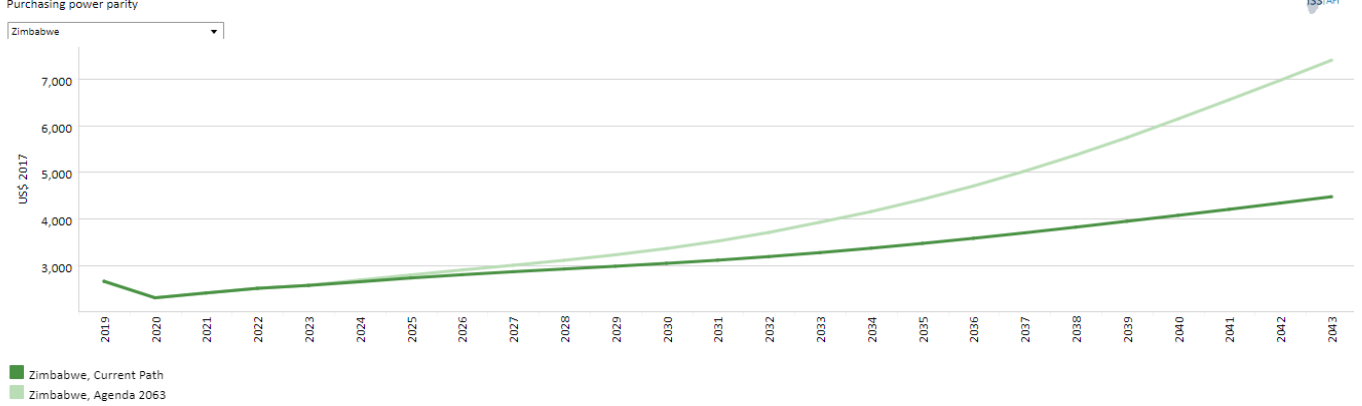
Whereas Chart 55 presents a stacked area graph on the contribution of each scenario to GDP per capita as well as the additional benefit or synergistic effect, Chart 56 presents only the GDP per capita in the Current Path forecast and the Combined Agenda 2063 scenario.

Average incomes increase dramatically in the Combined Agenda 2063 scenario, whereas they grow fairly slowly on the Current Path. In the Combined Agenda 2063 scenario, average incomes in Zimbabwe increase to US\$3,358 by 2030, representing an improvement of more than US\$300 over the Current Path forecast for that year.

By 2043, average incomes reach US\$7,397 — a 66% increase over the Current Path forecast for that year.

Such a dramatic improvement in average incomes in Zimbabwe would transform livelihoods and the quality of life of people across the country.

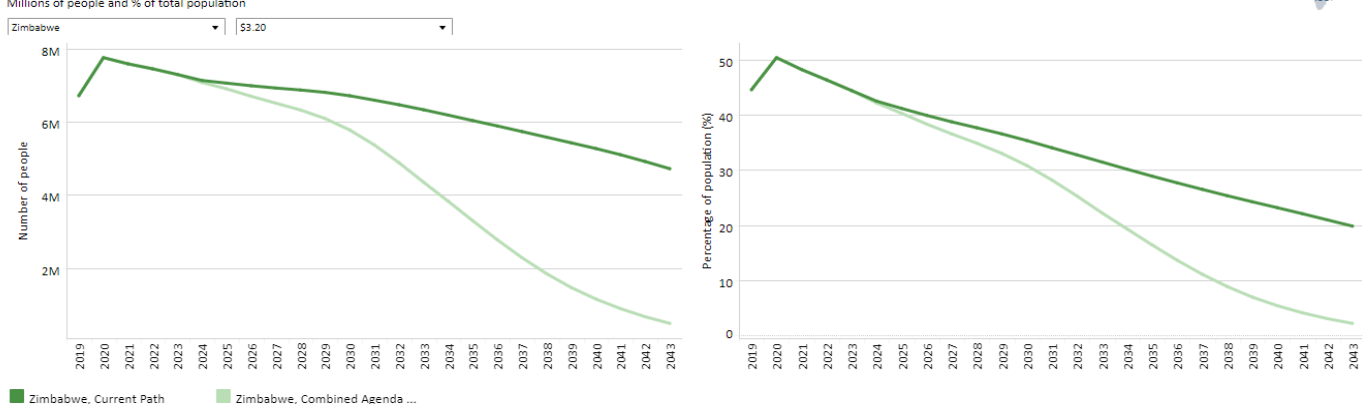
Chart 56: GDP per capita in CP and Combined scenario, 2019–2043



Roughly two out of five Zimbabweans (6.7 million people) lived on less than US\$3.20, the extreme poverty line for lower middle-income countries, in 2019. Although this poverty rate of nearly 45% is projected to decline to 20% by 2043, 4.7 million Zimbabweans will be living in extreme poverty by 2040 on the Current Path.

Conversely, poverty reduces dramatically in the Combined Agenda 2063 scenario, evidencing the profound impact of cross-sectoral, whole-of-government solutions to problems as complex as poverty. In the Combined Agenda 2063 scenario, Zimbabwe’s poverty rate falls below 3% by the early-2040s. From a different perspective — there would be more than 4 million fewer Zimbabweans living in poverty in 2043 in the Combined Agenda 2063 scenario combined to the Current Path forecast.

Chart 57: Poverty in CP and Combined scenario, 2019–2043



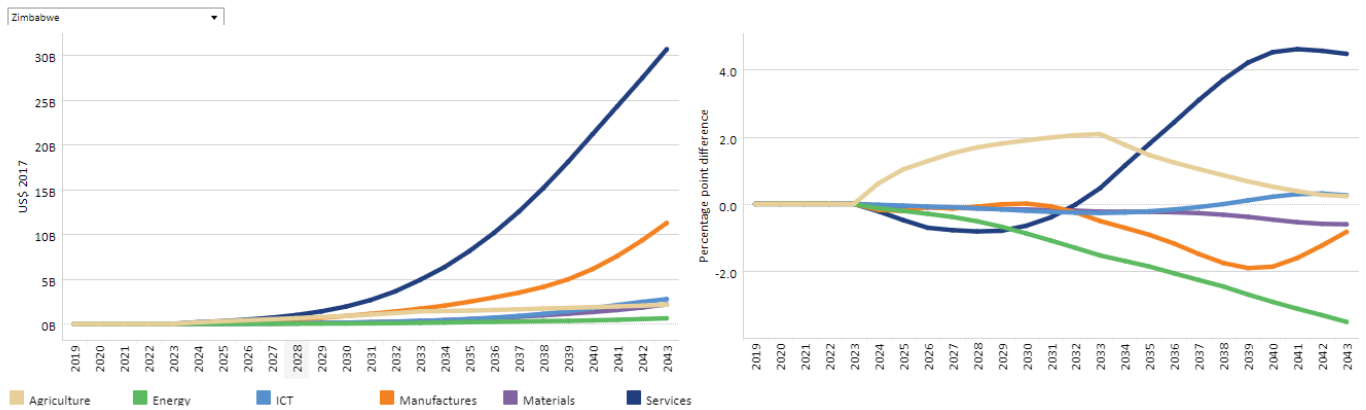
See [Chart 8](#) to view the Current Path forecast of the sectoral composition of the economy.

The value added of the sectors of Zimbabwe’s economy varies between the Current Path and the Combined Agenda 2063 scenarios. The two primary methods of measuring differences in sectors’ contribution to GDP are in 1) percentage points and 2) absolute value (dollars).

From the perspective of percentage points, agriculture experiences the greatest increase over the medium term, while services jumps substantially by over four percentage points over the forecast horizon. In absolute terms, services experience the greatest increase, contributing an additional US\$31 billion in 2043 to the Zimbabwean economy compared to the Current Path. Conversely, the contributions of the energy, manufactures, and materials sectors in the Combined Agenda 2063 scenario decline over the forecast horizon when compared to the Current Path.

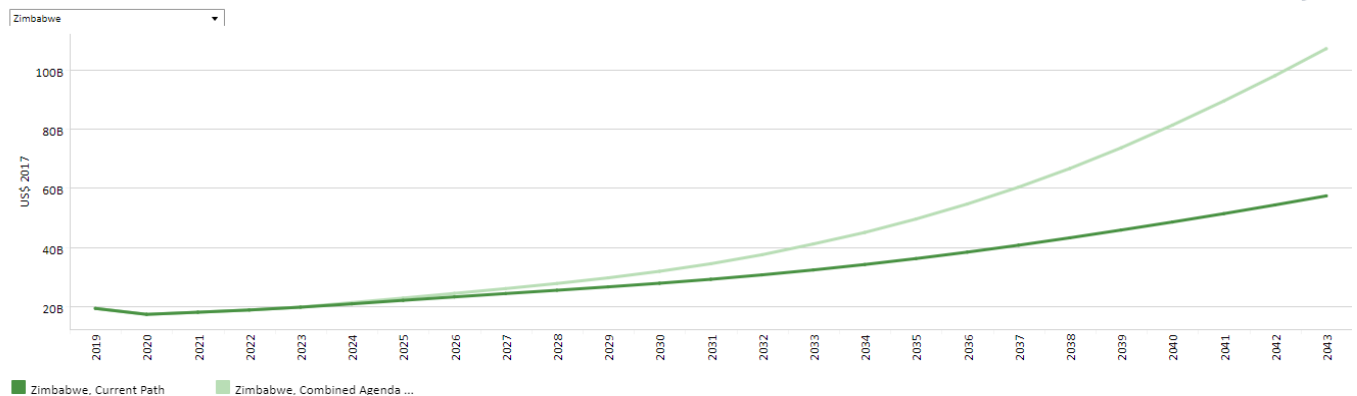
In absolute terms, all sectors increase in size in the Combined Agenda 2063 scenario compared to the Current Path.

Chart 58: Value added by sector in CP and Combined scenario, 2019–2043
Absolute and % point difference GDP



After a series of prolonged economic crises, the Zimbabwean economy slowly recovered to an estimated US\$19.4 billion in size in 2019 and is projected to reach US\$57.3 billion by 2043. The Combined Agenda 2063 scenario paints a far more optimistic future: by 2030, GDP would be US\$4 billion greater than the Current Path forecast for that year; by 2043, approximately US\$50 billion greater. At that accelerated rate, Zimbabwe’s economy would overtake Zambia’s Current Path forecast by the early 2040s.

Chart 59: GDP in CP and Combined scenario, 2019–2043
Billions US\$ 2017, market exchange rates

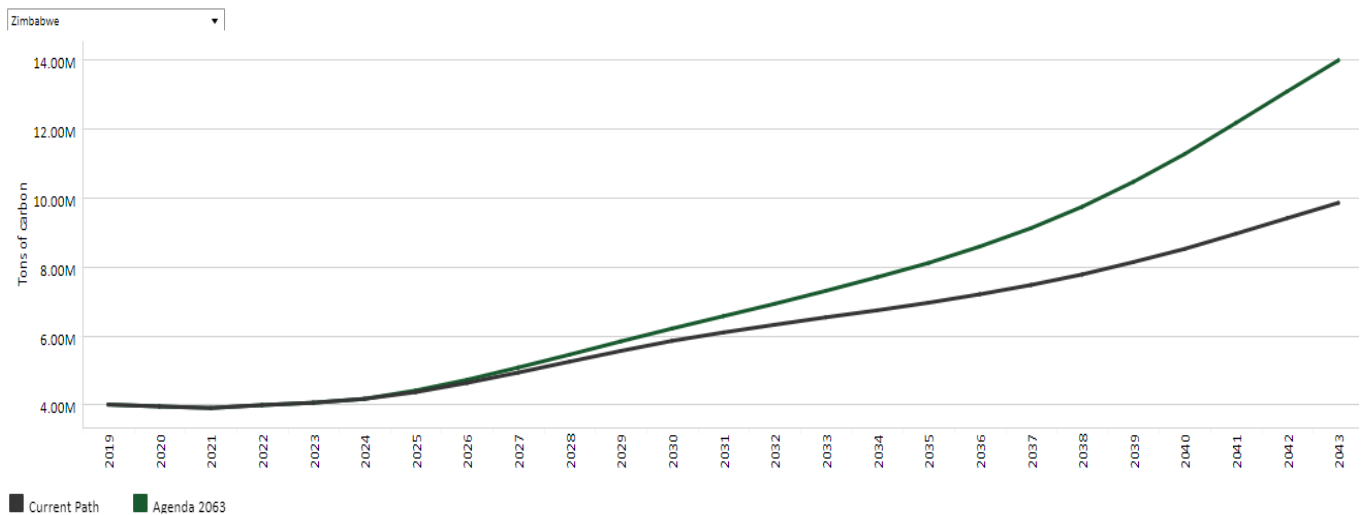


In 2019, Zimbabwe was the 13th largest carbon emitter in Africa, although its economy was only the 25th largest, reflecting its dependence on coal for much of its electricity generation and a carbon-inefficient economy.

On its current trajectory, Zimbabwe’s carbon emissions will more than double from the 2019 estimate of 4 million tons to 10 million tons in 2043. In the Combined Agenda 2063 scenario, carbon emissions reach 14 million tons by 2043, marking a dramatic 40% increase over the Current Path forecast for that year and 350% increase over the 2019 estimate. While the improved economic activity and performance modelled in the Combined Agenda 2063 scenario would bring about significant improvements in the livelihoods of most Zimbabweans, their impact on carbon emissions must be considered. That said, Zimbabwe’s emissions, even in the Combined Agenda 2063 scenario, remain a mere fraction of more developed countries. Neighbouring South Africa, for example, produced an estimated 135 million tons of carbon emissions in 2019. These disparities raise critical questions around environmental inequality and the responsibility of highly industrialised nations to compensate less developed countries for the devastating impacts of climate change.

<https://futures.issafrica.org/geographic/countries/zimbabwe/>

Chart 60: Carbon emissions in CP and Combined scenario, 2019–2043
 Million tons of carbon (note, not CO₂ equivalent)

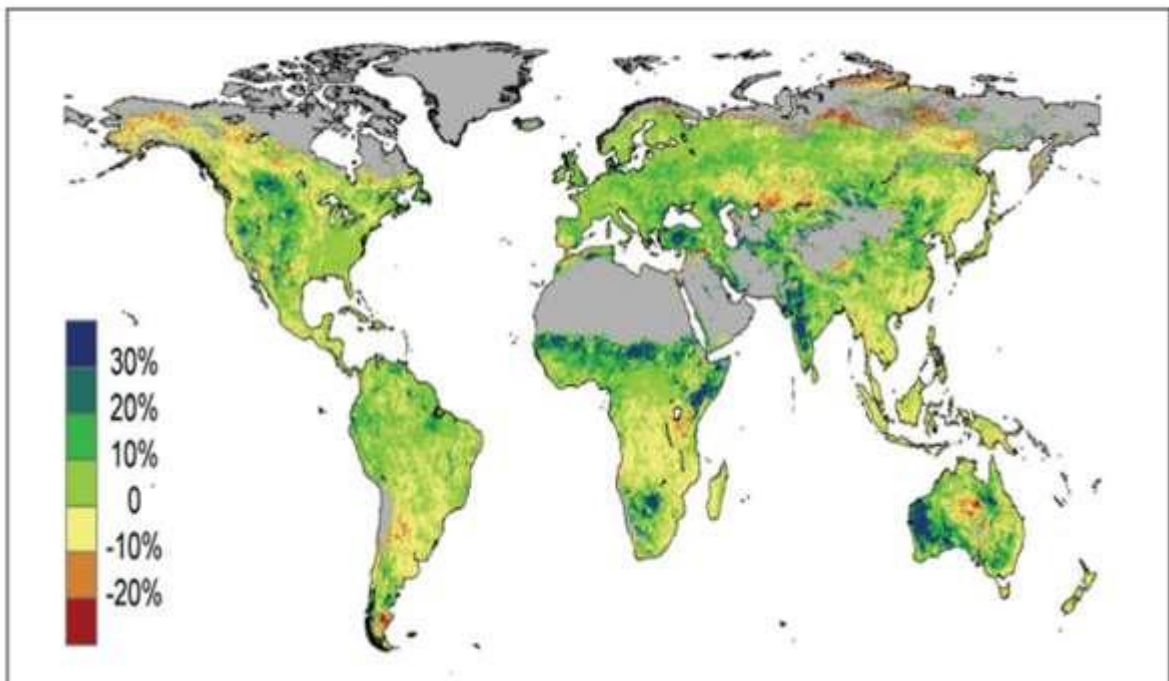


GAS of LIFE

Carbon Dioxide
Benefits the World

CO₂

Greening of the Earth, 1982–2006*



*Percentage change in foliage cover as revealed by satellite.

HIGHER CO² LEVELS are CRITICAL for FOOD PRODUCTION

How long do you think Earth has before all life goes extinct, due to either humans or natural causes (asteroid, global warming)?

<https://www.quora.com/How-long-do-you-think-Earth-has-before-all-life-goes-extinct-due-to-either-humans-or-natural-causes-asteroid-global-warming>

11 June 2023

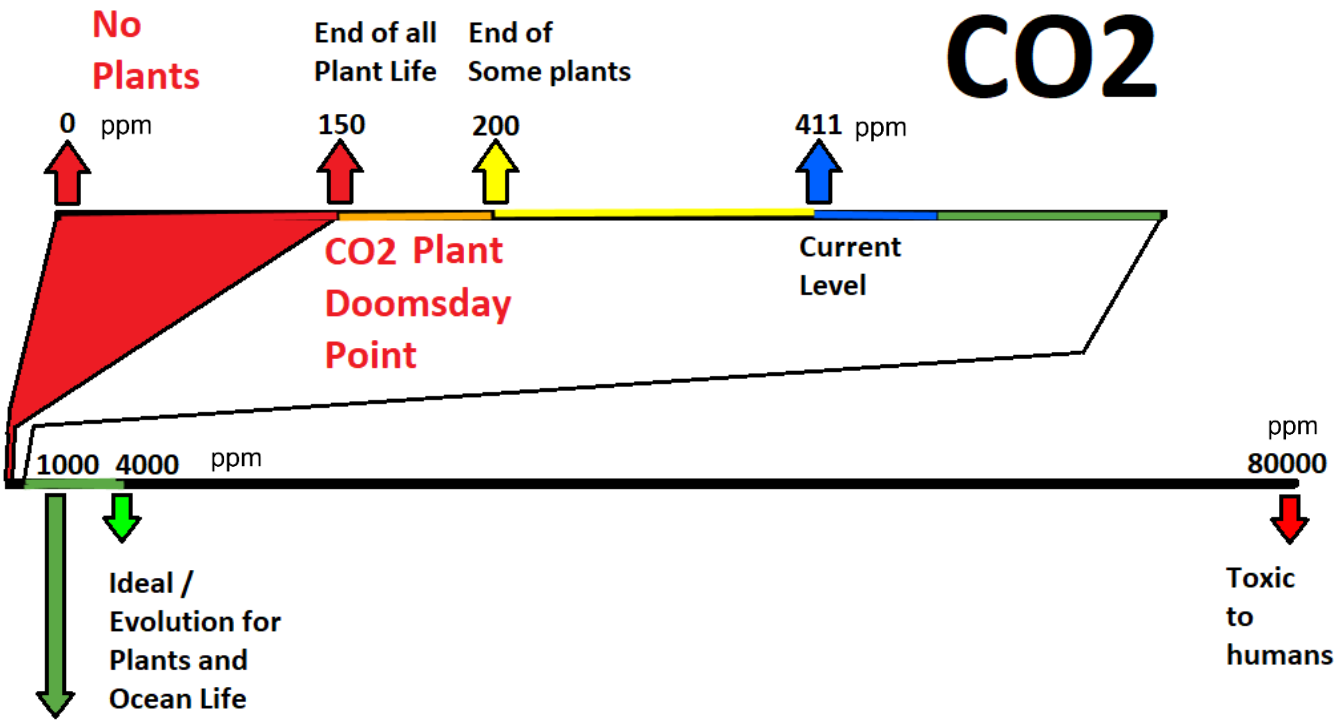
It really depends on how soon CARBON SEQUESTRATION efforts can reduce atmospheric CO² from 400ppm to 200ppm and cause a chain reaction of extinctions.

Long term levels of CO² in the atmosphere have been typically 1% (10,000 ppm).

CO² levels would need to increase 25 fold to reach that level.

CO² levels presently are dangerously low and present worldwide famine potential!

CO₂ levels approaching 0.100% appear to be optimum for global food security!



Farm Greenhouses

Level in a room of people

CO² has recently increased only from 340ppm to 420ppm, a long way off 1,000ppm!

Throughout the first quarter of the 21st century (2000 – 2025), humanity has been hell bent on its self-destruction by endeavouring to lower the atmospheric CO² levels, should they have fallen to the low levels as noted above, worldwide famine would have unfolded!

Science is confused and frequently in error due to dependence upon mind-centricity.

Kindly visit www.pascashealth.com, then Library Download, scroll down to Corporate Foundations documents, click on to open:

[Pascas WorldCare Earth Changes Environmental Changes.pdf](#)

ATMOSPHERE and CARBON DIOXIDE levels

100.000%

Atmosphere of planet Earth

0.150%

Carbon Dioxide (CO²) historically mostly above this level

0.100%

Carbon Dioxide (CO²) is a natural plant fertilizer – optimum food supply

0.042%

Carbon Dioxide (CO²) level in 2020

0.032%

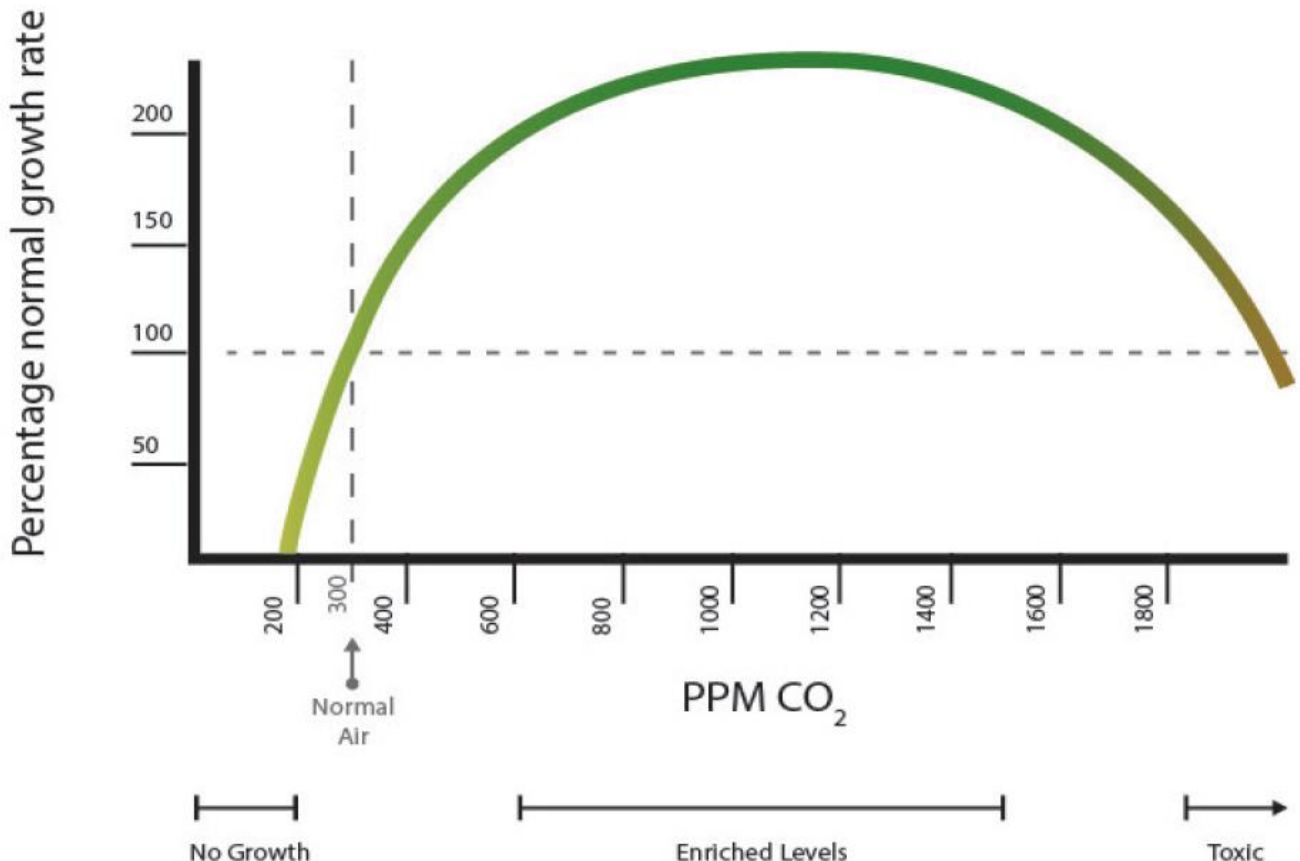
Carbon Dioxide (CO²) level in 1960

0.025%

At this level of CO₂ plants begin to have difficulty going to seed!

0.018%

At this level we have worldwide famine – time of dinosaur extinction!



Zimbabwe's climate action plan: A win for the environment, health and energy

<https://phys.org/news/2023-09-zimbabwe-climate-action-environment-health.html>

Chris Malley, *The Conversation*

4 September 2023



Credit: CC0 Public Domain

The dumping of billions of tons of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases into the atmosphere yearly is already having a devastating impact around the world. This includes widespread flooding and droughts, raging wildfires, heat waves and record temperatures.

Africa is particularly hard hit, with temperatures and sea levels rising faster across the continent than the global average. (Authentic these statements – Sun impact within Earth's core rises to the surface)

In Zimbabwe, unreliable rainfalls and extended droughts are affecting hydro electricity generation, resulting in rolling blackouts. Food production is also affected. A large fraction of Zimbabwe's population is at risk of severe hunger.

In 2015, almost all countries signed the Paris Agreement, a commitment to tackle climate change. The intention was to limit global temperature increase to below 2°C, or ideally 1.5°C. To achieve this, countries submitted individual plans, called Nationally Determined Contributions, to reduce their contribution to climate change. They agreed to update them every five years.

The continent of Africa contributes 2%-3% of the global greenhouse gas emissions causing climate change. Zimbabwe contributes less than 0.1%. Despite this small contribution, all African countries submitted their plans to reduce emissions.

In 2015, Zimbabwe committed to reducing its emissions by 33% by 2030. In 2021, it updated the target to a 40% reduction by 2030 across all sectors. This significant improvement increases the fraction of emissions that Zimbabwe will reduce from all emitting sectors.

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The energy sector is responsible for about 34% of Zimbabwe's total emissions. Including other sectors, like agriculture and forestry (58% of total emissions), waste (5%) and industrial processes (3%) will substantially reduce greenhouse gas emissions if Zimbabwe achieves its target.

How Zimbabwe can meet its emission reduction target

The updated target was informed by an assessment of how greenhouse gas emission could be reduced. The assessment was done by a team of researchers from Zimbabwe and the Stockholm Environment Institute at the University of York (including myself). It provided a clear plan to achieve the targets through the implementation of 28 specific policies and measures.

We assessed the benefits of these actions to mitigate climate change. We also reviewed other implications of taking each action locally in Zimbabwe.

Our research showed that by implementing its climate change plan, Zimbabwe would not only meet its international obligations, but achieve a broad set of health, social and development benefits.

The study assessed and quantified how the 28 actions to achieve Zimbabwe's climate change plan would contribute to specific Sustainable Development Goals.

The top three benefits identified were improved public health, enhanced biodiversity, and greater access to reliable energy supplies. Each of these benefits is a priority within Zimbabwe's National Development Strategy 1 2021-2025.

Good health is a constitutional right in Zimbabwe. Air pollution and unsafe sanitation are among the top 10 risk factors for health in Zimbabwe, and can be reduced by carrying out Zimbabwe's climate change plan.

Reducing biodiversity losses will not only address an environmental challenge in Zimbabwe's National Development Strategy, but preserve and enhance the tourism industry.

After years of unreliable energy supplies due to drought, and reliance on biomass fuels for cooking for much of the population, providing regular and reliable energy supplies is critical for alleviating poverty and economic growth.

Counting the benefits

Public health: Currently, almost 6,000 infants and over 8,000 adults die yearly from air pollution in Zimbabwe. Almost 1,600 people die from road traffic accidents, and 337 people die from unsafe sanitation. The study estimates that actions reducing greenhouse gases would also reduce air pollutant emissions by between 35% and 45% by 2030. This would lead to lower air pollution exposure, especially indoors where women and girls are most exposed while cooking.

Cleaner energy for cooking, improved transport systems and improved waste management all reduce air pollution. Increasing the use of public transport, or walking and cycling, rather than using cars can reduce road accidents and greenhouse gas emissions from transport.

Expanding access to sanitation systems would reduce the number of people dying from diarrhoeal diseases, and reduce methane emissions if the correct systems were installed.

Improved biodiversity: Zimbabwe's climate change actions also include changes to how land is used. It aims to reduce burned areas of forest by 500,000 hectares and add 100,000 hectares of natural forest every year to 2025. The plan would also manage 250,000 more hectares of cropland using sustainable "conservation agriculture" techniques.

These actions were estimated to achieve multiple benefits, including improving soil health and protecting biodiversity, with possible reduction in the losses of both animals and plants.

Access to reliable energy: Achieving Zimbabwe's climate change plan is built on extending electricity access to 95% of urban households and 75% of rural households. Actions in the plan include the expansion of renewable electricity generation, energy efficiency improvements, and reducing losses from electricity transmission and distribution. These steps can help ensure that access to energy is quick and effective, thereby reducing blackouts and reliance on fossil fuels.

In addition, the study shows that Zimbabwe could increase recycling rates while reducing emissions from waste. The country can equally reduce the time people—predominantly women and girls—spend cooking by switching to cleaner cooking fuels.

More than a sacrifice

Tackling climate change is often viewed as a necessary sacrifice, rather than an opportunity to improve lives.

Climate change targets are often focused solely on how they contribute to global, long-term aspirations, rather than the benefits that countries can achieve in the short term.

Our study shows the social, health and development benefits that Zimbabwe could enjoy by tackling its (small) contribution to climate change. This is not unique to Zimbabwe, nor a full list of all possible benefits from climate change action.

What is notable about the Zimbabwe study is that these local benefits were evaluated and quantified, alongside greenhouse gas emission reductions. They provide a positive case of what countries can gain from taking climate action.

Integrating quantitative assessment of local benefits when countries develop their climate change plans, following Zimbabwe's example, could help boost national climate plans. This would in turn help the world meet necessary emission reduction timelines and avoid the worst impacts.

[Chris Malley](#) is a research fellow at [Stockholm Environment Institute York Centre, University of York](#).

Socio-economic conditions and renewable energy uptake in Zimbabwe

<https://www.esi-africa.com/industry-sectors/generation/socio-economic-conditions-and-renewable-energy-uptake-in-zimbabwe/>

18 October 2021

Many countries in Africa view renewable energy as a game changer when it comes to access to electricity. This is especially true for Zimbabwe and its rural development.

Currently, 83% of urban households (33% of population) have access to electricity, versus 13% of rural households (67% of population). Overall, more than 60% of the population still rely on solid biomass fuel for thermal needs and have no access to clean energy sources. About 20% of urban households use wood as the main cooking fuel because of the unreliability of electricity supply and financial constraints.

The 2019 National Renewable Energy Policy identifies renewable energy as a vehicle for providing electricity to millions of households. This is akin to what mobile telephone did for telecommunications. It enabled millions of people to access the latest technology, bringing about new opportunities for development.

The Government of Zimbabwe, foreign donors and private companies engage enthusiastically with the notion of renewable energy for rural “development”.

Low-income households are increasingly tapping into new decentralised technologies, especially solar, to ensure entry level lighting. Policy elites consider renewable energy as an appropriate technology that could bring desired change, especially given that they do least damage to the environment.

In 2022, the share of **urban population in Zimbabwe** remained nearly unchanged at **around 32.4 percent meaning that 67.6% are rural**.

The poverty levels in Zimbabwe have shot up sharply since 2014, with **73% of the population earning not more than US\$100 a month**, new data show. Data contained in the National Financial Inclusion Strategy II (2022-2026) indicate that the poverty levels in the country have increased from 65% in 2014 to 73% this year – 2022.

“According to the 2022 FinScope Consumer Survey, the poverty levels have increased from 65% in 2014, with 73% of the population earning not more than US\$100 per month. Most of the population earn small, inconsistent and irregular income, with 58% of the population relying mainly on piece jobs as a source of income,” the report noted. An informal economy (informal sector or shadow economy) is the part of any economy that is neither taxed nor monitored by any form of government. The size of Zimbabwe's **informal economy** is estimated to be **64.7% which represents approximately \$46 billion** at GDP PPP levels.

Zimbabwe's countrywide housing shortage is estimated at **1.25 million units, translating to a national backlog of five million citizens, or over 40% of the total population**. As such, more than 1.2 million **Zimbabweans** remain on the government's national housing waiting list.

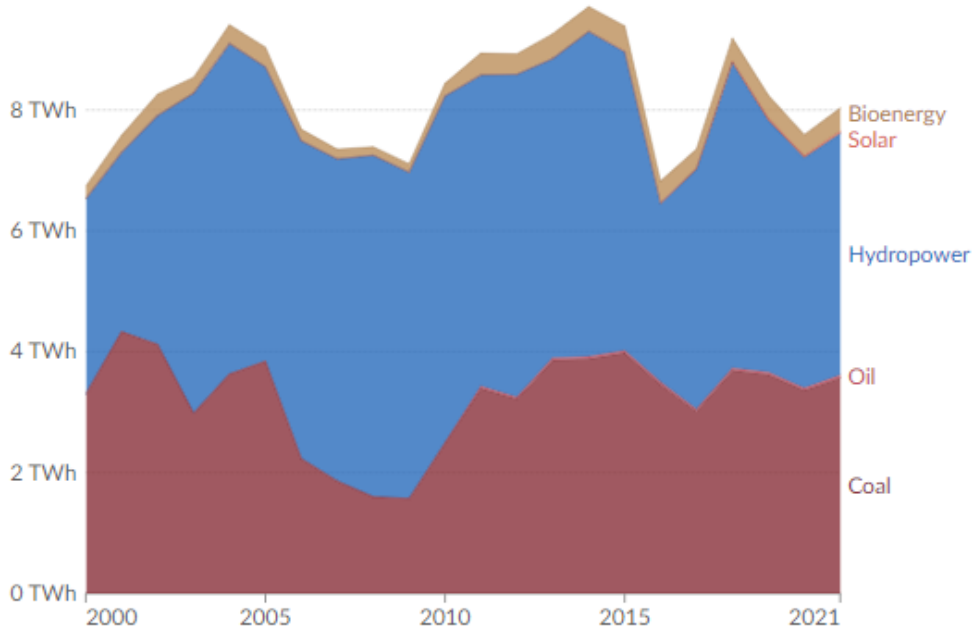
<https://ourworldindata.org/energy/country/zimbabwe>

Electricity production by source, Zimbabwe

Our World in Data

Measured in terawatt-hours.

Table Chart Edit countries and regions Settings



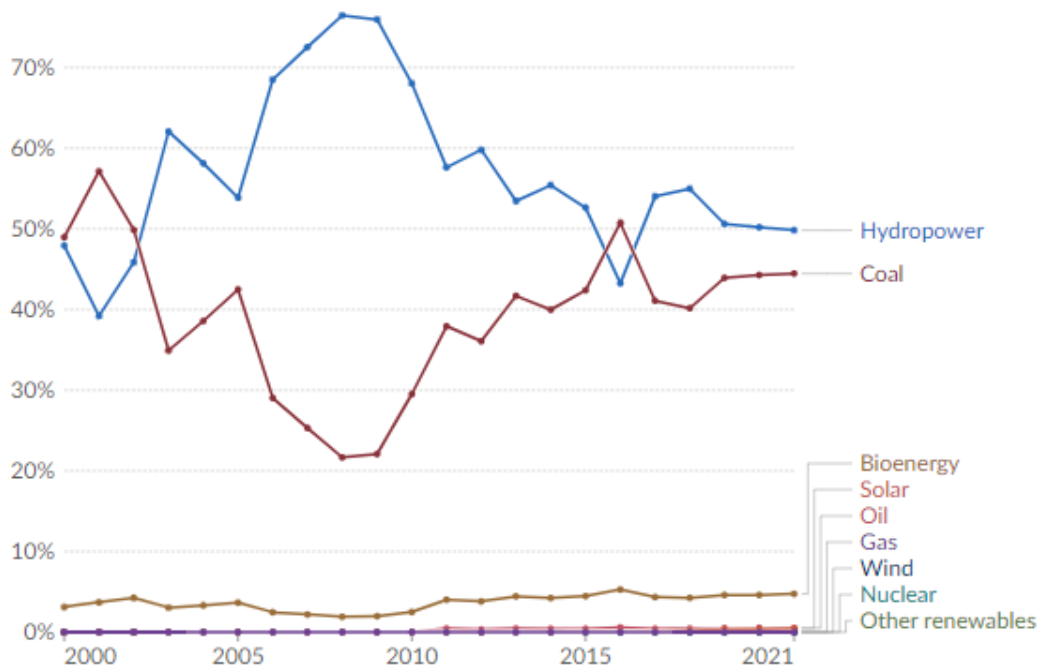
2000 2021

Data source: Ember - Yearly Electricity Data (2023); Ember - European Electricity Review (2022); Energy Institute - Statistical Review of World Energy (2023) - [Learn more about this data](#)

Share of electricity production by source, Zimbabwe

Our World in Data

Table Chart Change country or region Settings



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WHAT TO KNOW ABOUT POVERTY IN ZIMBABWE

<https://borgenproject.org/poverty-in-zimbabwe/>

21 July 2021



Zimbabwe was once a rising economy in Africa, with its mining and agricultural industries propelling the country forward. However, Zimbabweans now struggle with war, internal corruption, hyperinflation and industrial mismanagement. A closer look at the country provides insight into the context of poverty in Zimbabwe.

8 Facts about Poverty in Zimbabwe

- Poverty affects 76.3% of Zimbabwean children living in rural areas as of 2020.
- Roughly 74% of the population lives on less than US\$5.50 a day and the average wage per month is US\$253.
- Half of Zimbabwe's 13.5 million people (17 million in 2024) live below the food poverty line and about 3.5 million children are chronically hungry.
- Approximately 1.3 million Zimbabweans were living with HIV as of 2016. However, the number of HIV cases has been declining since 1997 because of improvements in prevention, treatment and support services.
- About 60% of rural Zimbabwean women face period poverty, meaning they lack access to menstrual supplies or education. Girls who experience period poverty miss an estimated 20% of their school life.
- Due to famine and the HIV/AIDS crisis, the average life expectancy for a Zimbabwean was only 61 years as of 2018. However, life expectancy has steadily risen since 2002 when it was only 44 years.
- In 2019, **two million Zimbabweans had no access to safe drinking water due to the impacts of drought.**
- The government allocates a significant portion of the national budget toward education. As a result, Zimbabwe's adult literacy rate is 89%, one of the highest in Africa.

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Why Poverty is Rampant in Zimbabwe

Since Zimbabwe gained its independence in 1980, its economy has primarily depended on its mining and agricultural industries. Zimbabwe's mining industry has immense potential as the country is home to the Great Dyke, the second-largest **platinum deposit** globally. Additionally, Zimbabwe has more than **4,000 gold deposits**.

However, the country's mining sector is inefficient — its gold output dropped 30% in the first quarter of 2021. While illegal gold mining hurts the industry, Zimbabwe's lax mining licensing laws also allow foreign companies to mine minerals at cheap costs for years on end, leading to a lack of incentive to accelerate mineral production.

Furthermore, the Zimbabwean government's decision to support the Democratic Republic of the Congo in the Second Congo War drained its bank reserves, alienated its allies and caused the U.S. and the EU to impose sanctions. Subsequently, Zimbabwe's economy collapsed. As a result, the government began printing more money, leading to widespread hyperinflation of the Zimbabwean dollar.

NGOs Combating Poverty in Zimbabwe

The situation in Zimbabwe is improving. In 2021, Zimbabwe's GDP could potentially grow by nearly 3% thanks to increased agricultural production, increased energy production and the resumption of manufacturing and construction activities. Unemployment rates will likely continue to decrease. The rebound is primarily due to increased vaccination efforts, with China providing two million doses of COVID-19 vaccines to the country.

In addition, multiple NGOs are fighting poverty in Zimbabwe. For example, Talia's Women's Network seeks to end period poverty in the country's rural areas by helping 250 girls gain access to menstrual products. The project also seeks to provide the girls both with an understanding of the menstrual process and with access to support structures to combat early childhood marriage, gender-based violence and unwanted pregnancies.

Another organisation, Action Change, supplies lunch to 400 primary students in Zimbabwe. It also works to break the cycle of poverty by providing resources for education. Zimbabwe spends 93% of the estimated US\$905 million it allocates toward education on employment costs, leaving only about 7% of the budget for classroom resources. Action Change provides schools with resources such as textbooks. American Foundation for Children with AIDS helps 3,000 children and guardians who have AIDS by providing them with livestock and food self-sufficiency training. Meanwhile, the organisation also provides resources and training to fight food insecurity and ensure that children eat well.

Stimulating the Agriculture Industry

The key to reducing poverty in Zimbabwe is stimulating the country's agricultural industry. **Nearly 66% of Zimbabweans rely on their small farms for survival.** However, great inequality in water access exists between the country's many small farms and few large commercial farms. Equality in water access would increase productivity and income for small farmers. A revitalisation of the agricultural sector would spur economic growth and alleviate poverty in Zimbabwe.

Although the country still has barriers to conquer to truly eradicate poverty, it also has immense potential to become an African superpower.

Reversing the Tide: Reducing Poverty and Boosting Resilience in Zimbabwe

<https://www.worldbank.org/en/news/feature/2022/10/24/reversing-the-tide-reducing-poverty-and-boosting-resilience-in-zimbabwe>

24 October 2022



- *Zimbabwe made significant progress along many dimensions in the 2010s. The average child born in Zimbabwe in 2019 is expected to have a higher endowment of human capital at the age of 18 than his/her peers, even those born in some of Zimbabwe's richer neighbours.*
- *Macroeconomic volatility, exposure to natural shocks, slow urbanisation and structural transformation, poor quality of jobs, inefficient social assistance programs, and exogenous shocks like the COVID-19 pandemic are the proximate causes of the increase in poverty.*
- *To reverse poverty in Zimbabwe an improvement in agricultural productivity and resilience to climate shocks is critical.*

Achieving macroeconomic stability, improving agricultural productivity, promoting equitable access to high-quality jobs, and strengthening the social protection program are some of the most important steps for improving the living standards of Zimbabweans, according to the Zimbabwe Poverty Assessment report launched 24 October 2022.

The report titled “Reversing the Tide: Reducing Poverty and Boosting Resilience in Zimbabwe” explores how poverty and inequality have evolved in recent years. It sheds light on the main forces shaping its progression, and builds the evidence base for the formulation of policies to foster inclusive growth.

Zimbabwe made significant progress along many dimensions in the 2010s. For example, the average child born in Zimbabwe in 2019 is expected to have a higher endowment of human capital at the age of 18 than his/her peers, even those born in some of Zimbabwe's richer neighbours. But poverty and inequality also rose in Zimbabwe during the same period, a contrast to the experience of the rest of Sub-Saharan Africa where there was a modest decline in poverty.

Macroeconomic volatility, exposure to natural shocks, slow urbanisation and structural transformation, poor quality of jobs, inefficient social assistance programs, and exogenous (having an external cause) shocks like the pandemic are the proximate causes of the increase in poverty.

For Zimbabwe to reverse the tide of rising poverty, the report identifies a few policy priorities. The first is improving agricultural productivity and boosting resilience to climate shocks. About two-thirds of Zimbabweans work in agriculture while many Zimbabweans, directly or indirectly, depend on it. However, incomes from agriculture are the lowest, reflecting low productivity and high exposure to

climate risks. There is also a need to increase market orientation of agriculture, diversification to high-value crops, and resilience from climate shocks.

Agricultural productivity must increase for it to assume a larger role in raising incomes, improving food security, and reducing poverty. Additionally, given the high level of vulnerability, social protection is vital to protect the welfare of poor and vulnerable households in the short term while improving the long-term potential for growth and productivity through human capital investments.

Marjorie Mpundu

World Bank Country Manager, Zimbabwe

The second is a fundamental transition of the economy from rural, low-productivity agriculture to higher-productivity activities in industry and services often concentrated in urban areas. The pace of urbanisation and structural transformation has been sluggish, limiting the opportunities for income growth.

“Our analysis shows that climate change is one of the most severe risks Zimbabweans face in the coming decades, with serious ramifications on poverty, livelihoods, and food security. Policies to boost resilience must be implemented now to avoid worse outcomes in the future,” said **Dhiraj Sharma, Senior Economist, World Bank, and lead author of the report.**

Third, while social assistance programs in Zimbabwe are progressive, there are clear opportunities to improve the efficiency of social assistance programs, even without additional fiscal commitment, through better targeting of the poor. But increasing the coverage and size of the programs (which comes with additional fiscal commitment) and improving the shock-responsiveness of the system to meet chronic as well as transient needs is equally important.

Finally, policy consistency and macroeconomic stability are foundational for structural transformation of livelihoods and sustained poverty reduction. The poverty assessment complements other country reports like the recently released [Country Economic Memorandum \(CEM\)](#).

Zimbabwe Poverty Assessment

<https://documents.worldbank.org/en/publication/documents-reports/documentdetail/099925010032212957/p1767360cd8f1f00c0b0c803c995a669a6c>

Pascas Care Clinic

A Pascas Care Clinic and a Pascas Care Family Centre may be combined into one community support facility. A Pascas Care Clinic is a medical centre with comprehensive capabilities depending upon its size. A Pascas Care Family Centre supports the practical needs of a family in their unique times of difficulty.



CLIENT / PATIENT – FRIEND	
MEDICAL HOLISTIC DIAGNOSTIC TECHNICIAN	
PROFESSIONAL MEDICAL TEAMS	COMPLEMENTARY THERAPY FIELDS
Neurosurgery	Complete Therapeutic Systems
Ears, Nose & Throat – ENT	Oriental Diagnosis
Urology	Western Diagnosis
Orthopaedic	Iridology
Trauma Surgery	Naturopathy
Gynaecology	Breathing
In-Vitro Fertilisation – IVF	Hydrotherapy
General Surgery	Food & Diet
Ophthalmic Surgery	Oriental Systems
Dental & Faciomaxillary Surgeons	Chinese Herbalism
Cardio Thoracic	Japanese Medicine
Oncology – Cancer	Ayurveda
Cardiology	Tibetan Medicine
Radiotherapy	Traditional Arabic Medicine
Medical Services	Emotional Processing
Imaging – X-ray – Ultrasound – CAT scan – MRI	
Pathology	
Streamer – Case Manager	

In regard to a Pascas Care Clinic, it is the Pascas Care Family Centre that addresses the practical needs of the family.

We Learn By Doing!

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Pascas Care Family Centre

PASCAS FAMILY CARE CENTRE

The vision of **Leaders of Positive Change** stands for reducing all kinds of violence and abusive behaviour and aims to motivate communities to become involved and grow into a powerful influencer in changing discriminating attitudes and abusive behaviour based on gender, faith, race and culture.

Our wrap around support is based on this vision, and as our clients come from all kinds of walks of life and our aim is to support them becoming self-reliant and independent, we offer:

A) Humanitarian refugee intake

Where we offer intense support for individuals and families, for between 6 to 12 months. We may pick them up at the airport and bring them to the property we have rented and furnished for them. We then help with everything to get them set up in their new environment, which means enrolling the children in schools and the adults in language learning, setting up their social security account, and connect them with health services. There is a lot to learn to navigate a new country for someone having had a traumatic and forced leave from their own country. Therefore, the support is 24/7 and involves all areas of the newcomer's life.

B) Settlement Service

Caters for the refugees that are transiting from the intense 6-12 months support period, and also other migrants. This service is ongoing and provides a huge variety of support. For example the settlement team may establish a Friday Volleyball event, that has become very active and attracts players from all cultures and so brings communities together. Our clients most often see us as family, as we truly care and our passion for our work shines through. Our staff comes from very many countries, speak many different languages, and their varied personal background and own experience of settling in a foreign country allows them to apply their professional expertise in a way that creates a unique connection with the client.

C) Youth & Homework Club

It is a constant growing area, as life often gets a bit more complicated when you get in to young adulthood.

The **Homework Club** supports students to navigate academic challenges. When a young person arrives in the country, he/she gets enrolled in a school, and has to cope with lessons in a language they don't understand or have very basic understanding of. They most often cannot get supported from home, as no one yet has the necessary language skills. During the school holidays we organise different free activities for the kids. It is important that the activities are free of charge, as many families, new to the country, have quite limited finances.

In the **Youth Club** we work with developing their Life Skills, and Communication skills. Some Youth need counselling support to better understand themselves and their situation.

We have also created the **Youth@Promise** program, which support, mentor, and counsel young vulnerable persons at risk of getting on the 'wrong track' in life.

School Hubs, in collaboration with schools we have established Hubs where we once / twice a week have staff that can identify and counsel troubled youth, and support and guide parents who are going through what appears to be a difficult time.

D) Youth Projects

Wave Forward is a quarterly cultural and career mentoring day in collaboration with high schools to give their students, the opportunity to engage with university, service providers and companies about future pathways, and also celebrate and share their culture.

Love Bite is a program, designed for schools, that teaches students of all different ages, the importance of respectful interactions and the characteristics of a consensual relationship. This educational program is of great importance to prevent future Domestic & Family Violence.

Anti Racism is another interactive program created for schools, and designed to make students aware of the overt and covert racism many people from different cultures are experiencing. The program has been developed in collaboration with Police and Human Rights Commission, to give the students a wider perspective of Racism.

The Influencer is a bystander program, how to intervene to de-escalate a situation. There are different versions depending on age.

E) DFV – Domestic & Family Violence Support

The **SARA** (Support Assessment Referral Advocacy) program is a **Domestic & Family Violence** program specialised for women from a Culturally And Linguistically Diverse (CALD) background, as they face a multitude of barriers that may prevent them from accessing appropriate support. The SARA program provides free, confidential, and culturally appropriate support for women and children experiencing DFV. We recognise that their culture and values are very important to them, and we respectfully work alongside them to help them explore their safety options.

We also provide **DFV** service open to all cultures, with staff specialising in working with women from any indigenous or tribal background.

There is a separate **DFV** programs for Men, as the support needed varies from women in general.

The **DFV** support for the LGBTQIA+ community is also standing on its own, as this multifaceted group demands specialised support staff.

F) Multicultural Women’s Office

Women are the fabric of our society and are often a huge source of support to the community and their families. As CALD women sometimes are faced with additional obstacles when navigating life in a new country, we provide ongoing case management, advocacy, mentoring, and social support after their initial settlement period, and when exiting the SARA program. To empower women so they can excel and thrive we have created the **Multicultural Women’s Friendship Group**, including a sewing group, a social group, and informative workshops. To further support we have established the **Multicultural Women’s Network Leadership Group**.

G) DFV Prevention

The **Sonshine** is a men’s group only, where men and young adults can come together and talk about what is important to them, and how to navigate the pressure of conforming to unhealthy stereotyping. The aim is to create a strong group that feel safe to advocate for non-violence and inclusiveness.

H) Arts and Cultural Programs

We know that art is a powerful form of communication and a vehicle to deliver a strong message of unity and gives the communities the opportunity to express themselves through creative means; cultural festivals, arts and crafts projects and various exhibitions.

I) Education

SQW, Skilling Queenslanders for work covers a wide range of educational topics, as well as practical education, and supports a person to get into or back to the workforce. It plays an important role for our clients, as we can support their learning and assist with their employment interview.

Community Education

As we work with change, and change demands that we understand something in a new way, it is also a huge educational process where we facilitate program development:

- personal perception to support positive functionality
- knowledge of topics and issues that facilitate or impede the ability for positive co-existence
- awareness of the importance of mental health and inner balance and how to support it
- understanding of how personal and religious beliefs, personal and cultural habits, and attitudes affect perception, decision making and action
- realisation that attitudinal shifts depend on us recognising that we are part of past and current development, and co-creators of the changes we would like to experience
- awareness facilitates realising **that there is no Us and Them, just WE, and WE are the builders of our communities future prosperity**

J) NDIS, the National Disability Insurance Scheme or similar

The NDIS provides funding to eligible people with disability to gain more time with family and friends, greater independence, and access to new skills, jobs, and volunteering in the community. This is a very important service for us, as many of our clients have very traumatic backgrounds that has caused some sort of disability.

K) SILS, Social Inclusion and Life Skills program

This is a program that delivers free social and life skills workshops and fun activities for young people with different disabilities.

L) Mental Health

To achieve having inner balance and stability is of utmost importance. Unfortunately, there is a lack of understanding of what causes an individual to spiral down into an unhealthy state of mind. The healing of the mind is complex and demands all different ‘schools of therapy’, traditional and non-traditional, to share expertise and experience to find new ways of dealing with the mental unhealth, that is now becoming more and more common. So mental health is both a huge area to educate about and to treat.

This is the way we have chosen to work, as the complexity of today’s circumstances of living demands a holistic approach to whatever issue we seem to be dealing with. We have also started to put a lot of effort into helping people to recognise and trust their intuition, and so bypassing all the confusion we hold in our mind.



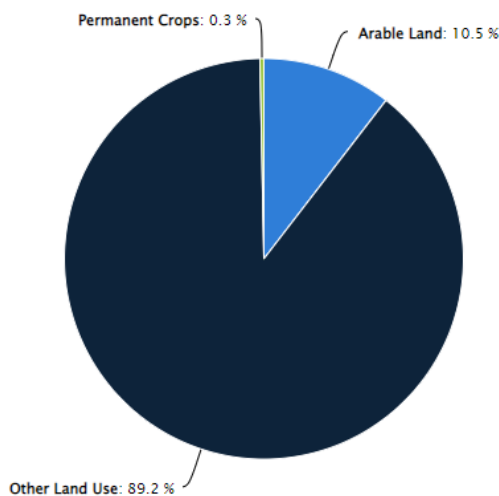
COMMERCIAL IN CONFIDENCE

ZIMBABWE, a landlocked country in southern Africa, boasts diverse physical features. Let's explore them:

- **High Plateau and Broad Ridge:**
 - Zimbabwe lies almost entirely over **1,000 feet (300 meters) above sea level**.
 - Its principal physical feature is a **broad ridge** that stretches **400 miles** from southwest to northeast across the entire country.
 - This ridge runs from **Plumtree** near the Botswana frontier through **Gweru** (formerly Gwelo) and **Marondera** (formerly Marandellas) to the **Inyanga Mountains**, which separate Zimbabwe from Mozambique.
 - The ridge is about **50 miles wide** and ranges in altitude from **4,000 to 5,000 feet**, eventually rising to **8,504 feet (2,592 meters)** at **Mount Inyangani**, the highest point in Zimbabwe, located in the eastern highlands.
- **Elevations and Terrain:**
 - Elevations in Zimbabwe vary significantly:
 - **Below 2,000 feet** in the river basins.
 - **Over 7,000 feet** in the **Eastern Highlands**.
 - Most population centres, including the capital **Harare**, are situated on the **highveld**, a savanna-covered plateau that lies **4,000 to 5,000 feet above sea level**.
- **Mountain Ranges and Rivers:**
 - The terrain consists of a **high plateau**, with mountains in the east.
 - Major rivers include the **Limpopo, Lundi, Save, and Zambezi**.
 - The **northwestern border** is defined by the **Zambezi River**.
 - **Victoria Falls**, a spectacular natural wonder, is located on the Zambezi River.

In summary, Zimbabwe's physical landscape encompasses rugged mountains, expansive plateaus, and river valleys, creating a rich and diverse environment.

Zimbabwe Use of Natural Resources



ONE OVERARCHING CAUSE – ONE PATHWAY FORWARD

The whole of Earth's humanity has been right royally screwed by the personal agenda of one pair of self-interested high level personalities who embraced the belief that we each could become literally mini-gods through living mind-centric and thus suppressing our feelings. It is our feelings that are our truth!



This has been a long drawn out agenda that has now reached its fruition and is to be put aside for all and for ever.

The coming of the time when humanity commenced to be influenced to embrace being mind-centric – living through our minds – and literally worshipping our minds as being all powerful and wonderful – was first imposed upon us some 200,000 years ago.



The first of humanity to have a longing for human perfection lived about 993,500 years ago. Andon and Fonta lived south of the Caspian Sea. They were of a red skin complexion and with a general appearance similar to the Eskimos of today with brown to black hair and eyes also. Their offspring even reached and lived in Tasmania, now being an island state of south eastern Australia, more than 950,000 years ago.

It was some 500,000 years ago that high level personalities were appointed as the Planetary Princess and Prince of Earth. This coincided with the Sangik family, living on the tablelands of north eastern India, having what can be referred to as the rainbow family – 5 red, 2 orange, 4 yellow, 2 green, 4 blue, and 2 indigo coloured children. As time unfolds, these colours were and are intended to inter-marry and blend into an olive colouring for our skin. Later the orange, green and blue colours died out.

It was 200,000 years ago that the concept of living mind-centric was slowly introduced to Earth's humanity – this being the commencement of the Rebellion by Earth's humanity.

We have always been meant to live feelings first having our minds to follow in support of our feelings. It is our feelings that are always in truth. In fact, all that we need to know is accessible to each of us through our feelings. We are fully self-contained! When we embrace and follow what our feelings are prompting us with, life is so much more productive, progressive, refreshing and enjoyable.

However, what we experience and see imposed around us is this all persuasive need to be mind-dominated, resulting in pressures, conflict and stress in numerous forms and ways.

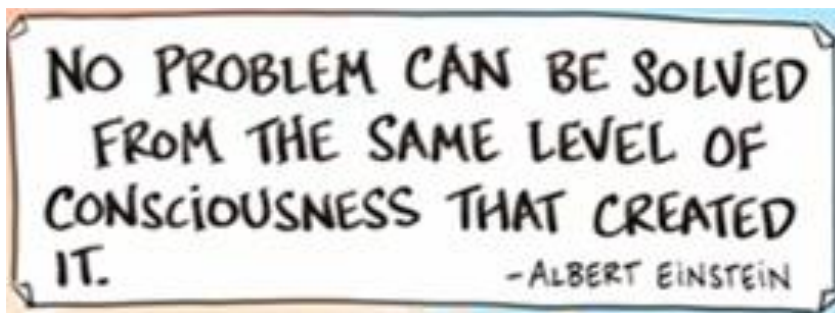
But, our minds cannot discern truth from falsehood. Our minds are addicted to control, control of our environment and of others. Our minds are addicted to untruth! Take a note, mental or otherwise, and over time you may observe that the assumptions that we may make are around 98% in error! The other 2% are flukes. When someone commences a conversation with "I think" – cringe! They are commencing a potentially meaningless conversation based on an erroneous assumption – mind-centric!

Whenever we carefully consider a 'scientific' research document, first count the number of assumptions it is 'premised' upon. One assumption and it is mostly flawed – you may become distressed when the tally of assumptions throughout the research is into double-digits!

Ten ducks in a row, but one always misleading!



We mentally cannot correct these deceptions. But, we experience the ramifications every day.



Einstein is correct. But what is the problem?

You will come to see that our Planetary Princess and Prince were subordinate to our System Sovereign and it was our System Sovereign's goal to keep Earth's humanity shackled in their undeveloped state

without the potential to evolved for his (and her – soul partners) expansionary agenda. An 'army' was needed by the System Sovereigns to expand their personal authority to other humanities. Consequently we see great difficulties all over the world because we have all embraced the wrong pathway – WE CANNOT ADVANCE and EVOLVE BY LIVING MIND-CENTRIC! In fact we cannot get past 499 on Dr David R Hawkins' Map of Consciousness (MoC). Mind-centricity is a glass ceiling to our potential.

Every facet of society, every institution, every norm, every custom that we each embrace is detrimental to us. There is a deceptive restraint in-built in everything we are traditionally embracing. Every scientific development is potentially a poor option for us – but we cannot recognise that which is better because our minds prevent us from seeing through the charade of our beliefs within our minds.

So, how did these high level personalities make their manipulation so enduring?

Tribes had been forming before their manipulation – but there was little diversity in physical appearance. So the Sangik family raised the family with the six colours. More than 38,000 years ago, Adam and Eve introduced the seventh colour, the crimson coloured skin as well as the blonde and red hair with the blue and green eyes. Adam and Eve's mission was to achieve an upliftment in humanity's potential, but due to these high level personalities interference, their mission was mostly unsuccessful. So now we have an array of divisions in tribes, languages, and borders between thousands of differing cultures – separation!

As women are closer to their feelings, it was recognised that women could not have a voice so they needed to be suppressed. Men were induced to make women subservient to them. Women would easily recognise the error of living mind centric rather than living feelings first. Now we see men dominating women in every aspect of our lives – yet we are equal. Few are yet to understand that our soul is a duplex – our soul manifests and orchestrates TWO personalities, one is always a female and one is always a male – we each have a soul partner! We each have a soul partner of the opposite sex – always.

As we have been living mind-centric for thousands of years, we commence to impose our personal injuries being emotional as well as errors of belief upon our children from moment they are conceived and then on through to the age of six years. Our newly arriving child, at the moment of conception which

is about 16 days prior to incarnation when the newly forming foetus first commences to pump blood, is literally ‘fire-hosed’ with its parents’ emotional injuries as well as their errors of belief. We become little me’s of our parents – clones – our true personality is suppressed. This continues until the arrival of our personal Indwelling Spirit which arrives in our sixth year of physical life. From then our parents influence upon us begins to abate. However, our parents have now successfully suppressed our free expression, our feelings and subjected us to a life of mind control. Our childhood suppression is what we all suffer throughout all of our lives – mediocrity, no vibrancy and no spontaneity. This is how it is for each generation – when we become parents we do the same to our own children as we do not know anything different. Our hidden controllers keep reinforcing their covert control throughout every phase and facet of our lives. They were masterly at their craft of deception.

Then comes the child’s **pre-schooling**. What the child needs is its parents love. The child does not need the rejection by its parents and being placed in child care centres. It needs continuity of connection with peers who remain part of their family throughout their childhood years. This is why the African proverb is so wonderful:



*It takes a village
to raise a child.*

Then we have the worshipping of the mind thrust upon us in earnest – **education**. We start our formal education. From kindergarten, then primary school, middle school and high school – all of it ignoring and suppressing feelings. Also, the most inefficient form of education dominates – the lecturer at the front of class talking down at the students now is seen as being 5% effective, whereas doing and tutoring others is extremely effective with retention rates way above 75%. By now our feelings are entombed in a steel wrecking ball and this ball is controlling our lives and suppressing our inherent potentials.

Truth is always the same! Most are introduced to a religion that our families have embraced for generations – all of this is ensuring continuity of the suppression now with a ‘fatherly’ religion. There are some 3,400 significant religions and with their minor denominations we have more than 50,000 variations of ‘truth is always the same’! So, where did these innovative variations come from? Indirectly and ultimately it is the Planetary Princess and Prince. It was the Planetary Prince that told what is now considered to be the Jewish community that they are the ‘chosen ones’. A tribe was recognised as having the personality issues to buy into such a personal self-indulgence.

Major religions were established and later other major religions to conflict with each other. Presently we find most wars being wars being between factions of the same major religion. With our minds in control there is no end to this insanity. Peace cannot unfold through living mind-centric – impossible.

No one is recognising the input of low level spirit personalities throughout history in all these dramas. Up until 2,000 years ago, all of humanity passing into the spirit mansion worlds remained in the mind mansion worlds, mostly numbers 1 and 2 with few progressing into 4 and 6, these being those perfecting their minds of error and evilness. These revelled in the control of others setting up religions on Earth to provide members for their spirit based religion and ongoing control.

It was the Creator Daughter and Son who opened the spirit healing mansion worlds 3, 5 and 7 and consequently the Celestial Heavens 1, 2 and 3. The numbers of spirits progressing through these were very few in number until recently. While their numbers were building up, these healing and healed spirits had no connectivity with us on Earth except in very rare occasion. Those who engage in feeling healing are addressing their childhood suppression and those who embrace Divine Love with feeling healing are also soul healing. There are no religions throughout these worlds.

Meanwhile, the tentacles of the hidden controllers extends to every aspect of living. Higher education, be it technical and further education as well as all of the universities continue to educate the suppression of feelings. Ignoring them to the detriment of all of the society the university is within.

Our employment is all about control over what we do with the mind being the centre of ‘creativity’ and ‘progress’.

Government at all levels is all about control over others. Governments are to assist and support us, however they make it more difficult for us to do things. Further, they propagate fear to achieve control. The humanity of the world capitulated to universal ‘lock downs’ and problematic vaccinations against coronavirus Covid-19 in a way that staggers belief.



We presently have a humanity in fear of ‘global warming’. We have everyone looking into the CO₂ (carbon dioxide) in the atmosphere when the weather patterns are changing due to cyclical events. We have power grids around many countries throughout the world. There are power grids throughout the universe. During the second half of the 20th century (1950s onwards) surges of energy from the centre of our universe have been absorbed by our Sun (which is also a star). In turn, our Sun has transmitted energy to the centre of all the planets in our solar system. This has marginally increased the rotation of the core of Earth creating tensions on the surface, mainly under the oceans, and this has resulted in the surface marginally increasing in temperature and as the oceanic plates are expanding then some islands have reduced in their elevation above the oceans. Earth is coming out of a cold era.

May I Have Your Attention Please



Around 12,500 years between Pole Shifts **TIME FOR CHANGE** **With each Pole Shift humanity had gone deeper into its evilness.**

Medicine and the health industry. As medical science is mind-centric, it is finding itself overwhelmed with seemingly insurmountable difficulties. They have generally identified more than 10,000 diseases and illnesses, yet they do claim to have found cures for 500 of these.

As we find a vaccine to suppress an illness we need only wait sometime before we will find it has returned in a more virulent and difficult format. The disease becomes ‘drug resistant’. The more vaccines we create and embrace, the more difficult our health issues will become UNTIL we embrace our personal Feeling Healing. In anticipation of a vaccine, Nature Spirits ‘mutate’ the disease to enable the vaccine to be made ineffective. ALL diseases that man has eradicated have been reintroduced.

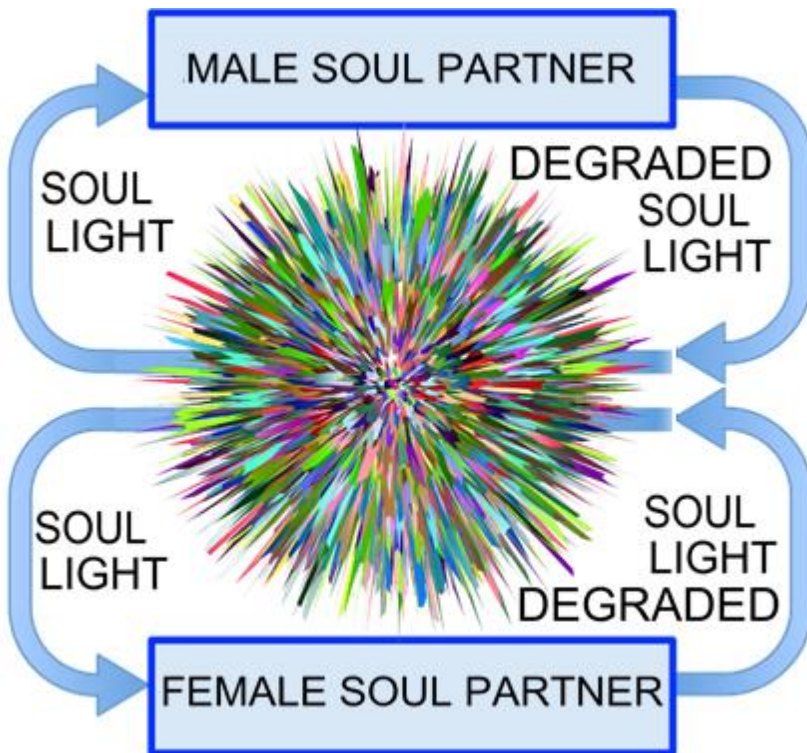
Science may consider that they have wonderful laboratories. But you have seen nothing until you understand the laboratories available to the Nature Spirits. A virus is more of the spirit body than it is of the physical. A virus cannot cause us any more pain or difficulty than our individual childhood suppression. Science can eventually recognise the overarching style of the virus and give it a name – but

COMMERCIAL IN CONFIDENCE

they cannot recognise that each virus is then specifically mutated for our individual experience and needs which reflect our childhood suppression. This is why every person has a different experience from what appears to be the same virus!



We are to bring the light we each receive from our soul back into balance with the light we return to our soul. To do so we each need to embrace our personal Feeling Healing – express our emotions both good and bad and long for the truth that our feelings are prompting to grasp from our emotional experiences.



It is this imbalance in light returning through our bodies that creates the imbalances and manifests deformities in babies, childhood illnesses, and as this is compounded during our early forming years of Childhood Suppression up to the age of six years, this then sets up our health patterns and societal issues throughout the rest of life.

So, as we embrace our Feeling Healing, and should we embrace Divine Love, the Love of our Heavenly Mother and Father, then we can bring this all back into balance and this is our destiny, we will all do this

at some stage throughout our eternal lives. It is not easy to do and it will take each of us a great deal of time and effort to work our way through our individual healing – but we each will.



Feelings First with Mind to follow in support.

Feeling Healing is not a religion, it is way of living. There is no hierarchical control or controllers. There is no organisation to join, no rituals, dogmas, creeds, cannon laws, sacraments, special book or clothing. Groups may form to assist each other for guidance and support. Even endeavouring to live feelings first opens our perceptions to what is reality and truth bringing about a personal sense of purpose and direction. We are to express our true personality, not the one imposed upon each of us during our childhood forming years when our parents and carers imposed upon us what they wanted us to be.

Every choice we of humanity have ever made, we have typically opted for the least progressive option. That has all been through the subtle influence of hidden prompting and our mind's addiction to control and untruth. We now can commence a review of such decisions. This will result in the reworking of all scientific findings. As of 22 March 2017 negative influence by mind centric spirits of the mind Mansion Worlds was permanently blocked by the Celestial Spirits from the three Celestial Heavens.

**The elephant in the room being:
CHILDHOOD SUPPRESSION**

**The pathway forward is to embrace:
FEELING-HEALING**

Negative Spirit Influence blocked
22 March 2017
Law of Compensation quickening
22 May 2017

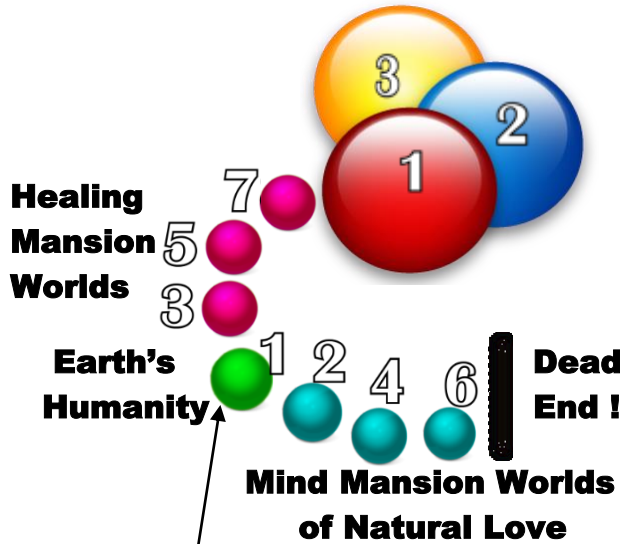


Rebellion and Default officially ended
31 January 2018
Now ready for Mobilisation
22 July 2023
Funding
22 March 2024

Humanity is now to make the Great U-Turn! The numbers now healed of their individual and personal Rebellion and Default in the Celestial Heavens are in sufficient numbers to support the Avonal Pair who are now on Earth. We have had to wait for the Avonals arrival to end the Rebellion and Default as their consciousness level is higher than those who instigated the Rebellion and Default. In 1993 when the Avonal Pair commenced on their personal pathway to heal themselves of what they had taken on of the

Rebellion and Default, this milestone triggered the arrest and imprisonment of Earth's Planetary Prince. Influence is gone.

SATANIA – System
Earth is #606 of 619 humanities.
Celestial Heavens Spheres



We are not to impose our will upon others.

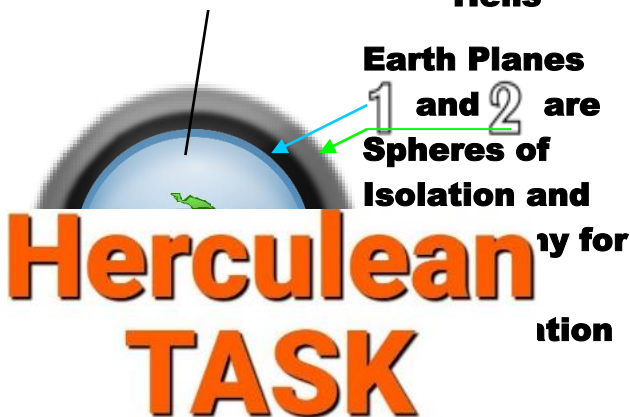
Further, militarism is all wrong!

Should you take note of the date, 22 March 2017, and consider the performance of world leaders anywhere since that date you may consider that they have all lost their marbles.

Well educated and experienced mind Mansion World spirits had been able to have their controlling ways satisfied through manipulating world leaders up until 22 March 2017.

Upon death of our physical body, we all transition to the 1st Mansion World

Hells



Generally the spiritual platforms of most races have originated from the influence of low level mind Mansion World spirits working through mediums throughout all ages all round the world.

The Australian Aboriginal "Dreamtime Stories" originate through these interactions. Consequently, a psychic barrier to change and evolutionary progress has resulted for them.

The Caste System throughout India is a national psychic barrier requiring great attention to put aside. If you are born into a family that has been categorised as being in one of the four caste categories then you are fixed in that category for your life. This is Childhood Suppression in its extremes.

The Caste System throughout India was spirit induced – it is a gross untruth. As is the belief of reincarnation. It is impossible to reincarnate and if you did then your personality from the ‘first’ life would need to be expunged leaving a hole in the universe. Mind spirits when they lost a companion considered that that personality had reincarnated when what had unfolded is that their companion had progressed to a higher level spirit world. The concept of reincarnation is very unloving and totally impossible. And by the way, once we have been here on Earth, why in the hell would you want to come back?

Upon transitioning into the 1st of the spirit Mansion Worlds is a time for celebration. Even if our physical incarnation lasts only for a few minutes, we have completed our individualisation and then we become spirit born and will be adopted by spirit parents. Should we live a physical life we will find our environment and conditions better in the spirit world for us to go on with our never ending journey of learning. We are more alive than ever – once we are dead! Enjoy the discovery.



We are to put children first. It is all about experiences and feelings. We are to express what feelings come up for us from our experiences and to long to know the truth behind what our feelings are drawing our attention to. We are to be feelings expressive. Now that we are individualised our learning has begun and will continue for eternity, however our soul is already endowed with all that we need to know. We are fully equipped.

As parents, all our children need is our love. And the greatest environment for a child is a village style community. It takes a village to raise a child.

it's all about which way you look.



mind controlling way or soul's feelings first!

It appears ever so obvious. Nothing has been working out and no one could heal themselves of their personal emotional injuries until a soul partner pair of higher consciousness than of those who created the problem came along. That has now happened!

The revelations of The New Way of living Feelings First and the changeover to new Avonal Age commenced through the writings of James Padgett (1914 – 1923), then The Urantia Book (1925 – 1935), and the most important writings are those of James Moncrief commencing in 2002.

Pascas Papers explore these writings, all of which are free downloads from www.pascashealth.com in the Library Download page. Yes, all is to be free to all and in multiple languages. These revelations are gifts to humanity.

**PASCAS
PAPERS**

GREAT V-Turn

The revelations are now documented throughout 60,000 pages. We are not going to be subjected to loss of originality, the records have created immediately without the need for recall and assumption making as required with records of the past.

Now the herculean task can commence of bringing awareness to all communities, societies, cultures and nations of Earth's humanity. Then for those who consider to embrace the revelations, they can do so as and when they so please.

What is important to consider is that the old way was imposed upon us over time and it will take time for us to shift our way of living life and embrace the potential to evolve through the glass ceiling of mind-centricity and progress beyond 499 on Dr Hawkins' Map of Consciousness and eventually heal our personal Rebellion and Default, and by embracing our Heavenly Mother and Father's Divine Love, we can achieve Celestial soul condition while living here in the physical on Earth. This has never been possible before throughout the history of Earth's humanity of nearly one million years.

The Creator Daughter and Son remained Celestial throughout their physical life on Earth, they did not take on any of the Rebellion and Default. It is the Avonal Pair that have taken on the Rebellion and Default and through their personal healing they are now able to lead the way for us all through our own healing with the support of their Spirits of Truth. This is the plan that Machiventa Melchizedek initiated and it has taken 4,000 years to unfold. Now we are to enter the Avonal Age of the coming 1,000 years.

This document, on the Map of Consciousness (MoC), calibrates at 980

This time, in the history of humanity, is the most exciting time ever experienced.

**ALL
SYSTEMS
ARE GO!**



COMMERCIAL IN CONFIDENCE

Hidden Control

thru
to

COVERT
MANIPULATION

MIND DOMINATION OVER FEELINGS
MEN DOMINATION OF WOMEN
PARENTING - CHILDHOOD SUPPRESSION
WIDE DIVERSITY OF LANGUAGES
RESTRICTIVE EDUCATION SYSTEMS
RELIGIONS WITHOUT TRUTH & LOVE
WAGE & FINANCIAL ENSLAVEMENT
MULTI-LEVEL GOVERNMENT CONTROL
MULTIPLE RACE COLOURS & FEATURES
BORDERS AND MILITARISATION
NATIONAL PSYCHIC BARRIERS
PERPETUAL CONFLICT & WARRING!

ALL OF WHICH

PREVENTS HUMANITY'S ASCENSION

all
orchestrated by
and his partner

Caligastia

PASCAS FOUNDATION (Zimbabwe) Limited conception:**Pupil-teacher ratio, primary – Zimbabwe**

Zimbabwe 2013 36

Physicians (per 1,000 people) – Zimbabwe

Zimbabwe 2020 0.2

Nurses and midwives (per 1,000 people) – Zimbabwe

Zimbabwe 2020 2.0

ZIMBABWE Doctors Nurses Teachers Ratios

	DOCTORS		NURSES & MIDWIVES		TEACHER / STUDENT	
	per 1,000 people		per 1,000 people		ratio	
Zimbabwe	2020	0.2	2020	2.0	2013	36
Tanzania	2018	0.1	2018	0.6	2018	51
Angola	2017	0.2	2018	0.4	2015	50
Australia	2018	3.8	2019	13.2	1999	18
New Zealand	2018	3.4	2018	11.1	2017	15
		Austria		Switzerland		San Marino
Strongest Worldwide	2020	5.4	2019	18.0	2018	7
https://data.worldbank.org/		Africa 27		Africa 30		Africa 21
Weakest Worldwide		nations 0.1		nations 1.0		nations 40+
Heavily indebted poor countries		0.1		0.8		40+

Simply put;

Zimbabwe needs to increase their number of doctors per 1,000 people by 15 times.

Zimbabwe needs to increase their number of nurses per 1,000 people by 6 times.

Zimbabwe needs to increase their number of teachers per students by 3 times.

It all begins with education. We of humanity are truth seekers and truth is what is required in abundance to lift the nation of Zimbabwe out of the dire repetitive generational cycle of families across all provinces raising families that continue to calibrate on Dr David R Hawkins' Map of Consciousness at **100**.

It is only through universal open and free education can the population of Zimbabwe be lifted out of their poverty and despairing state of never ending cycles of deprivation and despondency.

All education facilities throughout Zimbabwe have, through civil unrest, become grossly inadequate creating shortages in all critical sectors of the economy, possibly nowhere as acute as throughout the education and health sectors.


















- Zimbabwe – hospital beds per 1,000 people in 2011 was 1.7
- Tanzania – hospital beds per 1,000 people in 2010 was 0.7
- Angola – hospital beds per 1,000 people in 2011 was 0.8
- Australia – hospital beds per 1,000 people in 2016 was 3.8
- New Zealand – hospital beds per 1,000 people in 2019 was 2.6



Which Countries Have the Highest Investment Risk?

<https://advisor.visualcapitalist.com/mapped-which-countries-have-the-highest-investment-risk/>

9 October 2023

Country	Country Risk Premium
 Belize	13.7%
 Congo (Republic of)	13.7%
 Ethiopia	13.7%
 Mali	13.7%
 Mozambique	13.7%
 Tunisia	13.7%
 Guinea	13.7%
 Barbados	11.4%
 Bolivia	11.4%
 Burkina Faso	11.4%
 Gabon	11.4%
 Iraq	11.4%
 Maldives	11.4%
 Nigeria	11.4%
 Solomon Islands	11.4%
 Zimbabwe	11.4%
 Angola	9.9%

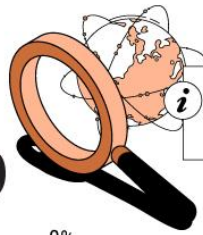
As the table above shows, five countries share the highest risk: Belarus, Lebanon, Venezuela, Sudan, and Syria. In Belarus, Russian military forces continue to operate. Venezuela has faced hyperinflation and endemic corruption for many years.

On the other hand, 13 countries had the lowest risk, including several European nations, Singapore, and New Zealand. This is due to factors such as their AAA-rated government bonds, low corruption, and strong property right protections. Factors:

- **Political risk:** Type of regime, corruption, level of conflict
- **Legal risk:** Property rights protections, contract rights
- **Economic risk:** Diversification of economy

In addition, a nation's default risk was analysed, which is a common measure used in financial markets. When a nation defaults on its debt, it often leads to market turbulence, and other negative effects that can last for many years.

Country Risk Map

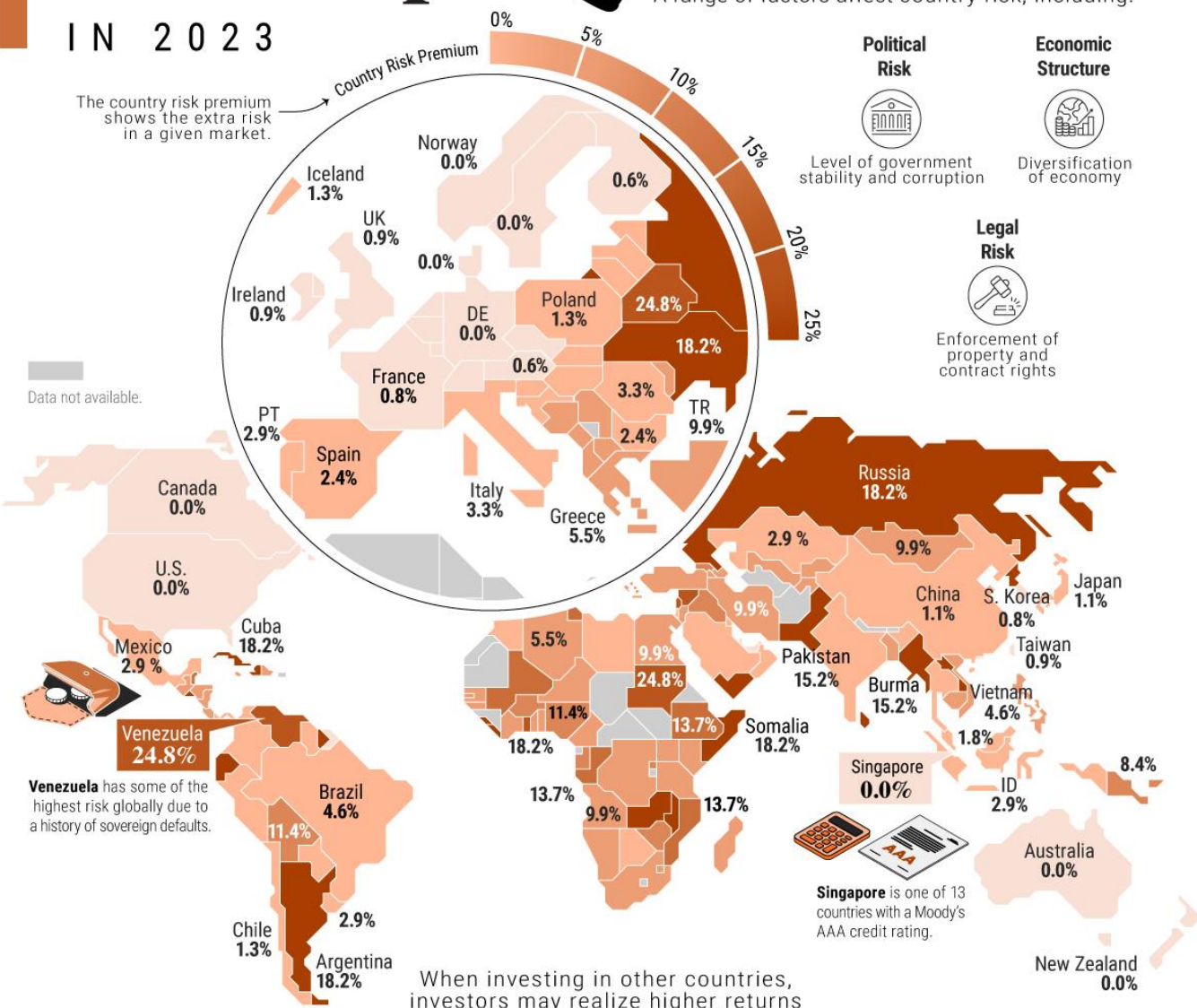


Which countries have the highest investment risk amid a changing geopolitical landscape?

A range of factors affect country risk, including:

IN 2023

The country risk premium shows the extra risk in a given market.



Political Risk

Level of government stability and corruption

Economic Structure

Diversification of economy

Legal Risk

Enforcement of property and contract rights

Data not available.

Venezuela has some of the highest risk globally due to a history of sovereign defaults.

Singapore is one of 13 countries with a Moody's AAA credit rating.

When investing in other countries, investors may realize higher returns but also be exposed to more risk.

Source: Damodaran, A. NYU Stern School of Business. Data as of July 2023.

CORRUPTION AND ANTI-CORRUPTION EFFORTS IN ZIMBABWE

<https://knowledgehub.transparency.org/helpdesk/corruption-and-anti-corruption-efforts-in-zimbabwe>

30 October 2023

President Mnangagwa secured a second term in 2023 amid allegations of election irregularities, including vote rigging and concerns about the independence of the Zimbabwe Election Commission. Corruption continues to be deeply ingrained in the public and private sectors.

While Zimbabwe has made efforts to counter corruption, it faces significant challenges. For example, political interference and resource constraints in improving transparency and accountability within state enterprises and parastatals are evident.

Efforts to address corruption in the natural resources sector have been initiated by anti-corruption agencies and the judiciary, although progress has been uneven and slow in investigating and prosecuting politically exposed persons and recovering stolen assets.

Civil society organisations and non-state media play pivotal roles in exposing corruption and advocating for specific anti-corruption measures such as gender-based corruption.

Main points

- While there were high hopes for reform when Emmerson Mnangagwa took office in 2017 following Robert Mugabe's rule, the country still grapples with enduring issues such as a high incidence of corruption, economic challenges and human rights abuses.
- Multiple types of corruption permeate Zimbabwe's society, affecting the public and private sectors, including vital institutions like the judiciary, law enforcement, media, electoral bodies and the mining industry.
- There is a gendered component to corruption in Zimbabwe, as there is evidence that women's rights are disproportionately affected by the need to offer bribes when accessing essential public services.
- The international dimension of corruption is significant in Zimbabwe as illicit financial flows (IFFs) have drained billions of dollars from the country, particularly in sectors related to natural resources like mining, timber and wildlife. Many of the IFF proceeds are linked to corruption.
- Civic space and independent reporting have come under growing strain in the country. This is exemplified by the introduction of the Patriot Act in 2023, which grants broad powers to the government to suppress dissent and could hinder investigative journalism into alleged corruption.

Zimbabwe: Overview of corruption in the health and education sectors and in local governments

<https://www.u4.no/publications/zimbabwe-overview-of-corruption-in-the-health-and-education-sectors-and-in-local-governments>

30 April 2015

1. Overview of corruption in Zimbabwe's health sector

Background

Zimbabwe's health sector was one of the best in sub-Saharan Africa in the 1980s. The government invested significant amounts of money to improve health services following independence, which resulted in the steady improvement of health indicators (Sithole 2013). After the economic crisis hit the country in 2000, economic decline, hyperinflation and political instability led to the significant reduction of healthcare budgets. The health sector nearly collapsed, which caused a significant drop in healthcare coverage and a sharp decline in the quantity and quality of health services. Several hospitals, clinics and health centres across the country were closed due to a shortage of doctors and nurses, obsolete equipment and a scarcity of medicine (Makochekanwa et al 2010).

This resulted in a deterioration of health indicators such as child and maternal mortality. More than one third of the country's children suffer from chronic malnutrition, while preventable diseases such as HIV infection and AIDS, malaria, tuberculosis and other vaccine-preventable diseases and diarrhoeal diseases take a heavy toll on the Zimbabwean population, particularly the poor. One in every 11 children in Zimbabwe dies before his or her fifth birthday (The Zimbabwe Network for Health 2012).

The public health system remains the largest provider of healthcare services, complemented by mission hospitals and services delivered by non-governmental organisations (NGOs). It faces numerous challenges such as (Makochekanwa et al 2010):

- shortage of skilled professionals and healthcare staff: It is estimated that more than 80% of doctors and nurses left work or the country between 1999 and 2008. This was mostly due to low salaries, HIV/AIDS risks among healthcare staff, as well as lack of equipment and medicines, which meant they were unable to care for their patients.
- unavailability of essential medicines and commodities
- obsolete or unavailable equipment: In public general hospitals, most equipment repairs or replacements had been performed until 2001. After that, the government failed to carry out repairs due to a shortage of foreign currency.
- lack of specialised medical services: Treatments such as radiography and heart surgery became only available in a few private health facilities.

This steady deterioration of Zimbabwe's healthcare services coincided with a decline in demand for health services, after a system of user fees was introduced. For many Zimbabweans, especially the most vulnerable, user fees act as a barrier to healthcare services, while wealthy Zimbabweans are able to seek treatment in private clinics or neighbouring countries. User fees represent the main income for many health providers, so in the absence of substantial financial support from the government, healthcare facilities find it difficult to implement government policy to provide free-

of-charge health services for pregnant and lactating mothers, children under five and those aged 60 years and over (The Zimbabwe Network for Health 2012).

As a consequence, the Zimbabwean healthcare system is heavily dependent on donor funding. The government is often criticised for allocating too little for health in its national budget, and actual spending is often much lower than the planned budget (USAID 2011). For example, according to some figures, the cabinet allocated about 8% of the 2014 budget to health, which dropped to 6 in the 2015 budget, instead of the recommended 15% (Muperi 2014). As a result, the public health sector receives most of its funding from the donor community through the Health Transition Fund (HTF), a multi-donor pooled fund established in 2011 to improve maternal and child health and nutrition, as well as ensure the provision of essential medicines, vaccines and basic medical equipment. The fund is set to expire in 2015 (IRIN News 2014).

Extent and forms of corruption

Aside from a few media reports, there are very few studies and figures focusing on corruption in the health sector in Zimbabwe. This makes it difficult to assess the extent and forms of corruption affecting this sector. Most studies on the health sector discuss major challenges that are not necessarily or directly related to corruption, but which corruption is likely to exacerbate and may in turn create fertile grounds for corruption to flourish. For example, the Bertelsmann Foundation refers to the irrational management of public funds, pointing out that Zimbabwean President Robert Mugabe and former Prime Minister Morgan Tsvangirai spent more on travel than the total expenses allocated to the health and education sectors (Bertelsmann Foundation 2014).

According to Transparency International's 2013 Global Corruption Barometer, 65% of the respondents perceived the health sector to be corrupt or extremely corrupt, while 22% of those who came in contact with health services in the 12 months preceding the survey reported having paid a bribe. Data from the 2012 Afro-barometer revealed that 31% of the respondents believed the government is performing badly in terms of improving basic health services in the country.

Corruption in the health sector can take many forms and ranges from undue influence on health policies, embezzlement of funds, theft and mismanagement of resources, to absenteeism and the solicitation of bribes and under-the-counter payments at the point of service delivery. All major forms of corruption are likely to be present in Zimbabwe, as medical staff struggle to make ends meet. However there is little publically available information to assess the scale of the problem.

Informal payments

Informal payments are cash or in-kind payments made for medicine and/or services that are meant to be available at no or low cost. Given the sector's low salaries, this is likely to be common practice in Zimbabwe. For example, a report commissioned by the Zimbabwe Lawyers for Human Rights (ZLHR) revealed rampant corruption in the provision of life-prolonging antiretroviral (ARV) drugs and other HIV services (Zimbabwe Lawyers for Human Rights 2010). 73% of HIV-positive respondents had been asked by health workers to pay a bribe. In some instances, HIV patients were told that certain drugs were unavailable or that diagnostic equipment was broken until they paid a bribe.

According to Transparency International, many patients are also asked to pay for services that they are supposed to receive for free, such as pregnant women or children under five being asked to pay a "consultation fee" even though they are entitled to be treated for free. Other patients

reported that HIV drugs meant for free distribution were being sold at a fee by local nurses. There is other anecdotal evidence of corruption in health. For example, nurses in a local hospital were reportedly charging women US\$5 every time they screamed while giving birth, as a penalty for raising a false alarm (Transparency International, 2015).

Corruption in procurement of medical supplies

A media report refers to an investigation that revealed massive corruption affecting the procurement of medical supplies and hospital maintenance works (The Zimbabwe Independent 2013). The investigation revealed irregularities in the procurement processes of several hospitals, including inflation of prices, provision of sub-standard products and services, flouting of procurement regulations and abuse of sole source procurement, etc. Similar practices were revealed by a special Ministry of Health and Child Care audit at Chivhu General Hospital involving US\$2.5 million, where officials were flouting tender procedures, inflating quotes and also creating fictitious ones (The Herald 2013).

Theft of medical supplies and misuse of public resources

Theft of medical supplies and budget leakages lead to drug shortages and poor quality services. There are some reports that drugs are stolen in hospitals, exacerbating further challenges of drug shortages, but the Helpdesk hasn't found a report quantifying the scale of the problem (Zimbabwe Standard 2014). A report by the Zimbabwe Human Rights Lawyers (ZLHR) revealed that antiviral medication in public hospitals was being diverted to the black market through covert fraud or the use of ghost patients (ZLHR 2010).

The theft of drugs / supplies for personal use or resale in the private sector is considered common practice in public hospitals. Some drugs that are supposed to be given to the patients for free are being sold to them at high prices, leading to lower utilisation of drugs amongst the patients as some cannot afford them (Tizora 2009).

Public resources are also commonly used for personal use, such as ambulances being used as taxis.

Absenteeism, illegal referrals and moonlighting

In many developing countries, the quality of public service delivery is also seriously undermined by high rates of absenteeism among medical staff.

Due to low salaries, doctors and nurses develop coping strategies to top-up their income, including moonlighting or running private practices while on the public health system payroll. Doctors running private practices are likely to refer their public patients to their own private clinics, depriving the poorer clients of access to quality healthcare. This is likely to be the case in Zimbabwe, due to the poor salaries and working conditions facing medical staff, but the Helpdesk found no reports documenting the problem.

2. Overview of corruption in Zimbabwe's education sector

Background

Similar to the health sector, Zimbabwe's education system used to be highly regarded in Africa, but has been severely affected by the economic crisis that has ravaged the country since the beginning of the 2000s. This crisis has resulted in drastic cuts in the education budget, a shortage

of teachers and textbooks, as well as a rapid deterioration of physical infrastructure. All of these developments undermine the country's ability to reach the education-related Millennium Development Goals (Makochekanawa et al 2010):

- migration of teachers: Zimbabwe has lost around 70,000 teachers and by the end of 2010, the country was estimated to have only 80,000 working teachers instead of the 140,000 needed. Universities, technical and teachers' colleges were affected by similar trends. This brain drain also affects research and development.
- shortages of textbooks and school supplies further contributed to the deterioration of the education sector
- deterioration of the school infrastructure, especially in rural areas, as previously buildings were often maintained by white farmers as part of their social responsibility
- reduced government spending on education
- deterioration of examination standards in 2008 and 2009 schools failed to open, and when and where they did open, there were often no teachers, as remaining teachers were protesting for better working conditions and wages.

The deterioration of the education system has caused literacy rates in primary schools to decline over time, with just 45% of primary school students passing their final year (according to 2011 data) (Bertelsmann Foundation 2014).

Extent of corruption and forms of corruption in the education sector

According to Transparency International's 2013 Global Corruption Barometer, 67% of respondents in Zimbabwe perceived the education system to be corrupt or extremely corrupt, while 27% of those who came in contact with education services in the 12 months preceding the survey reported paying bribes. 28% of Afro-barometer 2012 respondents believe the government is performing badly in addressing the country's educational needs.

A recently published study explored the intensity of corruption by asking respondents to rank the intensity on a scale of 1 (lowest) to 5 (highest). The education sector was given a corruption intensity rate of 3 (Bonga et al 2015).

Besides common forms of corruption, such as bribery in admissions and examinations, the main forms of corruption identified in the country's education sector include nepotism in the recruitment process, deployment and transfers of teachers, corruption in procurement, high rates of teacher absenteeism, misuse of private tuition and sexual exploitation in schools and universities.

Economic hardship is perceived to be a major driver of corruption in the education sector, as poorly paid civil servants need to develop coping strategies to survive, to the detriment of professional integrity (Mapira and Makitiki 2012).

Bribery

Bribery is widespread in Zimbabwe's education sector. It is not uncommon for parents to make informal payments to access education services that are supposed to be free of charge (Tizora 2009).

Selling entrance exams in advance is also mentioned in some reports as a form of corruption occurring in the education sector. This practice contributes to the deterioration of learning and examination standards (Mambo 2012). Another practice involves paying teachers and headmasters fees as high as US\$200 to write examinations on behalf of other people to secure employment.

At the school administration level, bribery affects the recruitment, deployment and transfer of teachers. For example, staffing officers in the Ministry of Education, Sport, Arts and Culture who interview temporary teachers to cover vacancies are demanding bribes, ranging from US\$5 for application forms that are supposed to be freely available, to an additional \$10 bribe for the interview. Those who appear unwilling to make the payments are turned away. Officers are also demanding an additional US\$300 in kickbacks to secure job placements in developed areas with better infrastructure (Togongara 2013).

Media reports confirm the findings of a 2012 study looking at corrupt practices within the Ministry of Education, Sport, Arts and Culture (Mapira and Matikiti 2012). Bribes are not always paid in cash – other types of currency include beer, cattle, mobile phones, suits and sex. In some provinces, staffing officers collude with other officials such as headmasters and provincial education officers and share the proceeds of bribery.

Favouritism, nepotism and patronage

Favouritism and nepotism in the deployment and transfer of teachers has also been identified as a widespread practice within the Ministry of Education, Sport, Arts and Culture (Mapira and Matikiti 2012). Staffing officers reserve vacancies in urban and peri-urban schools for people who are not on the waiting list or in exchange for bribes. Those who are well-connected receive preferential treatment and better positions, and are often deployed to better equipped schools close to cities.

Grants and loans are rare and scholarships are given to just a few privileged students – often to supporters of the Zimbabwe African National Union Patriotic Front (ZANU-PF) (Bertelsmann Foundation 2014). Corruption is also evident in relation to opportunities to study abroad.

Information regarding the available scholarships is not made public, but reserved for a select few who are closely linked to the chairpersons of the various departments. In some cases, high-ranking government officials may even issue a directive regarding who will be awarded a scholarship (Tizora 2009).

In tertiary education, there have been some instances of political interference regarding the admission of students, with army commanders, politicians or influential individuals close to the ruling elite accessing higher education through the backdoor, thereby further compromising education standards. For example, a former vice-chancellor of the University of Zimbabwe was forced to resign in 2002 when it was revealed that he had facilitated the enrolment of a ZANU-PF governor of Manicaland for a post-graduate programme he did not qualify for (Mambo 2012).

Absenteeism and misuse of school resources

Due to education budget restrictions, salaries have become so low that teachers cannot even afford the transportation costs to travel to work for the whole month. To address this situation, the government has recommended they take on additional projects to supplement their income.

This leads to high rates of absenteeism, with teachers taking regular vacations or skipping school to do cross-border trading. Some of them even “employ” their students and ask them to sell products like sweets, juice or popcorn for them during the breaks (Tizora 2009).

School resources may also be misused for personal use. For example, there are instances of teachers who have retired or been fired, but are still living in government housing. The retired teachers bribing district education officials to allow them to continue staying in the subsidised accommodation (The Standard 2013).

Private tuition

Given the under-resourced Zimbabwe schooling system and high rates of absenteeism, parents who can afford it are often forced to hire private tutors to ensure their children pass exams or be admitted in secondary or tertiary education. This tuition supplements their children’s lessons, which are interrupted by incessant teachers’ strikes, as well as teaching staff and textbook shortages (Sithole 2008). While such practices are not corrupt per se, they entail a high risk of manipulation, when for example regular teachers provide supplementary tutoring after school hours, sometimes teaching only half of the curricula during regular hours. This is a concern expressed by officials at the Ministry of Education. They fear that teachers are concentrating on pupils who pay for extra lessons and are thus a source of additional income, while disadvantaged pupils from poor families are discriminated against as they cannot afford to pay (The Standard 2013b).

Theft and corruption in the procurement of goods and services in the education sector

Some reports indicate that corruption is rife in the procurement of goods and services for schools, with allegations of headmasters inflating amounts when buying school property and receiving kickbacks from suppliers. In one incident, a headmaster in Harare bought a second-hand bus for about US\$70,000, while independent investigations revealed that its actual value was approximately US\$45,000. There are also reports of headmasters and school officials stealing or producing false invoices for repairs of school property and pocketing the difference (The Standard 2013b).

Sexual exploitation in the education sector

Sex can be used as a form of currency to get good grades, pass an exam or be admitted to a university programme (Mapira and Matikiti 2012). While there are few recent reports documenting the scale of the phenomenon, there have been some reports of sexual exploitation across the country’s education sector.

A case study of secondary schools in the Masvingo district confirmed that teachers sexually abuse their students and there are frequent media reports of pupils being raped across the country (Magwa 2014). The study surveyed all the teachers and headmasters of four schools in the district and 83.3% of respondents reported that some teachers sexually abuse students in schools.

3. Overview of corruption in Zimbabwe’s local governments

Background

Zimbabwe’s local governments have historically played a subservient role to the central government. The local authorities are comprised of 30 urban and 60 rural district councils. They are essentially deconcentrated entities of the central government and derive their administrative authority from the Ministry of Local Government, Public Works and Urban Development (MLG).

The main institutions at this level are Urban Councils (UCs) and Rural District Councils (RDCS). Although local officials – councillors, mayors, chairpersons – are directly elected, their autonomy is restricted in many ways by local government legislation (RTI International and the Institute for a Democratic Alternative in Zimbabwe 2010).

Since independence in 1980, almost all local authorities have struggled to raise sufficient funding to ensure effective service delivery. These challenges have been exacerbated in the past decade due to a lack of financial resources caused by hyperinflation and economic collapse, inadequate financial management systems, ineffective cost recovery on essential services, a lack of skilled and qualified staff caused by skills flight to the private sector and other countries, and generally poor financial accounting systems (De Vuisser, Steytler, Machingauta 2010). The experience and qualifications of elected officials and administrative staff is also an area of concern, with nearly four out of five councillors and nearly 60% of mayors in their first term of office, while administrative staff had far more experience, thereby putting elected officials at a considerable disadvantage in their efforts to manage local affairs. (RTI International and the Institute for a Democratic Alternative in Zimbabwe 2010).

The financial crisis facing local authorities over the past decade has been severe. Fiscal transfers from the central government have essentially dried up or are insufficient, thereby eroding the capacity of local authorities to maintain infrastructure, equipment and deliver public services. The main sources of revenue are locally generated, such as property taxes, licences and public service fees. While Zimbabwe's local authorities have a strong tradition of local service delivery, this situation has severely reduced their capacity to deliver basic services and further undermined the local population's willingness to pay for services they do not receive (RTI International and the Institute for a Democratic Alternative in Zimbabwe 2010).

The relationship between the central and local governments in Zimbabwe is hierarchical by nature, with the country's legislation allowing the ministry to interfere with the day-to-day running of local authorities (Sithole 2013). The central government supervises local governments by monitoring and periodically assessing local government compliance with legislation and national government policies. It also issues ministerial directives, overturns council resolutions and decisions and occasionally dismisses councillors (De Vuisser, Steytler, Machingauta 2010).

Local politics and inter-governmental relations are therefore complex and driven by political affiliations. Over the past decade, the Movement for Democratic Change (MDC) – the major opponent of Robert Mugabe's ruling party ZANU-PF – has gained strength at the local level, especially in major cities, dominating the urban areas in past elections and making gains in rural areas as well. The ZANU-PF controls the Ministry of Local Government (MLG) and has control over local power at the national level, while the opposition controls most of the local authorities. In many cases, the MLG interventions have been perceived as political interference to neutralise the powers of the MDC in urban areas. For instance, it has removed MDC mayors supposedly in the interests of effective administration (RTI International and the Institute for a Democratic Alternative in Zimbabwe 2010).

Extent and forms of corruption in local governments

There are very few resources analysing corruption at the local level in Zimbabwe. However, a few case studies in specific municipalities can be used to gain a better understanding of the challenges and corruption risks at the local level.

Bribery

Scarcity of public services, low salaries, inefficiency and lack of financial resources all create fertile ground for corruption. Citizens can be asked for bribes to circumvent complex processes or secure access to services. Some research found that over a period of six months, 64% of those who had applied and paid for new water connections had not yet been connected, with waiting lists dating back to the year 2000 (Mahlo 2007). The bribing of local councillors for illegal water connections is also widespread (Sithole 2013).

In the cities of Harare and Masvingo, residents complained about rampant corruption in the housing departments, claiming that those on the waiting lists had to pay bribes in order to receive preferential treatment in the allocation of houses (Murimoga and Musingafi 2014).

Clientelism and patronage

Local governance in Zimbabwe is characterised by high levels of patronage and clientelism. Working in a highly politicised environment, local officials report that they are routinely approached and expected to address all types of individual requests and petitions, and distribute favours in an environment of scarcity to gain political support (RTI International and the Institute for a Democratic Alternative in Zimbabwe 2010). This situation illustrates the persistence of political patronage at the local level, with ZANU-PF and MDC leaders using scarce public resources to secure their political survival (Sithole 2013).

Embezzlement and misuse of local government assets

There are many forms of mismanagement and misuse of public resources at the local level in Zimbabwe. Some MPs and councillors exploit their positions as much as they can while they can, as there is no guarantee they will retain their positions if a new government comes to power at the next elections (Sithole 2013).

In the city of Gweru, the district administrator announced that there was widespread mismanagement of council funds and assets, including the sale of council assets such as vehicles to local councillors at very low prices, embezzlement, etc. (Sithole 2013).

In the Chitungwiza municipality, the most common forms of corruption included the illegal sale of commercial stands, illegal allocation of residential infill stands, illegal conversion of land earmarked for community development projects such as recreational facilities, schools and business to residential stands, and preferential treatment of firms with political connections during procurement processes. For example, tenders for repairing the municipality's vehicle fleet were awarded to high-ranking political officials in the municipality (Munyaradzi Mukonza 2013).

Anti-corruption efforts at the local level

There are mechanisms in place to fight corruption at the local level, including internal and external auditing, enforcement of local government legislation and investigations by the Anti-Corruption Commission of Zimbabwe and other special committees from the Ministry of Local Government.

In addition to the national legal and institutional frameworks, such as the Prevention of Corruption Act and the Anti-Corruption Commission that were discussed in a previous Helpdesk answer, there

are also some relevant local level instruments that can be used to prevent and detect corruption and mismanagement.

The Urban Council Act is a crucial piece of legislation which appears to be fairly comprehensive in terms of governance. It includes safeguards such as the establishment of several bodies to manage municipal assets, standing committees to oversee the work of councils, a finance committee regulating the councils' financial affairs, and provisions for regulating conflicts of interest. While this act establishes mechanisms to deal with key assets such as finance and land, it also puts overriding powers in the hands of the Minister of Local Government, which at times undermines the checks and balances established at the local level (Munyaradzi Mukonza 2013).

In terms of local institutions, the Urban Council Act requires all urban councils to appoint an audit committee. The auditor conducts audits and reports to the audit committee. The Ministry of Local Government also exerts direct control over local government authorities, with the power to intervene and overturn council decisions.

However, as already mentioned, the ministry's interference at the local level is often perceived as being politically motivated, especially in areas dominated by MDC elected officials (Munyaradzi Mukonza 2013).

ZIMBABWE:

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Country	GDP per capita (2020, current US\$)
UK	\$41,059.20
South Korea	\$31,631.50
China	\$10,434.80
Vietnam	\$2,785.70
Iran	\$2,422.50
India	\$1,927.70
Angola	\$1,776.20
Zimbabwe	\$1,214.50
Tanzania	\$1,076.50

Source: [World Bank](#)

Doing Business in Zimbabwe: A 2022 Synopsis of the Business, Policy, Legal and Regulatory Landscape

<https://aaefrica.org/zimbabwe/doing-business-in-zimbabwe-a-2022-synopsis-of-the-business-policy-legal-and-regulatory-landscape/>

by Clayton Hazvinei Vhumbunu

3 May 2022

Introduction

This article seeks to present an analytical overview of the business, policy, legal and regulatory environment as of the year 2022, which has been developed with the objective of providing information that may be relevant to any potential investors, entrepreneurs, tourists or other businesspeople that may have an interest in either establishing a business in Zimbabwe or visiting Zimbabwe for tourist purposes. What may need to be understood, or mentioned beforehand, is that the business, policy, legal and regulatory environment is always shaped by politics, and politics in any polity is fluid and dynamic, responding to local, regional and international needs, forces, trends, opportunities, circumstances and developments. This article utilizes a variety of authentic sources of information that are duly acknowledged and cited throughout, in conjunction with empirical on-the-ground observations by the author.

Zimbabwe: Country Profile

Zimbabwe is a landlocked (or land-linked in trade facilitation parlance) country that is located in Southern Africa, sharing borders with four countries, namely Mozambique, South Africa, Zambia and Botswana. The country gained independence from Britain in 1980 following a prolonged liberalization struggle against colonial rule that had been established in 1890. Zimbabwe's total area is 390,757 square kilometres. Being a former British colony, the official language of communication is English.

Zimbabwe is a presidential republic, whereby the President is the Head of State and Government. The Government exercises executive power whereas the legislative power is vested in both the Government and Parliament, resulting in separation of powers between the Executive, Judiciary and Legislature. The country was ruled by Robert Mugabe for 37 years from 1980–1987 (as an elected Prime Minister) and from 1987–2017 (as a President). In November 2017, Robert Mugabe—under pressure from a military-facilitated and military-led “Operation Restore Legacy”—resigned from office. He was replaced by President Emmerson Dambudzo Munangagwa, who came in on an interim basis in November 2017, was re-elected as the President of the Republic in July 2018 elections and is still serving as the current President. The next presidential, parliamentary and local government elections are scheduled for 2023.

Demographically, Zimbabwe currently has 15.817 million people (compared to 7.4 million people at independence in 1980) and its population density is 38 per km². The urban areas account for 38.4 percent of the national population, whilst 61.6 percent of the population resides in rural areas as of 2020. In terms of forecasts, Zimbabwe is expected to have 24 million people by 2050.

The Socioeconomic and Governance Metrics of Zimbabwe

Whilst it is not a sufficient condition for determining whether an environment is safe, sound and conducive for doing business, the general social, economic and governance state of a country substantially contributes towards creating an environment where business enterprise can thrive and

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optimally perform. Presented in Figure 1 below are some of the key socioeconomic and governance indicators of Zimbabwe as of 2021.

Figure 1: Socioeconomic and Governance Indicators of Zimbabwe (as of October 2021)

Socioeconomic Development Indicator	Status
National population	15.82 million
Gross Domestic Product	US\$27.8 billion
Real GDP growth (Annual percent change)	3.1%
General government gross debt (% of GDP)	60.3%
Inflation rate, average consumer prices (Annual % change)	30.7%
Exports and imports of goods and services (% of GDP)	44.1%
Services, value added (% of GDP)	37.4%
Industry (including construction), value added (% of GDP)	12.6%
Agriculture, forestry and fishing, value added (% of GDP)	5.1%
Total Foreign Direct Investments inflows (in 2019, 2020 and 2021)	US\$280 million in 2019, US\$194 million in 2020 and US\$91 million in 2021
Literacy rate (15 years and older)	88.7%
Human Capital Index score for 2020 (min 0, max 1)	0.47
Access to electricity (% population)	40% (16% in rural areas, 78% in urban areas)
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	64.1%
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	45.1%
Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	1.83

Ranking on the 2020 World Bank Doing Business Index (out of 190 countries in the world)	140 out of 190
Ranking on the 2022 Investment Freedom Index (out of 175 countries in the world)	163 out of 175
Ranking on the 2022 Economic Freedom Index (out of 177 countries in the world)	173 out of 177
Ranking on the 2021 Global Peace Index (out of 163 countries in the world)	133 out of 163
Ranking on the 2021 Corruption Perception Index (out of 180 countries in the world)	157 out of 180
Ranking on the 2020 Mo Ibrahim Index of African Governance (out of 54 African countries)	33 out of 54

Legal and Regulatory Reforms on Investment, Trade and Doing Business

The post-Mugabe Government (popularly referred to as the ‘New Dispensation’) substantially reformed the country’s investment regimes since late 2017 with a view to strategically reposition the country as investment-friendly, attract new capital and foreign direct investments, and reduce the cost of doing business whilst creating a business environment that promotes a competitive private sector and provides legal protection to all investments.

Following reforms of the legal, regulatory and policy frameworks that govern investments, Zimbabwe’s ranking on the World Bank’s Doing Business (EoDB) Index has improved as shown in Figure 2 below. The World Bank’s EoDB Index ranks countries based on their assessment of the countries’ business and investment climate, focusing on the procedures, time, cost and minimum capital required for starting a business; dealing with construction permits; getting electricity; registering property; getting credit; protecting investors; paying taxes; trading across borders; enforcing contracts; and resolving insolvency. In the EoDB Report of 2020, the World Bank reported that Zimbabwe had made substantial improvements in streamlining procedures for starting a business, dealing with construction permits, registering property, getting credit and resolving insolvency.

Figure 2: Zimbabwe’s ranking on the World Bank’s Doing Business Index (2017-2020)

Year	Ease of Doing Business Index Score	Ranking out of 190 countries
2020	54.50	140
2019	50.44	155
2018	48.47	159
2017	47.10	161

As of 2022, Zimbabwe now has a One Stop Investment Services Center (OSISC) under the Zimbabwe Investment and Development Agency (ZIDA) through the Zimbabwe Investment Development Agency Act [Chapter 14:37] of 2020. The OSISC, which was set up in 2010 but operationalized in August 2016, brings together all key institutions that are involved in the processing and approval of investment proposals and legal and regulatory requirements pertaining to all investments. The key institutions include the ZIDA, the Immigration Department, Zimbabwe Revenue Authority (ZIMRA), Special Economic Zones Authority, Companies Registry Office, Local Government, the Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe (RBZ), Ministry of Mines, Ministry of Labour, Zimbabwe Energy Regulatory Authority (ZERA), National Social Security Authority (NSSA), Zimbabwe Tourism Authority (ZTA) and the Environmental Management Authority (EMA). The OSISC thus facilitate quicker, faster and more efficient handling of investments approvals whilst also enabling convenient inter-agency cooperation in compliance screening, scrutiny and expedited approval of investments, which reduces the cost of doing business in the country.

In law and in principle, there is clarity, predictability and certainty in the protection of investments in Zimbabwe, whilst the ZIDA Act espouses the principles of non-discrimination and Most-Favoured Nation, which allows for equal, equitable and fair treatment of all investors. Specifically, Section 6 of the ZIDA Act protects investors against denial of justices and cases whereby there are substantial procedural delays and changes in the terms and conditions stated in their investment licences. Another merit embodied in the ZIDA Act is the guarantees—expressed under Section 17 of the Act—against possibilities of nationalisation and expropriation of their properties without compensation. The law states that in the event of nationalisation and/or expropriation, property claims should be executed in accordance with due process of the law and adequate compensation should be made promptly. In addition to the ZIDA Act, the Constitution of Zimbabwe under Section 71(3) also provides that the acquisition or deprivation of property is subject to compensation, and such acquisition has to follow stipulated procedures, requirements and processes. Related to this provision is the Government’s decision to compensate all farmers who lost their farmlands through the Fast Track Land Reform Programme (FTLRP) of 2000. Through FTLRP, blacks compulsorily acquired land from white owners in order to redress imbalances in land ownership through equitable land redistribution in the country, and more than 10 million hectares of land ended up being transferred to between 170,000 and 220,000 households in the form of small-scale (A1) and medium-scale (A2) farms. If the Government dutifully and punctually fulfils its commitment, it may go a long way in building investors’ trust and confidence in Zimbabwe as an investment destination.

Investments in Zimbabwe are also legally protected by the ZIDA Act’s provision relating to dispute settlement under Part VIII of the Act, which provides for domestic arbitration, international arbitration and any other dispute settlement mechanisms espoused in any treaties or agreements that Zimbabwe and the FDI-originating country of the aggrieved party. To this effect, the Government of Zimbabwe has made commitments to respect the existing sacrosanct Bilateral Investment Promotion and Protection Agreements (BIPPAs) whilst correcting previously violated BIPPAs. BIPPAs provide for state parties to protect the rights of investors and obligate them to protect such from expropriation whilst allowing aggrieved investors to seek redress in international courts. Zimbabwe has signed and ratified 12 BIPPAs with different countries. To date, 20 more BIPPAs have been signed but are awaiting ratification, and over 20 BIPPAs are currently under negotiation with countries from Africa, Europe, Asia and Latin America. Over and above existing BIPPAs and property rights provisions enshrined under Section 71(2) of the Constitution, the protection of investments in Zimbabwe is legally guaranteed as the country is a signatory to the following five treaties:

- United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL)
- International Convention on Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID)

- Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA)
- Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC)
- New York Convention on the Enforcement of Foreign Arbitral Awards

As for domestic dispute settlement remedies and litigation relating to investments, Zimbabwe introduced the High Court (Commercial Division) Rules in 2020 as Statutory Instrument 123 of 2020, which are meant to apply to all commercial disputes that may arise due to formation of businesses, contractual liabilities, enforcement of arbitral awards, intellectual property, competition law cases, et cetera. These assist in strengthening the dispute settlement regimes and give wide legal options to investors whilst ensuring faster, fair, more consistent and more efficient resolution of commercial disputes.

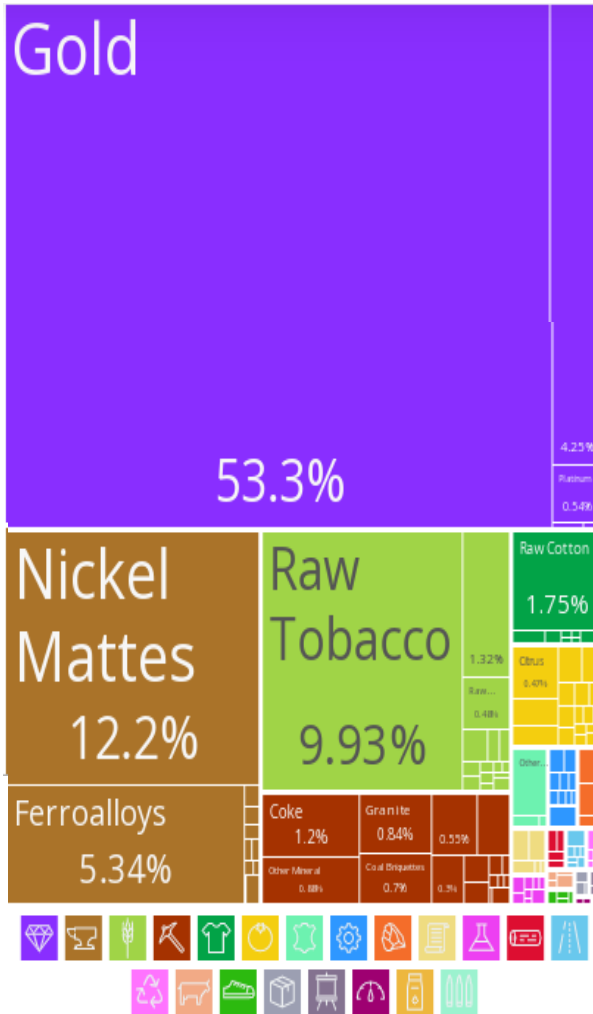
There are special preferences and competitive incentives extended to investments in targeted Special Economic Zones (SEZs) in Zimbabwe. Zimbabwe has a total of five designated SEZs, namely Victoria Falls SEZ, Harare-Sunway City SEZ, Bulawayo SEZ, Beitbridge SEZ and Mutare-Fernhill SEZ, all of which have various cross-sector investment opportunities that include construction, tourism, financial services, ICT services, industrial parks, logistical hubs, manufacturing and textiles, agro-processing, power generation, minerals and precious metals beneficiation, engineering, energy generation and plantation agriculture. For all investments channelled into these SEZs, the Government offers incentives in the form of zero-rated income tax for the first five years and a corporate tax rate of 15% applying thereafter; special initial allowance of 50% of cost from year one and 25% in the subsequent two years; a 15% flat tax rate for all specialized expatriate staff; exemption from non-resident withholding tax on royalties, dividends and fees on services that are not locally available; as well as 100% rebate on customs duty for all imported equipment, machinery and raw materials. Investments into SEZs are welcome as long as they are export-oriented, advance import substitution, promote industrialization, transfer skills and technology, create jobs and promote value addition and beneficiation of local raw materials, which are desirable objectives of Zimbabwe's investment policy thrust. Public private partnerships (PPPs) are welcome in Zimbabwe within and outside the SEZs, and these are regulated by the ZIDA Act.

In terms of foreign participation and local content requirements, foreign investors in Zimbabwe have unrestricted ownership requirements in all sectors except for businesses in the diamond and platinum extraction industry, where the Government reserves 51% ownership to local shareholders consistent with Section 3 of the Indigenization and Economic Empowerment Act [Chapter 14:33] of 2008 as amended in 2021. The same Act (under the First Schedule) also prohibit foreigners from establishing businesses in what are specified as "reserved sectors of the economy" as these are exclusively reserved for Zimbabwean citizens. These reserved sectors include transport (passenger buses, taxi and car hire services), hair salons, retailing, wholesaling, estate agencies, advertising agencies, grain milling, bakeries, tobacco grading and packaging, and artisanal mining. Foreign investments in these reserved sectors are only permissible where firms would substantially fund local production.

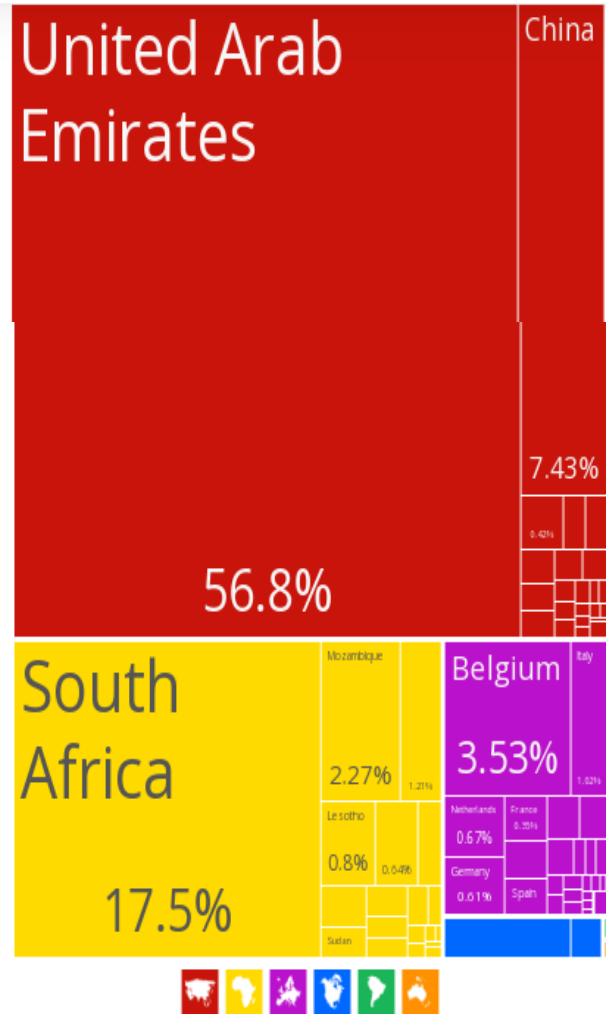
ZIMBABWE EXPORTS

<https://oec.world/en/profile/country/zwe>

Zimbabwe Exports (2022) Total: US\$8.41B

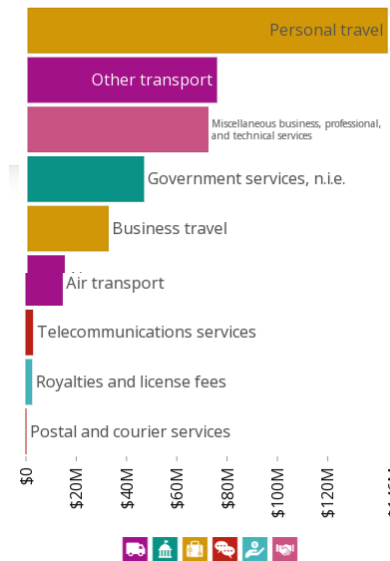


Zimbabwe Destinations (2022) Total: US\$8.41B



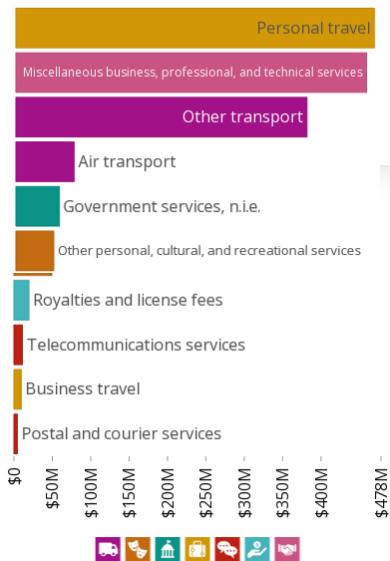
Service Exports (2015)

Total: \$387M



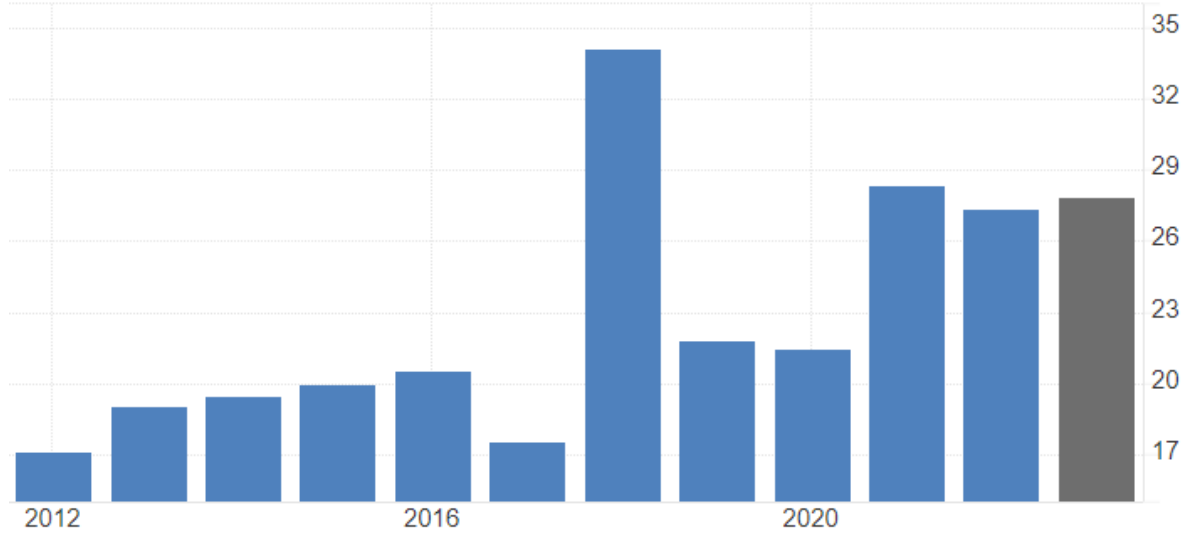
Service Imports (2015)

Total: \$1.53B

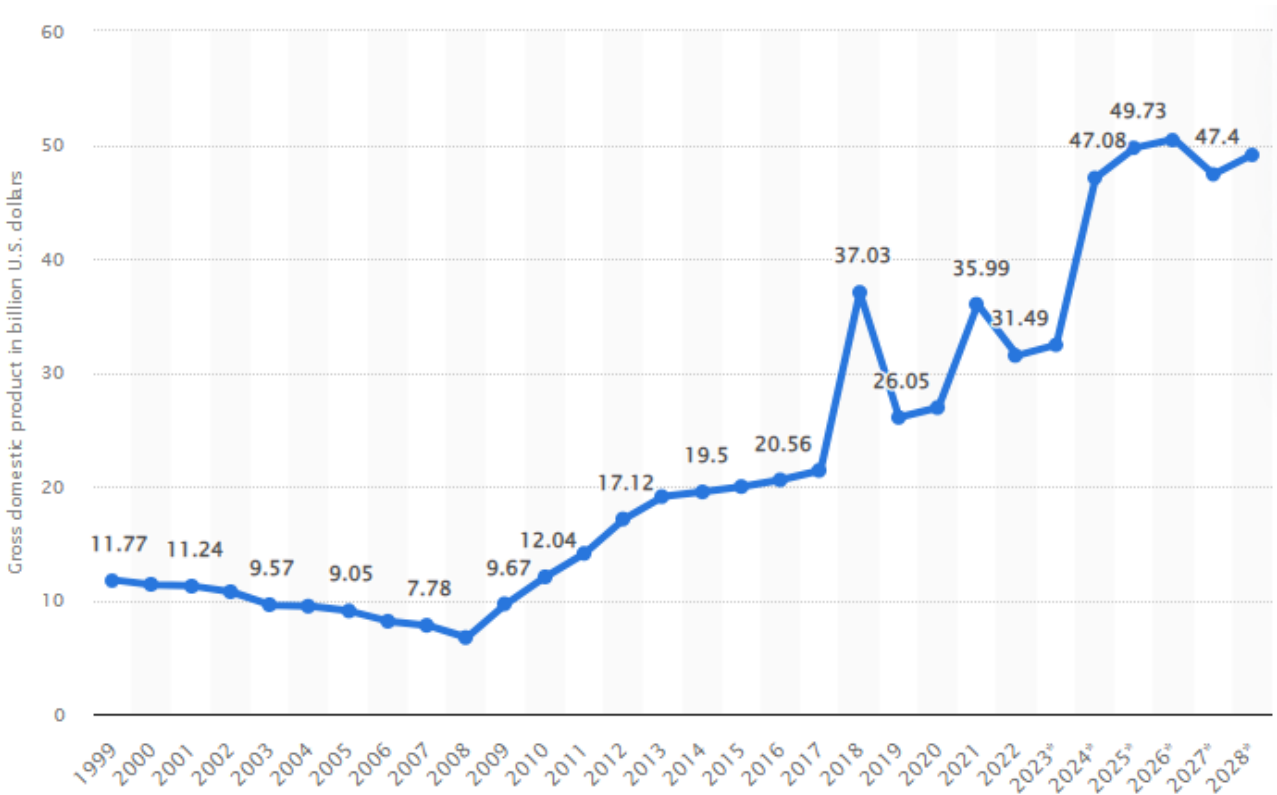


ZIMBABWE Gross Domestic Product GDP:

The Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in Zimbabwe was worth 27.37 billion US dollars in 2022, according to official data from the World Bank.



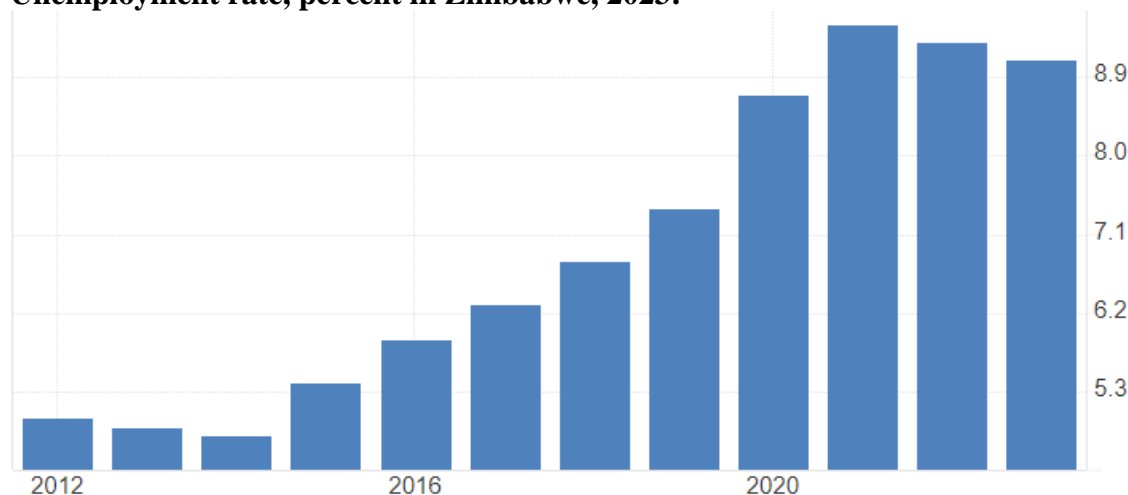
Zimbabwe: Gross domestic product (GDP) in current prices from 1999 to 2028



Zimbabwe GDP per capita

Related	Last	Previous	Unit	Reference
GDP	27.37	28.37	USD Billion	Dec 2022
GDP Annual Growth Rate	4.50	6.50	percent	Dec 2023
GDP per Capita	1345.77	1289.20	USD	Dec 2022
GDP per Capita PPP	2207.96	2115.14	USD	Dec 2022

Unemployment rate, percent in Zimbabwe, 2023:



Related	Last	Previous	Unit	Reference
Population	15.18	15.09	million	Dec 2022
Unemployment Rate	9.10	9.30	percent	Dec 2023

MEDIAN INCOME – POVERTY

THE poverty levels in Zimbabwe have shot up sharply since 2014, with 73% of the population earning not more than US\$100 a month, new data show.

Data contained in the National Financial Inclusion Strategy II (2022-2026) indicate that the poverty levels in the country have increased from 65% in 2014 to 73% this year (2022).

Zimbabwe

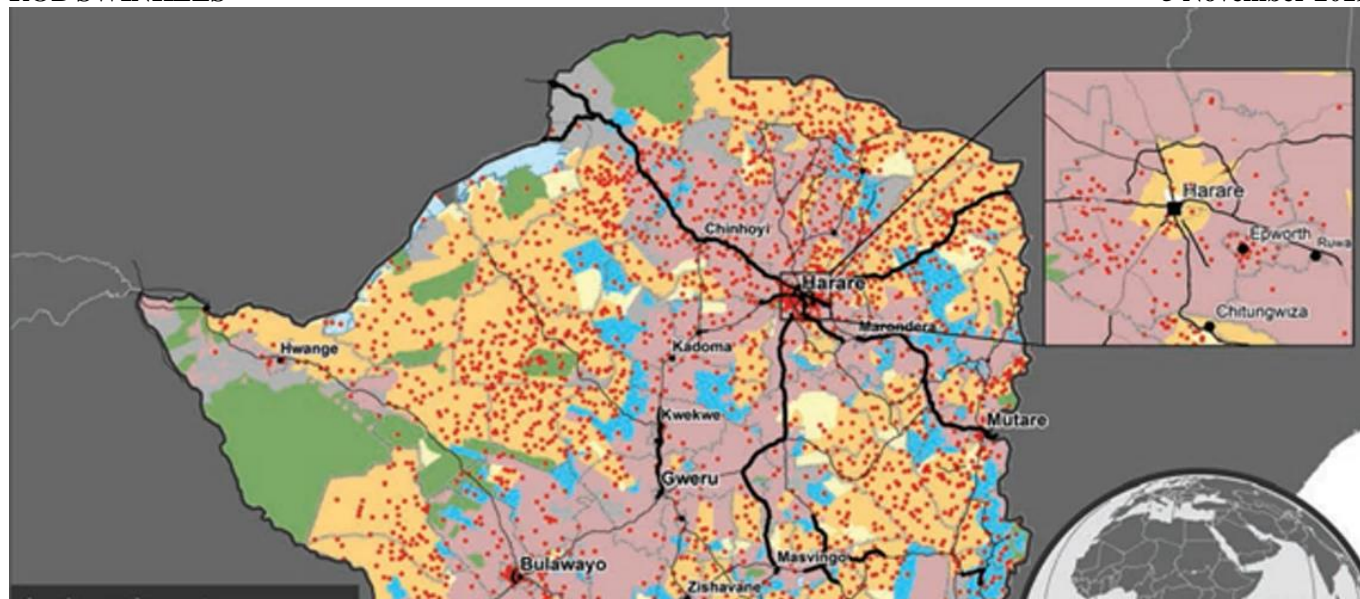
Zimbabwe ranks 146th out of a total of 191 countries on the Human Development Index and 61% of children experience multidimensional poverty, worse in rural areas, high-density and peri-urban informal settlements, and for those with disabilities.

How can Zimbabwe tackle its entrenched poverty traps?

<https://blogs.worldbank.org/en/african/how-can-zimbabwe-tackle-its-entrenched-poverty-traps>

ROB SWINKELS

5 November 2019



Poverty Density (red dots) and Farmland Type (background colour)

Zimbabwe has faced hard times since the early 2000s, interrupted by only a brief period of recovery between 2009 and 2012. In recent months, food shortages, high inflation and power outages have reached critical levels. Year-on-year inflation reached a staggering 289% in August 2019. Even though various measures have been taken over the past year or so to enable macroeconomic stabilisation, the country is yet to turn the corner. This is in part because Zimbabwe has been hit by multiple shocks such as droughts, foreign exchange shortages and the Cyclone Idai.

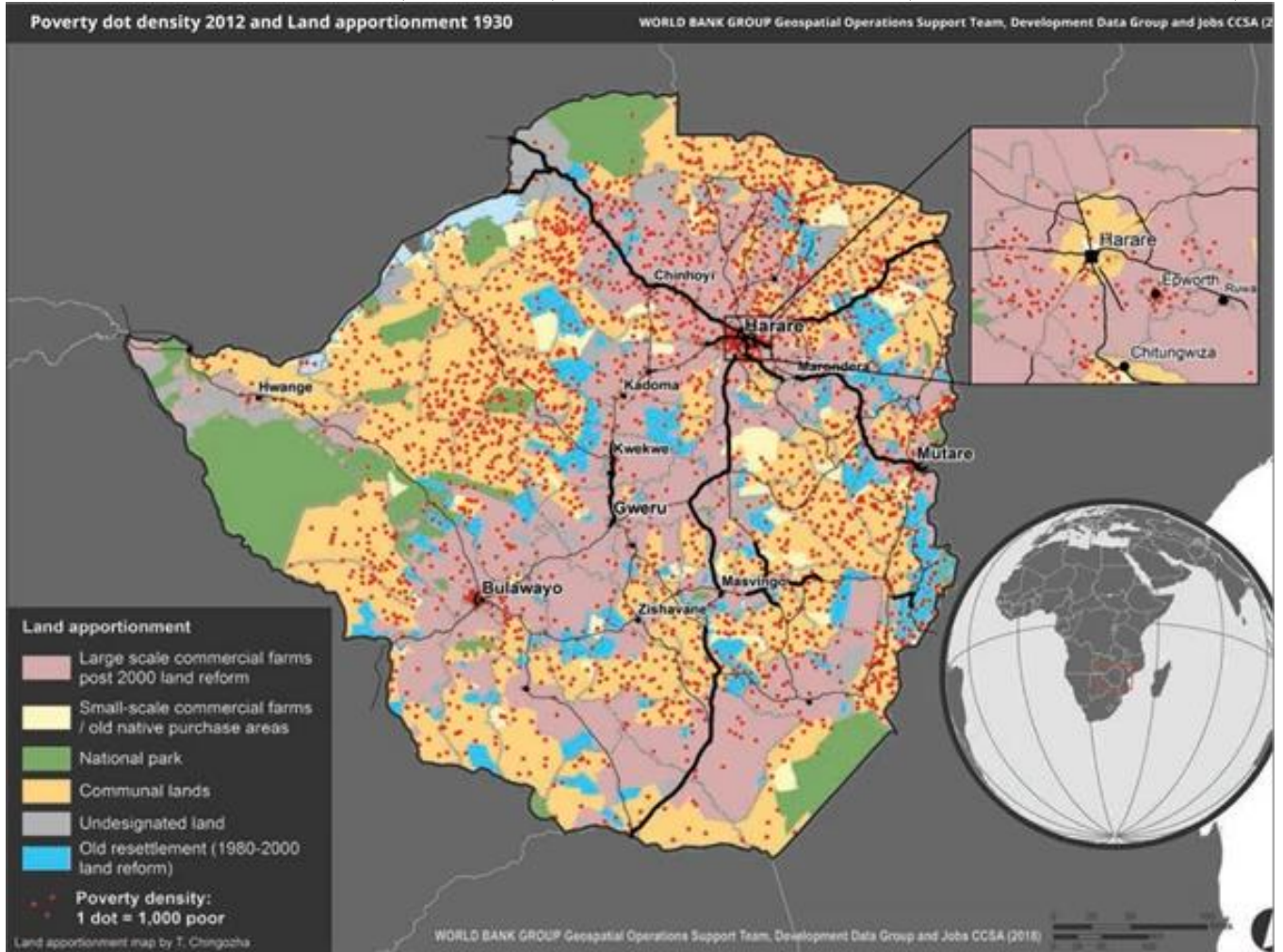
Poverty hasn't decreased in 18 years and recent surveys show that extreme poverty may have even risen by eight percentage points in the last decade. Chronic malnutrition levels remain high and largely unchanged. But the reasons for continued high poverty in Zimbabwe go beyond macro-economic and weather shocks. A recent World Bank report, *Spatial Patterns of Settlement, Internal Migration and Welfare Inequality in Zimbabwe*, suggests that entrenched poverty is a result of deep rural spatial poverty traps. In 2017, extreme poverty was 13 times higher in rural than urban areas.

What are these spatial poverty traps?

During colonial times, communal areas were designated as locations where African farmers could live and farm while the most productive land were designated for white commercial farmers. **A sizeable proportion of the rural population lives in these communal lands that are densely populated and far away from the main road network. They are poorly connected to markets.** These areas suffer from the highest poverty rates and the proportion of the extreme poor living in communal lands increased from two-thirds in 2012 to three-fourths in 2017. This was driven by the recent increase in extreme

poverty. Map 1 shows the high concentration of the extreme poor in communal lands in 2012. **Education levels are typically also lowest here** (Map 2) and so are other social outcomes such as access to electricity and improved drinking water.

MAP 1. POVERTY DENSITY (RED DOTS) AND FARMLAND TYPE (BACKGROUND COLOR).



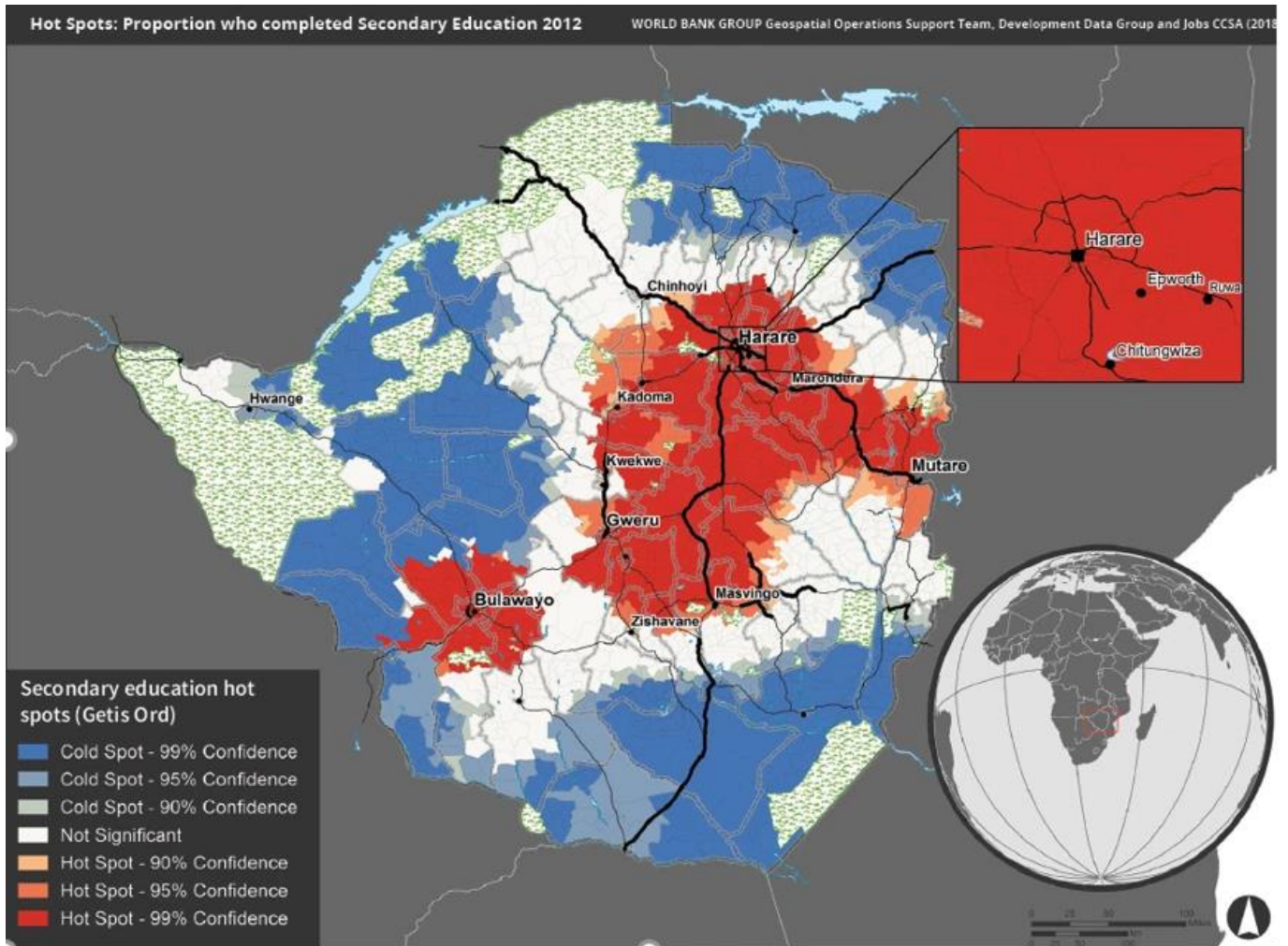
Sources: based on data from ZIMSTAT's Poverty Mapping report. Spatial data on the farm land types are from Tawanda Chingozha (Stellenbosch University).

The fast-track land reform carried out during the 2000s aimed to address this unequal access to productive land, but so far it has not helped enough communal farmers to overcome their poverty traps. Between 2002 and 2012, around 400,000 people moved to commercial farm areas (both urban centres and rural parts) of which around 290,000 came from communal lands and 110,000 from Harare. However, around 140,000 people moved in the other direction: from the commercial farming areas to communal lands. The latter group likely included many farm workers who had lost jobs in the commercial farming areas after the land reform. Between 1999 and 2014, average labour productivity in the agricultural sector fell by 55% according to labour force survey data. Thus far, the fast track land reform has not structurally addressed the spatial poverty traps that are prevalent in Zimbabwe's rural areas.

Other factors such as poor connectivity are also key. **While the communal areas are typically densely populated, they are often located far from good roads.** As a result of the colonial legacy, the existing main road network connects the urban centres located in the less populated commercial farm areas, which were built to connect commercial farms to factories and markets rather than people to services. People in

communal lands have extreme poverty rates that are five to seven percent higher than those living in other types of farms when controlling for other factors. This reflects the structural lack of economic opportunities in these areas and the deep disadvantages that people face.

MAP 2. PROPORTION WHO COMPLETED SECONDARY EDUCATION: HOTSPOT ANALYSIS



Source: Based on data from ZIMSTAT 2012. Note: The blue areas represent low secondary completion rates; the red areas represent high secondary completion rates.

What can be done?

Two types of measures for tackling the spatial poverty traps are critical.

First, create policies and stimulate investments to improve connectivity and facilitate integration of these remote communities. This could involve improvements in secondary roads and ICT infrastructure to allow for better movement of goods, services, people, and ideas. In addition, incentives could be created to enable people to move away from areas that are too densely populated – such as better road connections – through the allocation of more resources to road maintenance, with a focus on secondary and tertiary roads. Better housing facilities and an improved investment climate in nearby small towns would also help.

Second, there may be a need to intensify efforts to ensure delivery of social services, such as education and health are of a similar quality and level of affordability in all areas of the country. The government

COMMERCIAL IN CONFIDENCE

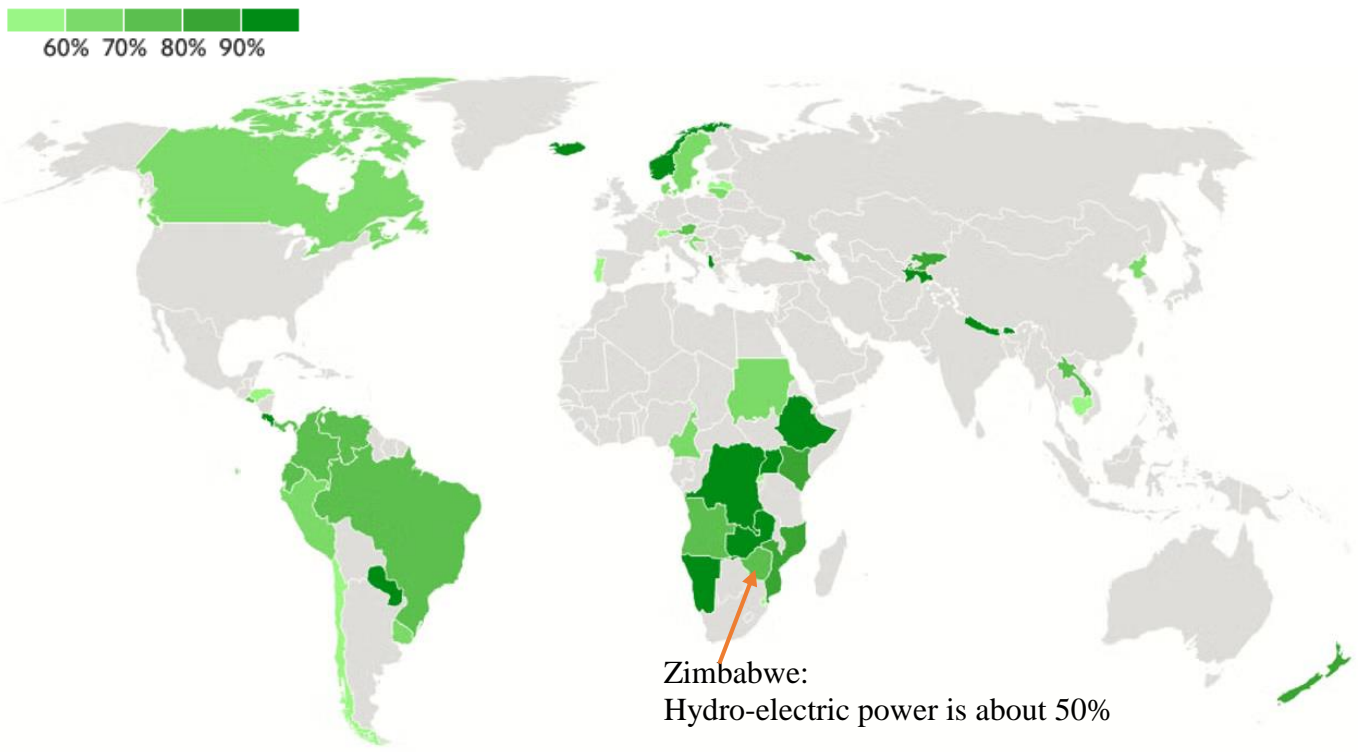
has expanded the use of user fees due to a lack of budget. This has resulted in lower financing for basic services in poorer areas. However, the formula proposed for the transfer of resources to provinces and local governments includes population, poverty severity and land area. This should provide a chance to equalise financing of basic services. Agricultural research and extension services could possibly be better adapted to the needs of communal farmers. Improved data systems for better tracking the progress in well-being across local areas would be a welcome complimentary activity.

Unless these spatial constraining factors are addressed more consistently and structurally, a better quality of life will remain elusive for most Zimbabweans.

World Bank Sr. Economist Stella Ilieva, Lead Agriculture Economist Luc Christiaensen and Sr. Urban Economist Megha Mukim contributed to this blog.

Percentage of electricity generated by renewables

The 47 countries whose electricity in 2021 or 2022 was more than 50% renewable



The NEW WAY **The NEW WAY**

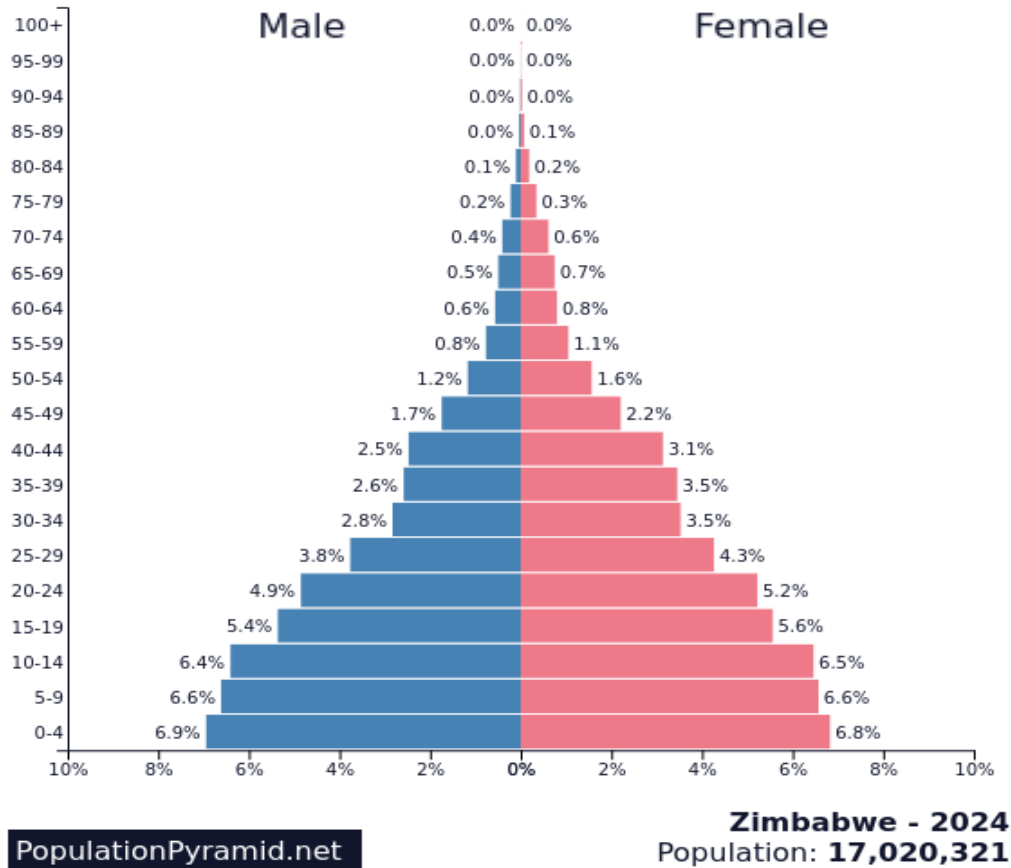
COMMERCIAL IN CONFIDENCE

ZIMBABWE POPULATION

July 2024 17.0 million.

The urban population in Zimbabwe was estimated in nearly 6.2 million people in 2024, accounting for some **36.7%** of the country's total population. **Urbanisation has been increasing in Zimbabwe.**

Rural population (% of total population) in Zimbabwe was reported at **63.3 %** in 2024, according to the World Bank collection of development indicators, compiled from officially recognized sources.



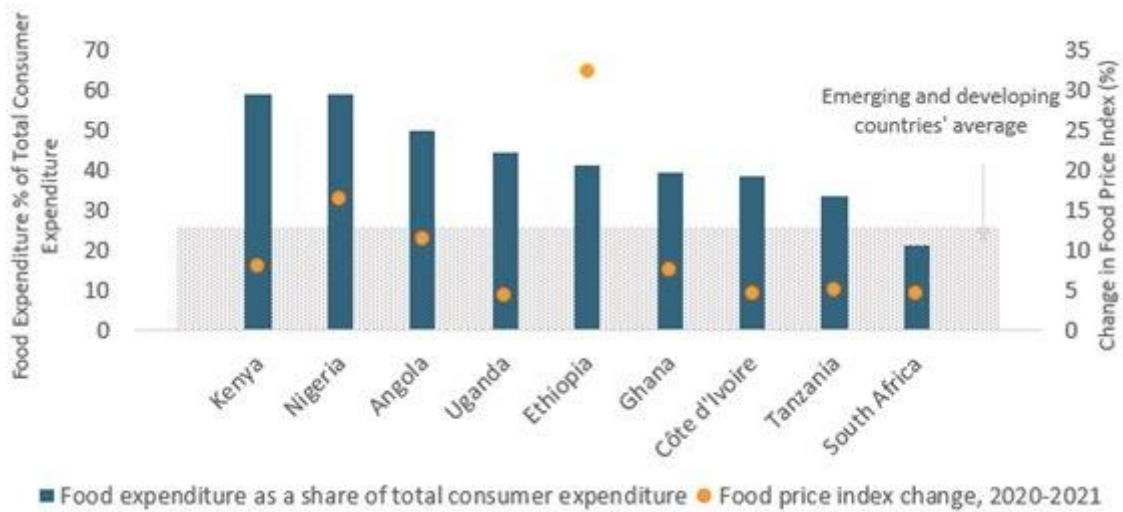
Zimbabwe Population Forecast

Year	Population	Yearly % Change	Yearly Change
2024	17,020,321	2.13 %	354,912
2025	17,375,285	2.09 %	341,124
2030	19,179,393	2.00 %	360,822
2035	21,044,297	1.87 %	372,981
2040	22,912,369	1.72 %	373,614
2045	24,723,911	1.53 %	362,308



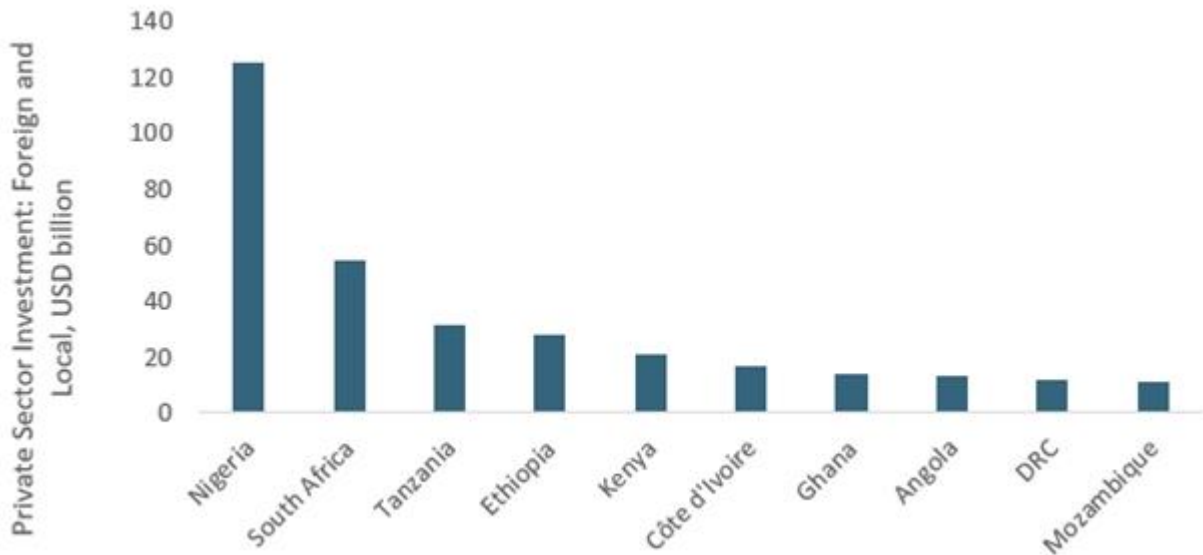
2050	26,438,589	1.35 %	342,936
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Recipients of Private Sector Investment from both Local and Foreign Sources (USD billion, 2021)



Spending on food to remain high, with rising prices posing additional pressure

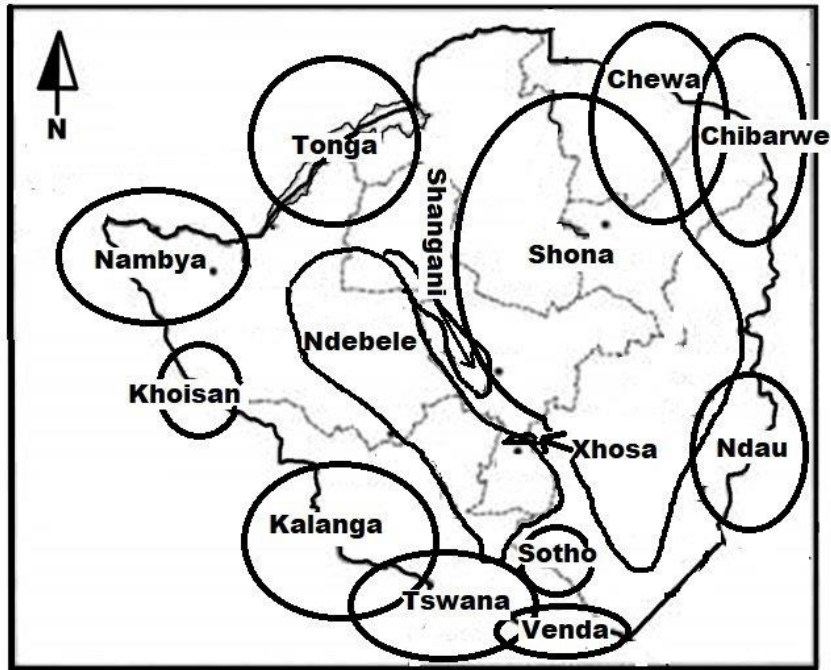
Due to low income levels, spending on food remains disproportionately high in sub-Saharan Africa compared with other emerging and developing countries. Geopolitical tensions, supply chain disruptions and increasing energy prices are leading to rising food inflation, further constraining consumers' purchasing power. In 2021, countries heavily affected by food inflation were those with among the largest spending on food and non-alcoholic beverages, namely Ethiopia, Angola and Nigeria.



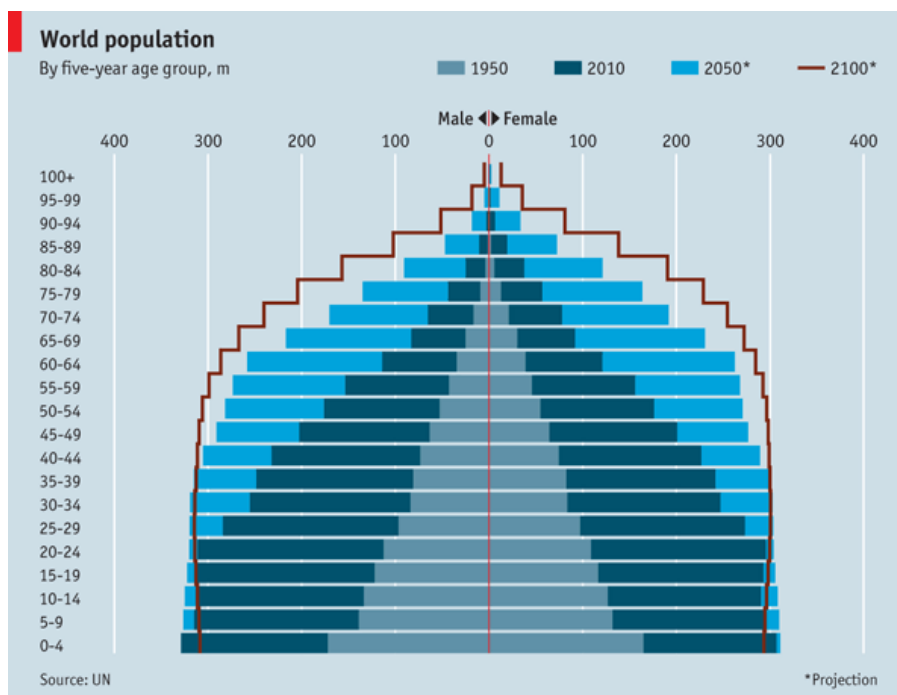
Factors Affecting Food Consumption in Selected Sub-Saharan Africa Countries (2021)

ZIMBABWE LANGUAGES SPOKEN

Many languages are spoken, or historically have been spoken, in Zimbabwe. Since the adoption of its 2013 Constitution, Zimbabwe has 16 official languages, namely Chewa, Chibarwe, English, Kalanga, Koisan, Nambya, Ndebele, Shangani, Shona, sign language, Sotho, Tonga, Tswana, Venda, Xhosa. The country's main languages are Shona, spoken by only 42% of the population, and Ndebele, spoken by roughly 39%. English is the country's lingua franca, used in government and business and as the main medium of instruction in schools. English is the first language of most white Zimbabweans, and is the second language of a majority of black Zimbabweans.



OFFICIAL LANGUAGES OF ZIMBABWE - APPROXIMATE DISTRIBUTION MAP





Rank	Province	Census population, 2022	% of the total population, 2022	MoC
1	Harare	2,427,209	15.99	90
2	Manicaland	2,037,762	13.42	95
3	Midlands	1,811,908	11.94	105
4	Mashonaland West	1,893,578	12.48	105
5	Masvingo	1,638,539	10.79	105
6	Mashonaland East	1,731,181	11.41	105
7	Mashonaland Central	1,384,891	9.12	95
8	Matabeleland North	827,626	5.45	95
9	Matabeleland South	760,345	5.01	95
10	Bulawayo	665,940	4.13	100
—	Zimbabwe total	15,178,979	100.00%	100

Harare



The current population of Zimbabwe in 2024 is **17,020,321**, a **2.13% increase** from 2023.

The Biggest Cities in Zimbabwe

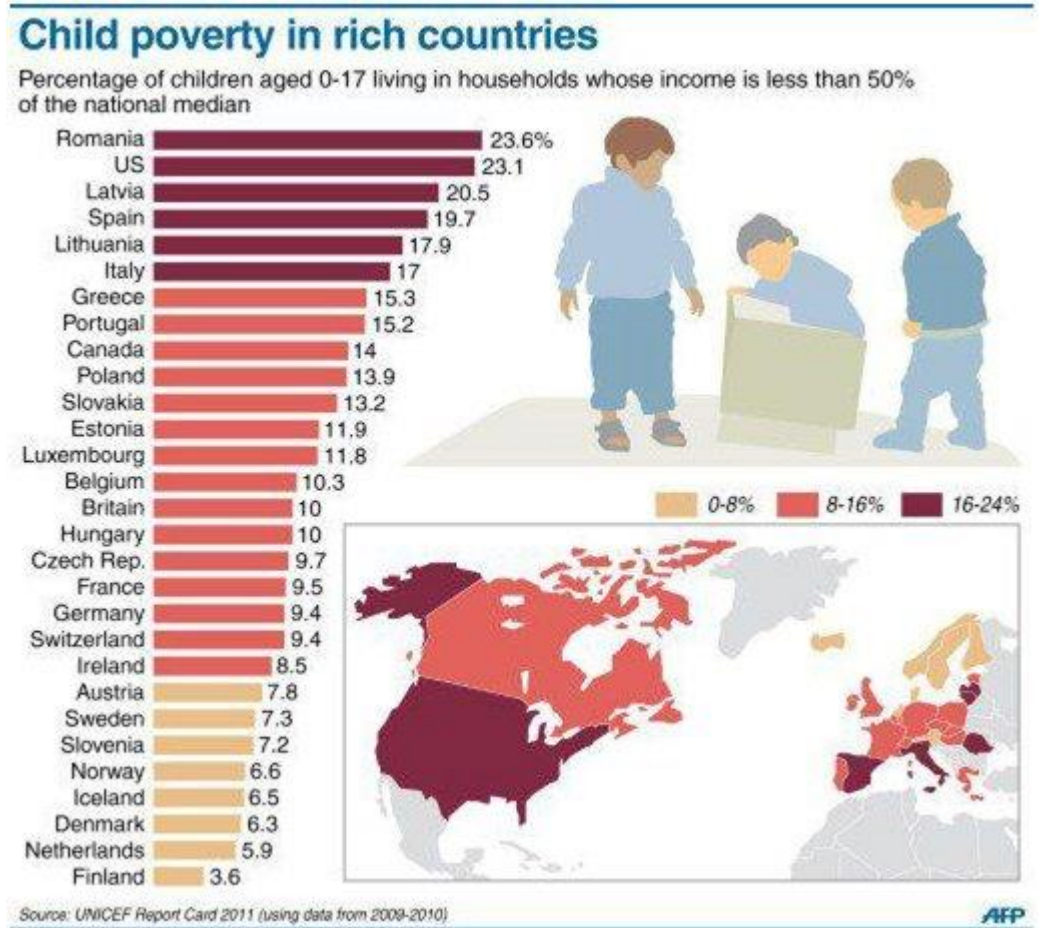
Number	City	Population 2024	MoC
1	Harare	1,542,813	90
2	Bulawayo	699,385	100
3	Chitungwiza	340,360	100
4	Mutare	184,205	90
5	Gweru	146,073	100
6	Epworth	123,250	100
7	Kwekwe	99,149	100
8	Kadoma	79,174	100
9	Masvingo	76,290	100
10	Chinhoyi	61,739	95
	Victoria Falls	33,060	90



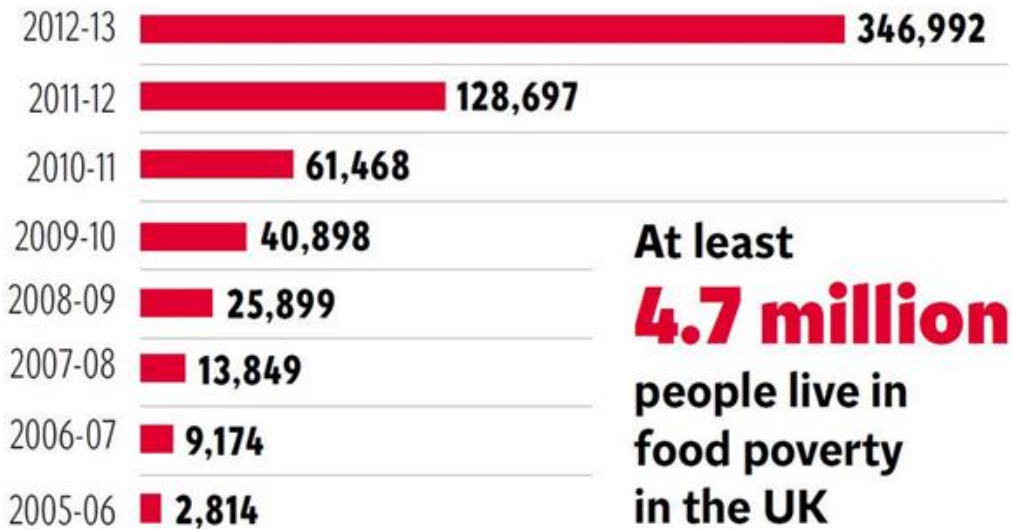
Why don't countries give their excess food to Africa?

<https://www.quora.com/Why-dont-countries-give-their-excess-food-to-Africa>

Before you seek an answer to this question, you need to ask yourself this simple question “Can the so called *developed countries* feed themselves?” Maybe these will help...



NUMBER OF PEOPLE GIVEN EMERGENCY FOOD FROM TRUSSELL TRUST FOODBANKS



I highly encourage reading [Quadri Oluwaseun](#) answer. He nailed it with facts from the FAO, a UN agency for food security around the world. Other answers are right on the money with regards to sustainable **food security** and safety in Africa.

Africa does not really need anybody's food, with good governance from the leaders who can help with the provision of **technology and training the farmers on how to prevent post-harvest loss, and with the help of food processing and distribution.** Africa will do just fine.

Most African farmers lack the facility to store and preserve their farm produce, they use the old methods of storage and preservation, which do not last long. There is a need to employ modern ways of preserving foods.

Developing countries in Africa are not dying of starvation.



Check it out on [Africa is Home](https://africaishome.quora.com/).
<https://africaishome.quora.com/>

The major problem is tackling the issue of **food waste**. In most African countries, a lot of foods are wasting, for example in the Northern part of Nigeria, you see tomatoes perished after just three days of harvest. Even though Nigeria is ranked 13th on the global tomato production scale, accounting for 1.2% of the total world production of tomatoes, about 45% of tomatoes harvested in the country is lost due to poor storage and poor Food Supply Chain (FSC) management.

Most African farmers lack the facility to store and preserve their farm produce, they use the old methods of storage and preservation, which do not last long. There is need to employ modern ways of preserving foods.

In Africa, **almost 50%** of the food produced is **wasted**. According to the [Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations \(FAO\)](#), the amount of food wasted on the continent is enough to feed **300 million people**.

The statistics of food production compared to hunger suggests that **Africa actually produces more than enough to feed itself**. It is no longer a question of more food production, rather, the continent needs to figure out **how to maximally utilize what they have**. Due to a number of factors, food is **usually discarded, uneaten or lost at the stages of production, processing, retailing and consumption globally**. However, in Africa, the bulk of wasted food is from post-harvest loss and consumer preferences – FAO.

Africa DON'T really need anybody's food, with good governance from the leaders who can help with the **provision of technology and training the farmers on how to prevent post-harvest loss, and with the help of food processing and distribution**. Africa will do just fine.

We have food insecurity almost everywhere in the world, the developed countries should be more concerned in feeding their people.

More food for thought.

1. You would bankrupt the local farmers by flooding their market with cheap, subsidised produce. Agriculture accounts for a large portion of the economy in developing countries. Collapsing the economy would exacerbate the hunger problem, not solve it.
2. What we make isn't what the locals want or can eat. We are really good at making processed foods. But these are too costly and non-nutritious for resources to be spent in a developing country.
3. The problem in many developing countries is not the agricultural land, but the lack of infrastructure. Bad roads, lack of cold storage, intermittent electricity, loan availability for better seed and fertilizer, agricultural research to maximize crop yields and investment returns.
4. Hence, the problem is the government in developing countries. As I can attest, most people are not educated enough to vote for people that will invest the countries resources in long-term goals. Most see economics as a zero-sum game, where they steal what their neighbour has lest he does the same to him. This is where the people actually HAVE a choice in who is elected.

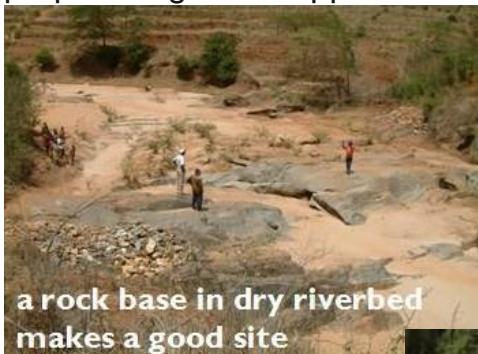
This answer also nailed right here.

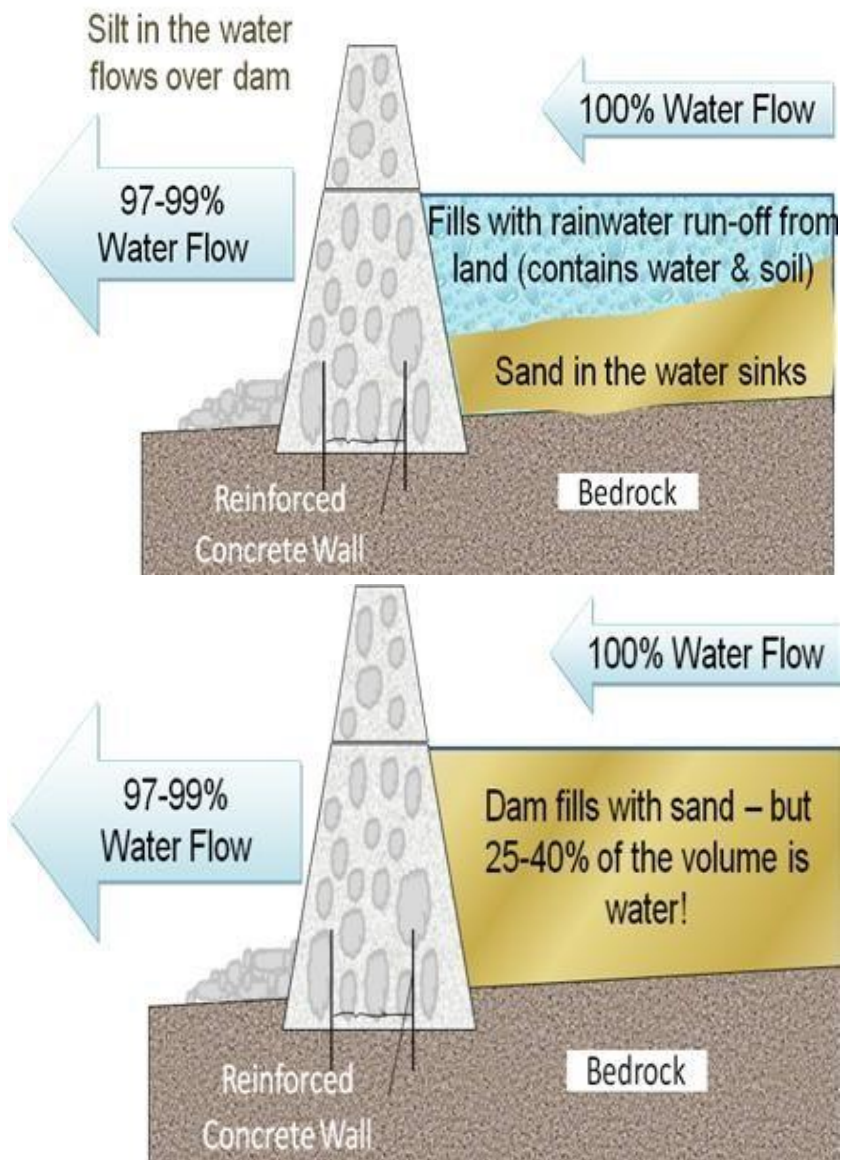
This shouldn't be done. Countries like the USA actually do this, but it is very bad for the economy of African countries. The excess food will be so cheap in the African markets, people won't buy locally produced food, only the cheap foreign food. Local people won't earn money from the food they produced.

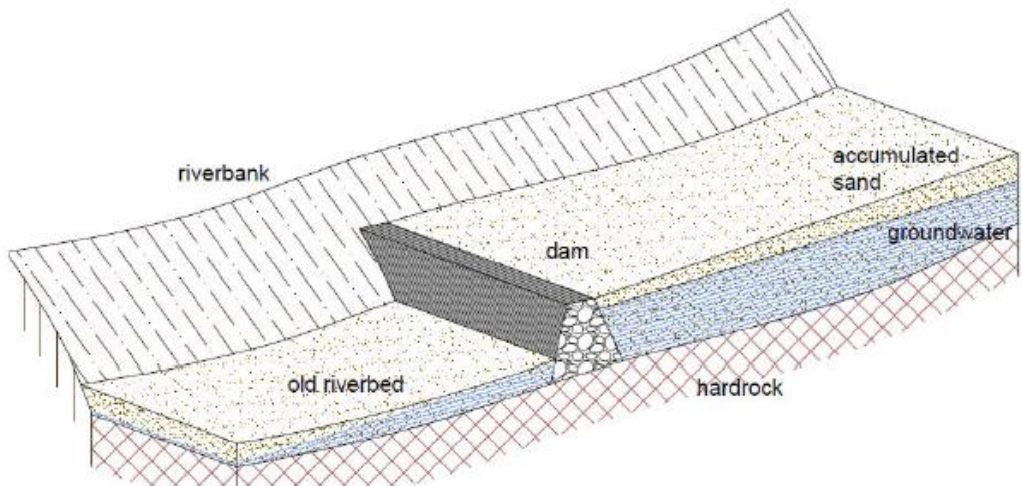
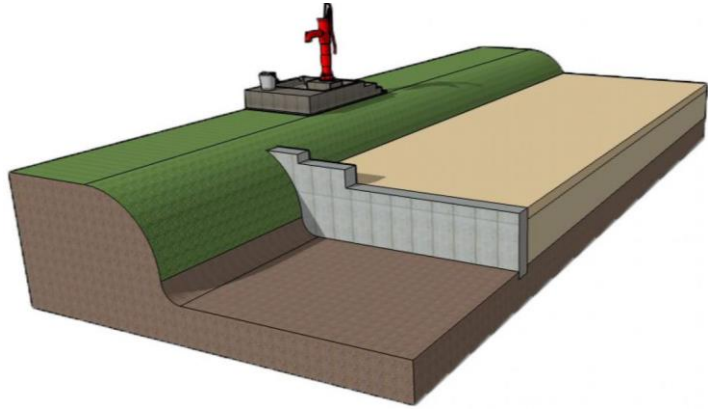
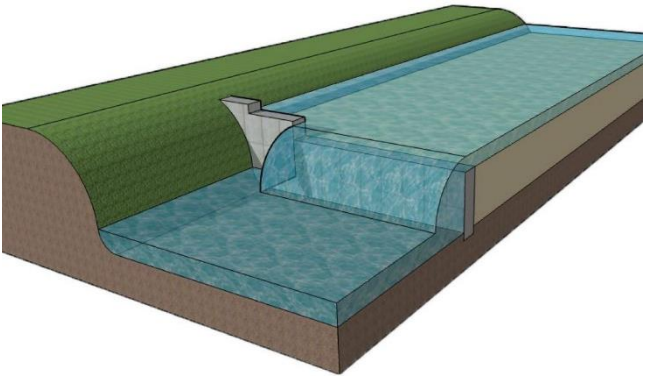
Farmers will stay poor, which means they don't earn enough money to invest in new farming techniques. Because farming is not improved, the country will stay poor and hungry. Giving excess food sounds good, but it doesn't solve the problem. Most countries have stopped giving excess food because it is an ineffective way to give international aid.

Large-scale siting of sand dams: a participatory approach and application in drylands

Sand dams are simple and effective structures built across ephemeral riverbeds in arid/semi-arid regions to harvest water within sand pores and increase water availability and quality for rural communities. The complex morphological, hydrological, social and economic conditions that make sand dams a beneficial tool for water resilience are largely influenced by the siting phase. Proper location of a sand dam can reduce community's travel time to water points, reduce water conflicts and increase food security through expansion of irrigated agriculture. On the other hand, a misplacement of sand dams can, at worst, increase disparities in water access and increase local conflicts. To approach a viable siting of sand dams, most projects are developed and delivered with the community through a bottom-up approach. However, in case of large-scale project, remote sensing and biophysical analysis are the dominant approach, leaving the socio-economic component at the margins of the siting strategy and eventually affecting the benefits to local communities. In this paper, we propose a large-scale participatory methodology to sand dams siting, which draws on mixed-methods connecting the conventional top-down biophysical analysis with bottom-up participatory research. We first describe the generic approach developed for sand dams siting in Namibe, a semi-arid region of South-west of Angola, then we draw on our case to propose a generic approach to large-scale participatory siting beyond Namibe.



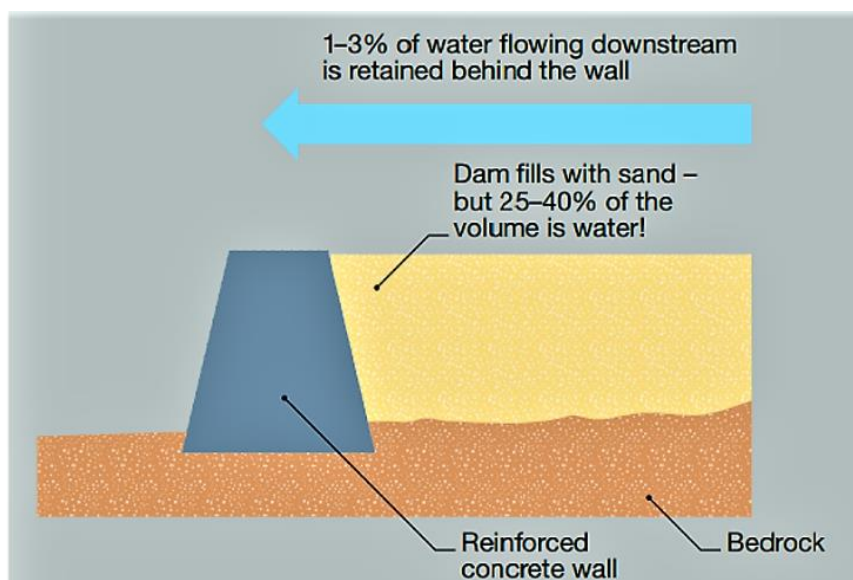
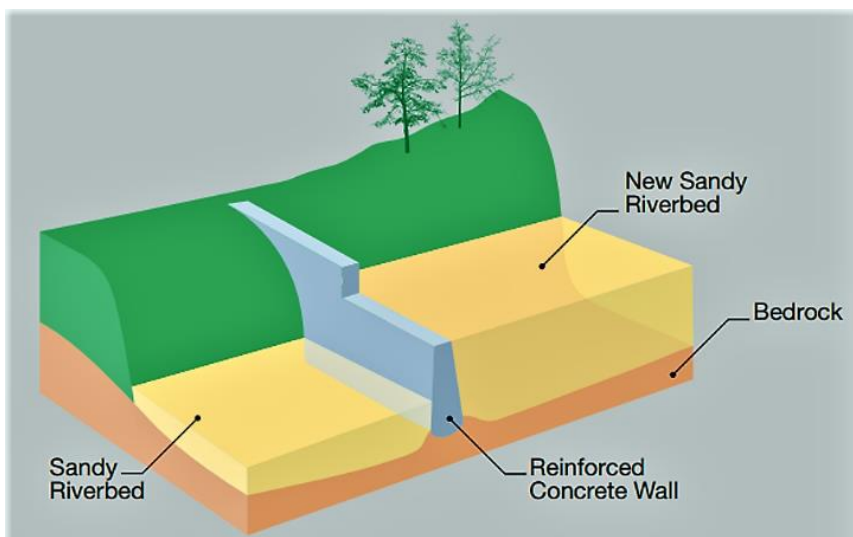




SAND DAMS

Sand dams are concrete walls built on the bedrock of ephemeral sandy streams, with the aim of filling the area behind the dam with sand carried by the seasonal runoff events and store water in the sand voids to avoid evaporation. A sand dam acts as a "natural sponge" for water flowing during the rainy season. Then, it gradually releases the water accumulated all along the dry season, thanks to superficial wells, positioned on both the sides of the riverbed.

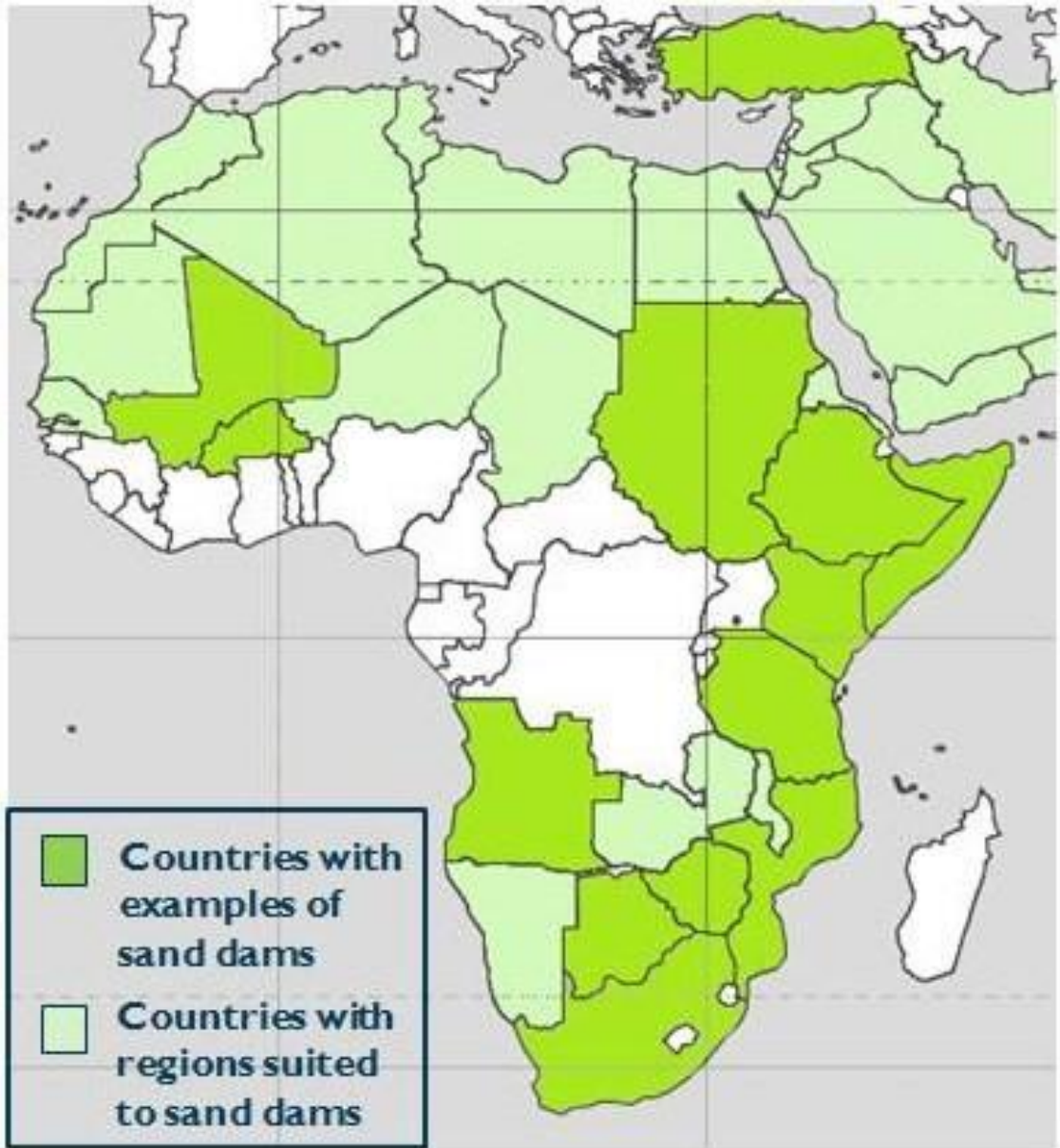
The entire intervention costs EUR 93,000 per sand dam at the currency exchange rate registered for May 2022 https://ec.europa.eu/info/funding-tenders/procedures-guidelines-tenders/information-contractors-and-beneficiaries/exchange-rate-infoeuro_en



DEEP WELLS

Wells will be installed close to the community agro-ecological plot of arable land. They will have three different water outlets, the one for the crops the other for the livestock and the third for human purpose. The building operations and maintenance will have no impact on the surrounding ecosystems except for the provision of water for cultivation, cattles and human usage, others than drinking. The wells will reach depths of 100/120 metres, allowing for a constant provision of water throughout the dry season.

The entire intervention costs EUR 48,000 per well at the currency exchange rate registered for May 2022 https://ec.europa.eu/info/funding-tenders/procedures-guidelines-tenders/information-contractors-and-beneficiaries/exchange-rate-infoeuro_en .



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IRRIGATION – ZIMBABWE



Transforming small-scale irrigation in Zimbabwe | ANU Fenner School of Environm...



ZIMBABWE: 450 Irrigation Systems to be Rehabilitated for Agriculture | Afrik 21



NADIP gets US \$48m to revive irrigation in Zimbabwe - Farmers Rev...



World Vision irrigation project brings fields to life in Zimbabwe | Zimbabwe ...



\$18m boost for Nyakomba Irrigation Scheme - The Zimbabwe Mail



Zimbabwe resuscitates communal irrigation schemes - Inside Business



Zimbabwean government revives 60 irrigation projects – The Zimbabwe Mail



How smallholder farmers in Zimbabwe are succeeding with irrigation and figh...



Zimbabwe government launches US \$200 000 project for rehabilitation of ...



Rural communities bank on irrigation agriculture - Commercial Farmers' Union of Zimbabwe



UN approves \$26 million for irrigation support in Zimbabwe | The Insider



Irrigation System Installation-Zi...



Mwenje Nyarumwe irrigation scheme – Chiweshe | Infrastructure Development Ba...



HIT launches new irrigation system - Zimbabwe Situation



Zimbabwe's commercial farmers to establish US\$1.15m irrigation project | Food Busines...



Zimbabwe launches irrigation support scheme for smallholder farmers - S...

More value flows from irrigation in southern Africa

<https://www.aciar.gov.au/media-search/blogs/more-value-flows-irrigation-southern-africa>

14 December 2023

A long-term research project to improve the profitability of smallholder irrigation farmers in Tanzania, Mozambique and **Zimbabwe** evolves its focus from water use on farms to food systems, supply chains and community.



In Tanzania, Mozambique and Zimbabwe, irrigation schemes represent a major infrastructure investment to improve the productivity of farming systems and food security.

Some schemes were built by governments, others by international donors, but many struggled to realise their potential to produce better yields and more profitable farming.

For the past decade, an ACIAR-supported project has been working with smallholder farmers in these countries to identify and overcome issues hindering production.

The ‘Transforming irrigation in southern Africa’ project began in 2013 and focused on improving the effectiveness of irrigation schemes in Tanzania, Mozambique and Zimbabwe.

The second phase, which began in 2017 and is being finalised this year, tested the scalability of water use efficiency tools developed in the first phase.

A new project will begin next year, with support from the Australian Government Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade. The new project will build on the momentum of the first 2 phases, expanding its focus

to circular food systems, value-adding to crops and improving the local economies of farming communities.

Transforming irrigation

Project leader Professor Jamie Pittock, at the Australian National University, said that despite the large investment in infrastructure in southern Africa, there were initially many inefficiencies in the way the irrigation schemes were being used.

‘Governments and donors had spent billions building dams, canals and levelling fields, but most of the schemes were producing the same amount of food as the surrounding dryland,’ said Professor Pittock. Many schemes were stuck in a cycle of rebuilding the infrastructure and only addressing the physical symptoms of failure. Professor Pittock said the ACIAR-supported project aimed to address not only the technical issues, but also the social issues.

The first 2 phases of the project have developed and trialled 2 main interventions to meet this goal: accessible and easy-to-use technologies for farmers, and the development of agricultural innovation platforms (AIPs).

Technical interventions

Technologies introduced through the project included a wetting front detector, a probe that indicates the depth to which water has infiltrated the soil and monitors the soil nutrients, and a moisture probe that shows farmers when the soil has the right amount of moisture. These soil tools were invented by Dr Richard Stirzaker at CSIRO with ACIAR support and are available at VIA Farm.

‘These simple technologies are relatively cheap to produce and easy to use, and can help farmers massively improve the efficient use of irrigation resources,’ said Professor Pittock.

‘There was an issue with farmers practically drowning their crops and washing away their fertilisers. So when we provided farmers with these tools, they very quickly learned they only had to apply half as much water and, in turn, saw a significant improvement in yields.

‘We have demonstrated how to achieve sustainable intensification of agriculture in these systems. This is crucial knowledge if the world is to feed a population of 10 billion people with limited land and water while minimising greenhouse gas emissions.

‘Reducing the amount of water applied also saved time and labour. Farmers had more time to spend on building off-farm businesses, intensifying their farming, or spending time with family.’

One knock-on effect was to reduce conflicts between farmers in the same irrigation scheme, as those at the head of the canal had been using too much water, leaving not enough water for those at the end of the canal.

‘Because farmers were fighting with each other over water, a lot of cooperative things were not happening to help the irrigation scheme work well, such as maintaining the infrastructure and buying inputs in bulk,’ said Professor Pittock.

Agricultural innovation platforms

Improving the water usage in these systems meant that yields increased significantly, but this created another potential issue: flooding the market with too much produce.

‘This is where the development of AIPs became crucial,’ said Professor Pittock. ‘We sat down with farming communities and asked them to draw a picture of where they wanted their community to be in 5 years, and then a second picture of where it is now, and then to list the barriers and opportunities to get where they wanted to be.’

Tanzania project co-lead Dr Makarius Mdemu, Ardhi University, said the AIPs brought together the various stakeholders of these schemes. These included farmers and agricultural officers from local government, government agencies that were responsible for regulations and non-government organisations.

This process identified 2 main issues: the high cost of inputs and the lack of markets. The AIPs provided networks and communication streams to help farmers resolve these issues.

It helped farmers to connect with agricultural supply businesses to set up bulk sales and reduce the price of inputs. It also connected them with end users of the crop produce so farmers could get a better sense of what buyers were looking for and plant the appropriate crops with preferred timings for markets.

‘They may have different interests, but they share a common vision,’ said Dr Mdemu. ‘We saw that with some of the barriers, farmers had the capability to address it themselves, which greatly improved the social cohesion.’

‘Some barriers were issues with the system itself, and they could then bring in the appropriate experts to assist them.’

For example, 2 schemes involved in the project identified that they did not have a big enough budget assigned to irrigation infrastructure maintenance, so they brought in a lawyer to help them change their constitution.

‘Our government put a lot of investment into the irrigation infrastructures, but less into building the capacity of farmers,’ said Dr Mdemu.

‘One of the big successes of this project has been the organisational capacity building that has occurred through these AIPs, which means farmers have networks and are now able to manage the irrigation schemes sustainably.’

Circular food systems

As the second phase of the project finishes this year, a new project has been approved to expand the scope of the overall project, moving further down the value chain to create applied outcomes for rural communities.



Dr Neil Lazarow, ACIAR Research Program Manager, Water, said this was essentially a circular food systems project that would build on elements of the transforming irrigation projects, but with a new focus. ‘The circular food systems project keeps the goal of productive management and allocation of water for smallholders, but it has the new goal of developing small to medium enterprises to add to the value of the products produced, giving farmers more economic control and opportunities,’ said Dr Lazarow.

This will include improving opportunities for women and youth, improving access to finance for them and encouraging youth to work in rural areas.

The new project will also explore how the carbon footprint can be reduced while improving the local economy, reducing the amount of product sent away for processing and finding ways to turn waste products into by-products with other uses.

‘This means more food, more income, more jobs and no increase in greenhouse gas emissions from the same natural resources,’ said Dr Lazarow.

Dr Lazarow is optimistic about how this project can apply the principles of circular economy. ‘This project is exciting because it takes the theory and actually trials durable solutions to improve, not just productivity, but economic outcomes.’



Australian Government
**Australian Centre for
 International Agricultural Research**

38 Thynne St, Bruce ACT 2617
 Phone 61 2 6217 0500

COMMERCIAL IN CONFIDENCE

The World Bank in Zimbabwe

<https://www.worldbank.org/en/country/zimbabwe/overview>

9 April 2024

The World Bank's lending program in Zimbabwe is inactive due to arrears and the role is now limited to technical assistance and analytical work through Trust Funds.

Zimbabwe has strong foundations for accelerating future economic growth and improving living standards. Private sector-led growth is critical to maximise the country's potential. For decades after independence, Zimbabwe was one of the countries with the highest living standards in Africa—buttressed by a skilled workforce and infrastructure superior to most countries. Notwithstanding its economic decline since 1995, it continues to boast several sectors that are still competitive or could—in the short to medium term—be competitive regionally and globally. The recently completed Country Private Sector Diagnostic finds Zimbabwe highly competitive in several value chains in agriculture and agribusiness industries, including sugar, cotton, horticulture, and meat and dairy. Furthermore, tourism and mining of energy transition minerals – including ample lithium reserves – hold significant potential in the short term.

To realise this potential fully, Zimbabwe needs to find new ways to capitalise on existing and emerging opportunities for the private sector to drive economic growth and harness the country's comparative advantages, including its relatively strong human capital, comparable to that of upper-middle-income economies in Sub-Saharan Africa, and its abundant mineral and natural resources.

Economic context

Zimbabwe's economic development continues to be hampered by several challenges. Real GDP is estimated to have grown by 5.5% in 2023, after a 6.5% growth in 2022, due to an expansion in agriculture, mining, and remittances-induced services growth. Nevertheless, macroeconomic volatility fuelled by monetary instability and substantial exchange rate distortions keeps Zimbabwe's economic activity below its potential.

Inflationary pressures remain high in 2024 as local currency depreciation intensifies. In February 2024, annual inflation increased for the fourth consecutive month, reflecting the sharp depreciation of the local currency at both the official and parallel foreign exchange markets. Annual inflation increased from 26.5% in December 2023 to 47.6% in February 2024. The official exchange rate depreciated by 788% in 2023, with the parallel market premium estimated at 30% as of February 2024.

Fiscal pressures increased in 2023 ahead of national elections and the transfer of the Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe's (RBZ) external liabilities to the treasury. The government increased civil servants' salaries in foreign and local currency. The Treasury took over the servicing of debt of US\$1.8 billion in external liabilities from RBZ. Meanwhile, some of the revenue proposals in the 2024 budget have been reversed, casting doubt on the credibility of the budget. Nevertheless, the implemented taxes, like the sugar tax, have led to increased prices. The current account surplus narrowed in 2023 as remittances from non-governmental organisations contracted.

Real GDP growth is projected to slow further to 3.3% in 2024, partly reflecting the impact of structural bottlenecks, macroeconomic instability (high inflation and severe exchange rate volatility), an El Niño-related drought, and lower commodity prices. El-Niño-induced drought will affect most rain-fed crops and may intensify electricity supply shortages. Nevertheless, continued increases in remittances will help to stimulate growth in services (wholesale and retail trade) and construction. Inflationary pressures will intensify in 2024, given drought conditions and domestic tax increases. The fiscal deficit will increase in

2024, driven by high-interest payments on external debt, drought mitigation-related spending, wage pressures, and the reversal of several budget revenue measures. The fiscal deficit is projected to reach 2.5% of GDP in 2024 before slowing to under 2% in the medium term. The current account surplus is expected to shrink further, reflecting increased imports in the face of drought conditions and lower commodity prices.

Key Developmental Challenges

Although extreme poverty has declined since its peak in 2020, it remains high in the context of cyclical agricultural production and elevated food prices. Persistent inflation, high dependence on low-productivity agriculture, slow structural transformation, and intermittent shocks like drought, natural disasters, and the COVID-19 pandemic have contributed to the high rate of poverty and vulnerability in Zimbabwe. High, unsustainable debt and arrears to international financial institutions (IFIs) limit fiscal space and growth potential.

ZIMBABWE RAILWAYS



The Cape Town to Cairo Railway

Part of so called ‘Scramble for Africa’, British colonialism in Africa was closely linked to the concept of the Cape to Cairo Railway. In 1870, 10% of Africa was under European control; by 1914 it was 90%, with only Abyssinia (Ethiopia) and Liberia still independent.

This railway plan was initiated at the end of the 19th century, largely based on the vision of British entrepreneur and colonialist Cecil Rhodes, in an attempt to connect adjacent African possessions of the British Empire through a continuous railway line from Cape Town, South Africa to Cairo, Egypt. Rhodes envisioned a continuous red line of British dominions from north to south. A railway would be critical to unify possessions, facilitate governance, enable the military to move quickly to hot spots and would help settlement and foster trade.

Rhodes was a colonialist and mining prospector. Travelling through central Africa in search of new territories for the crown, he had already claimed the territory south of the Zambezi River – present day Zimbabwe – and it had been named Southern Rhodesia in his honour. Now he turned his attention to the territory north of the river.

As a businessman, Rhodes was keen to exploit the area’s natural resources and was hoping to find gold and also scouting trips had revealed huge copper deposits. But he had a problem. The railway in Southern Rhodesia had reached the Victoria Falls in 1904. But from there, the only way to cross the Zambezi was by canoe, braving crocodiles and hippos, or later, by barge towed across by a steel cable. Rhodes was impatient. He had grand plans to continue the railway all the way to Cairo and didn’t want to waste time.

So he started an extremely ambitious construction project. – the Victoria Falls bridge. He then began to build a railway line on the north bank, transporting a locomotive piece by piece across the gorge on pulleys to be reassembled the other side. North of the settlement of Livingstone, an incredible six miles of line was completed a day. When the bridge opened in 1905, Livingstone became a gateway for trade and the town boomed. Two years later it became the capital city of Northern Rhodesia it still retains a lot of its colonial character. This area in the north west of the town feels like another world. It was reserved for the colonial government and white-owned businesses and residential areas. The east and the south were inhabited by local craftsmen.

Ultimately, Rhodes’ plan didn’t succeed. There were formidable obstacles including geography, climate, problems of varying track gauges and the competing ambitions of other colonial powers including the French, Germans, Portuguese and the Boers in South Africa.

After WW1, there was no longer the economic power to complete the project and after WW2, the struggles of the African peoples led to the demise of colonialism and so the scheme was never completed. While railways were constructed from the south heading north and from Egypt heading south a gap remained between Sudan and Kenya.

Today about the remnants of what would have been the Cape Town to Cairo Railway is operational – about 3,495 miles out of total 6,518 miles.

China's many projects in Zimbabwe, its 'all-weather friend'

<https://thechinaproject.com/2023/08/29/chinas-many-projects-in-zimbabwe-its-all-weather-friend/>

28 August 2023

Politics & Current Affairs

Zimbabwe is one of only 14 countries China considers an "all-weather friend." Former president Robert Mugabe went further, describing China in 2006 as "our second home...a part of us."

Chinese-Zimbabwean relations are complicated — China funded the overthrow of British colonial rule, but its companies stand accused of treating locals like slaves. China is Zimbabwe's biggest foreign investor and kept the nation afloat amid Western sanctions, but is now estimated to control 90% of Zimbabwe's mining industry (with the largest lithium reserves in Africa) and helps keep the economically disastrous Zimbabwe African National Union – Patriotic Front (ZANU-PF) in government.

Over the years, Chinese interests have been a power behind the throne — once again, ZANU-PF triumphed in national elections last week; once again, amid accusations of rigging the system — with a hand in making and breaking its leaders.

Diplomats of the two countries smother their rhetoric in mutual affection. Like neighbouring Zambia, Zimbabwe has earned the moniker "all-weather friend," this time from Xi Jinping in 2015 — a title only given to 14 countries worldwide. Former president Robert Mugabe (1987–2017) went further, describing China in 2006 as "our second home...a part of us."

China had certainly been a key part of Mugabe's independence movement, providing military training to the fledgling ZANU-PF in 1963. But they cemented ties in 1979, when the Soviets refused to sponsor ZANU-PF in the Rhodesian Bush War, a general uprising against Zimbabwe's crumbling white government. China agreed to sponsor ZANU-PF and Mugabe, who by then had become their leader.

Once the war was won by ZANU-PF in 1980, one of the first official acts of the new government was to get the foreign minister over to Beijing as a thank-you. In 1984, China was Mugabe's biggest arms supplier when he suppressed his main political rival in Matabeleland.

Peoples Republic of China and Republic of Zimbabwe

Founded: April 18, 1980

Population: 17 million (2024)

Government: Constitutional Democracy (de jure) Authoritarian One-Party State (de facto)

Capital: Harare

Largest City: Harare

Established relations with the P.R.C.: April 18, 1980

China took little economic interest in Zimbabwe at the time — Jeremy Youde notes Dèng Xiǎopíng was interested in cultivating relations with more wealthy nations (although he did enlist Zimbabwe’s help to defend them in the UN after the Tiananmen Square massacre).

But everything changed with Mugabe’s “Look East” policy in 2003. The human rights abuses of his regime had led to the EU, U.S., and U.K. putting sanctions on Zimbabwe from 2001, meaning the government had to look elsewhere for investment. “We have turned East, where the sun rises, and given our back to the West, where the sun sets,” Mugabe said in 2005. Trade between the two increased by 476% between 2002 and 2013, to US\$1 billion, weakening the effect of Western sanctions.

Initially about enticing Asian investment, “Look East” was dominated by Chinese interests — so much so that in 2008 China spearheaded a defence against a UN proposal for a Zimbabwe arms embargo (China being a major arms supplier to them), and in 2015 Mugabe announced Zimbabwe would be the first country to adopt the RMB as its primary international currency.

Today, China does not dominate Zimbabwean trade — that would be South Africa — but it has its fingers deep in the country’s most important pies:

Energy

Chinese companies have signed all sorts of big hydroelectric and coal-fired projects to solve Zimbabwe’s substantial electricity deficit, but they have been accused of building more than is necessary.

A deal was in the pipeline to build the US\$3 billion Sengwa coal-fired power station, funded by ICBC, despite Melania Chiponda of Harare’s Centre for Alternative Development pointing out to The China in Africa Podcast that all the government need do was improve the capacity of pre-existing power stations rather than take on such large amounts of debt for new ones. It also seemed strange for China to be financing new coal-fired power stations after Xi banned domestic new builds. In 2021 ICBC announced it was withdrawing from the deal.

Agriculture

China has continually sponsored Zimbabwe’s agricultural reforms (where white colonial settlers were forced off the land they themselves had taken from locals), and Chinese companies now dominate tobacco farming, Zimbabwe’s most important crop. Sales have rebounded with the help of Chinese financing, but some farmers have accused Chinese companies of placing them in unfair loan deals. Repayment rates are not adjusted if and when prices drop, forcing some farmers to sell key assets to keep repayments up in hard times.

Aid

Zimbabwe is a prime target for Chinese goodwill gestures given the difficulties the nation faces. The Chinese government announced a massive US\$5 billion grant in 2016 to fund cheap urban housing developments and boost Zimbabwe’s food production. They donated US\$2 million after Cyclone Idai, a destructive tropical storm in 2019. Zimbabwe was the second-largest receiver of Chinese vaccines during COVID-19. It even funded a grant for the Zimbabwean parliament building in Harare.

Mining

Chinese mining companies have been given preferential treatment under ZANU-PF. In 2008, Chinese investment was so important that Mugabe exempted all Chinese-owned companies from a nationalisation law that gave locals majority ownership of large companies — allowing them to corner the market. A 2022 law ordering all mines to process their ores domestically does not touch any companies that bought before the law was passed — meaning mines owned by Chinese are unaffected.

Chinese companies now dominate the industry. Over the past three years, Zimbabwe’s previously neglected lithium mines have become hot property, thanks to rising demand for EV batteries.

Controlling shareholdings in the biggest mines were swiftly bought up and put into operation by Sinomines, Zhejiang Huayou Cobalt, and Chengxin Lithium Group, with a projected combined total of 1 million metric tons of lithium concentrate per year. That would put these three mines alone at almost double Australia’s entire output for 2022, the world’s largest lithium producers today.

Many want in. Thirty-three Chinese companies were granted lithium mining licenses in the first quarter of 2023, the highest number in any business category of all nations listed. But Chinese mining companies in the country have come under criticism from locals for pollution, violating sacred sites, and mistreatment of Zimbabwean workers, which both the Chinese embassy and Chinese companies deny.

The Marange diamond mines — churning out gems for lucrative profits amid brutal state-backed violence — are controlled by companies like Anjin Investments, a powerful force in the country, joint-owned by an Anhui firm and the Zimbabwean army. In 2016, Mugabe revoked its mining license as part of a plan to nationalise Zimbabwe’s mines.

But Chinese mining companies employ Zimbabwean military officials in senior positions — making it dangerous for Zimbabwe’s leaders to go against their interests. “As military loyalty is vital for Mugabe’s continued stranglehold on power in Zimbabwe, China’s leverage over the regime has increased substantially with these appointments,” explained international relations expert Samuel Ramani in 2016. “China’s vital role in propping up the Mugabe regime prevents him from enacting anti-Chinese policies to appease public discontent over corruption.”

Politics

Zanu-PF’s continued place in government may be at the behest of China, Chinese mining companies, and the Zimbabwean military. Khadija Sharife of the Overseas Crime and Corruption Reporting Project uncovered intelligence documents claiming to show Mugabe’s strategy for rigging the 2013 elections — taking advice from a member of the Chinese Communist Party and with Party donations of “radio jammers” to hinder the spread of information, while the plan was funded by two Chinese diamond-mining companies working in the country (Anjin being one).

In 2017, suspicions swirled that the Chinese military may have green-lit the coup that finally overthrew Mugabe — General Chiwenga, who did the deed, having made a mysterious visit to Beijing two days before the event.

Intriguingly, two years later the military-backed Anjin was back in business in Zimbabwe, despite the nationalisation law — “It’s clear that there is a military hand behind the return of Anjin,” said Zimbabwe’s Centre for Natural Resource Governance director, Farai Maguwu.

ZANU-PF continues to promote China as a special friend, linking the nation's recent successes both to China, and to ZANU-PF's good relations with China. For many years, China has seemed less keen on Zimbabwe than Zimbabwe was with China, often failing to grant Mugabe the amount of aid money he frequently asked for. In the past, big projects have been announced with much fanfare — like the Sengwa power plant, and a US\$1.2 billion high-speed railway in 2012 — and then quietly died. Multiple projects recorded by Aiddata note this was because of high risk: a lack of cash on the Zimbabwean government's side to make such projects a sensible investment.

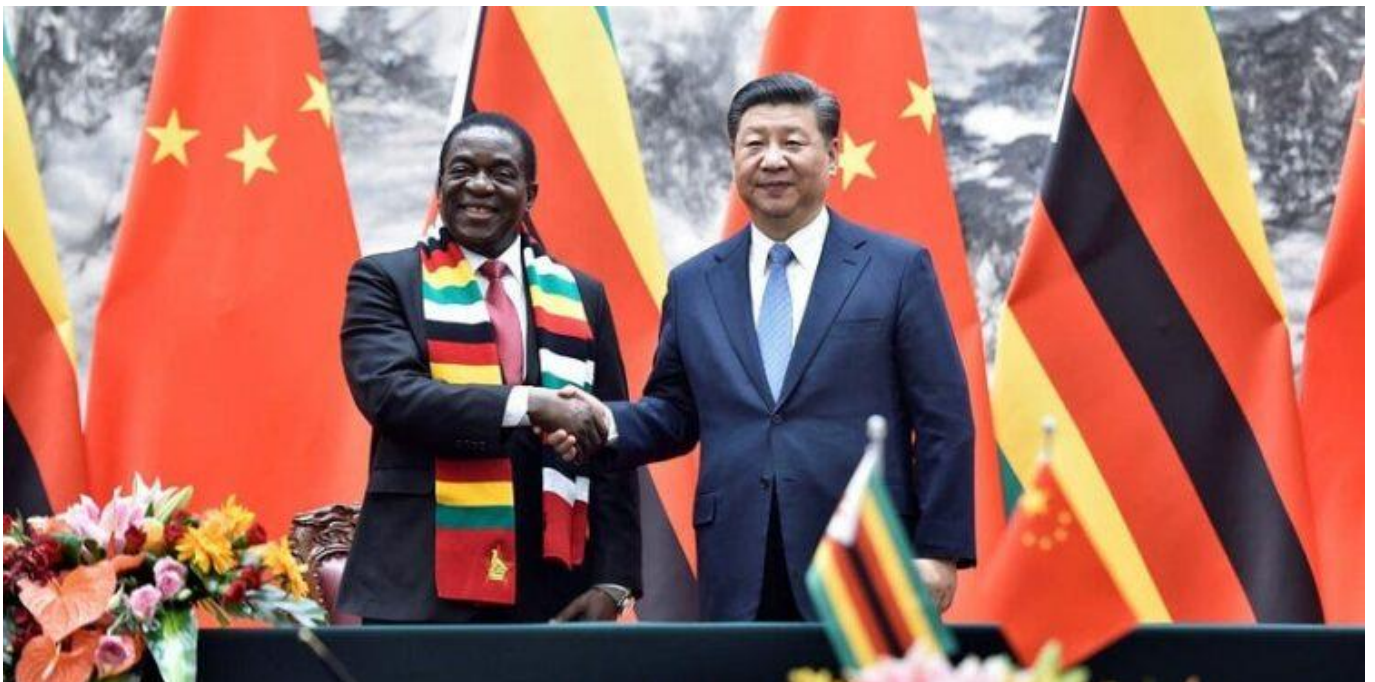
But this could now be changing. In the first half of 2023, the Zimbabwean government issued more business licenses to Chinese companies than every other listed nationality put together, mostly in mining. Anjin has also doubled down — in 2021 it took over the country's most productive diamond mine from the government, despite Mugabe's nationalisation law still being in place.

In Zimbabwe, China's powerful enough to do what it likes.

Chinese govt writes off interest-free loan given to Zimbabwe

<https://nairametrics.com/2024/04/18/chinese-govt-writes-off-interest-free-loan-given-to-zimbabwe/>

18 April 2024



China has written off an undisclosed amount of Zimbabwe's interest-free loans and pledged to help the country navigate its way out of its current debt crisis. But Zimbabwean activists warn of a permanent debt trap.

According to the East African, Zimbabwe's debt as of September 2023 stood at US\$17.7 billion, of which US\$12.7 billion was external and US\$5 billion domestic.

Most of the country's foreign debt was purchased from China as the country is currently ineligible to secure loans from multi-lateral creditors such as the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank after it defaulted on repayments.

Since the exit of the country's long-term president, Robert Mugabe six years ago, the southern African country has struggled to reach an agreement with creditors to restructure its unsustainable debt.

China which is now Zimbabwe's largest creditor outside the West has stated its commitment to helping Zimbabwe pull out from its sticky debt situation.

- *"China attaches great importance to resolving Zimbabwe's debt issues,"* said China's ambassador to Zimbabwe, Zhou Ding.
- *"China would like to enhance communication with the Zimbabwe government to work out proper statements through friendly consultation. As a concrete measure, China has cancelled Zimbabwe's interest-free loans, which matured by the end of 2015."* Zhou added.

The Chinese diplomat did not disclose the amount of loans written off by the Chinese government but experts believe it's not high due to the fact that Zimbabwe increased its Chinese debts for infrastructural projects at the end of President Mugabe's nearly four-decade rule.

President Mnangagwa's government has continued to borrow heavily from China, but Mr. Zhou said it was not true that Zimbabwe was now in a death trap because of excessive Chinese loans.

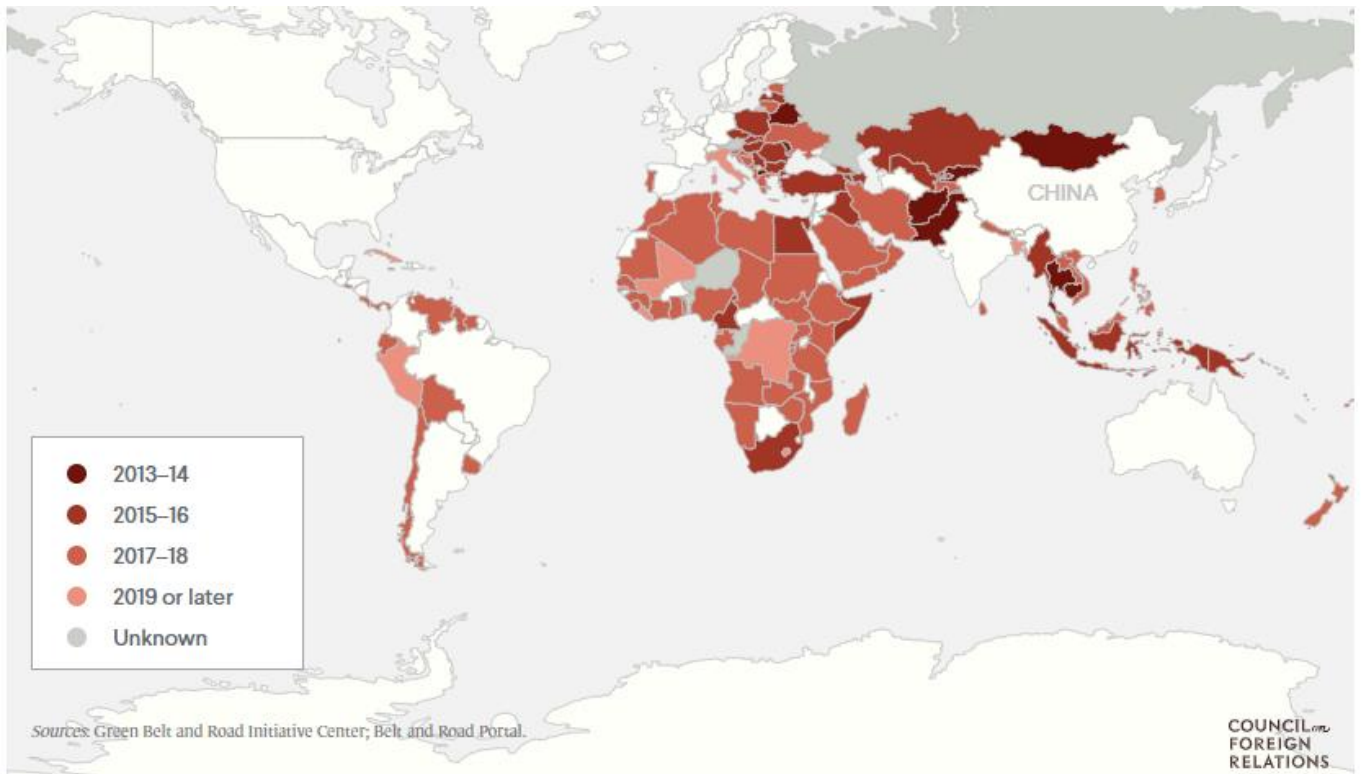
The Chinese government has been criticised by the West for lending money to countries that cannot pay back, thereby creating a growing list of African countries dependent on Chinese funding as a strategy to counter US influence in the continent.

China vehemently denies the accusations, saying its relations with African countries are based on the policy of non-interference in other countries' affairs. In 2022, the Zimbabwean government announced that it had borrowed \$200 million from China, securing the loan with 26 million ounces of platinum reserves. Zimbabwe also borrowed billions of dollars from China to finance the upgrade of two of its main international airports and to expand its two main thermal and hydroelectric power stations.

The Zimbabwe Coalition on Debt and Development (ZIMCODD) has raised the alarm on the rising Chinese debts secured by the Zimbabwean government, citing a possible debt trap which could have the southern African country servicing debts instead of serving its people.

What to Know

- In August 2022, China announced that it would provide 23 interest-free loans to 17 unnamed African countries, a move analysts said at the time was designed to counter accusations that Beijing was engaging in "debt-trap diplomacy"
- **Rough estimates by experts put Zimbabwe's debt to China at US\$3 Billion**
- **Meanwhile, Zimbabwe also secured a US\$400 million loan from Afreximbank for budget support and financing of trade-related infrastructure, which it will repay by using 38 per cent of the export earnings of the country's largest platinum miner.**

CHINA – BELT and ROAD INITIATIVE**Zimbabwe became a member in 2018****the Belt and Road initiative**

Initially, BRI sought to connect countries in Central, South, and Southeast Asia with China. In the two years following BRI’s launch, only ten countries formally joined the initiative by signing a memorandum of understanding (MoU) or cooperation agreement. In 2015, however, BRI began to outgrow its initial corridors, as an additional seventeen countries joined. In 2017, for instance, China extended BRI to Latin America, describing it as a “natural extension of the 21st Century Maritime Silk Road.”

Transforming education in Zimbabwe

<https://www.globalpartnership.org/where-we-work/zimbabwe>

In Zimbabwe, about two-thirds of school age children go to school. [Access](#) to, as well as the quality of, their education is often related to where they live. Children in rural and remote areas struggle to access education, as do children with disabilities and children from families who cannot afford school fees.

Other challenges include under-resourced schools, lack of infrastructure and the effects of disasters on infrastructure. Poor learning outcomes also influence a family's decision on whether to send their child to school.

GPE is supporting the government and partners to achieve transformational change through Zimbabwe's priority reform area: equitable access to relevant quality education for all children.

Increasing the number of schools with safe and appropriate infrastructure, establishing a system to identify children at risk of dropping out, improving foundational literacy and numeracy for learners, and [enhancing teachers' capacity](#) to deliver quality education will help get more children into school, prevent dropout and improve [learning](#) outcomes.

Key to achieving change at scale is Zimbabwe's equitable financing commitment, targeting funding to the poorest and most marginalized schools.

Zimbabwe: School leadership training breathes new life into schools

<https://www.globalpartnership.org/blog/zimbabwe-school-leadership-training-breathes-new-life-schools>

It is 4 pm at Zwangendaba High School in Lupane District, about 170 km north of Bulawayo, and school head Daizi Munyoro is sitting in his office, the last rays of sun filtering in. The school has a total of 471 pupils: 262 girls and 209 boys ranging from 13 to 18 years.

Thanks to a school management and leadership training in early 2022, Munyoro believes Zwangendaba High School will become one of the best-run schools in the district, translating to a better pass rate for learners.

“I learned a lot from that program, which improved me as a leader. I lacked skills in managing finances and ways to improve the school system. After the training, I can say there have been some changes, including improving the skills of staff members. The community is seeing those changes too.”

Daizi Munyoro, School Head, Zwangendaba High School, Lupane District, Zimbabwe

School management and leadership training

In 2018, the Ministry of Primary and Secondary Education conducted a baseline survey and training needs assessment in 1,080 primary and secondary schools from all 72 districts, constituting 10% of schools in Zimbabwe.

Part of the survey's recommendations was the essential training of school heads, deputy heads, head teachers and school development committee members in education leadership and management for schools to provide quality education and more effective and efficient school management.

In early 2022, the school management and leadership training was implemented by UNICEF and the education ministry with funding from GPE, the Education Development Fund and the United Kingdom.

It aimed to equip school leaders with a holistic framework of managing schools for learning and focused on the latest education policies, human resource management, school and community engagement, learner welfare and disaster risk management.

UNICEF supported the ministry in the development, printing and distribution of 10,000 copies of school leadership handbooks for school heads and 6,670 handbooks for school development committees. The former serves as a reference point for teaching and learning processes, administration, finance and curriculum, while the latter focuses on roles and responsibilities of committees in school management.



Form 4 high school students aged 16-17 years old participating in a morning class session at Mabvazuva Secondary School, Epworth, Zimbabwe.

“Our leaders can now administer schools for results. There is tremendous progress, based on what we see on the ground. Most school heads have also become technically savvy and are now incorporating ICT in day-to-day management of schools.”

Chipo Mandiona Director Training and Performance Appraisal, Ministry of Primary and Secondary Education, Zimbabwe

“We have seen a steady growth in our academic achievements as a result, and we continue to grow.”
Lovemore Ncube Lupane District Schools Inspector, Zimbabwe

Training for school heads has cascade effect

GPE funding, with implementation by UNICEF, supported the national training of approximately 4,250 school heads using both online and in-person modalities.

Feedback from the training highlighted that school heads found it useful in transforming their schools, as it equipped them on how best to achieve key results for learners in an effective learning environment.



Form 4 student Stephen*, 16, focussing on his classwork at Mabvazuva Secondary School, Epworth, Zimbabwe.

“The training helped me improve my supervision and monitoring. It improved the school’s communication with parents and teachers. Everything is achieved when we work as a team; we came back here and cascaded it down to other teachers.”

Nkosinathi Moyo School Head, Gandangula Primary School, Lupane District, Zimbabwe

Munyoro, who was among 100 school heads who received the training in the province of Bulawayo, has been inspired to share his new knowledge with his teaching staff.

“We empowered the teachers in terms of leadership after the training. With teamwork, we can achieve the objectives that we have set.”

Daizi Munyoro School Head, Zwangendaba High School, Lupane District, Zimbabwe

As the sun disappears and the school gates are closed, Munyoro heads home, proud of the transformation of his school.

A Visual Journey through a Dream School

<https://www.unicef.org/zimbabwe/stories/visual-journey-through-dream-school>

Capturing the collaborative efforts to establish Dream Schools across Zimbabwe

Rutendo Bamhare

20 March 2024



Karel Prinsloo

In a recent survey, conducted by UNICEF children expressed that education is their most important right, further emphasising their deep desire to see their school transformed into what they fondly termed "A Dream School."

The African Union has called 2024 the Year of Education to transform education in Africa and build resilient education systems for increased access to inclusive, lifelong, quality, and relevant learning throughout the continent. Under the leadership of the Ministry of Primary and Secondary Education, UNICEF and its partners in the education sector, including the United Kingdom and the Global Partnership for Education, are rolling out programmes to promote access to quality education for all children and to develop all aspects that constitute a good school delivering all the services children need in school, turning their school into a Dream School.

UNICEF envisions a Dream School as one that provides access to quality education in a safe learning environment, enabling every child to thrive and reach their fullest potential.



Karel Prinsloo

A child plays with toys to gain skills during Early Childhood Development class, at the Tjingababili Primary School, Mangwe district, Matebeleland South Province, on February 28, 2024.

A Dream School has Early Childhood Development.

Early learning has multiple benefits for the child as well as the community. Quality early education sets a strong foundation for learning outcomes.

Children who attend early education activities are more likely to stay in school and attain minimum reading and mathematics competencies in primary education and beyond. However, in Zimbabwe, pre-primary schooling remains a challenge, with only six out of ten children aged 3 to 5 enrolled in pre-primary education.

UNICEF advocates for governments and partners to invest in services that give young children, especially the most deprived, the best start in life. This includes increasing budget allocations for Early Childhood Development programming and expanding access to effective and essential early childhood development services in homes, schools, communities, and health clinics. This also involves integrating Early Childhood Development interventions into existing services and routine touchpoints.



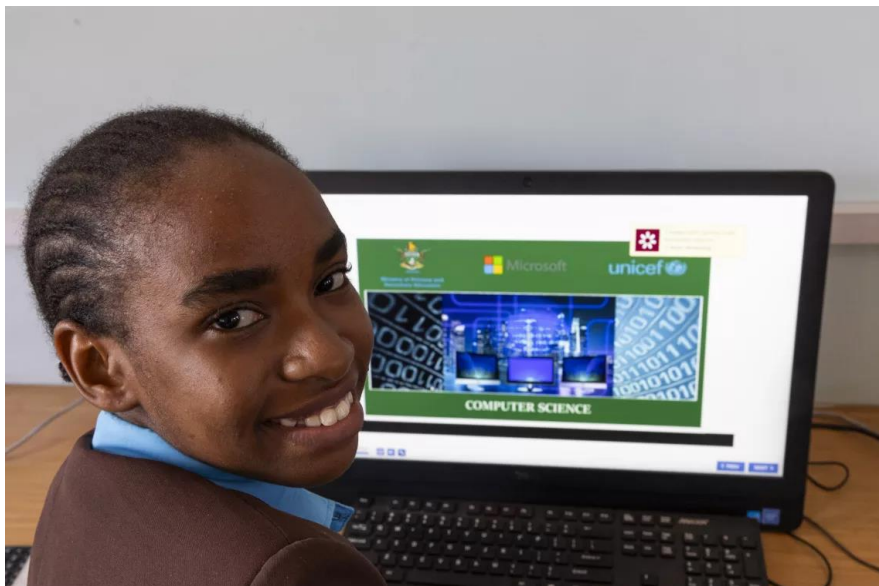
Karel Prinsloo

Ntokoze Ewee washes her hands at a WASH station installed by UNICEF and their partner UKAID at the Eveline High School in Bulawayo, Matebeleland Province, on February 29, 2024.

A Dream School promotes Good Handwashing Practices.

Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) are essential components of a healthy learning environment in schools. Access to clean water and proper sanitation facilities ensures that students can maintain good hygiene practices, reducing the spread of diseases, contributing to high attendance and promoting overall health.

Rolled out during the COVID-19 pandemic, the group handwashing stations are an innovative concept aimed at improving handwashing practices, hygiene, and sanitation in schools. This cost-effective concept helps ensure regular handwashing in schools to improve hygiene, health, and education levels of learners in under-resourced communities.



Rutendo Bamhare
Sindiso Songo works on the Learning Passport Programme from UNICEF at the Eveline High School in Bulawayo, Matebeleland Province, on February 29, 2024.

A Dream School has access to **Digital Learning**.

UNICEF is collaborating closely with various ministries in Zimbabwe to champion the implementation of digital learning in all schools across the Country.

Through Government-led initiatives like the Learning Passport, learners can access continuous, high-quality, and flexible learning.

The Learning Passport is an innovative solution that allows students, teachers, parents, and caregivers to access their school curriculum, materials, multiple resources, online activities, and develop life skills.



Karel Prinsloo
Children receive school meals, at the Tjingababili Primary School, Mangwe district, Matebeleland South Province, on February 28, 2024.

A dream School promotes **Good Nutrition and a Balanced Diet**.

Students who receive adequate nutrition tend to demonstrate enhanced cognitive function, improved attention spans, and increased readiness to learn.

UNICEF is providing technical and financial support to the Ministry of Primary and Secondary Education to implement a school feeding programme in 123 schools across five food-insecure districts, targeting 42,000 children. This support is building on the Government's home-grown school feeding approach, empowering local farmers and building schools' capacity to provide nutrition services to schools. In addition to this, UNICEF is supporting other aspects of nutrition in schools across all provinces with services such as nutrition education, iron folate supplementation, promotion of physical activity, and promotion of healthier food environments.



Karel Prinsloo
Pupils walk past toilets built by UNICEF and partners at the Sibhata Secondary school in Matebeleland South Province, on February 27, 2024.

A Dream School has access to **clean and functional** latrines.

Clean and functional latrines play a vital role in promoting learner welfare and hygiene in schools. They are also a key factor

in creating a safe and healthy learning environment for all students.

UNICEF supported the construction of latrines utilising the design that ensures inclusivity for people with disabilities and menstrual hygiene management, among other features.



Karel Prinsloo
Water storage containers and solar panels installed by UNICEF and partners at the Mapengani Primary school in Matebeleland South Province, on February 27, 2024.

A dream school is **Climate resilient and Green.**

In the face of climate change, it is imperative for schools to have climate-resilient

facilities to ensure continued access to essential services like water. These facilities are vital for providing a conducive learning environment and enabling schools to adapt to changing climate conditions.

Climate-resilient schools can continue to provide quality education, even in the most challenging circumstances, ensuring that children have access to the education they deserve. UNICEF is advocating for investment in climate-resilient infrastructure so schools can not only mitigate the impacts of climate change but also contribute to building a sustainable future for generations to come.



Karel Prinsloo
Children attend the Mapengani Primary school in Matebeleland South Province, on February 27, 2024.

A Dream School has Learning Materials.

Learning materials are critical for enhancing the learning experience and ensuring that students have the support they need to

succeed. Textbooks play a crucial role in this regard. They provide students with the necessary resources to study independently, reinforce what they have learned in the classroom, and access additional reference materials. Textbooks serve as a guide for both teachers and students, ensuring that the curriculum is covered comprehensively and that students have the necessary resources to succeed academically.

Additionally, learning materials can be used to cater to different learning styles and needs, making the educational experience more inclusive and effective for all students.



Karel Prinsloo
Pupils clean a classroom after UNICEF and its partners replaced the old broken roof, at the St Francis Secondary School, Mangwe district, Matebeleland South Province, on February 28, 2024.

A dream school has Good Infrastructure.

Through the School Improvement Grant (SIG), disbursement modality to improve infrastructure, with a particular focus on the

completion of classrooms and **water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH)** facilities already under construction and the rehabilitation of those that need repairs. Support was given to disadvantaged rural schools in Zimbabwe through the Global Partnership for Education (GPE).



Karel Prinsloo

Children play in a playground at the Tjingababili Primary School, Mangwe district, Matebeleland South Province, on February 28, 2024.

Play is essential in a Dream School

Play cannot be overemphasised. Children learn best through play. Play creates powerful learning opportunities across all areas of development – intellectual, social, emotional, and physical. Every Dream School promotes and incorporates play.

UNICEF promotes play through its positive-parenting, mental-health and Early Childhood Development programmes.

Zimbabwe life expectancy: 62.60 years (2024)

The reasons for Zimbabwe's poor life expectancy rate are complex and include a variety of factors such as **widespread poverty, civil violence, food shortages, political unrest, and lack of adequate medical services.**

Zimbabwe median age: 18.4 years

COMMERCIAL IN CONFIDENCE

Religious and traditional beliefs and practices as predictors of mental and physical health outcomes and the role of religious affiliation in health outcomes and risk taking

<https://reliefweb.int/report/zimbabwe/religious-and-traditional-beliefs-and-practices-predictors-mental-and-physical-health-outcomes-and-role-religious-affiliation-health-outcomes-and-risk-taking>

7 November 2023

According to UNICEF, Zimbabwe has an adult Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) prevalence rate of 11.58%, corresponding to about 1.3 million Zimbabweans living with HIV. Of those, 77,300 are adolescents aged 10–19. Females aged 15–29 years have the highest HIV rate. Alarming, the *Zimbabwe 2015 Demographic Health Survey* recorded an increase in risk behaviours after 2010 including having sex with non-regular partners, having multiple sexual partnerships, and encounters with sex workers. Thus, to reach the *Sustainable Development Goal 3* target of ending the epidemic of Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) by 2030, new prevention and care approaches are needed to combat current trends and better support young people living with HIV (YPLHIV) in Zimbabwe.

Zimbabwe is a highly religious country. 84% of the population aged 15 years and above are Christians. The largest proportion of Christians belong to the Apostolic Sect. (34%), followed by Pentecostals (20%), and Protestants (16%). Muslims, Jews, Buddhists, Hindus, and New Religious Movements are minority groups in Zimbabwe. Furthermore, according to Chitando, every African is born into African Traditional Religions and that influences the way Zimbabweans practice religion. Besides, since around 2009, Zimbabwe has witnessed a surge of Christian preachers who call themselves prophets or prophetesses. They claim to be mediators between God and ordinary people, and profess to work miracles, including healings. Many Zimbabweans freely combine or move between traditional religion and different Christian churches, including prophet led churches.

Health and illness are not only understood as physical phenomena but seen and understood in that traditional and religious context. Thus, illness may have physical, mental, social, spiritual, and supernatural causes. This is true for all African ethnic groups in Zimbabwe (Shona 82%, Ndebele 14%, others). Many studies describe the important influence of traditional and religious practices and beliefs on health seeking behaviour, suggesting that religion and tradition could play an important role in providing additional support structures that facilitate treatment adherence. However, most of these studies are qualitative in nature, or based on descriptive statistics. Given the significant gap in our empirical knowledge, it is unsurprising that UNICEF called for future studies to apply multi-level logistic regression to test and reveal the strengths of different causes.

UNICEF Zimbabwe Humanitarian Situation Report No. 1: January-February 2024

<https://reliefweb.int/report/zimbabwe/unicef-zimbabwe-humanitarian-situation-report-no-1-january-february-2024>

12 April 2024

Highlights

- A total of 1,839 children (954 girls and 885 boys) were treated for wasting in January and February 2024.
- A total of 363,906 people (99,099 males and 264,807 females) accessed essential primary health care services between January and February 2024.
- A total of 28,576 people including 13,145 children were provided with safe water for drinking and domestic purposes. Furthermore, 128,149 people including 58,949 children were supplied with hygiene kits which enabled them to practice safe hygiene.
- A total of 1,738 women and girls accessed gender-based violence risk mitigation, prevention or responses interventions in January and February 2024.
- A total of 201,507 children (101,895 girls and 99,612 boys) were supported by UNICEF through the provision of learning materials for continued access to formal and non-formal education including early learning between January and February 2024.
- UNICEF reached 246,291 people including 61,297 children with lifesaving messaging on hygiene promotion, including WASH practices for cholera prevention and cholera treatment through interpersonal and multimedia communication.

Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs

Zimbabwe's humanitarian context remains fragile and complex, chronically grappling with climate induced shocks including floods and drought, exacerbated by economic instability, and public health emergencies of cholera and polio. The protracted cholera outbreak started on 12 February 2023 in Chegutu town, Mashonaland West Province. As of 29 February 2024, 26,708 suspected cholera cases including 2,723 culture confirmed cholera cases, 71 confirmed cholera deaths, and 498 suspected cholera deaths had been reported in all 10 provinces of the country. The crude Case Fatality Rate (CFR) averaged 1.86 per cent against the <1 per cent WHO threshold.

Determinants to the outbreak are linked to poor WASH infrastructure, regular sewer bursts, erratic water supply exacerbated by regular power cuts, shortage of bulk water treatment chemicals, sub-optimal solid waste management and unsafe hygiene practices. Compounding the situation is the rapid population growth in urban settings which has resulted in communities settling in areas which are not serviced with water and proper sewer systems. This has resulted in the at-risk communities looking for alternative water sources – shallow wells, river water, which are contaminated.

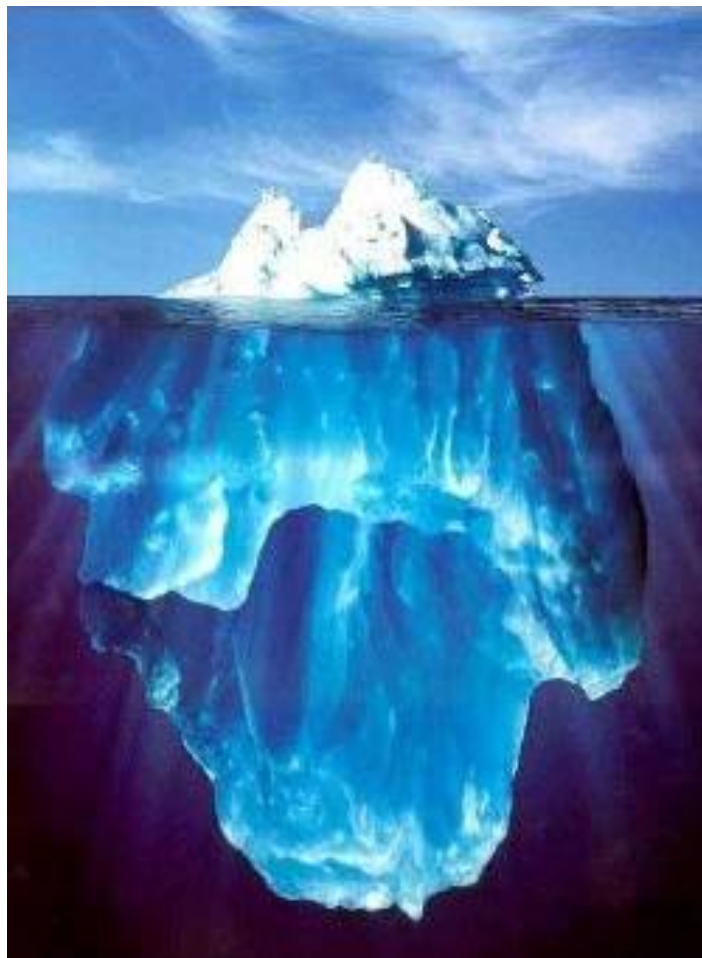
Perennial sewer blockages in urban residential areas have also been noted and with the sprouting of illegal settlements that are under served, this has exacerbated open defecation, and or the use of septic tanks leading to ground water contamination. The unprecedented attrition of health frontline workers has also resulted in a shortage of staff to manage the outbreak. Insights from community social listening (CSL) underscore some of the behavioural and social drivers of cholera that include unsafe burial practices involving washing of the deceased body before burial, poor food handling and hygiene practices at large funeral or religious gatherings.

UNICEF, in partnership with the Government and implementing partners, reached 28,576 people (14,749 female; 13,827 male; and five people with disabilities (PWDs)) of the targeted 258,227 people with safe water for drinking and domestic purposes through bucket chlorination, water trucking and rehabilitation of water supply infrastructure in the cholera affected districts. Through targeted distributions of critical WASH supplies and cluster/case area targeted interventions (CATIs), UNICEF in partnership with the Government and partners supported cholera affected families, reaching a total of 128,149 people (67,856 female; 60,288 male; five PWDs) from the targeted 750,000 people with hygiene kits comprising of soap for handwashing, household water treatment chemicals, water storage containers and Information, Education & Communication (IEC) materials in response to the cholera outbreak. Additionally, of the targeted 1 million people, UNICEF reached 246,291 people including 61,297 children with lifesaving messaging on hygiene promotion, including WASH practices for cholera prevention and cholera treatment.

UNICEF in collaboration with the Ministry of Primary and Secondary Education (MoPSE) provided access to formal and non-formal education to 201,507 children (101 895 girls and 99,612 boys) of the 204,970 children targeted through provision of learning materials. Additionally, a total of 1,839 children (954 girls and 885 boys), were treated for wasting in January and February 2024.

Furthermore, between January and February 2024, a total of 1,738 women and girls accessed gender-based violence risk mitigation, prevention or responses interventions which was inclusive of specialised medical support services within the National Case Management Child Protection System.

If a girl spends only 2 years at school, she is likely to have more than 7 children. If she spends 6 years at school, she is likely to have around 4 children. If she spends 12 years at school then she will have only 2 children. World poverty is best averted by the tool of education in the first instance.



Symbolically, the iceberg is a good representation of the undiscovered potential in all of us.

The whole human race is suffering from repressed childhood and mind control.

At the moment just prior to conception, we are in a pristine condition, our soul is in a perfect natural love state and our now forming embryo is also in a perfect physical state. Conception takes place and the fire hosing of our parents' emotional injuries and erroneous beliefs begins unloading upon us. Incarnation takes place 16 days later when the foetus begins pumping blood.

By the time we are six years of age, just prior to the arrival of our Indwelling Spirit, our soul condition is reflecting the level at which our parents are at. If our parents' soul conditions are different, then we will be reflecting the level of one or the other parent. This is easily ascertained by using kinesiology muscle testing in the manner that Dr David R Hawkins has published, in conjunction with his Map of Consciousness (MoC).

This is how humanity remains stagnant for generation after generation. We become the level at which our parents are at and then we go on and do the same thing to our own children.

Suppression of our true personality throughout our early childhood forming years by our parents is possibly the greatest crime of all. We now can abandon this entrapment by Living Feelings First and then also embracing Feeling Healing, and in particular Soul Healing with Divine Love.

Presently, our life is one continuous suppression of our true personality by:

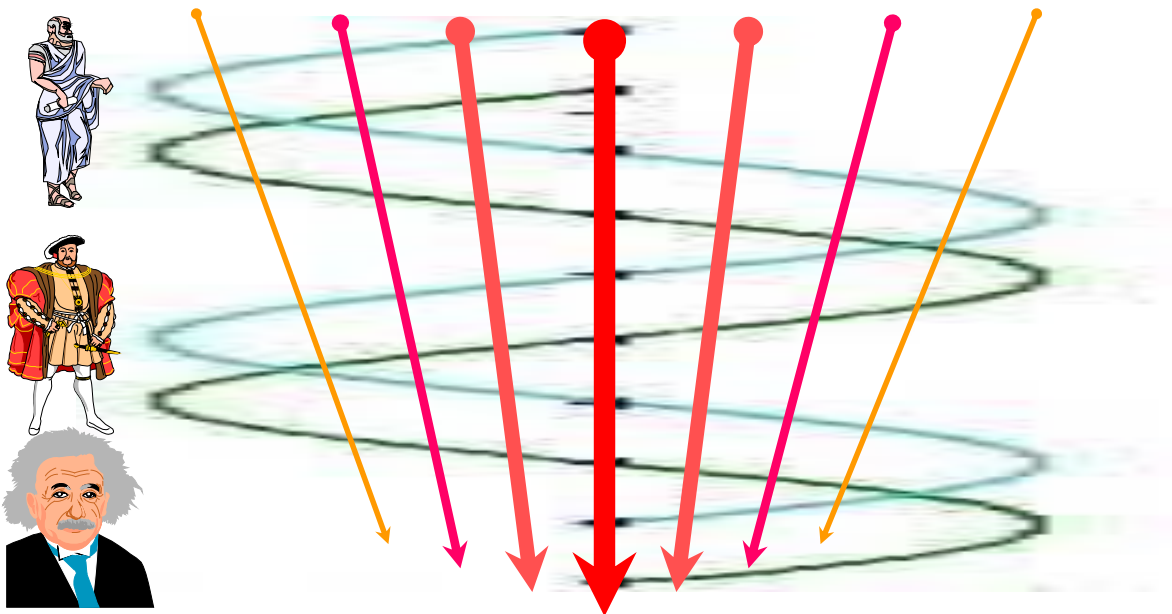
1. Our physical parents and carers throughout our early childhood.
2. Schooling, our teachers through pre-school, primary, high school and higher education.
3. Our spiritual and religious teachers of all denominations.
4. Our employers in all forms. None more severe than military service.
5. Our government at all levels; local, state and federal.

The people of Zimbabwe presently calibrate overall at **100** on Dr David R Hawkins' Map of Consciousness. While they continue in this manner, as they have done so in the past, this may remain their state for the coming centuries.

It is now possible to introduce a pathway to vibrancy, spontaneity and truth – this is the agenda herein!

generations

OUR BLOCKED EMOTIONS FLOW DOWN FROM GENERATION to GENERATION:



Childhood illnesses, and illnesses of baby within the womb, stems from blocked emotions passed down from generation to generation, resulting in malfunctions in the foetus.

We are a product of all that has come before us.

Our own soul condition is reflected in our children.



To assist baby, as well as our self, work and pray to express our blocked emotions.

Clearing our negative emotions – Feeling Healing – grows our soul condition as well as that of our children.

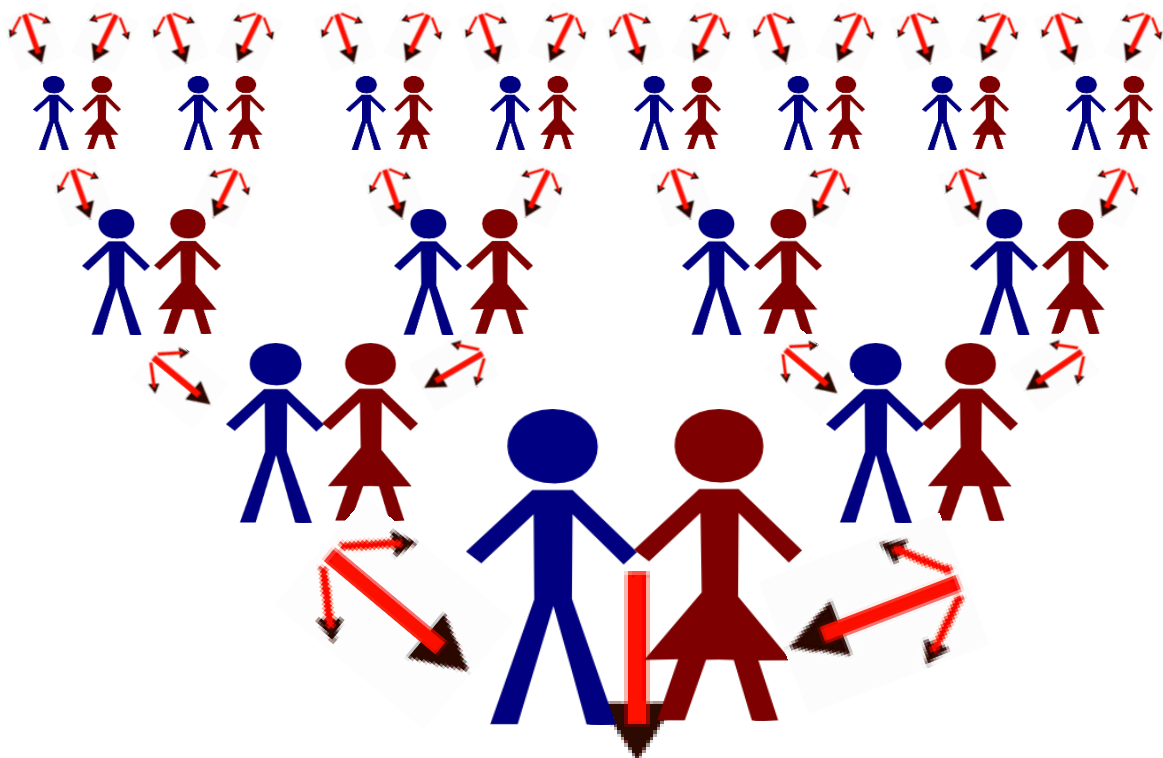
Baby’s body, when conceived, is always perfect. Their soul condition is also perfect.

GENERATIONAL TRANSFER of EMOTIONAL BLOCKS and INJURY:

As children we are conceived taking on the denial of the seven Mansion Worlds which is passed onto us through our parents and carers. We absorb our parent's emotional injuries and their soul condition, which can typically reflect more of one or the other parent, however both parents' input is of equal importance. As children we continue to mirror our parents' soul condition until we leave home. When we decide to heal our childhood suppression and ongoing repression, we then have to systematically work through all seven worlds of feeling-denial, healing all the unloving influences from our parents. This is doing our Feeling Healing.

In turn, we are a reflection of our parents' soul condition, and their parents' soul condition and so on back through the generations. We can break this cycle by working on our own soul condition, feeling our emotions and expressing our fears and blockages while seeking truth.

These emotional blockages and injuries frequently manifest in our children as illnesses, even before birth or shortly thereafter. It is the accumulation and combination of issues held by past generations that insidiously manifest as life-threatening illness episodes within unborn and newborn babies. Parents through their own healing can lift illness from their children! Thus, to assist our children, we must firstly resolve emotional issues within ourselves. General emotional injuries or blockages manifest as various health issues. Thus, an illness episode or pain can be generally related to parents' emotional issues.



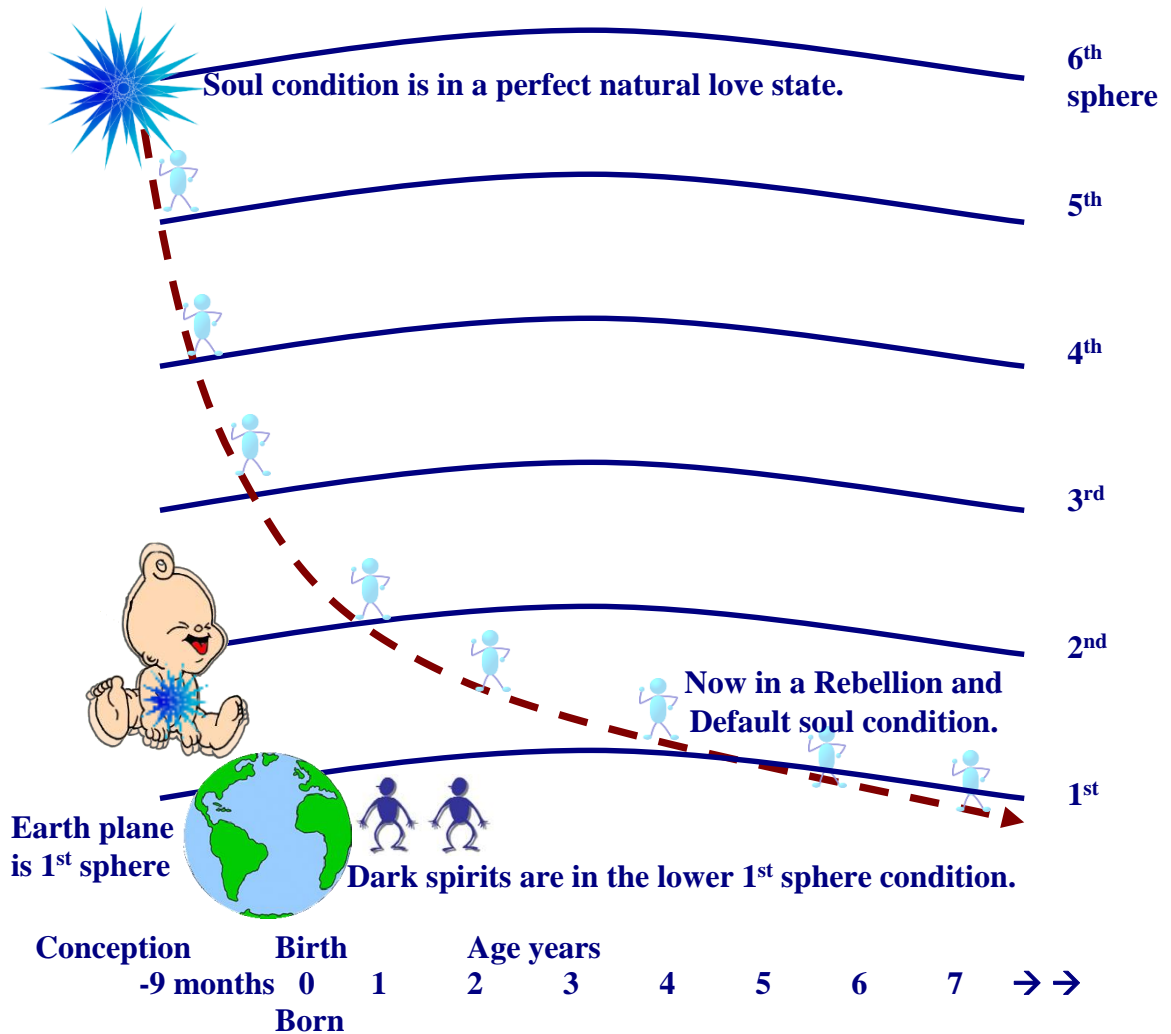
SOUL CONDITION of BABIES are SUPPRESSED to that of its PARENTS!

A newly incarnated soul is immediately being infused with the emotional injuries of those in its environment, that is, the damaging emotions and erroneous beliefs of its mother, its father and of those within its family environment.

This process continues until the child reaches around the age of six, then it tends to develop its own way from then on, however, closely aligning itself with a parent or both parents. Kinesiology testing of Map of Consciousness confirms this suppression progress. Conception can be likened to facing a water cannon for the child!

Poor condition spirits may have previously connected with a young child should the environment be conducive for such a relationship. However, on 22 March 2017, all such spirit connections became blocked. A spirit cannot harm another personality.

We, as parents, can work on our own soul condition, through feeling healing, which in turn benefits the baby. We can also ask and prompt spirits to seek help from brighter spirits from within their own environment.



OUR INDUCTION into PHYSICAL LIFE:

At our conception, we are welcomed by a relentless infusion of errors and injuries, unknowingly, carried by our parents and carers!



Our physical parents do not realise that even before our incarnation we have taken on board their combined emotional errors and misbeliefs. We are now suffering their pain!

We are conceived perfect. Our childhood illnesses, deformities and personality distortions are all a cocktail of their injuries. The onslaught is so great that worldwide around 50 million miscarriages occur annually.

Only by embracing Feeling Healing will miscarriages, deformities, childhood illnesses and abortions abate worldwide – and then childhood delinquencies will also abate.

WE ENDURE FOUR LAYERS of PERSONALITY SUPPRESSION!



Unknowingly, our parents pass onto their children (us) their beliefs and way of living that has evolved since the Rebellion, some 200,000 years ago, and then the Default, some 38,000 years ago. In this way, humanity is suppressing the female, rejecting our Spiritual Parents, namely Jesus and Mary, and denying our Heavenly Parents being our true Mother and Father, of Their truth, standing and existence.

The Rebellion is against love, the Default is all the difficulties we have in our relationships because of our rebellion. Healing the Default is becoming true, to ourselves and in our relationships, and ending our unlovingness – our rejection of love, so ending the Rebellion. Nanna Beth 29 June 2017



We are souls, our personality is an expression of our soul. It is our free expression of our soul through our feelings that we are to embrace and follow. This expression may appear to be wilful in nature, from time to time, and consequently our parents' attempt to suppress this expression. They proceed to remodel us when as young children, in the manner their parents treated them and so on for many generations going back.

During our forming years, as a child, we are unable to recognise the suppression of our personality as being extra-ordinarily harmful to our soul based personality and, accordingly, we don't know that things can be any other way. Presently, neither do our parents.



This childhood suppression way of living continues throughout our schooling years, thus we learn this is a way of life that is normal.

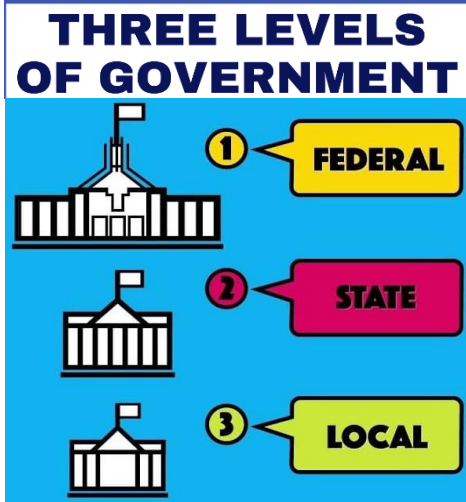
Our religions all have been formed based on the tenets of the Rebellion and Default. The teachers and leaders throughout all denominations take us further away from our suppressed feelings that have been hammered into us during our forming years, thus entrenching us further into rejecting our true selves.



The controlling and suppression mechanisms of our parents, educators and spiritual teachers all manifest throughout all of commerce. This control comes heavily and brutally down upon all levels of employment. The capability to express one's soul based attributes and gifts is sealed throughout all of one's working life.

A new way of living is to enable the liberation of one's true personality through the Feeling Healing process AND the transfer of authority to the individual via embracing freedom of expression.

BUT THERE ARE FURTHER LAYERS OF CONTROL!



Federal, state and local governments impose their 'rule' upon the people that appoint them to serve these very same people!

Instead of assisting their people, governments at all levels impose restrictions and controls.

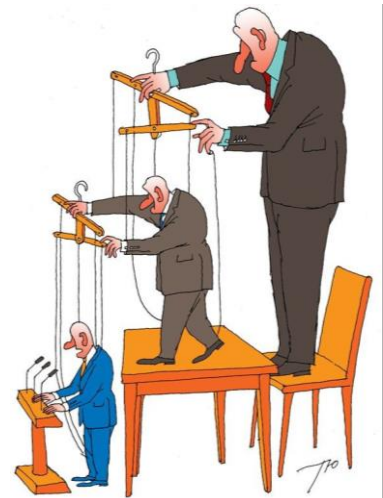
The same people who 'elect' the members of parliament do not realise that the 'nominees' are often puppets of hidden controllers.

GOVERNMENT
 Derived from the Latin verb **Guverno, Governare** meaning **"To Control"** & the Latin noun **Mens, Mentis** meaning **"Mind"**
To Control The Mind

HIDDEN CONTROLLERS



'Heads of society' are considered leaders. The 300 Bilderberg Club members are (short term) leaders throughout the world, but these are controlled by some 30 families (medium term), who are in turn are



manipulated by 12 (long term) families. All of this is managed and imposed by global secret society networks under the direction of the 12 long term families and their chairman.

CONTROL DISRUPT

celestial Friends

Since 31 May 1914, Celestials have been progressively introducing high level truths to humanity that have been prevented from sharing for thousands of years. From 31 January 2018, Celestials have been disrupting the hidden controllers on Earth and slowly bringing about their manipulation and suppression of Earth's humanity.

Negative Spirit Influence blocked
 22 March 2017
Law of Compensation quickening
 22 May 2017



Rebellion and Default officially ended
 31 January 2018
Now ready for Mobilisation
 22 July 2023
Funding Ready
 22 March 2024

Over 4,000 Zimbabwean doctors and nurses left the country in 2021

<https://www.reuters.com/world/africa/over-4000-zimbabwean-doctors-nurses-left-country-2021-2022-11-20/>

21 November 2022



[1/2]Zimbabwean medical workers sit outside Sally Mugabe Hospital during a strike by state doctors and nurses to press for higher pay, in Harare, Zimbabwe, June 20, 2022. REUTERS/Philimon Bulawayo/File Photo

HARARE, Nov 20 (Reuters) – Zimbabwean health workers have left the country in droves over the past year, a senior official at the Health Services Board (HSB) revealed on Sunday.

More than 4,000 health workers have left since 2021, HSB chairperson Dr Paulinus Sikosana told Reuters. This includes more than 1,700 registered nurses who resigned last year and more than 900 who left this year.

Health workers went on strike in June demanding to be paid in U.S. dollars as inflation further weakened the local currency.

Doctors and nurses in Zimbabwe have found work mainly in Britain, leaving the country's health sector in dire straits and local hospitals understaffed.

Rich or poor, in Zimbabwe crumbling healthcare is deadly for all

<https://www.aljazeera.com/features/2021/4/28/rich-or-poor-in-zimbabwe-crumbling-healthcare-is-deadly-for-all>

Derick Matsengarwodzi

28 April 2021

Unable to fly out under lockdown, Zimbabwe's wealthy must now take their chances in local hospitals alongside everyone else.



A ward at Mpilo Central Hospital on January 28, 2021 in Bulawayo, Zimbabwe [KB Mpofu/Getty Images]

Harare, Zimbabwe – Twenty-three-year-old Gladys Marima has albinism and skin cancer.

In December she had to leave her home in Harare, when her family kicked her out. Her cancer, which is linked to her albinism, had caused a deep, septic wound on her cheek that had become infected with maggots and, she says, her family could not tolerate the smell.

Now she is staying with relatives in Chipinge, 400km from Harare. But she is unable to receive treatment because the two public hospitals which offer chemotherapy and radiotherapy treatment in Zimbabwe – Parirenyatwa General Hospital in Harare and Mpilo Central Hospital in Bulawayo – were forced to close these departments in January when the hospitals became overwhelmed with COVID patients.

Gladys, who had not sought medical attention for the wound on her cheek before the hospitals closed their cancer units, has received some support from Noble Hands Zimbabwe, a charity which helps people with albinism, after it heard of her plight on social media. Marvellous Tshuma, deputy director of Noble Hands, says: “We went [with her] to Parirenyatwa hospital but the cancer department was closed and they

were not attending to cancer patients.” All they could get from the hospital, she adds, was some pain medication, food handouts and sun cream to protect Gladys’s skin.

The closure of these hospital units because of the pandemic comes as a major blow to cancer sufferers throughout the country.

Each year in Zimbabwe, 5,000 new cancer cases are diagnosed and more than 1,500 deaths are recorded. “Cancer is set to overtake HIV and AIDS as the leading cause of death in Zimbabwe. The disease is often diagnosed late and with very few oncologists in public hospitals, most cancer patients lose their lives prematurely,” a 2019 report tabled by the cancer committee in Zimbabwe’s parliament revealed.

Resources for cancer patients were already thin before the pandemic, with fewer than 300 radiographers registered to practise in Zimbabwe in 2019. Parirenyatwa hospital received 7,000 cancer patients in 2018, and 2,000 died. These are all people who would not be able to receive treatment at all during the COVID-19 pandemic. A 2020 study by the World Health Organization found Zimbabwe recorded 32.1 percent premature cancer deaths in 2016, compared with 23.3 percent in South Africa. This death rate is expected to surge.

“Cancer patients mostly in the albinism community are emanating from the rural areas and most they don’t have accommodation and in some cases, families do not want to support their relatives with albinism who are sick,” Marvellous explains.

While private hospitals are still operating cancer services, spaces in them are limited and most people cannot afford the US\$1,000 to US\$2,000 average cost for a course of chemotherapy, as well as extras such as US\$650 to be admitted to hospital and US\$500 for specialist tests.

Had she been wealthy, in the past Gladys might have had the option of travelling overseas to seek treatment as a medical tourist – perhaps to South Africa where it costs about US\$1,000 for chemotherapy treatment. But today even rich Zimbabweans are finding these avenues closed because of the pandemic. They, too, are now being forced to confront the reality of a public healthcare system that has been underfunded for decades.

It is not only cancer patients who are being turned away.

Chitungwiza Central Hospital has gone through phases of turning away what it terms “non-critical” cases when it has been overrun with COVID patients. Leonard Mugwade, 33, a resident of Chitungwiza, recounts: “We took a neighbour to hospital – Denford Kanochena, who is 60, who was complaining of shortness of breath – on 22 February, but on arrival the hospital turned us away, saying they could not take patients after they fumigated their wards against COVID-19.

“The hospital advised us to take the patient to a private hospital nearby. But before we could find the money to pay the US\$25 appointment fee, he had already died.”

A general view of Gleneagles Hospital, where Zimbabwe’s former President Robert Mugabe received medical treatment, in Singapore [File: Feline Lim/Reuters]

Medical tourism – a booming industry



Before his death, former president Robert Mugabe regularly travelled abroad for medical care. When he died from cancer in 2019, it was at the Gleneagles Hospital in Singapore. The 258-bed Singaporean hospital boasts a range of medical and surgical specialities and has been accredited by the Joint Commission International (JCI), which measures best practice for quality and patient safety, a pipe dream for most Zimbabwean patients.

An estimated 20,000 Zimbabwean citizens have spent US\$4bn on medical tourism over the past decade – mostly in India. This translates to US\$400m each year, or US\$20,000 per person.

“We are losing millions each year through these referrals,” said Finance Minister Professor Mthuli Ncube, highlighting these figures during his mid-term budget review in 2019.

Health Minister Constantino Chiwenga responded by promising to ban health tourism, saying it was “bleeding forex reserves”, and instead to improve health facilities in Zimbabwe. “We will not export our patients. We will not make referrals to our patients. It is everybody, [including] ministers. Those who have been going out, it is you and me. Is it not? Altogether that export bill was too high and that is what we want to do away with,” he said on his appointment to the post in September 2020.



He added: “We will have hospitals that will specialise in different treatment services across the country. We are restructuring from the village health worker right up to the top hospital.”

However, no law against health tourism has as yet been passed and the healthcare system remains dilapidated. Furthermore, the newly installed minister himself allegedly skipped the country for treatment in December.

Medical staff are seen assisting a patient at a hospital in Harare, Zimbabwe [File: Philimon Bulawayo/Reuters]

While each medical tourist leaving the country to seek treatment overseas spends on average US\$20,000 each year, Zimbabwe’s own spending on healthcare was just US\$21 per citizen in 2020 (nearly 1,000 times lower) – showing the stark inequality in healthcare between rich and poor.

Healthcare spending in Zimbabwe has historically been poor compared with other countries in the region, according to a 2013 report on the state of health financing in the African region conducted by the World Health Organization (WHO). A minimum spending level of US\$44 per capita was recommended by the High Level Task Force on Innovative International Financing for Health Systems in 2009. The WHO overall recommends a spending level of US\$86 per person – more than four times what Zimbabwe allocates.

The WHO report also noted that rural health centres are particularly at risk in the country. These were allocated US\$16 million in 2012, just five percent of the total health budget, despite the fact that 70% of people live in rural areas. The country had 214 hospitals, of which 120 are government hospitals, 66 mission hospitals and 32 are privately owned. There were six central government hospitals and 63 district hospitals, with the balance being rural hospitals, according to a 2015 tally.

“There is a need to boost government spending on rural health centres to avoid dependence on donor financing to be able to better cater for over 70% of Zimbabwe’s population that lives in the rural areas,” said the 2020 Health Budget Brief from UNICEF.

The COVID-19 pandemic has only piled more pressure on Zimbabwe’s crumbling healthcare system.



A health worker in protective gear at Parirenyatwa Hospital in Harare, Zimbabwe, on January 11, 2021 [File: AARON UFUMELI/EPA-EFE]

‘Don’t catch the virus if you can avoid it’

The influx of patients to public hospitals caused by the pandemic in the second wave which began in December had not been anticipated. Death figures have risen during this

wave; the highest number of deaths in a day was 70, recorded on January 25. As of mid-April, cumulative COVID case figures for the pandemic were 37,859, with 1,553 deaths, within a population of 15 million.

“Some of these fatalities would have been avoided if we had a functioning healthcare system, hospitals, doctors, nurses, drugs and equipment,” says Tendai Biti, an opposition politician for the Movement for Democratic Change Alliance (MDC) party.

“We don’t have all the basics, the system is a shell. That’s why people are dying like this. We could have partly avoided this situation. Inadequate stocks of basic medicines and corruption have caused more suffering to users of public hospitals.”



“President Emmerson Mnangagwa, his ministers and their cronies are marooned locally, they can’t go to South Africa, Singapore and China, but they have destroyed hospitals, [and are] now facing the consequences,” says Biti. “They should have invested in health, but they didn’t, hence people are dying.”

Medical staff assist a patient at a hospital in Harare [File: Philimon Bulawayo/Reuters]

In 2011, Zimbabwe had 2.6 doctors for every 10,000 patients. By contrast, for every 10,000 people in South Africa, there were 40.7 doctors in 2018.

This has translated into an inefficient response to the coronavirus pandemic in Zimbabwe.

“I am not satisfied with the way the coronavirus has been handled because our testing levels have been low, hospitals are not equipped to manage COVID patients and people are unable to get proper and advanced medical treatment,” says Dr Mthabisi Bhebhe, a government medical officer at Plumtree District Hospital.

Plumtree town is at the southwestern tip of Zimbabwe, near the Botswana border, 110km from Bulawayo. The hospital caters for poor, rural people in Matabeleland South Province. The decaying healthcare facilities are similar to most hospitals in Zimbabwe.

“The current health system in Zimbabwe is in crisis. COVID-19 has made obvious all the shortfall in the system, poor funding, corruption, shortage of health workers and lack of adequate vital medicines, poor referral system and dilapidated health infrastructure,” says Bhebhe.



“The current situation is that cases [of COVID] continue to increase, isolation centres are full, health workers have no adequate personal protective equipment (PPE) and are poorly paid. SARS-COV2 testing capacity is unacceptably low and people are scrambling for hospital beds and oxygen. The ordinary man in Zimbabwe is generally unable to enjoy their constitutional right to access healthcare.”

A health worker offers his hands for sanitising inside a ward at Mpilo Central

Hospital on January 28, 2021 in Bulawayo, Zimbabwe [File: KB Mpofu/Getty Images]

Business unusual

At a church-run mission hospital, funded by the church and the government, in Chiredzi Town, in southeast Zimbabwe, one nurse, who asked not to give her name, shared her experience.

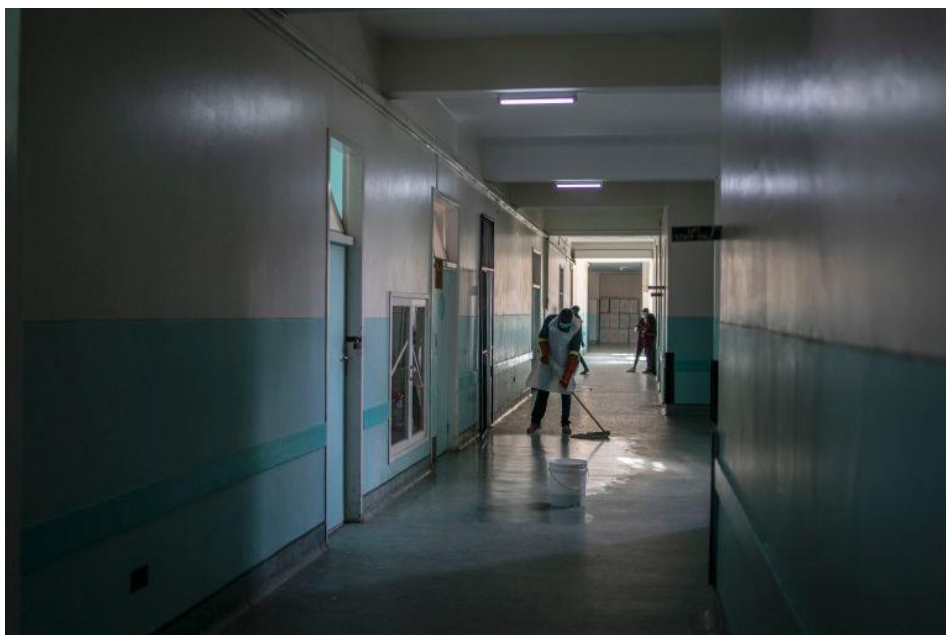
“I started caring for coronavirus patients from January 2021 with 25 positive patients in the isolation ward. At first, I was scared and lacked in confidence. Though I had undergone training on COVID-19, still I felt I could not manage the task,” she explained.

In her line of work, she says, there is no such thing as a “normal day”. “At one moment the patient is stable and the next, I need to ventilate the patient. Out of 25 positive patients, only one died and 19 have recovered. I am happy for the recoveries and a bit disappointed by the death.”

Though they have enough personal protective equipment (PPE), she says she is frightened by the lack of medical equipment. “We have only two ventilators which are small and not enough for the patients. The scariest thing is going into the ward and administering medication to the sick patients.”

In public hospitals, employees are demoralised, says a nurse at Chitungwiza hospital, who did not wish to be identified. “There is a shortage of medication for disease like diabetes and BP (hypertension) and most elderly patients are skipping their medication, running the risk of losing their lives because they cannot afford to buy medication from private pharmacies.

“Our hospital equipment is sometimes broken and overwhelmed by patients and we have to refer patients to other bigger hospitals in Harare or private hospitals with better equipment.”



A member of staff cleans a corridor at Mpilo Central Hospital on January 28, 2021 in Bulawayo, Zimbabwe [KB Mpofu/Getty Images]

An empty manifesto

The ZANU-PF 2018 election campaign manifesto under now-President Emmerson Mnangagwa pledged to “ensure that treasury allocates at least 15% of the national budget to healthcare sector”. It further proposed to review medical

professionals’ remuneration, and to rehabilitate and invest in new healthcare facilities. Most of these promises remain on paper, however.

The 2021 national budget committed US\$683 million towards health – 12.9% of the country’s overall budget.

The state denies that there is a health crisis in the country or that the nation’s hospitals are overwhelmed. “Let me reassure citizens that Zimbabwe’s public and private health institutions still have adequate capacity to offer health services to all patients,” Health Minister Chiwenga, who is also the vice president, was quoted as saying in the media.

However, the finance minister painted a gloomier picture for public healthcare during the national budget presentation in November. “The COVID-19 pandemic has put a spotlight on the challenges in the healthcare system and infrastructure, from shortages of testing and medical supplies to access to health services for underserved populations,” Ncube said.

“The health crisis provides useful lessons for longer-term reforms required to build greater resilience in our health systems against any future shocks,” he added. The country’s six central hospitals were allocated US\$32 million, a rise of just over 10% from the previous year.

The Ministry of Health did not respond to Al Jazeera’s questions about the state of the healthcare system and how it is coping with the pandemic.



Nurses at a hospital in Harare on January 26, 2021 [File: Tafadzwa Ufumeli/Getty Images]

Chickens come home to roost for Zimbabwe’s wealthy

Wealthy members of Zimbabwean society are starting to feel the full force of the travel ban, which has been in place at times over the past year because of the global pandemic.

Four ministers have died after succumbing to COVID-19-related complications and being forced to seek treatment in Zimbabwe’s hospitals.

Many state officials have retreated to their countryside getaways, even though lockdown rules have at times forbidden unnecessary travel within the country.

They cannot flout international travel bans, however. “The international travel restrictions have made sure that everyone, powerful and weak, is going to [have to] use the available, poorly resourced health services. I hope this will serve as a lesson to the elites to improve and develop the health sector for the benefit of everyone,” says Bhebhe.



The aloe plant is used to make home remedies against COVID by people in Zimbabwe, but doctors say there is no evidence it is beneficial [Derick Matsengarwodzi/Al Jazeera]

The ultimate equaliser

Well-off Zimbabweans used to be able to travel across the border to South Africa to access better equipped public hospitals. Tendai Muchenje, 55, a car dealer who lives in an exclusive suburb of Harare, says: “I was scheduled to travel to South

Africa for my regular, general medical check-up before the lockdown was announced in December.

“For now, I have to rely on local health facilities but most of their services and drugs are overpriced and cannot be compared with South Africa,” he adds.

Nesta Chitembwe, 35, a businesswoman from Harare, used to travel to South Africa for cancer treatment.

“I was privileged to travel to South Africa but after the border closed I now rely on private hospitals for my cancer treatment but they are very expensive. Rich and famous citizens, most Zimbabweans are failing to access treatment at hospitals and suffer in silence and die at home. Something must be done to revamp our healthcare system which is a time bomb,” says Nesta.



Children pick guava leaves to make home ‘remedies’ for COVID. They can be used to make tea and for steam bathing. Many Zimbabweans rely on such home ‘remedies’ rather than use the country’s overstretched healthcare system [Derick Matsengarwodzi/Al Jazeera]

‘Steam or die’

In order to avoid attending crowded, understaffed and poorly equipped hospitals, many poorer citizens are turning to home

remedies for their ailments, instead.

Home remedies have long been used by ordinary Zimbabweans, even before the pandemic, but more are doing so now. Indeed, an estimated 80% of the nation’s population uses traditional herbal medicine for its immediate health needs, the WHO has observed.

Innovative concoctions of lemon, ginger, eucalyptus leaves, guava leaves, fever tea tree and aloe plants are regular “treatments” for coronavirus. They are harvested in woodlands or grown in home gardens, administered by herbalists and family members.

As well as drinking tea, steam bathing is performed regularly in many homes in a bid to improve people’s respiratory systems, much to the frustration of doctors. “Zumbani tea, steaming, among other things lack scientific evidence to support their use in the treatment of COVID-19. People must know that they are doing all these practices at their own risk,” says Bhebhe.



An assortment of guava, avocado, Fever Tree and mango leaves which many Zimbabweans use to make home remedies against COVID, rather than rely on the overrun healthcare system [Derick Matsengarwodzi/Al Jazeera]

‘We are just asking for basic healthcare, not expensive holidays abroad’

Meanwhile, ordinary Zimbabweans must continue in their struggle to obtain critical medical care when they need it.

Giving birth to a fourth son was a blessing for Anna Bangure, 28, from Nyatsime, just outside Chitungwiza town. She delivered her 3.5kg baby at the public Beatrice Hospital with her husband, a self-employed technician, at her side. But, two weeks later, with the baby failing to breastfeed, the celebration turned to mourning. “My child was crying non-stop for days and we took him to Chitungwiza Hospital [one of the six central government hospitals]. On arrival, we were attended by a doctor who diagnosed that it was pneumonia.”

After waiting for six hours for treatment which never came, other patients and a nurse told her to buy milk for her child who was constantly crying.

“The doctors were avoiding direct contact with patients to minimise being infected by coronavirus. So, I went home with the baby, but he did not recover. We did not have money for the private hospital, so we continued to try to breastfeed,” says Anna.

On the third day, moments after feeding her baby, he died in her arms. “The death of my child has caused a lot of pain in my family,” she says.

Like most Zimbabweans, Anna feels betrayed by a healthcare system that was supposed to protect her family, but could not. “All we are asking for is a right to live and access to humane health facilities, nothing special such as expensive holidays abroad,” she said.

The underlying generator of all discomfort, pain, disease and illness is Childhood Suppression and ongoing Repression.

Feeling Healing is our only recovery and soul growth pathway.

It is that simple!

Childhood Suppression

The soul does it all.
The soul is a duplex,
two personalities being
manifested into the
physical by our soul.

Soul light continually
flows from the soul
through our spirit body
levels and into our
physical.

Return light being the
experiences of our
physical existence.

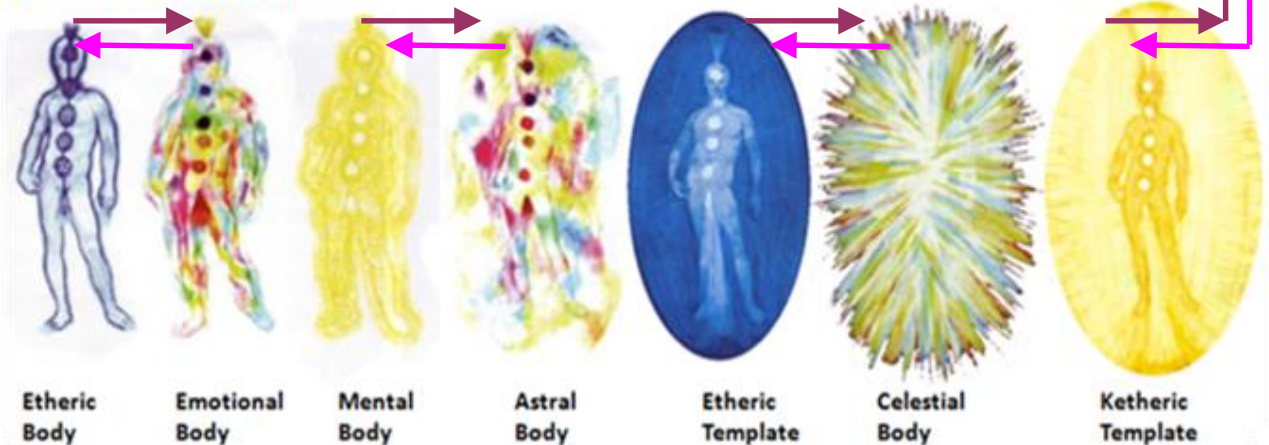
SOUL



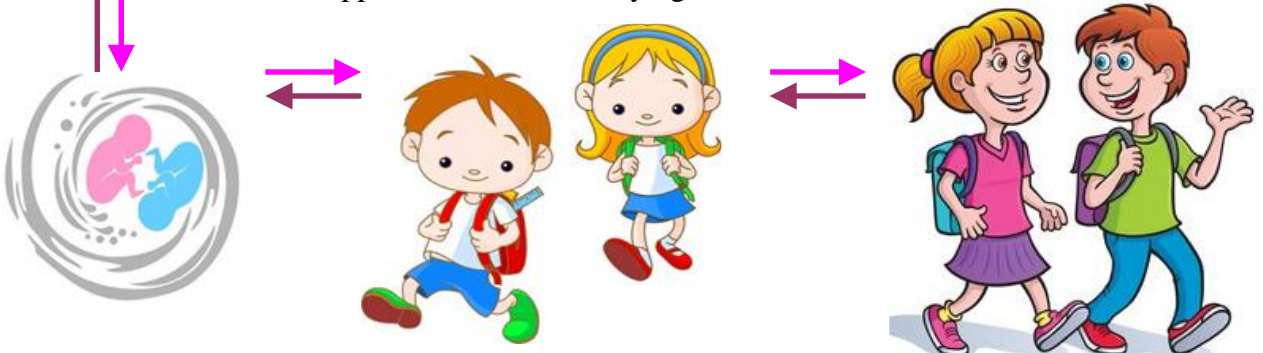
Childhood suppression
imposed upon us by our
parents and carers
causes retarded light to
return to our soul
bringing about
imbalance, reflecting
emotional injuries and
errors of belief. This
imbalance is the cause
of all our difficulties
throughout our adult life
and also all of our health
issues.

SPIRIT BODY

Brennan Model of the 7 Levels of the Human Energy Field



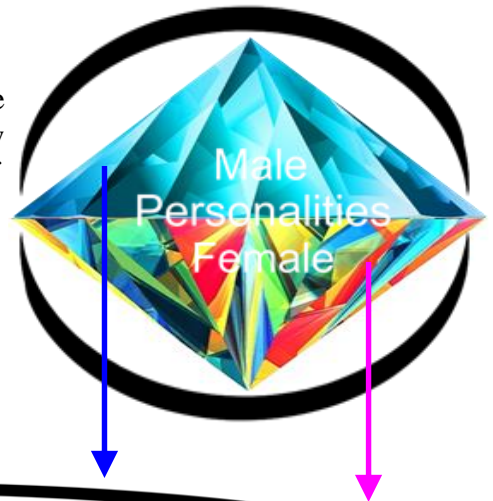
Every experience is recorded through the light returning through our spirit body and back to our soul. What emotional injuries we experience, commencing from conception, has to be expressed emotionally to heal the imbalance in soul light so that harmony and health can be achieved in our spirit and physical bodies. Childhood Suppression is the underlying cause of disease, illness, etc.



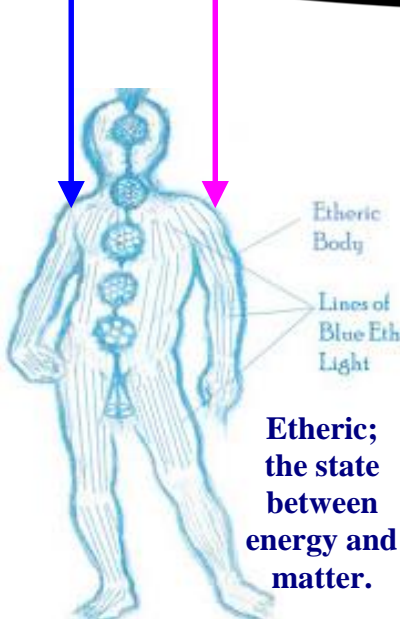
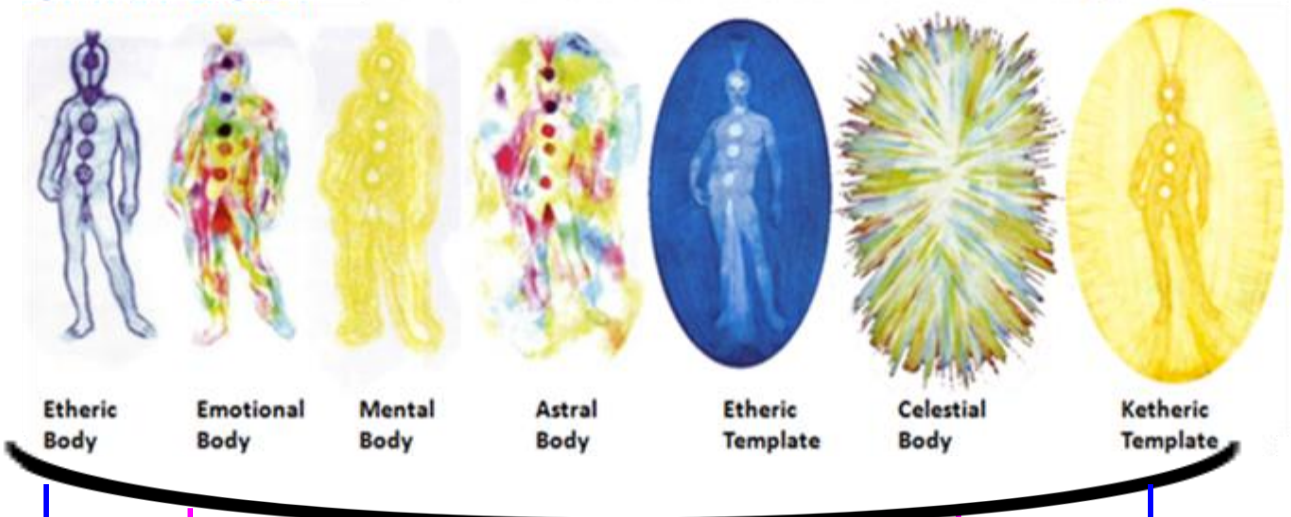
Childhood Suppression



Childhood Suppression – from conception to age six years – harmfully encrusts the soul, thus impeding light flow throughout all seven layers of the spirit body, damaging the genes within the spirit body which in turn damages the genes in the physical body, as well as setting the pattern for all of our physical health issues throughout our lives.



SPRIT BODY Brennan Model of the 7 Levels of the Human Energy Field



Etheric; the state between energy and matter.

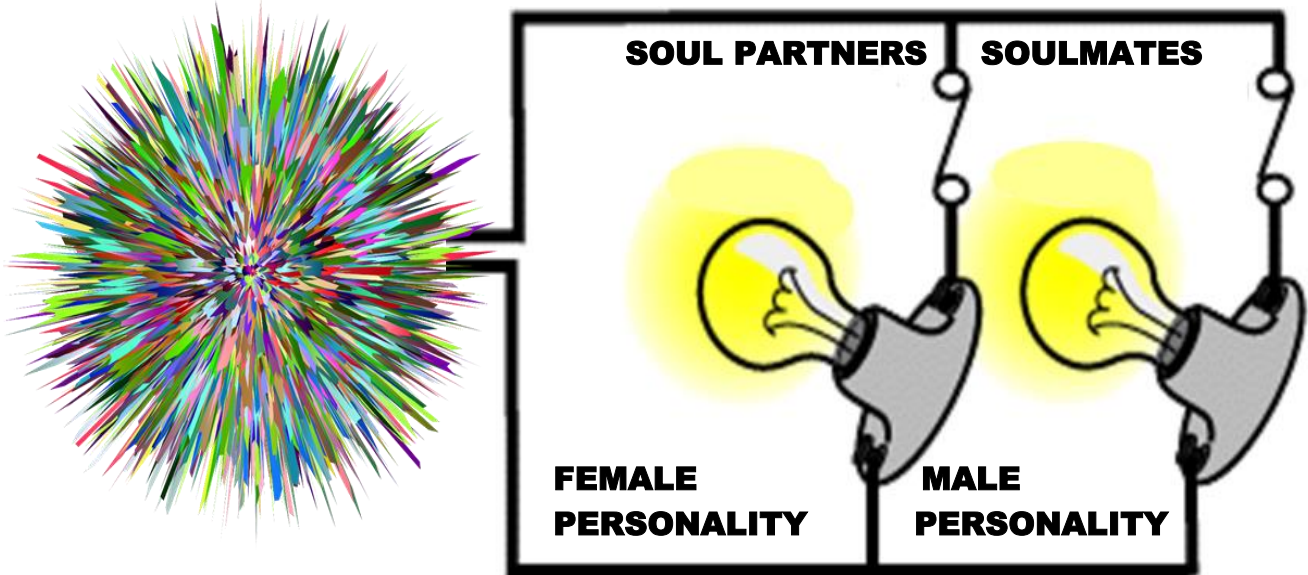
The spirit etheric body is the template for our physical body, however, no health care system or science considers that the underlying cause of any health issues are formed through our Childhood Repression and that no physical healing occurs without expressing our childhood suppressions, being feelings both good and bad and then longing for the truth behind these injuries. Medicine may suppress the pain – it does not and cannot cure – vaccines are extreme physical suppressions!



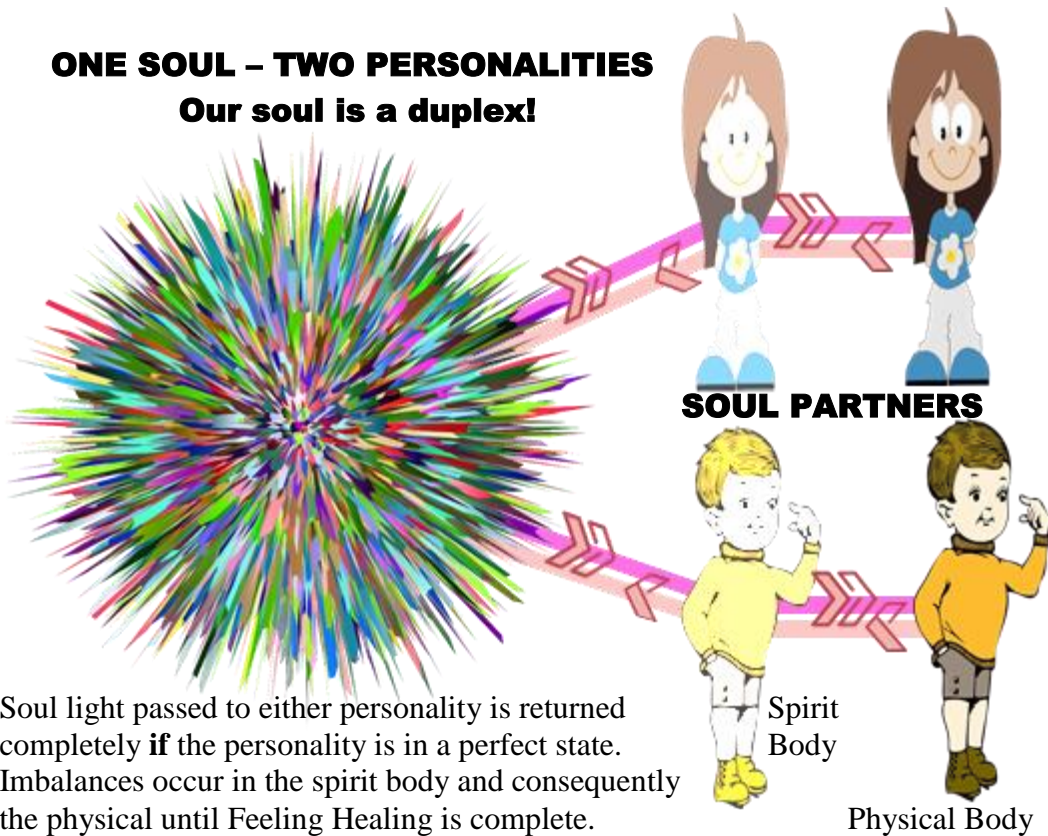
The pain from ANY illness will not exceed the pain experienced during our Childhood Suppression!

SOUL LIGHT emitted is to be BALANCED by the LIGHT RETURNED!

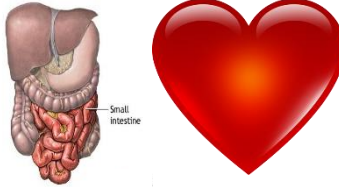
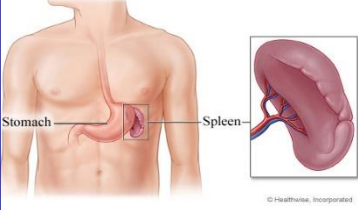
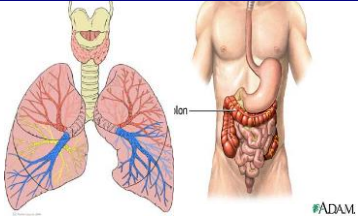
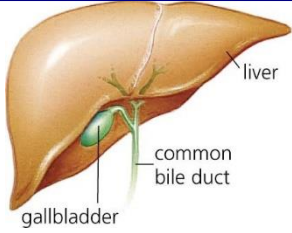
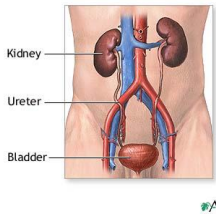
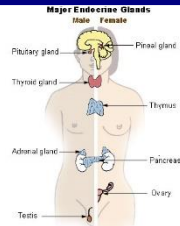
**Two separate personalities on parallel 'circuits' having the same soul.
What impacts one personality does not impact the other personality.**



ONE SOUL - TWO PERSONALITIES
Our soul is a duplex!



Soul light passed to either personality is returned completely **if** the personality is in a perfect state. Imbalances occur in the spirit body and consequently the physical until Feeling Healing is complete.

Organs	EMOTION CODE™ CHART		
	Column A	Column B	
	Row 1 Heart or Small Intestine	Abandonment Betrayal Forlorn Lost Love Un-received	Effort Un-received Heartache Insecurity Over joy Vulnerability
	Row 2 Spleen or Stomach	Anxiety Despair Disgust Nervousness Worry	Failure Helplessness Hopelessness Lack of Control Low Self-Esteem
	Row 3 Lung or Colon	Crying Discouragement Rejection Sadness Sorrow	Confusion Defensiveness Grief Self-Abuse Stubbornness
	Row 4 Liver or Gall Bladder	Anger Bitterness Guilt Hatred Resentment	Depression Frustration Indecisiveness Panic Taken for Granted
	Row 5 Kidneys or Bladder	Blaming Dread Fear Horror Peeved	Conflict Creative Insecurity Terror Unsupported Wishy Washy
	Row 6 Glands & Sexual Organs	Humiliation Jealousy Longing Lust Overwhelm	Pride Shame Shock Unworthy Worthless

Generally speaking, groups and types of emotional injuries impede the natural flow of energies through the etheric body which is the template for the physical body, thus setting up the conditions for discomfort, pain and illness to slowly emerge within and throughout areas of the physical body that have energy frequencies that are 'attractive' for the emotional pain to manifest in the physical.

When educators do not know what it is that they are teaching - that is the subject of Medicine!

Doctors do not know what the cause is of any illness - that is maybe why they have identified more than 10,000 illnesses and diseases!

Education and Health systems are now to EVOLVE!

The elephant in the room being: CHILDHOOD SUPPRESSION

The pathway forward is to embrace: FEELING-HEALING

Psychology



20 July 2022

Idra, Celestial Spirit, says that by introducing the ‘platform’ of the Spiritual Healing, (namely Feeling Healing), to humanity, those people with a focus on psychology to uncover the truth of themselves will find it very helpful to see what it’s really for, as they align themselves with the spiritual side, all about the Rebellion and so on. Psychology is directionless on Earth and in the mind spirit Mansion Worlds, it’s just this thing about ourselves, helping us understand ourselves in a limited way, but it’s not looked at within a spiritual context or with a spiritual purpose to help one grow in truth. So to give it one, then allows psychology to have a ‘home’, and so an aim and direction.

Feeling Healing



encapsulated within:

Divine Love Spirituality

Feeling Healing when appropriately understood and incorporated with the practice of Psychology gives structure, purpose and direction to the art of Psychology as well as meaning and an understanding of what is Psychology and how it is to benefit all of humanity. Feeling Healing addresses the ‘elephant in the room’, namely Childhood Suppression and its ongoing Repression. This is the pathway home that we each will embrace, either in the physical or within spirit. We are Truth Seekers and Feeling Healing is to provide just that, reveal the truth about ourselves.

How are we rejecting our
Heavenly Mother and Father
multiple times everyday?

It is through ignoring our feelings!

Our feelings are expressions of our
soul guided by our Indwelling Spirit
who is our Mother and Father's
spirit within each of us.

We are to live true to our feelings!

It is that simple!

What do our Heavenly Parents
desire for us to do?

To ask for Their Love,
Their Divine Love!

Just to ask our Heavenly Mum and Dad
for Their Love.

PARENTING:

We each induct our children, the child we bring into this world and love, into the Rebellion and Default, the very thing we each want to avoid and escape from! Yet we do this to every child and continue blindly to do so!



19 July 2022

We each have mostly parented our children for them to feel happy and successful in the mind way of life, and inducted them successfully and happily into the Rebellion and Default. That has made them feel they have the power and control to make life be as they want it to be, so to take hold of the Rebellion and make it as they want it to be. And so it might take them years of living happily in the mind spirit Mansion Worlds before they wake up to the truth of how we each actually did them such a disservice.

We can't judge upon our own actions.

I wish I could have lived this way, true to my feelings, during my life on Earth, I would of course had a very different life, but had I made sure my partner looked at life in the same way, with our feelings being the most important, and if they said things are to end, then we both follow them and end it, rather than not wanting to hurt each other and stopping expressing all the bad stuff and then it all becoming too complicated and fucked up until the inevitable happens and you have to extract yourself out of a very messy relationship. All of which would never have got to be such a mess had you just honoured all your feelings. Living with your Feelings First James is so much better, all so long as you keep wanting them to show you the truth, because you know where you stand all the time. And yes, suddenly bad feelings might come up like what happened for you today James with you suddenly turning on me and rejecting me, and I felt bad, but no sooner did I feel bad and you had expressed your feelings and moved on seeing that you weren't wanting to reject me but your mother, and then I felt good. But those sorts of bad feelings in a relationship if they remain unexpressed can fester away poisoning it until it all becomes too much and all the pent up hatred comes pouring out smashing it all apart. So more up and down in my feelings, but that was so good, it giving me more bad feelings I can work with, with Michelle. I will be able to speak more about my fearing being rejected, by you for example, yet also knowing it is really being rejected by my mother and father. Honour your feelings and being true to them, expressing them to uncover their truth, is so much better than dishonouring them and dumping all your shit on the other person. To accept you're feeling hurt and rejected, all making you feel powerless, is so much better than not trying to feel rejected and hurt and so hitting back and being angry and trying to assert your power and control over the other person. I hated such arguments, I was good at them with Jeremy, he never won, I always got my way, but I was doing that by denying my true feelings that I was feeling underneath.



one has to divest oneself of all one's erroneous religious beliefs if one sincerely wants to ascend in Truth to Paradise and be with your Heavenly Mother and Heavenly Father.

we're all going to do our Healing differently because of our childhood, all of which you told me at the beginning, yet I understand that you still have to see it for yourself.

Psychology; by introducing the 'platform' of the Spiritual Healing to humanity, those people with a focus on psychology to uncover the truth of themselves will find it very helpful to see what it's really for, as they align themselves with the spiritual side, all about the Rebellion and so on. Psychology is directionless on Earth and in the mind worlds, it's just this thing about ourselves, helping us understand ourselves in a limited way, but it's not looked at within a spiritual context or with a spiritual purpose to help one grow in truth. So to give it one, then allows psychology to have a 'home', and so an aim and direction.

That is, everything in our life we may come to want it to help each of us to feel the feelings, good and bad, and as well to need for the truth to keep coming up about that which we are feeling. We will want to uncover, to bring to light, the truth of our self in our rebelliousness. We will want to know the truth of our pain, and really do, not want to avoid it, want to go into the pain of our discomforts, illness and diseases and then deeper into the pain of our emotions and feelings, and deeper into the pain of our spirit, and deeper still into the pain of our soul.

We only have to feel the pain we need to bring the truth up, that once the truth comes, there's no need for more pain... so the truth is all that's important, the truth heals us, and not so much the pain. So if we embrace the pain, expressing all the feelings of it, it's all only to uncover the truth of why we have it, nothing else, not just to be in the pain for the pain's sake forevermore. So as long as the truth comes, the pain will eventually end, we won't be in pain forevermore, because we are longing for the Truth. So once the truth of our pain comes, the light of that truth ends the pain. We only have to be in pain until the truth comes, because we are only in pain because we are denying ourself our truth.

To
Understand,
One must
Stand-Under.

To understand is to stand
under which is to look
up to which is a good
way to understand

The changes as to how we may consider living that is now being revealed is to prepare us on Earth that through the embracing of our feelings and bringing to light the truth of ourselves that then we are progressed in our consciousness sufficiently for the Creator Daughter and Son, the co-regents of Nebadon, Mary and Jesus, the spiritual mother and father of this whole Universe, so that then we can move onto embracing their truths.

We are to follow the Avonal pair in doing our Healing, so once done, we can then move from their leadership and guidance onto Mary and Jesus, so they can then lead and guide us toward Paradise.

We each will 'do our time' with the Avonal guidance and leadership and then move onto Mary and Jesus so that we can move through the rest of Nebadon and then onto Paradise.

The more we grow in truth, the more our truth-perceptions (soul-perceptions) will awaken so we can perceive the truth in others, which is feel the light of their truth and feel our self being affected and influenced by it. We each are truth seekers and now that the Rebellion and Default is to end and is ending, truth is being and is to be revealed in a way never previously possible under the constraints of the Universal Contract governing the Rebellion and Default which was formally ended on 31 January 2018.

Mary and Jesus couldn't subject themselves to the whole Rebellion and Default, because had they, then the whole Nebadon would have had to join them in rebellion, they being the leaders of our universe, so they remained perfect and could only stop the Lucifers and Satans, dealing with them on the higher universal levels, and not revealing the truth, the way, of how everyone can do their Healing, because they didn't do their Healing, so the doing of one's Healing is not a part of their Truth, so their Spirits of Truth can't properly assist on in doing it. They can help spirits in the Healing worlds to a certain degree, but not anyone on Earth to do their Healing. Whereas the Avonals can subject themselves to the fullness of the Rebellion and Default, and by healing themselves, then they are opening the way for everyone to follow them and so do their Healing. Leading them to Mary and Jesus.

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 [Pascas Care Letters Psychology and Feeling Healing.pdf](#)

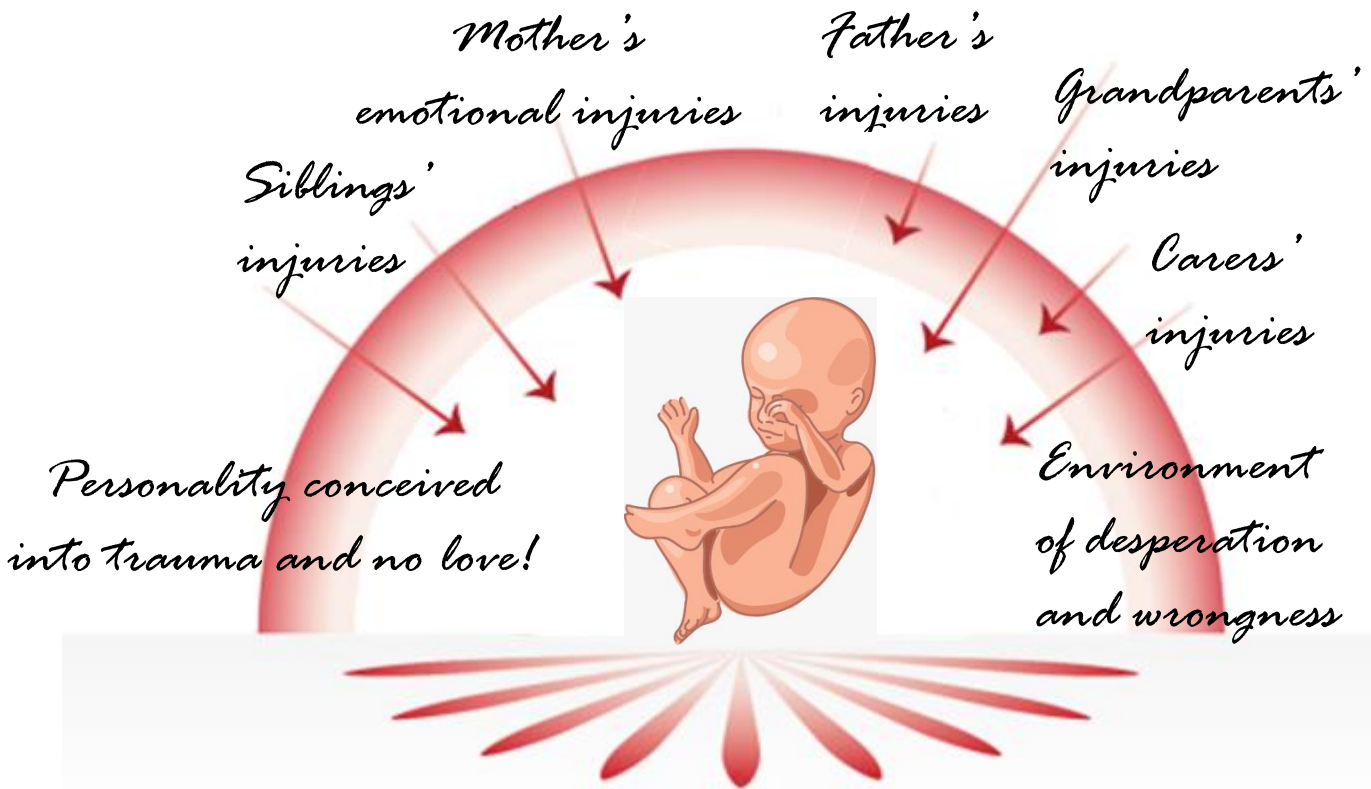
COMPULSIONS and ADDICTIONS

Tuesday, 13 September 2022

OUR FORMING YEARS are MOST DYNAMIC and TRAUMATIC:

Age-group	Age
Gestation	conception to birth
Newborn	0 days to 1 month
Infant	1 month to 1 year
Toddler	1 to 3 years
Preschool	3 to 6 years
School age child	6 to 12 years
Adolescent	12 to 18 years

Our childhood formative years are from conception through to age of 6 years. Commencing at conception, we begin to take on all of the injuries and errors of belief of our parents and carers. We capitulate to adopting the 'personality' that our physical parents impose upon us, to the detriment of our true personality.



James: Is there anything further they (Lady Spirits two Angles) can tell me about compulsions, what in fact are they, how do they come about, what's the difference been a compulsion and habit, and why can some people seem to change their habits and stop their compulsions and other's can't. Marion and I were listening to a guy who worked with people dealing with their drug addiction compulsions, and how the medical side calls the compulsions you can't do anything about being an actual disease. But they don't understand how it all originates in early childhood, like everything else.

Lady Spirit: Okay James... I'm just seeing how they want to answer you, going through me or direct to you... bit of both by the looks. Alright, I'll start, this coming from Zainta (one of her Angel pair). All behaviour that originates from conception, through the womb, at birth, and then in the first three years of

life becomes what one might call compulsive, in that you have no say in being able to work with it, which means, change it using your mind. Any behaviour after this as you get older becomes what you might call a habit, as in habitual, however it can be changed with certain effort and application of the mind. And the changes take place by applying the will to change one's underlying beliefs and subsequent behaviour.

So having said this, you don't see all how you are based on your early life as being one big compulsion that's divided into lots of different ones, but if you think about all your deep underlying and what you might call fundamental behaviour, which is how you express your personality, it's all what could be called compulsive, because you can't change it. And it can only change by fiat of the Mother and Father through the soul, which can occur at the end of your Healing if required.

We consider compulsions in largely a negative light, they are problematic and something when you become aware of doing them you might not like to keep doing, but as hard as you can try to change them, to change those aspects of yourself, of your personality expression, you can't do it. (I'm switching between saying it in my words and relaying Zainta's words directly).

So James, in light of the main compulsions, behaviour you don't like, that you've become aware of, notably, your fingernail biting, excessive eating for comfort, masturbation and disconnection – being unable to converse with Marion because of all your dysfunctional self-expression, these compulsions were all founded at your conception and developed through the womb, birth and first three years, to when you received that half-brick in your face, that horrendous rejection experience for you from the world locking them all solidly in place. So you feel so completely ingrained in you compulsion with no power of will to do anything about them. You've tried on and off throughout your life and more so through your Healing, you thought your Healing would enable you to gain some will and power being able to change yourself. But you can't. Whereas Marion has been able to apply her will to change her behaviour, ending taking the headache pills she was addicted to, being able to control her eating, and stopping anything else she didn't want herself to do anymore, however these have all been habits which she adopted later in her childhood or as an adult. You developed a mild habit as a young adult smoking marijuana, however once you begun your spiritual work you felt you needed to stop smoking and so did. So generally habits developed later in life don't have the hold on you, compared to ones developed earlier in childhood as a general rule of thumb, however it's not that simple because then you have to take into account the whole of your childhood and all the negative unloving powerless effects of that.

So you might have a bad habit but find it so hard to give up because you need it to mollify pain and emotional and spiritual dissatisfaction and feeling so unloved, needing to do what you do to ease the pain, gain some power and feel better by blocking out all your bad feelings. So you might take up as habits, such as smoking, drugs, alcohol, sex, having children to look after, work, hurting others, hurting yourself, whatever the habit might be, which with very hard work you might be able to end doing, whereas other people won't be able to give up, these becoming called compulsions, because they are tied into the deeper pain and feelings of feeling powerless, rejected and so unloved from the times from conception, through the womb and early in childhood.

Okay James, I get it, so habits start after three / four years old, but if they buy into or are even a result of deep and so early underlying compulsions you might not be able to change them as easily or at all by apply your will to use your mind to change your beliefs. I think I've got it. So James for you, you might have started your masturbation addiction at fourteen, but it's become a compulsion because it's really going from very early pain and trauma you experienced feeling so unloved and rejected at your conception, in the womb, birth and early childhood, you finding a way to sooth some of that deep pain and anxiety and hurt, so having to keep doing it because you can't bear to allow yourself to be in that very

early pain and feeling so powerless and like your life is continually under threat. So it is the same with your overeating, you eat for emotional comfort not because you're actually physically hungry, and when you do feel physically hungry you can't bear those bad feelings for one moment because it's really feeling so emotionally and spiritually hungry and deprived that you're feeling, so the physical hunger amplifying those deep underlying pain and the hunger needed to sooth that anguish deep in you from how your mother didn't love you and so denied, didn't 'feed' you emotionally or spiritually enough through the womb and when you were very wrong, and really right the way through your childhood. And by spiritually I mean by fully acknowledging you as the personality you are, not wanting you, hating you interfering with her, so she pushing you aside within herself when you were in the womb. Zainta (Angel) is saying your mother hated the notion of being pregnant, she didn't want the interference, she didn't want her body to be ruined by having stretch marks and all the rest from being pregnant, and she didn't want and hated all the difficulties of being pregnant, she was a woman who hated pregnancy, and so you causing all her problems, rather than a loving mother how loved every moment of being pregnant and so loving their child growing in them.

So James, you're fucked from such early times, and so no way do you have any power being able to change or stop doing those things, so they will be with you helping you to express all the bad feelings of having them, up until your Healing ends.

Zainta (an Angel) also wants me to point out to you James, that a lot of what we'd call our innate personality expression, is also compulsive yet we actually like how we are, so you don't fight those aspects of yourself, with only these few aspects of yourself that you don't like. But for us to understand that all how we are is really compulsive in that all of us is being driven from how our soul manifest us at conception, through the womb, at birth and the first early years, and a lot of how we are will not need to be changed by the Mother and Father when it comes time for us to leave the Rebellion and Default and end all the aspects that we hate about ourselves.

Many people have deep self-image issues, hating some aspect of themselves and their body, and so want to change themselves, some people even wanting to change their sex, and all these problems still also from these earliest times. If you're to be a boy and yet your mother and or father wants a girl and certain pressures are applied to you or impressed upon you at conception, through the womb, at your birth and early years, you can grow up feeling that you are really a girl trapped in a man's body, and that might plague you for the rest of your life, and you might even take measures to be more like a woman. But again it's to understand that is all a very simplistic depiction of such deep problems because there are many factors that come into play to create our negative compulsions and all those aspects of ourselves we might hate, despise and detest. And many of these difficulties are brought through from the hereditary lines on both sides at your conception, so you can take on stuff through your physical and spiritual genes, and then in a way even mental and emotional (feeling pattern) 'genes' as you are subjected also to your grandparents and their parents and so on back. It being like a huge smorgasbord from which your soul will select which parts of those genes to activate to bring your personality expression into Creation. And the genes can remain active your whole life, or be turned on and off at times or stopped all together and new ones activated, it all again depending on the needs of our soul so far as expressing you as one of its two personalities and giving you the life you need so as to experience all you will so as to give rise to all the feelings you'll need so as to give rise eventually to all the truth you need to evolve and ascend in.

Phew, I think I said it all as they wanted me to.

James: It sounds good to me, and thank you, thank them, for helping me understand why I do feel I can't do anything about my bad compulsions, why I feel so powerless, that they have such power over me, all because they started too early on in me. So they are an organic part of me, and so I do need some extra

help to change them, to end my need to do them, which would be for me to no longer feel so deeply unloved and hated by mum and dad, needing to feel wanted, loved and cared about, so I feel powerful and not so horrendously powerless like I do feel.

Everything that we are comes from the patterns established early in our childhood and right from conception and the womb.

WILL! The Soul does everything!



WILL Healing

Our HEALING is one long act of Self-Love!

The people who can change themselves, were able to change themselves in their childhood, they have that power, and I hate it when they having stopped their addiction set about telling everyone else how to stop theirs and saying you must stop it, just do this and that, apply your will, accusing you as being a failure if you don't or can't seem to do, saying 'You're not ready yet, and you have to really, really, really, want to change', which is all very well for them because they weren't so heavily controlled during their early years, whereas those of us who were, we're too fucked to be able to do that sort of self-help.

It is all our spirit neuroses. So we are just expressing our spirit problems through our physical body.

It's always the spirit first, you as a spirit, just expressing your spirit-ness through your physical body. So whether you overeat or under eat, it's all because of you as a spirit is suffering and has experienced a lot of traumatic rejection and unlovingness at the hands of your parents very early on in your early life. And that's why it's so hard to deal with, because it's to do with you as a spirit, and not just a physical body, so it's very emotionally, mentally, psychologically and spiritually traumatising.

Madeline, then Edwin, now Pauline

Saturday, 17 September 2022

Lady Spirit, now in 5th spirit healing Mansion World: Idra took me to visit a mother of two, a young boy and girl, a single mother I should tell you, her partner leaving her because of they doing their Healing, he still seeing their children but she wanting them more than he did, so it suits them both. Idra took me to her apartment and she was very happy to greet us and more than willing to ‘tell her story’ being happy that someone was interested in her and it helping her bring up more feelings and understanding about herself as she was telling me all she’s been through. Her children were away at a Play-House, another place where there are hundreds of enjoyable things for them to do. So I’ll relate her life story to you as she told me. Her name was Madeline and Edwin, then Pauline which it is now... confused?

She started life as a girl, Madeline, a French mother and English father, living in London when I was, however dying ten years before I did. She lived a middle class family life with other brothers and sisters and yet she always felt like she was a boy, wanted to be a boy, was a boy trapped in a girl’s body. So that as you might imagine made her feel very unhappy and unfulfilled and she set about changing herself into being a man as she grew older, becoming Edwin. She lived as a man for the rest of her life, not having children, having relationships with other men. Then she died and coming into spirit she still had her woman’s body and yet still wanted to be a man, she still believed she was a man, so set about being a spirit man, carrying on being Edwin. She had another relationship with a spirit man for two years, but then things started to go very wrong in their relationship with her partner accusing him of being a her too much still. And that greatly upset her, and in searching for answers as to what should she do, she looking into religion for consolation, however was rejected for being too different and too odd, but she did discover that she loved God and wanted to be with Him. So without her knowing, she had started to pray with a true longing to God for His Love, and asking God to help him know the truth of himself, and why did he still have to have a woman’s body – and was there something very wrong with him, or was he right being as he was, he didn’t know, he was too confused and begged and prayed for guidance.

Then he/she went to a spiritualists meeting in which the medium said she could speak with and get personal guidance for difficult issues from God, but that turned out to be nonsense and of no help however he met a nice man who seemed to warm to him, yet not in a sexual way, but seeming to understand something about his problem. And that spirit man, as you might have guessed James, was a Celestial spirit man who started to introduce him to the Divine Love and longing for it consciously and with purpose knowing what he was doing, and then the notion of doing his Healing. And through discussions with his Celestial guide he slowly came to understand that as God has made him a woman, that really he was a woman and that he feeling he was a man was a part of his problems about being caught up in the Rebellion and Default, that it was all caused by her relationship with his parents from his conception and through the womb and very early years, all that resulted in him not feeling like he was a woman but a man.

So as you can imagine James, he/she was faced with so many conflicting feelings, such inherent deep confusion, all of which bought up terrible pain and feelings of self-hate. He hated being a woman, and so why was that, and that’s what he/she is now being Pauline is still working through.

He was taken to a Divine Love sector of the first Mansion World, and there in one of the Healing groups met a man, but a man who wanted him to be her. So he tentatively started to try and be Pauline and to deal with all the bad feelings that came up, which led to the breakdown of the relationship with this man, but before that was finalised they both decided that to help him become more her, children might help. So they adopted their two children when they were babies, and again she found it very difficult being a mother for them, but kept up with the Healing sessions moving into the third Mansion World and there early on they ended their relationship. And so she’s kept working on herself become more of a mother

and feeling more motherly and more like she really is a woman, because she is, and slowly becoming more aware of why she felt so confused about her sex.

So her severe compulsion and trauma really, as she said, was her believing she was a boy and man, when she wasn't. And she states emphatically now, because she understands the truth, she's living it more so every day, that it was "All in Her Mind". She only believed she was a man, it was one huge mind contrivance, and what a number she did on herself. She has a pair of Celestials who specifically help her with her Healing, she needing both the man and woman for the different times when she still feels she more a man than a woman and then more a woman. She said as she's been told by them that she expects to keep feeling that in some ways she's still a man and woman right through her Healing, she had expected to end feeling like she was a man and being fully a woman, but she's beginning to accept that might not actually fully happen until her Healing ends, and so right through her Healing, it's all about her accepting that she feels she is both sexes, and why she feels that.

She said there was a lot of confusion with her parents soon after she was conceived, she said things conspired for them to believe she was a boy when she was a girl. They went to a good reputable clairvoyant who said she was a boy soon after they found out she was pregnant. Then the doctor and nurse said the same thing, so for most of the pregnancy her parents believed she was a boy and so were choosing boy names and getting things ready for a baby boy, so their whole focus was on denying her being a girl. Then when she was born a girl, it was a big shock for them both, it took then both time to adjust out of her being a boy by being a girl. And she believes from her feelings that secretly both her parents still wanted a boy, wished she was a boy, she being their first child. But with time, a few months they got on and accepted her as a girl, and so she grew up being a girl but later with all the deeper feeling of being a boy part starting to come to the fore. Her parents not loving her truly, as no parents can, added many problems to her feeling unloved in many ways, just as we all do, but all those things caused more separation between her and them, which added to her feeling odd and not fitting in and so much so that she was really a boy and that God had got it wrong.

So she is accepting now that her Mother and Father wanted her to have this weird and very traumatic experience in life, not feeling connected with her own sex, so being so disassociated and disconnected from the truth of herself on not only the physical level but also on the psychological level. She said now looking back she can hardly believe how she was as a man, how she acted putting on the whole show of it, and yet when she moves into her feelings she can still easily relate to feeling she was a man. So she has bad and good feelings about having her children: bad in that of course she hates imposing her rebelliousness on them, but good in that her Mother and Father want her to live his more extreme side of the Rebellion and Default, and that it's about her and her children having this negative experience so they can understand all the truth of the Rebellion God wants them to live.

And that seems to be the general theme with all the parents I spoke to James concerning how they feel about bringing their children into the Rebellion knowing they are rebellious and that they can't help it, and can only do their Healing, and that possibly by doing it and becoming truer to how fucked and unloving they are, they will impose less of it on their children. They all also understand, and feel good about it, they are offering their spirit children a very different live experience with them growing up with them doing their Healing, compared to all those other spirit children and children on Earth who are growing up in the Mind Way, being totally unaware of their rebelliousness.

For us in the physical unhealed world; it's actually very hard for those of us doing our Healing to be a good loving friend for another doing their Healing, we're too much in love deficit, without enough love to give or offer another, whereas Celestials have all the love they need. So possibly we can only do so much, and it's not for us to expect ourselves being able to do too much. There we're the poor demented

and unloved being with the poor demented and unloved, and all we can do is struggle on engulfed by our bad feelings and feeling so powerless and that we can't do it, because we can't, and we don't know how to do it, because we're still too engrossed in it.

L	G	B	T	T	Q	Q	I	A	A	P
Lesbian A woman who is primarily attracted to women.	Gay A man who is primarily attracted to men; sometimes a broad term for individuals primarily attracted to the same sex.	Bisexual An individual attracted to people of their own and opposite gender.	Trans-gender A person whose gender identity differs from their assigned sex at birth.	Transsexual An out-dated term that originated in the medical and psychological communities for people who have permanently changed their gender identity through surgery and hormones.	Queer An umbrella term to be more inclusive of the many identities and variations that make up the LG-BTQ+ community.	Questioning The process of exploring and discovering one's own sexual orientation, gender identity and/or gender expression.	Intersex An individual whose sexual anatomy or chromosomes do not fit with the traditional markers of "female" and "male."	Ally Typically a non-queer person who supports and advocates for the queer community; an individual within the LGBTQ+ community can be an ally for another member that identifies differently than them.	Asexual An individual who generally does not feel sexual desire or attraction to any group of people. It is not the same as celibacy and has many subgroups.	Pansexual A person who experiences sexual, romantic, physical and/or spiritual attraction to members of all gender identities/expressions, not just people who fit into the standard gender binary.

FEELINGS ARE MORE THAN 1,000s & 1,000s OF BOOKS!

Only through longing, asking for, begging to know the truth behind our feelings and expressing our feelings to or with a companion can we then only begin to resolve and address our compulsions – all being part of our pathway of Feeling Healing, and with Divine Love, Soul Healing.

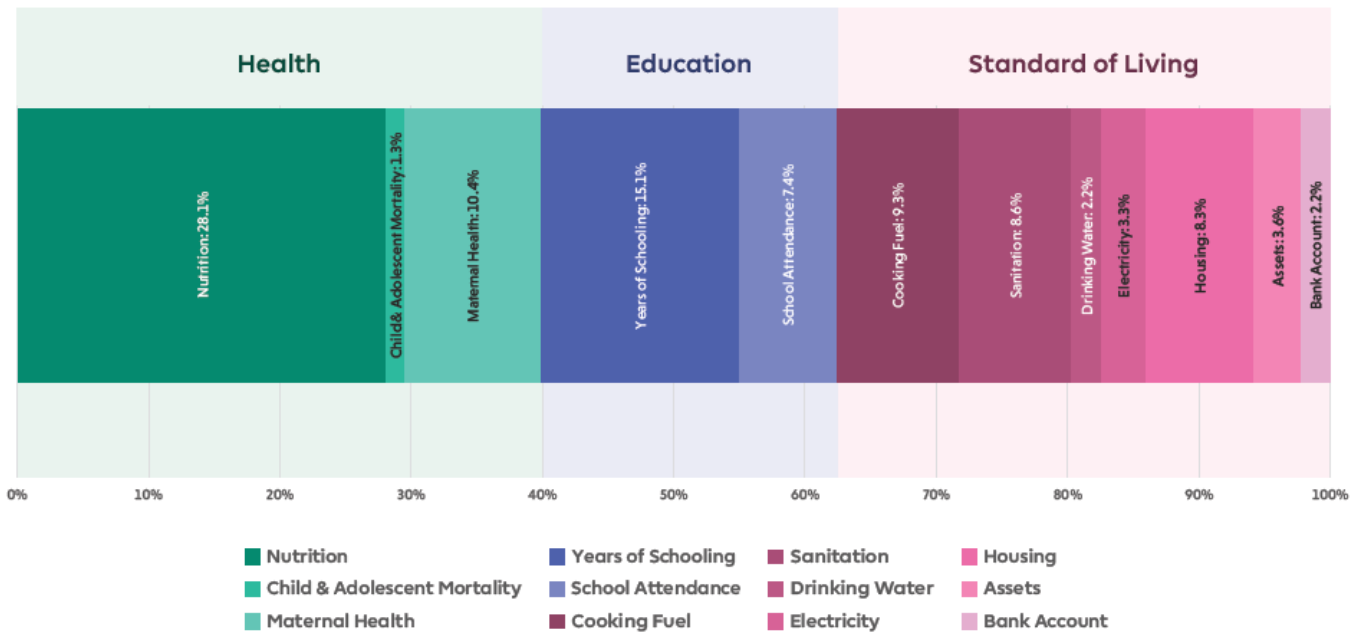
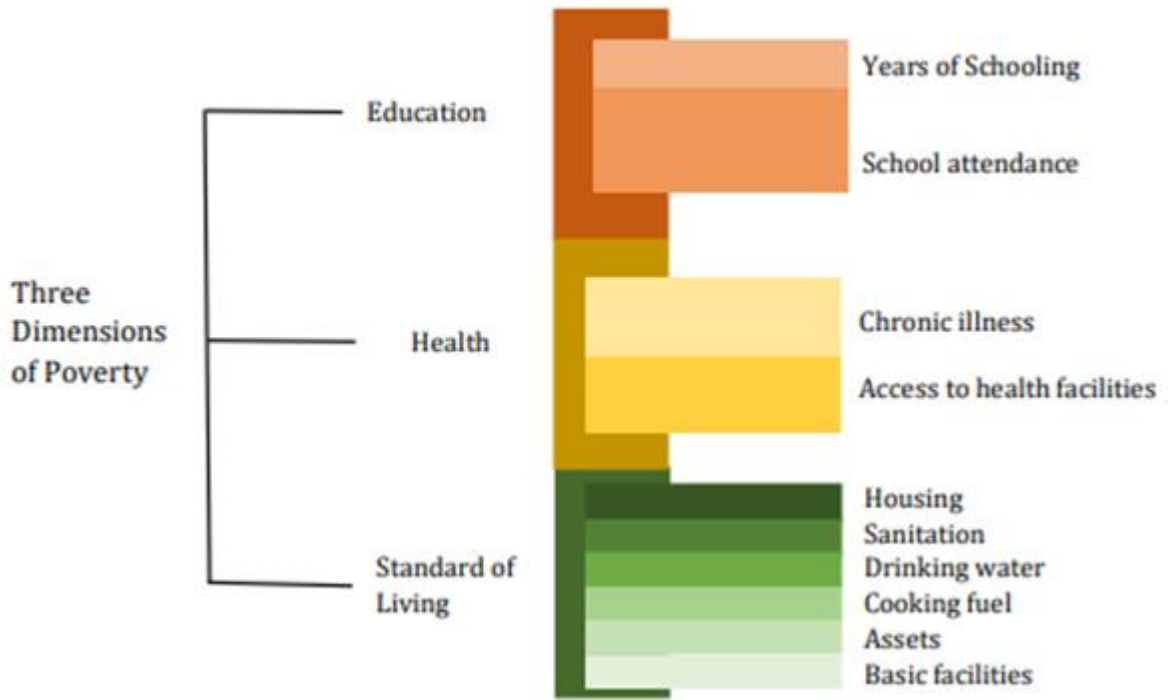


Multidimensional Poverty Index

Oxford Poverty & Human Development Initiative (OPHI)

https://ophi.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/India_MPI_2021_REPORT.pdf

Structure of the National MPI



NATION'S BASELINE REPORT – NATIONAL MULTIDIMENSIONAL POVERTY INDEX Oxford Poverty & Human Development Initiative (OPHI)

https://ophi.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/India_MPI_2021_REPORT.pdf

A nation's Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) has three equally weighted dimensions – education, health, and standard of living – which are represented by twelve indicators: Deprived if:

Nutrition

A household is considered deprived if any child between the ages of 0 to 59 months, or woman between the ages of 15 to 49 years, or man between the ages of 15 to 54 years – for whom nutritional information is available – is found to be undernourished.

Child and Adolescent Mortality

A child / adolescent under 18 years of age has died in the family in the five-year period preceding the survey.

Antenatal Care – Maternal Health

A household is deprived if any woman in the household who has given birth in the 5 years preceding the survey has not received at least 4 antenatal care visits for the most recent birth or has not received assistance from trained skilled medical personnel during the most recent childbirth.

Years of Schooling

Not even one member of the household aged 10 years or older has completed six years of schooling.

School Attendance

Any school-aged child is not attending school up to the age at which he/she would complete class 8.

Cooking Fuel

A household cooks with dung, agricultural crops, shrubs, wood, charcoal or coal.

Sanitation

The household has unimproved or no sanitation facility or it is improved but shared with other household.

Drinking Water

A household is deprived if it does not have access to improved drinking water or safe drinking water is more than a 30-minute walk from home (as a round trip).

Electricity

A household is deprived if it has no electricity.

Housing

A household is deprived if it has inadequate housing: the floor is made of natural materials, or the roof or walls are made of rudimentary materials.

Ownership of Assets

The household is deprived if it does not own more than one of these assets: radio, TV, telephone, computer, animal cart, bicycle, motorbike, or refrigerator; and does not own a car or truck.

Bank Account

No household member has a bank account or a post office account.

Multidimensional Poverty Index – 12 Indicators:

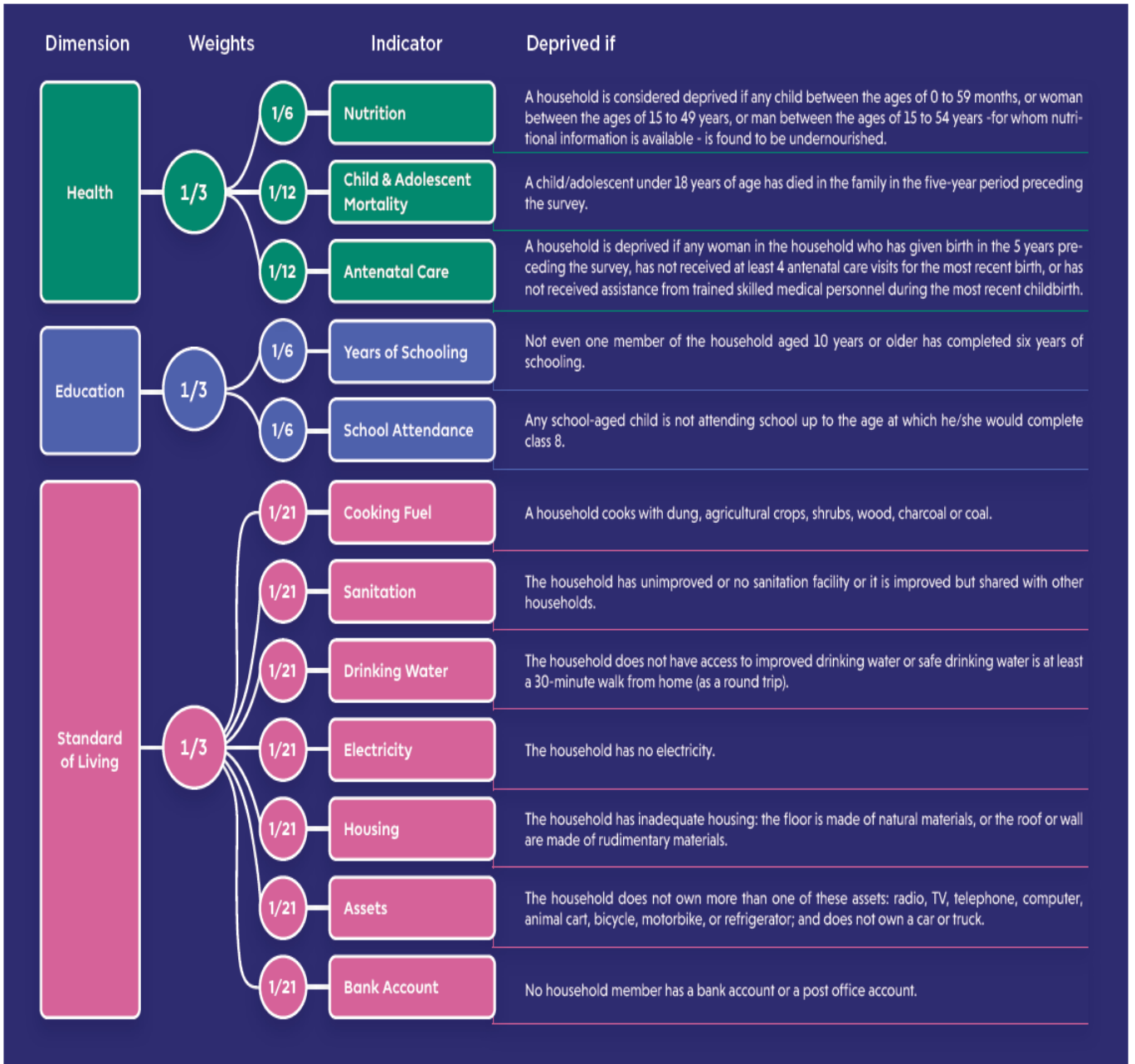


Figure 3. Headcount Ratios for Global MPI, Severe Poverty and \$1.90/day

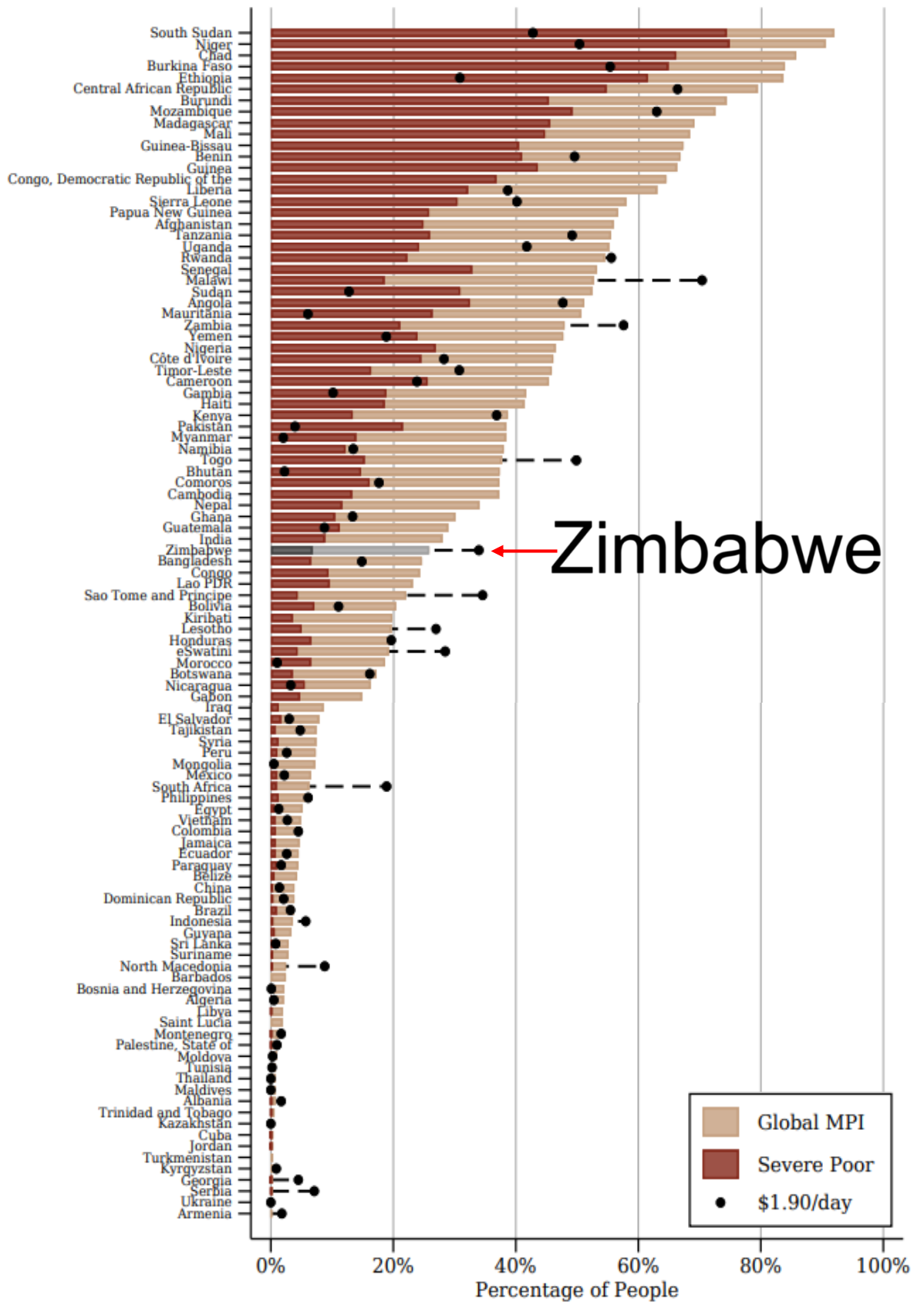


Figure 8. Indicator Contribution to Overall Poverty by Area

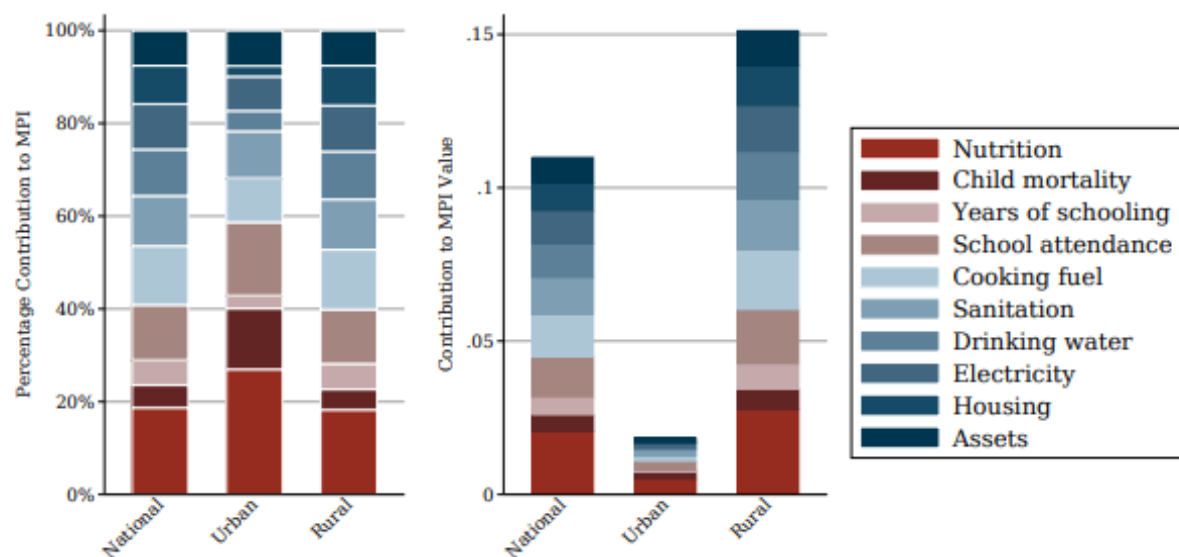
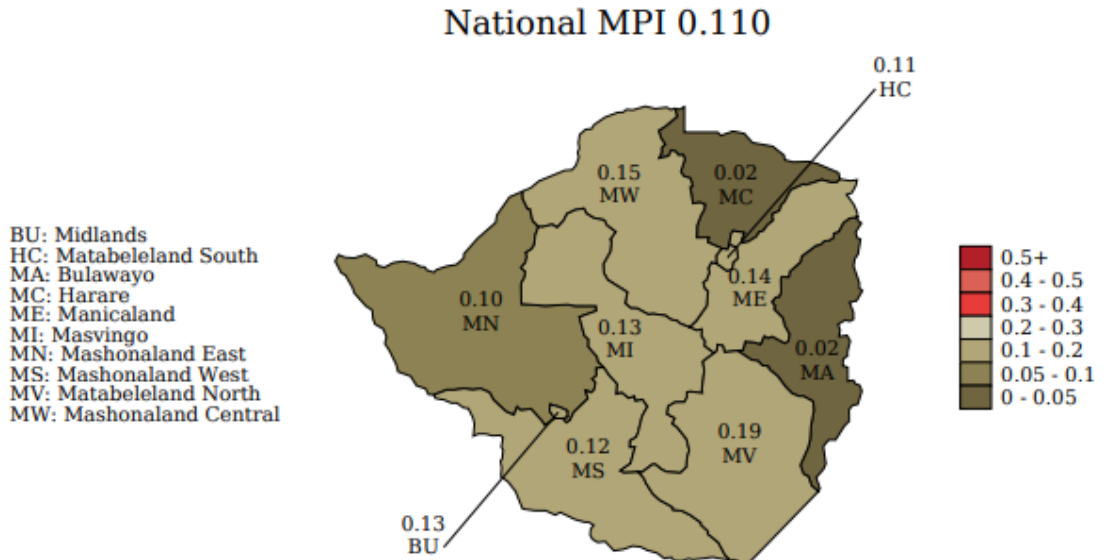


Table 2. Global MPI in Zimbabwe by Subnational Region

Region	MPI	<i>H</i>	<i>A</i>	Vulnerable	Severe Poverty	Population Share
Bulawayo	0.015	3.8%	40.3%	10.5%	0.4%	4.9%
Harare	0.019	4.6%	40.5%	13.8%	0.6%	14.4%
Manicaland	0.139	31.8%	43.5%	29.5%	9.6%	14.7%
Mashonaland Central	0.153	35.3%	43.4%	32.3%	10.6%	9.3%
Mashonaland East	0.100	24.1%	41.5%	28.7%	5.1%	10.7%
Mashonaland West	0.120	28.6%	42.1%	29.8%	7.1%	13.2%
Masvingo	0.132	31.1%	42.6%	29.9%	8.0%	11.5%
Matabeleland North	0.191	44.1%	43.4%	32.6%	13.6%	5.3%
Matabeleland South	0.114	27.7%	41.0%	30.5%	5.0%	5.3%
Midlands	0.130	30.3%	42.9%	25.0%	8.3%	10.6%

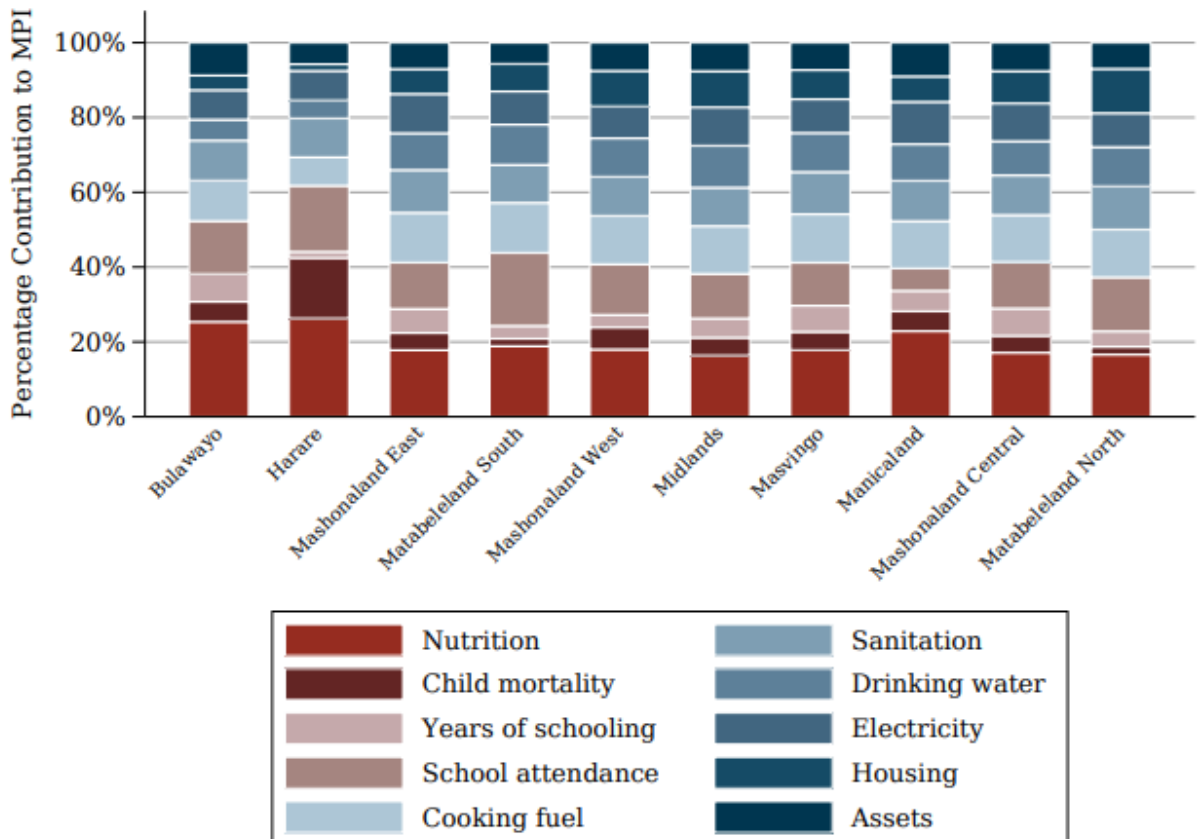
Notes: Source: MICS year 2019, own calculations.

Figure 9. Mapping MPI Value by Subnational Region



Notes: Source: MICS year 2019, own calculations. Underlying shp-file from The Demographic and Health Surveys Program (2019).

Figure 10. Indicator Contribution to Global MPI of Subnational Regions



How many doctors and nurses are needed?

As of **February 2020**, Zimbabwe's public hospitals employ **1,414 doctors** and **15,353 nurses**. These dedicated healthcare professionals work tirelessly to provide medical care and support to the population. However, it's essential to recognise that the health sector faces challenges such as strikes, inadequate equipment, and shortages of treatment drugs and protective clothing². Despite these difficulties, doctors and nurses continue to play a crucial role in maintaining public health.

Additionally, according to the **Zimbabwe National Health Strategy (2016-2020)**, every district has at least **2 doctors**, and every primary health care centre has at least **2 qualified nurses**. Furthermore, approximately **59% of administrative wards** are serviced by an Environmental Health Technician, and **60% of villages** have access to a village health worker³. These efforts contribute to improving healthcare accessibility across the country.

Let us appreciate the dedication of these healthcare professionals who work diligently to keep communities healthy and safe!

ZIMBABWE needs to employ an additional 10,000 nurses at all the country's hospitals if the health institutions are to operate at optimal capacity, an official has said. That was back in 2016!

<https://www.qualtrics.com/au/experience-management/industry/nursing-shortages/?rid=ip&prevsite=en&newsite=au&geo=AU&geomatch=au>

The International Council of Nurses estimates there is a [current global shortage of 5.9 million nurses](#), with the potential for the number to [rise to 13 million by 2030](#). In the US alone, the Bureau of Labour Statistics expects to see nearly 200,000 vacancies for registered nurses each year as the industry faces mass resignation.

Why is there a nursing shortage?

The reasons for the nursing shortage are complex and multifaceted. In this post, we'll focus on 5 of the main factors affecting the nursing shortage:

- Lack of nursing education resources for training new nurses
- A record number of nurses getting ready to retire in the next decade
- Burnout and stress related to the pandemic and general working conditions
- Staff nurses transitioning to more lucrative travel nurse roles
- Nurses feel their jobs are changing rapidly and often for the worse

Lack of educational resources

Potential nurses run into roadblocks before they even enter the workforce. Schools are citing a lack of qualified nurse faculty and budget constraints as primary reasons for turning away aspiring nurses. In 2019, US nursing schools turned away over [80,000 qualified applicants](#) due to nurse faculty shortages and insufficient resources.

The [American Nurses Association estimates](#) that more registered nursing jobs will be available in 2022 than any other profession in the United States. At this point, nursing schools are not keeping pace to meet the demand. That problem will only worsen in upcoming years as the nursing shortages intensify.

Additionally, schools do not seem to be preparing nurses properly for entry into the workforce, with some estimates reporting that between [30-57% of nurses quit](#) their jobs within their first two years of employment. New nurses often cite workload, scheduling, and lack of resources to meet their patients' needs as reasons for leaving.

High turnover rates among new registered nurses, combined with a lack of resources for prospective nursing school enrolment, lead to the current situation where there are not nearly enough nurses entering the workforce.



Zimbabwe health system is in intensive care: how it got there



<https://theconversation.com/zimbabwe-health-system-is-in-intensive-care-how-it-got-there-189670>

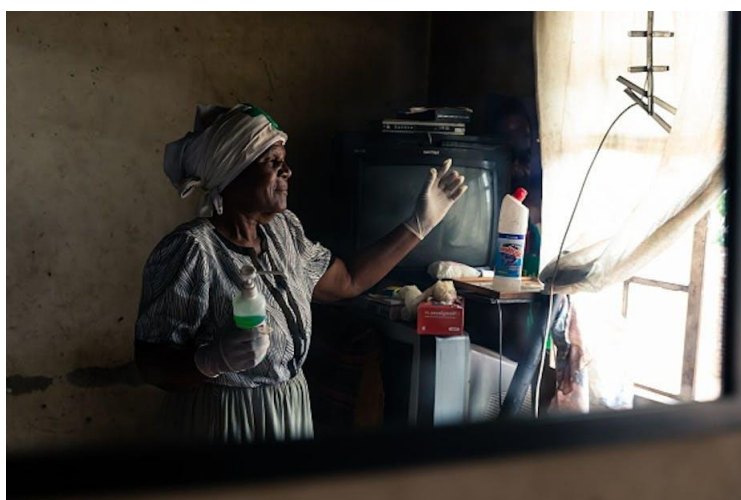
2 September 2022

Author

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Esther Gwena, an untrained midwife in Mbare Harare. Jekesai Njikizana/AFP via Getty Images



Health systems are, at their core, meant to promote, restore or maintain health. Their objective is to improve the length and quality of citizens' life from the cradle to the grave. Health is therefore a fundamental human right.

This was very clear to the different healthcare delivery administrators and practitioners in Zimbabwe for the last 42 years. But something happened along the way and Zimbabwe is now at the bottom of the pile.

During my tenure, from 1998 to 2002, as the director of the Institute of Continuing Health Education, a postgraduate arm of the medical school at the University Of Zimbabwe, I was involved with the health system in Zimbabwe, representing the school on a joint health planning committee under the Ministry of Health and Child Welfare. I was also chairman of the national medicines and therapeutics advisory committee, which used to take stock of the availability of medicines. I also served as deputy chair of the Medicine Control Authority.

My involvement has continued in the form of teaching students at one of the country's medical schools.

During the early years, 1980 to about 1990, things were moving.

In 1980, after independence, the Zimbabwean government set about addressing the inequities of a system imposed during the colonial period. Prior to independence healthcare catered primarily for colonial administrators and expatriates. Africans got separate or second-class provision.

The new government sought to replace this with the concept of equity in health and primary healthcare. The noble idea was to distribute health between individuals and to invest in health wisely and effectively. Zimbabwe also joined the World Health Organisation and followed its recommendations to the letter.

But by the turn of the century it was clear that the government had lost its way when it came to healthcare. And there has been a marked deterioration ever since.

COMMERCIAL IN CONFIDENCE

Zimbabwe's current system fails in three respects which are key to any healthcare system: policy, people and funding. The result is it is unable to deliver the most basic care. There's a lack of medicines and functioning hospital equipment. It is also a system devoid of empathy. Zimbabweans believe that one goes to hospital to die, not to have one's health restored.

The health system in Zimbabwe is, to all intents and purposes, now in the intensive care unit. The future is bleak unless there are serious long-term reforms to build resilience.

What went wrong

There have been several distinct phases in the development of Zimbabwe's healthcare system since 1980.

The first phase, between 1981 and 1989, was a period of redistribution without growth in productivity. There was an impressive expansion in social services, using aid funds. Indeed some health services were free, for example, maternal and child health. The private sector also contributed to healthcare provision. For example industry paid an HIV/AIDS levy.

The second phase, between 1990 and 1997, was a period of economic stagnation. Many people were unemployed and as a result the tax base shrank. Little money was available to the fiscus (treasury). The health budget began to be cut, affecting the quality of services. Households had to pay for some health services out of their pocket.

The third phase, between 1998 and 2008, saw a further contraction of the economy. People began to be laid off in larger numbers. What had already started got worse. Government officials from the very top began to go outside the country for treatment.

The phase of 2009-2013 was a period of stabilisation of the socio-economic situation in the country because a government of national unity was established. During this period funds, some of which were allocated to the health system, began to flow into the country.

But 2013 to date has been the blame game period. There has been – and continues to be – an exodus of healthcare professionals to greener pastures. The consequence has been poor service at health facilities.

Policy, people and funding

Policy: In the 1980s the government sought to put in place a healthcare policy that benefited all Zimbabweans.

For example, investment in primary healthcare infrastructure (clinics and health centres) resulted in 85% of the population being within one hour's travel time to the nearest health facility.

But, over time, health policy and strategic plans for health became increasingly donor funded. Implementation often reflected the agenda of donors.

Some private sector companies came on board. For example, the National Health Trust was set up by Econet, the biggest mobile telecommunication company in Zimbabwe. I chaired the trust between 2006 and 2011. The aim of the trust was to augment whatever the government was doing. The aim wasn't to watch the government fold its arms and let the private sector do everything.

People: A great many doctors, nurses and other healthcare professionals have emigrated. In 2006 a report produced by Dr Lovemore Mbengeranwa painted a bleak picture. It found:

- there had been an unprecedented staff exodus and that there was low morale among those remaining
- ineffectiveness of the referral system
- ill-equipped training schools and a shortage of tutors
- general shortages and lack of equipment and skilled personnel, with poor remuneration
- lack of accommodation and other incentives for personnel
- inadequate funding for the health sector over the past few years
- shortages of essential drugs, including antiretrovirals.

The situation has continued on a downward path. Those who stay are incapacitated. When they attempt to focus on providing basic care they appear to have no one to listen to them.

Funding: In the first decades after independence, health was put at the forefront of development. This was underscored at the continental level. The Abuja Declaration, signed in 2001, saw member states pledge to allocate at least 15% of their national budgets each year to improving their healthcare systems.

Zimbabwe has failed to come close to meeting this target. Health expenditure increased steadily in the first decade after independence to reach 3.1% of GDP and 6.2% of government expenditure – or US\$23.60 per capita – in 1990–91. But spending as a percentage of GDP has gone down. And at 2000, per capita health financing stood at US\$8.55. At the beginning of 2008, it stood at only US\$0.19.

Since the Abuja declaration in 2001 it has improved slightly but is still behind in meeting the 15%. Today in Zimbabwe, health insurance covers less than 10% of the population.

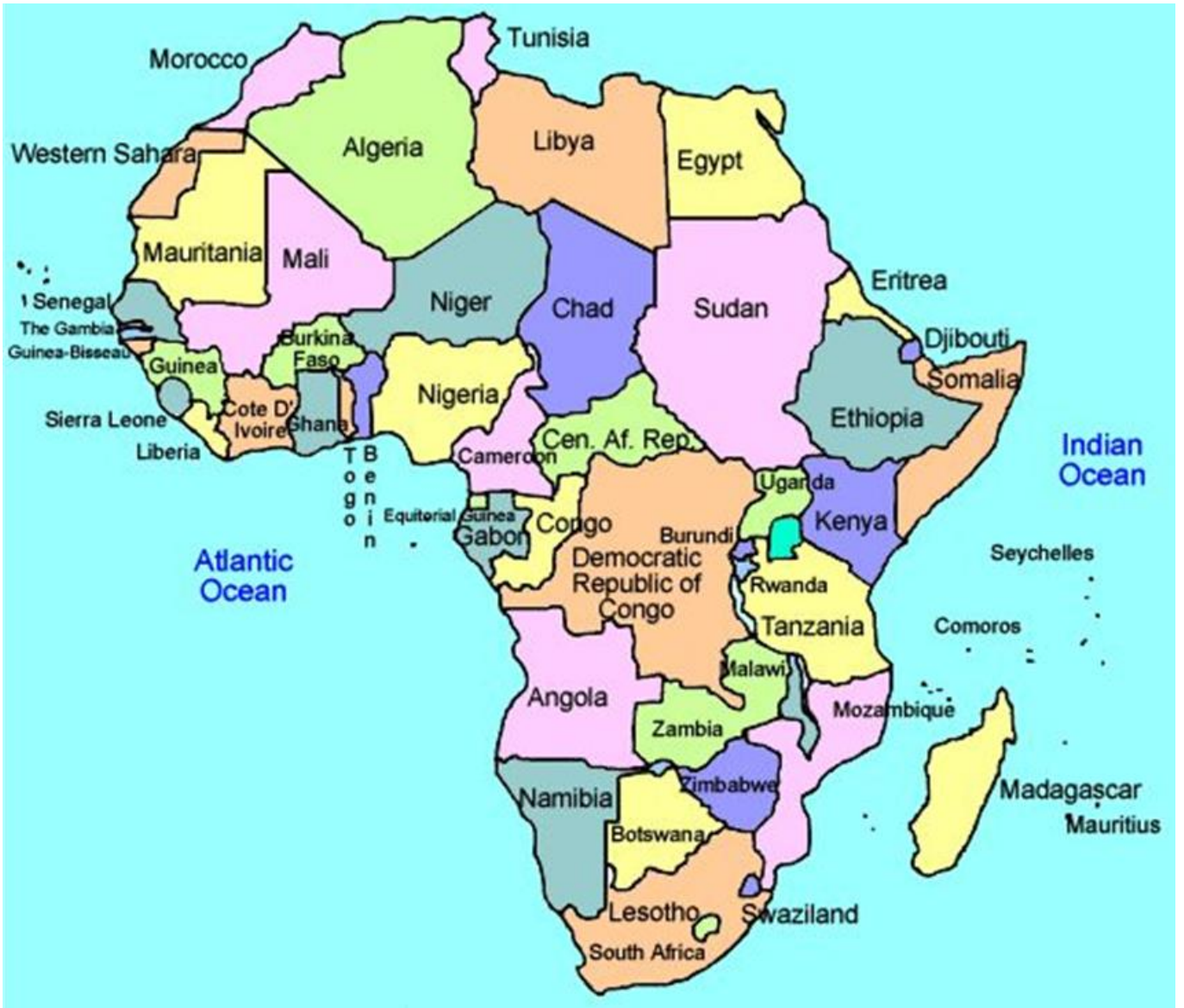
Over 39% of all health expenditure is out of pocket, leading to financial impoverishment for many people.

Next steps

I believe it's still possible to provide universal health coverage in Zimbabwe. The country has the basic foundations in place. It has the brain power – locally and in the diaspora. What needs addressing are the socio-economic and political environments to make it conducive for people to return.

Zimbabwe also has the natural resources such as diamonds, gold, platinum, lithium and maybe soon gas and oil. All can be mobilised to provide the required financial resources to strengthen the health system for future generations.

NATIONS of the WORLD									
NATIONS	Level on Map of Consciousness MoC 2021	Population 2021	Life Expectancy Years 2021	Medium Age of Population 2021	Political Rights & Civil Liberties 2021	Human Development Index 2021	Happiness Index 2021	Education Index 2019	Per Capita Income IMF USD PPP 2021
AFRICA									
Algeria	90	43,850,000	77.5	28.1	32 not free	0.748	4.9	0.672	\$11,450
Angola	50	33,000,000	62.2	15.9	31 not free	0.581		0.500	6,900
Benin	90	12,150,000	62.8	18.2	65 partly free	0.545	5.0	0.478	3,575
Botswana	145	2,350,000	69.9	24.5	72 free	0.735	3.5	0.676	18,100
Burkina Faso	120	21,000,000	63.0	17.3	54 partly free	0.452	4.8	0.312	2,335
Burundi	140	12,000,000	62.7	17.0	14 not free	0.433	3.8	0.417	772
Cabo Verde	140	556,000	73.6	25.4	92 free			0.562	6,850
Cameroon	150	26,600,000	60.3	18.5	16 not free	0.563	5.1	0.547	3,750
Central African Republic	80	4,850,000	54.4	19.7	9 not free	0.397		0.353	480
Chad	90	16,500,000	55.2	17.8	17 not free	0.398	4.4	0.288	1,620
Comoros	100	870,000	65.0	19.9	42 partly free	0.554		0.482	3,020
Congo	70	5,500,000	65.2	19.7	20 not free	0.574	5.3	0.543	4,200
Cote D' Ivoire	125	26,400,000	58.8	20.9	44 partly free	0.538	5.3	0.453	5,650
Dem Republic of Congo	40	89,600,000	61.6	18.6	20 not free	0.480		0.496	1,013
Djibouti	290	990,000	67.9	23.9	24 not free	0.524		0.325	5,300
Equatorial Guinea	200	1,400,000	59.8	19.8	63 partly free	0.592		0.467	18,200
Eritrea	180	3,550,000	67.5	19.7	2 not free	0.459		0.269	1,860
Ethiopia	140	115,000,000	67.8	17.9	22 not free	0.485	4.3	0.341	2,975
Gabon	170	2,250,000	67.0	18.6	22 not free	0.706	4.9	0.650	16,200
Gambia	195	2,420,000	63.3	21.0	46 partly free	0.496	5.1	0.406	2,385
Ghana	190	31,100,000	64.9	21.1	82 free	0.611	5.1	0.563	6,000
Guinea	190	13,150,000	62.6	18.9	38 partly free	0.477	5.0	0.354	2,730
Guinea-Bissau	175	2,000,000	59.4	20.1	44 partly free	0.480		0.414	2,410
Kenya	180	53,800,000	67.5	19.7	48 partly free	0.601	4.6	0.534	5,300
Lesotho	240	2,150,000	55.7	24.2	43 partly free	0.527		0.532	2,830
Liberia	200	5,100,000	65.0	17.8	60 partly free	0.480	4.6	0.426	1,600
Libya	95	6,880,000	73.4	28.9	9 not free	0.724	5.4	0.610	13,750
Madagascar	125	27,700,000	68.2	19.7	60 partly free	0.528	4.2	0.486	1,640
Malawi	180	19,150,000	65.6	16.5	66 partly free	0.483		0.470	1,005
Mali	105	20,250,000	60.5	15.8	33 not free	0.434	4.7	0.286	2,470
Mauritania	115	4,650,000	65.6	20.5	35 partly free	0.546	4.2	0.396	6,000
Mauritius	200	1,300,000	75.5	35.3	87 free	0.804		0.736	22,000
Morocco	245	37,000,000	77.4	29.3	37 partly free	0.686	4.9	0.569	8,050
Mozambique	180	31,250,000	62.1	17.2	43 partly free	0.456	4.8	0.395	1,300
Namibia	100	2,550,000	64.9	21.2	77 free	0.646	4.6	0.584	9,550
Niger	185	24,200,000	63.6	15.4	48 partly free	0.394	5.1	0.249	1,320
Nigeria	75	206,000,000	55.8	18.4	45 partly free	0.539	4.8	0.499	5,300
Reunion	190	900,000	81.6						23,500
Rwanda	70	13,000,000	70.0	19.0	21 not free	0.543	3.4	0.458	2,460
Senegal	200	16,750,000	68.9	18.8	71 partly free	0.512	5.1	0.345	3,625
Seychelles	340	98,500	73.7	35.4	77 free	0.796		0.726	26,100
Sierra Leone	190	8,000,000	55.9	19.0	65 partly free	0.452	3.8	0.406	1,770
Somalia	100	15,900,000	58.3	18.1	7 not free				940
South Africa	190	60,000,000	64.9	27.1	79 free	0.709	5.0	0.724	12,450
South Sudan	140	11,200,000	58.7	17.3	2 not free	0.433		0.307	825
Sudan	110	43,850,000	66.1	19.9	17 not free	0.510		0.345	4,100
Swaziland / Eswatini	280	1,160,000	61.1	21.7	19 not free	0.611	4.3	0.557	9,150
Tanzania	210	59,750,000	66.4	17.7	34 partly free	0.529	3.6	0.429	2,860
Togo	215	8,300,000	62.1	19.8	43 partly free	0.515	4.1	0.517	2,260
Tunisia	175	11,800,000	77.4	31.6	71 free	0.740	4.6	0.661	10,600
Uganda	90	45,750,000	64.4	15.8	34 not free	0.544	4.6	0.523	2,700
Western Sahara	170	600,000	71.1	21.1	4 not free				1,000
Zambia	110	18,400,000	64.7	16.8	52 partly free	0.584	4.1	0.557	3,330
Zimbabwe	150	15,000,000	62.2	20.0	28 not free	0.571	3.1	0.587	2,700
AFRICA overall	190	1,239,524,500							



Violence is never Justified

Never is hatred, nor discord, nor war among men justified – no matter what the cause – and if men will only learn the Truth there will never exist such feelings or acts. Militarism is all wrong. Jesus 25 December 1915

Adolf Hitler calibrated at 430 MoC throughout his early political career. Adolph Hitler assembled the greatest military machine the world had ever seen. On the simple level of force, his military was unbeatable; yet he could not defeat a tiny island nation across the English Channel because the power expressed by Winston Churchill, who unified the will of his people through principles of freedom and selfless sacrifice. Churchill stood for power, Hitler for force. When the two meet, power always eventually succeeds; in the long run, if it is deeply founded in the will of the people, power is immune to force. Winston Churchill calibrated at 510 MoC. When Hitler suicided at the end of World War II, his consciousness level had degraded to 40 MoC. (Truth vs Falsehood and Power vs Force, both by Dr David R Hawkins).

Interestingly, similar circumstances are unfolding now, in March 2022, with President Vladimir Putin (MoC 360), having commenced invasion of Ukraine on 24 February 2022, is applying force upon the people of Ukraine which is led by President Volodymyr Zelenskyy (MoC 400) who is responding through his people with power. Interestingly, research of a number of wars and the leadership of both sides, it has been the leader calibrating the highest that has always prevailed – eventually!

There are two areas that humanity is not to go:

- 1: Weapons of mass destruction - particularly nuclear.**
- 2. Modifying genes - both of human and of nature.**

The Importance of Orphanages in Zimbabwe

<https://alphavisionzim.com/2023/09/05/the-importance-of-orphanages-in-zimbabwe/>

Rumbidzai S Matarise

5 September, 2023



Zimbabwe 720,000 orphans

<https://learn.tearfund.org/en/resources/footsteps/footsteps-101-110/footsteps-101/helping-orphan-families-thrive-in-zimbabwe>

Zimbabwe is home to an estimated 720,000 orphans. ZOE (Zimbabwe Orphans through Extended Hands) believes local churches have a vital role to play.

Orphanages in Zimbabwe play a crucial role. They provide support and care for the large number of orphaned and vulnerable children in the country. In 2022, these orphanages worked tirelessly to address the challenges faced by orphans. Additionally, they make a positive impact on their lives. Here are some key points about the work orphanages do in Zimbabwe.

Zimbabwe is home to an estimate of 720,000 orphans, primarily due to deaths from AIDS-related illnesses. The extended family traditionally cared for orphans. However, the economic and social conditions have made it difficult for relatives to cope with this responsibility.

Orphanages in Zimbabwe and how they operate.

Zimbabwe Orphans through Extended Hands (ZOE) is an organisation that believes local churches have a vital role to play in caring for orphans. ZOE focuses on mobilising churches and training church volunteers to visit and support orphan families. Also, these volunteers have experience in various areas, including parenting skills, child protection, and psychosocial support.

Additionally, orphanages in Zimbabwe, such as SOS Children's Villages, work towards keeping families together. They do this by providing support and necessities to vulnerable families. If families are unable to stay together, these orphanages can place children into SOS families. They then provide them with education and advocacy.

Additionally, organisations like CAMFED Zimbabwe provide scholarships for orphaned female adolescents in rural areas, improving their chances of academic success.

The orphan crisis in Zimbabwe is largely attributed to the prevalence of HIV/AIDS, which has resulted in over 1.3 million orphaned children in the country. Many children are born with HIV/AIDS, making them highly vulnerable and often facing social prejudice.

Impact of HIV/AIDS on orphans

While the traditional system of taking in orphans involves kin living in surrounding areas, the destruction caused by HIV/AIDS has put pressure on this network system. Many orphaned children lack support from grandparents or other family members. Here, orphanages in Zimbabwe step in to fill this gap.

Orphaned children in Zimbabwe often face poor educational opportunities, with limited access to schools and inadequate resources. This hinders their development and future prospects.

Moreso, community-based interventions and strategies have been developed to provide shelter, food, education and protection for orphans in Zimbabwe. These strategies involve community mobilisation, volunteer identification, ongoing training and support and monitoring and evaluation.

Orphanages like Rose of Sharon in Harare provide immediate relief for orphaned or abandoned children, who would otherwise face the harsh realities of poverty, lack of access to education and stigma. These orphanages in Zimbabwe ensures that a number of orphans get an education.

Conclusion

In conclusion, orphanages in Zimbabwe play a vital role by providing support and care for the large number of orphaned and vulnerable children in the country. These organisations work towards keeping families together, providing education opportunities and addressing the challenges orphans face.

However, despite the underlying issues and systemic problems in Zimbabwe, the work of orphanages and community-based interventions aims to improve the lives of orphans and create a more sustainable future for them.

ORPHANAGES

<https://theconversation.com/orphanage-trips-by-aussie-schools-are-doing-more-harm-than-good-38035>

It's important to understand what it is like for a child to grow up in an orphanage. Decades of research have proven that children need to be loved and cared for by a limited number of people who are dedicated to them and able to respond to their needs. This sort of care is very difficult to provide in an orphanage.



Schools and students think they're being charitable, but children aren't tourist attractions made to make you feel warm and fuzzy. Kim Tyo-Dickerson/Flickr, CC BY

The need to look after many children generally results in a regimented existence, with each child having many caregivers. Children are cared for as a group rather than as individuals. As a result children who have been raised in orphanages experience delays across all areas of development, as well as psychological damage.

Although Australia no longer has orphanages, some other wealthy nations do. Even in these well-resourced institutions, the same problems exist.

The lack of someone who loves and is committed to a child makes them vulnerable to exploitation. Rates of physical and sexual abuse (perpetrated by adults and other children) are high in orphanages, wherever they are located. It is unfortunately not surprising that 30% of the reports of sexual abuse made to the Australian Royal Commission into Institutional Responses to Child Sexual Abuse have been made by people who were abused in orphanages.

Knowledge of the harms of orphanage care closed all orphanages in Australia decades ago.

Orphanage voluntourism takes children from their families

The majority of children living in orphanages have at least one living parent. As recently reported, orphanage voluntourism is actually removing children from their families. Unscrupulous individuals are persuading families to give up their children (sometimes with a cash payment) in order to make money for themselves from donations from wealthy foreign voluntourists.

They are literally creating orphans, for financial gain.

In some countries this has led to an explosion in the number of orphanages. In Cambodia the number of orphanages has doubled in the last five years, while the number of orphans has decreased.

Even when intentions are pure, the building and resourcing of orphanages results in the removal of children from their families. In the wake of the Indian Ocean Tsunami in Aceh, Indonesia, 17 new orphanages were built for "tsunami orphans". However, 98% of the children in these orphanages had families and had been placed in these institutions in order to gain an education.

Community support for education would have prevented these children from being exposed to harm in orphanages. Reputable aid organisations will not build orphanages, but instead work to support families and communities.

This is a much more caring and cost-effective model. Keeping children in orphanages is very expensive: five to ten times more expensive than supporting them in their families.

Orphanages are never good places

Much of the psychological harm suffered by children in orphanages is caused by having multiple caregivers who come and go, rather than just one (or a few) who can be relied upon. Short-term orphanage volunteers who pay attention to, play with and care for children may feel they are doing good, but they are just adding to this harm. They increase the number of caregivers a child experiences and are just more people who abandon them.

Children who live in orphanages often become adept at gaining adult attention by being cute and by engaging with strangers – something that psychologists call “indiscriminate affection”. School students often mistake this behaviour for genuine friendliness and happiness.

Young people who undertake these tours come home with an idealised view of orphanages and with aspirations to support them into the future. This was the experience of ex-orphanage voluntourists, now successful entrepreneurs Rob and Paul Falkan, who donate business profits to build orphanages all over the world. Schools who help foster the view that orphanages are good may inadvertently harm children into the future.

FEELINGS GIVE RISE TO THE TRUTH!

The CHILD is to FREELY EXPRESS ITSELF: Messages from Mary and Jesus 13 May 2003

Mary: The greatest gift you can give your child, is allowing it to be freely able to express itself, helping it to feel good about being able to say and express and communicate all it feels. **THERE IS NOTHING BETTER FOR A CHILD TO FEEL THAN KNOWING ITS PARENTS COMPLETELY WANT IT TO BE EXACTLY HOW IT FEELS IT WANTS TO BE.** To be completely unconditionally accepted for all that it is. Then it feels loved.

The extent of our unloving parenting that we all have had to endure as children is now killing us, which is the truth of how bad it is. It is killing us because we refuse to understand what is happening, we refuse to connect to our pain, we refuse to accept the truth!

Parenting – unable to love our children due to lack of truth in what we are provided with.

We don't truly love ourselves; so we can't truly love our children. We can believe we love ourselves; as we believe we love our children. And so do our children truly love us?

What is the name of a person who takes care of orphans?

A saint. Orphaned children need a lot more than shelter and nutritious food. They need to feel that they are truly loved. Creating that feeling usually requires huge, continuous effort.

What are the psychological effects of orphans?

It is hard to categorise all orphans at once. Depending on why they were orphaned, and their age, the psychological effects vary greatly.

For example, a 5 year old child who was left at an orphanage because their parents died will have much different psychological trauma than a 12 year old child who was beaten or sold by their parents and then rescued. Or the 2 year old who gets put at an orphanage and never knows why, or whether or not they still have parents. To give all of these children the same psychological treatment would be a mistake, because they will all have different individual needs, and will all process these events differently from one another. I recommend individual professional diagnosis's and help if you are caring for any of these types of children. This isn't always possible, but it is ideal. It still is all about talking it out!

Common effects that I see in the younger children I work with (3 and under) are being much more clingy, desperate for affection and attention, and being willing to do anything to get that attention. This can lead to screaming uncontrollably, hitting you/other kids, or even hurting themselves to get you to look at them and take care of them. They may not care if it is positive or negative attention, which makes it important to teach them that if they want your attention, they do not need to act out. Be looking to encourage them and give them positive attention, and try not to give them more attention than is needed when they do inappropriate things. This can help them learn that if they want attention, behaving is the best way to get their desired result.

For our elementary aged children that just come in, they generally aren't as clingy. To be able to get close to them, you need to earn more trust. If you are new to their lives, they are likely not to try to get to know you, because they may be used to being abandoned (but this, none of us ever heal fully – talking it out, and then more talking it out. Getting close to someone, to them, may mean having one more person who can hurt you. If you aren't going to be constantly in their lives, it is probably best to leave them alone. If you are, then make that clear. Get to know their interests, allow them to ask you questions about anything. Be a friend that will not disappear. This may be the best thing you can do for them.

As for high-schoolers who have been abandoned, it is likely that this is not their first time being dropped off on someone's door step. They may not seem to be as sad at first, or not as affected by their losses, but that is probably a safety mechanism. They have shut themselves off from caring, because they are tired of being hurt. They also know that whoever is taking care of them is likely only temporarily in their lives, because even if they spend the rest of their years as a minor with them, that isn't very long. It is alright to give these kids their space. They have earned it. However, you can be an encouragement to them! Let them know that you are willing to help if they need anything. Show them they don't have to spend the rest of their lives with the cards they have been dealt. They can make something amazing out of their lives. They can do anything they put their mind to. Encourage them to apply themselves and pursue their interests. If you can, help them do so.

Lastly, almost all kids who have been abandoned or orphaned in any way are going to ask the question, "Am I valuable?" Show them that they are. Show them they are loved, respected, and that their ideas and accomplishments are important to you, and to others. Help them realise the impact they have on other

people. Help them learn that there are other people in the world that have it worse than they do, and that they can do something about it.

We all need to know we are valued and we have purpose. These children especially.

Which countries have the most orphans in need of adoption?

The countries with the most orphans are as follows...

India (31 million), China (20.6 million), Nigeria (12 million), Bangladesh (4.8 million), Ethiopia (4.8 million), Indonesia (4.8 million), Democratic Republic of Congo (4.2 million), Brazil (4.2 million), South Africa (3.7 million).

What kind of help could be done to a children orphanage?

In my overseas experience (in the Philippines), orphanages tend to be understaffed and underfunded. Those are the two biggest needs.

Orphanages often need more full-time staff, and more volunteers to come help care for the children, do repairs, make meals, etc. Often they will only have three or four workers for more than 50 kids.

I once volunteered at an orphanage that had only one person to care for all of the infants – and infants are high maintenance! She would have to take them out of their crib in shifts (there were about 15 infants), feed them, play with them, and then return them to their crib to take the next batch out. It just wasn't possible to give them all of the attention and exercise they needed with that kind of ratio. Which is sad for the children, and for the workers who are trying their best.

Orphanages often rely on meagre government funding and need extra support from private benefactors in order to provide everything for the children. This includes food, clothes, supervision, and quality education. Additionally they often need things like sports and play equipment, toys, books, furniture, bedding, and repairs/maintenance.

If you choose to help out an orphanage, chances are they'll accept whatever you're willing to help with. I've personally helped build a playhouse, cared for infants, and played games with the older children.

Pascas Foundation may consider:

- Each child is a lifelong engagement, certainly interaction is ongoing to age 28 years.
- The child is to be listened to, to be encouraged to ‘talk it out’, to express itself.
- Carers are to have long term association with the child – as long as possible.
- Consideration of support in physical and financial ways is to be equally available to the carer(s) as well as the children.
- The child is a unique personality and it is that personality that is to be nurtured and allowed to bloom.
- We are not to impose our will upon the child, we are to allow the child to discover and teach us who they truly are.
- We are each on a never ending journey of learning and being educated – mostly through our experiences.
- Thus, education opportunities are to be supported throughout each and every facet of the child’s life.
- The comforts and conditions of lodgings for the child is to be representative of what we expect and embrace within our own homes. Lodgings are to be warm and secure with all the appropriate comforts that enable a child to experience and for them to express themselves as we would welcome.
- All that we would desire for ourselves is to be available for the children and their carers, with all the security and potentials that we embrace.
- Fresh is best – home cooked meals are always the benchmark when it comes to our own nutrition.
- These hallmarks of support may be impossible to quantify as every child is different, every situation is different, every environment is different and the carers who bring their love, time, energy and support are as equally different. This is how it is within every family.

So, as institutions open to the possibilities of The New Way through engaging with Pascas Foundation then we will all discover what is required, what is involved and how this may unfold.



COMMERCIAL IN CONFIDENCE

VILLAGE RAISING of a CHILD vs Corporate CHILD CARE

Governments may perceive that income generated (and their taxes) by parents while having their children ensconced in a corporate child care centre is beneficial for the nation. Please consider this:

- The child and children, when at child care centres, are being deprived of their direct interaction with a parent or both parents in the time of its life it needs them the most.
- Ask yourself, who hurt me the most when I was a child? Being abandoned is lifelong harm.
- Being abandoned is a crisis for a child that NEVER heals! Five minutes lost in a supermarket barely matches the trauma of being left all day amongst strangers at a child care centre.
- We say, the child will get over it – we even tell the child to get over it! It does not and WE do not.
- By suppressing the child's personality we are entombing it into a lifetime of trauma. We brush all this off because that is what our own parents did. Our life long dramas are consequently repeated by the child in its adult life. We are fixing our children to never ending treadmills of our making.
- Until we personally begin to heal ourselves of our own childhood suppression then we are ensuring our errors and injuries are absorbed and repeated by our own children.
- We are to express our feelings – both good and bad. Yet we ignore our children when they wish to talk and express their feelings. Many of us were told to be seen and not heard.
- We are to listen to our children – not hide them in child care centres.
- We are to listen to our neighbours, to our community – and they to us. We are to express our feelings to each other – that is how we begin to heal our childhood suppression.
- Consider the vast array of distractions we each have accumulated – TVs, laptops, mobile phones, movies – look at how most of these do not involve interaction and communication with people.
- We pass these all onto our children – so they do not even communicate with each other.
- Suddenly, all of humanity is awash with mental illness.
- What is mental illness? It is the imbalance of light returning from our physical being back to our soul thus bringing about distortion in our overall light energy. Should we begin to express our feelings, both good and bad, and long for the truth behind our feelings, then we will begin to bring that light back into balance and heal ourselves – and our children at the same time!
- The Village Community way of bringing a child up is also a healing way of living. We are to collaborate as a community and in collaboration we are to dialogue, discuss and express our feelings between each other. We are to be true to ourselves. In this way we are healing ourselves and bringing up our children appropriately in a village format – a small community.
- Should a Child Care setting be part of a small community / village arrangement then every child in the care of the centre should personally know, each day, at least one of the adult supervisors due to the child's extended family interactions prior to attending child care.
- An appropriate Child Care setting may be seen as having one parent of say five children in attendance each day. That is, during a five day week, even though the attending parents are rotating, the child may have a close relationship with one of the supervising adults each day.
- In this way, the governments will find their long term national medical costs being reduced as healing of the community unfolds and mental health issues abate. This will extend into the policing, courts and prison systems as well as all aspects of social service.

Corporate child care systems have become long term problematic for all of humanity.

FEELING HEALING directly benefits the PARENTS’ CHILDREN:



Parents’ baby from conception through to age 6, 100% benefit, age 14 – 75%, 21 – 50%, 28 – 25%. Prior to conception we are in a perfect Natural love state. By the time we are age 6, we are then reflecting the consciousness level of one or the other of our parents. As they heal their Childhood Suppression through Feeling Healing, they are directly healing us, their children, subject to our age – maturity.

Only through Feeling Healing which can be readily introduced through all education and health systems and services, will we cure our Childhood Suppression.

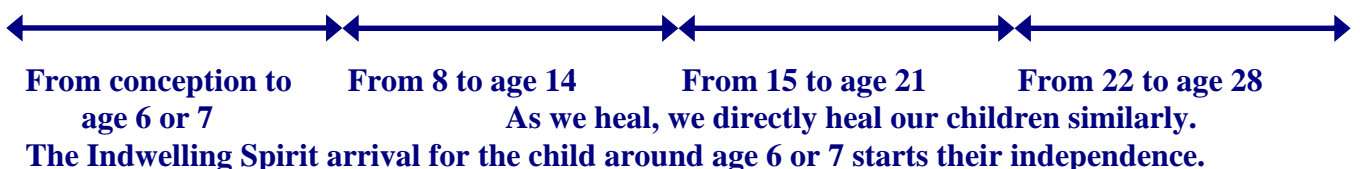
Consciousness Calibrations Worldwide	
Level of Consciousness	Percentage of population
600 +	1 in millions
540 +	0.4%
500 +	4%
400 +	8%
200 +	22%
200 -	78%
World wide average	220

All the social ills of society are frozen into generational transfer. This can only be mitigated through Feeling Healing, and even then it will require generation after generation to advance the progress and lift the overall consciousness levels of humanity, from 220 to the 440s at least!

Correlation of Levels of Consciousness – Soul Condition – and Society Problems				
Level of Consciousness	Rate of Unemployment	Rate of Poverty	Happiness Rate “Life is OK”	Rate of Criminality
100 - 200	50%	22.0%	15%	50.0%
50 - 100	75%	40.0%	2%	91.0%
< 50	95%	65.0%	0%	98.0%

POTENTIAL to BENEFIT your CHILD through our own FEELING HEALING:

This steps down each seven years as the child matures



PASCAS COUNSELLOR CARERS for ORPHANAGES:

The optimum ration is considered one accredited counsellor carer per ten adults. With regards to children then one accredited counsellor carer per ten children with six adults in the family units involved around the children.

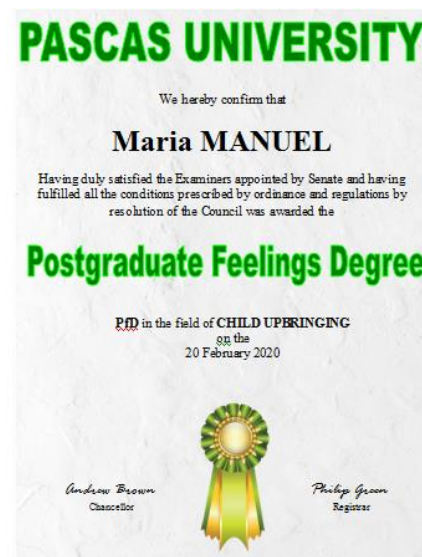
Postgraduate **Feelings!** Degree Pfd

Pfd being in the field of SOCIAL WORK – LIVING FEELINGS FIRST.

Equivalent to Counsellor Social Worker certificate level IV + Pfd.

Kindly consider reading: www.pascashealth.com
then proceed to Library Download:

Pascas Worldcare Supporting Hands
Pascas Care Letters – Family Shelters Abuse & Remedial
Pascas Care Letters – Family Shelters Overview
Pascas Care Letters – Family Shelters Protection
Pascas Care Letters – Family Shelters Social Housing
Pascas Care Letters – Family Shelters Support Centre
Pascas Care Letters – Family Shelters towards Liberation
Pascas Care Letters – Root Cause now to Pathway Forward
Pascas Care Letters – Root Cause now to Pathway Forward (short)

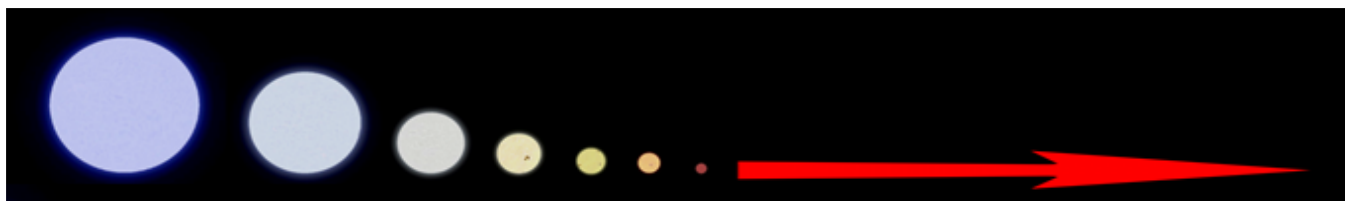


It is imperative that ongoing contact with the children is lifelong. That is, there is benefit of being a confident and supportive relationship through to the age of 28 years. As we personally embrace our individual feeling healing, this also indirectly benefits children under our care through to the age of 28 years, the time of their first Saturn return. As we evolve and progress through Living Feelings First and Feeling Healing, we benefit the children under our personal care even though this progressively diminishes every seven years (100% to age 6, 75% to age 14, 50% to age 21, 25% to age 28, and then they are on their own so to speak).

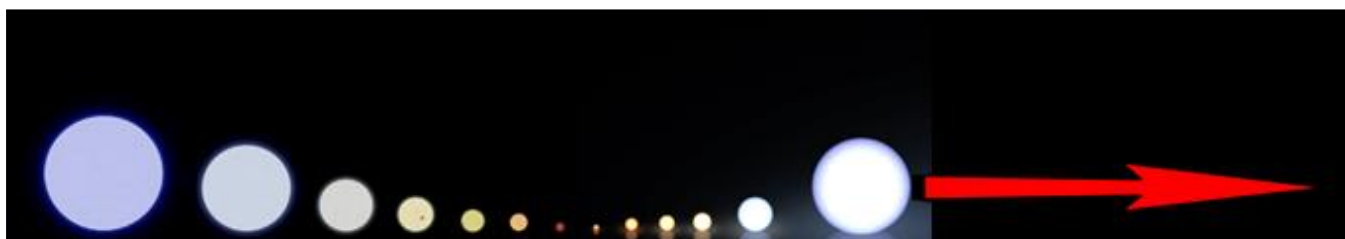
The more carers that are involved with a child then the more confusing it is for the child, thus leading to complications, stress, fear and loss of confidence, self-esteem and rejection of all involved.

The number of children that a carer may embrace within an orphanage may be significantly less than 30 and the number of carers engaged may need to be far greater than suggested, through experience we will come to determine what is appropriate and provide the support that is required. The long term benefits for all, as well as society will far exceed the costs.

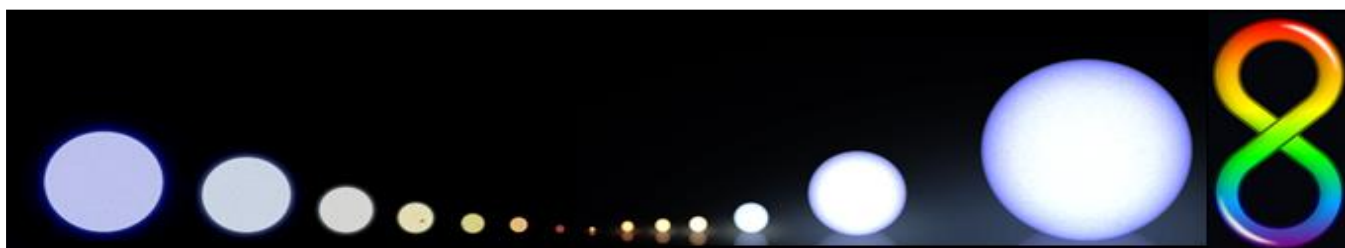
ORPHANAGE FOOD: A stepping up to home food cooking equivalent generally may require development of a series of menus to accommodate each of the local seasons, appropriate meals accommodating the varying ages of children, the specific dietary needs of each child having health issues, the enhancement of kitchen facilities and also the décor of the dining areas. This transition may require additional appropriately skilled staffing. Staff and children need to constructively benefit.

OUR CHOICE!

The moment prior to our conception, we are in pristine, perfect soul condition of Natural love. Consider that to be 1,000 on Dr David R Hawkins' Map of Consciousness scale – the largest sphere above. From that moment on we are being 'fire hosed' with the errors and damage that our parents hold and carry. Somehow, we make birth – the middle sphere above. By the time we are six years of age, our childhood suppression of our true personality by our parents ends upon the arrival of our Indwelling Spirit. Now, our soul condition is the smallest sphere. We will now calibrate on the Map of Consciousness scale at the level of one or the other of our parents – we are now literally a clone of their messed up personality. We continue on at that level for the rest of our lives. We also go on and do the same to our own children, thus this stagnation goes on for generation after generation – for aeons – or has done so until NOW!



We can perfect our mind's control and achieve a state of bliss which is all false and eventually ends with us crashing back to reality. Or, we can embrace our Feeling Healing and heal all our damage that which we took on as we got older as well as the damage imposed upon us by our parents and carers. Thus, we can grow in truth and love beyond 499 on the Map of Consciousness and perfect our Natural love, returning to the condition before conception. This could take a very long time – and then we are stuck in the 7th spirit Mansion World condition.



And here is the most wonderful pathway open for us all. By embracing our Feeling Healing with the Divine Love, through longing for the truth behind what our feelings are drawing to our attention and asking our Heavenly Mother and Father for Their Love, Divine Love, we can heal our childhood suppression and ongoing repression, with the Divine Love, then we can progress into the first of the Celestial Heavens and continue onwards with our evolving growth in truth and love all the way to Paradise, the home of our Heavenly Mother and Father. The pathway is now defined and open to all.

This time, in the history of humanity, is the most exciting time ever experienced.

Beliefs suppress TRUTH

Dis-ease is of Disharmony with TRUTH

Mental Illness is of CHILDHOOD SUPPRESSION

Perceived level of truth MoC 1,000

FEELING HEALING

embraces the healing of both

Disharmony with TRUTH

and

CHILDHOOD SUPPRESSION

and with Divine Love we are embracing

our

SOUL HEALING

Perceived overall level of truth MoC 920 – relative truth potential MoC 1,480

COMMERCIAL IN CONFIDENCE

CONSCIOUSNESS and EMOTIONS:

Consciousness = Soul Condition. One's Soul Condition is equal to the average of all of the held emotions. Soul condition is the sum total of all of the different emotions, desires, passions, etc., all wrapped up together in terms of how much love there is in every one of those.

MAP OF CONSCIOUSNESS					
God-view	Life-view	Level	Log	Emotion	Process
Self	Is	Enlightenment	700 1000	Ineffable	Pure Consciousness
All-Being	Perfect	Peace	↑ 600	Bliss	Illumination
One	Complete	Joy	↑ 540	Serenity	Transfiguration
Loving	Benign	Love	↑ 500	Reverence	Revelation
Wise	Meaningful	Reason	↑ 400	Understanding	Abstraction
Merciful	Harmonious	Acceptance	↑ 350	Forgiveness	Transcendence
Inspiring	Hopeful	Willingness	↑ 310	Optimism	Intention
Enabling	Satisfactory	Neutrality	↑ 250	Trust	Release
Permitting	Feasible	Courage	↑ 200	Affirmation	Empowerment
Indifferent	Demanding	Pride	↓ 175	Scorn	Inflation
Vengeful	Antagonistic	Anger	↓ 150	Hate	Aggression
Denying	Disappointing	Desire	↓ 125	Craving	Enslavement
Punitive	Frightening	Fear	↓ 100	Anxiety	Withdrawal
Disdainful	Tragic	Grief	↓ 75	Regret	Despondency
Condemning	Hopeless	Apathy	↓ 50	Despair	Abdication
Vindictive	Evil	Guilt	↓ 30	Blame	Destruction
Despising	Miserable	Shame	20	Humiliation	Elimination

The Final Doorway to Enlightenment / Nonduality
 The beginning of the Nonlinear Realm 500
 The beginning of Integrity 200

Note:

The Map of Consciousness scale is from 1 to 1,000

The Map of Consciousness (MoC) table is based on the common log of 10. It is not a numeric table.

A calibration increase of 1 point is in fact a 10 fold increase in energy.

A calibration increase of 10 points is in fact a 10,000,000,000 fold increase in energy.

Thus the energy differentials are in fact enormous!

MAP of CONSCIOUSNESS (MoC)

Note:

The Map of Consciousness (MoC) table is based on the common log of 10. It is not a numeric table.

A calibration increase of 1 point is in fact a 10 fold increase in energy.

A calibration increase of 10 points is in fact a 10,000,000,000 fold increase in energy.

Thus the energy differentials are in fact enormous!

Blessing your food achieves an increase of 15 points which is in fact a quadrillion (10^{15}) jump in energy.

Levels of consciousness are always mixed: a person may operate on one level at one time and quite another level in another area of life. [In fact, we move in and out of fear, anger, guilt, etc. for either brief or extended periods. Even the levels up through unconditional love at 500 are experienced by most. But it is the percentage of time spent in each level that determines the dominant level in which one lives.]

Shame: Shamed children are cruel to animals and to each other. Later they are capable of forming vigilante groups to project their shame onto others whom they righteously attack. Serial killers have often acted out of sexual moralism with the justification of punishing "bad women". Shame produces false pride, anger, guilt. MoC 20 – 29

Guilt: associated with victim hood, masochism, remorse. Unconscious guilt results in disease, accident-proneness, suicidal behaviour. Preoccupation with punishment. Guilt provokes rage. Capital punishment is an example of how killing gratifies a guilt-ridden populace. MoC 30 – 49

Apathy: State of helplessness / death through passive suicide / level of homeless and derelicts / level of streets of Calcutta, abandonment of hope. MoC 50 – 74

Grief: Level of sadness, mourning over the past / habitual losers / chronic gamblers / notion of being unable to replace what is lost. MoC 75 – 99

Fear: Fear runs much of the world [in the enmity fearfulness is dominant emotion of 65% of the world] insecurity, vulnerable / leads to jealousy and chronically high stress level / very contagious / fearful people seek strong leaders. MoC 100 – 124

Desire: Motivates vast areas of human activity. Desire for money, prestige runs lives of many who have risen above Fear. At this level of addiction / desire for sexual approval has produced an entire cosmetics and fashion industry / accumulation / greed. It is insatiable because it is an ongoing energy field. Satisfaction is impossible / frustration is assured. MoC 125 – 149

Anger: Leads to either constructive or destructive action. Expressed most often in resentment and revenge. Irritable / explosive / leads to hatred. MoC 150 – 174

Pride: Has enough energy to run the Marines. Is a great leap forward from lower fields / is socially encouraged. Defensive / vulnerable because dependent upon external conditions. Inflated ego is vulnerable / divisive / arrogance / denial. The whole problem of denial is one of Pride. MoC 175 – 199

Courage: Where productivity begins / zone of exploration / accomplishment / fortitude / determination / exciting / challenging / openness. All of this is achieved through the leap to truth / the courage to face one's flaws. MoC 200 – 249

Neutrality: Release from a position or opinion / flexible / non-judgmental / realistic. Not getting one's way is less defeating or frustrating. Beginning of inner confidence. One is not driven to prove anything. Does not lead to any need to control others. MoC 250 – 309

Willingness: Growth is rapid here. Willingness implies that one has overcome inner resistance to life and is committed to participation. Genuine friendliness / do not feel demeaned by service jobs. Helpful / high self-esteem / sympathetic / responsive to needs of others / resilient / self-correcting / excellent students / readily trained. MoC 310 – 349

Acceptance: Major transformation takes place when one recognizes that one is the source of the experience of one's life. A full assumption of responsibility for one's self. Acceptance of life without attempting to conform situations to one's own agenda. Denial is transcended / calm / perceptive / balanced / appropriate. No interest in determining right and wrong. Self-discipline / honouring of others rights / inclusive / tolerant. MoC 350 – 399

Reason: Intelligence/ capable of making rapid, complex decisions and abstractions / level of science / capacity for conceptualization / deals with particulars / level of Nobel Prize winners, Einstein, Freud, etc. but ironically reason is often a block to higher states. MoC 400 – 499

Love: Love is not what the media professes: emotionality / physical attraction / possessiveness/ sentimentality / control / addiction / eroticism / novelty. When lovers or marriages "break-up", they usually were based on these attitudes rather than love, which is why this kind of "love" can lead to hate. It wasn't love in the first place. Love Deals with wholes. Unconditional love is accompanied by measurable release of endorphins. Love takes no position / permanent. Only 0.04% of population lives out of this level of consciousness. MoC 500 – 539

Joy: Level of saints / effortless / people with near death experiences often have reached this level of consciousness. Healing occurs. Individual will merges with Divine will. MoC 540 – 599

Peace: Radiance / suspension in time and space / everything connects to everything else / no preconception. Great works of art, music and architecture, which calibrate between 600 and 700, can transport us temporarily to higher levels of consciousness. MoC 600 - 699

Enlightenment: Buddha and Krishna. Jesus progressed beyond 1,000 to achieve at-onement with God whilst living on earth. Enlightenment is a never ending process. Moc 700 – 1,000



**PASCAS
PAPERS**

<http://www.pascashealth.com/index.php/library.html>

Library Download – Pascas Papers

All papers may be freely shared. The fortnightly mailouts are free to all, to be added into the mailout list, kindly provide your email address. info@pascashealth.com

MAP of CONSCIOUSNESS CALIBRATIONS reflect the nature of the TOPIC:

The level of truth of a topic or subject is reflected in the calibration through employing Dr David R Hawkins' Map of Consciousness with kinesiology muscle testing. A publication or movie about manufacturing food would be around 200, whereas meals prepared in a loving home would be around 500. The subject of pornography through to war would be less than 200, whereas natural love topics can readily be over 500 and up into the 800's plus. Material introducing Feeling Healing with Divine Love, by its nature, will range between 1,480 to 1,500 on Dr David R Hawkins' Map of Consciousness (MoC), in its

MAP of CONSCIOUSNESS	MoC	calibrations
God, our Heavenly Mother and Father	Infinity	Location being Isle of Paradise
Celestial Heavens peak	1,500	3 rd Celestial Heaven (10 th spirit Mansion World)
Feeling Healing / Divine Love teachings	1,480 – 1,500	3 rd Celestial Heaven spirit guided
Now at one with Heavenly Parents	1,081	1 st Celestial Heaven entry at Jerusem
Feeling Healing with Divine Love	1,080	7 th Divine Love transitional sphere to Heavens
Natural Love peak	1,000	6 th spirit Mansion World peak– can't go further!
Pascas Papers	880 - 920	Perceived truth – potential truth 1,480
Pascas WorldCare (as a platform)	880	5 th spirit Mansion World healing + Divine Love.
Lamsa Bible (minus the Old Testament and Book of Revelation, but including Genesis, Psalms, and Proverbs)	880	4 th spirit Mansion World equivalent being natural love orientated, the Bible is taking one away from truth – their soul based feelings.
Koran	700	4 th spirit Mansion World equivalent.
Torah	550	First five books of the 24 books of the Tanakh.
Cookies made for Family	520	Made with love (this supports cooking shows).
Enter EITHER natural or divine pathway	500	2 nd natural love OR 3 rd Divine Love spirit world.
Peak of mind total orientation	499	1 st spirit Mansion World peak.
King James Bible (from the Greek)	475	
Roman Catholic Church	450	Church (worldwide) – mind controlled – reason.
Home cooked sea fish + organic salad	410	
Home roasted free range chicken + salad	410	
Wine or Beer	330	(in moderation!)
Roman Catholicism administration	305	As an institution in year 2004.
Tea green	300	
Humanity	212	The population of the world overall.
Vegetarianism	205	
Muesli	205	Above 200 is pro-life – positive.
Food	200	At this level and above food is life enhancing.
Food, Commercial Category	192 – 202	Below 200 is anti-life – negative.
Food, Commercial Machine-made	188 – 200	Energy dense but nutrition poor.
Black Tea	185	Refining of most foods removes nutrients.
Percolated Coffee / Cappuccino / etc	165	
Corn Flakes	85	
Fish (living in ocean)	20	
Bacteria	1	


purest form of presentation. This has never been previously achieved.

GOVERNMENTAL RESTRAINT upon its PEOPLE					
Nation	Map of Consciousness (MoC)	Population Number (2024)	Parliament	MoC (2024)	Elected Number
Angola	80	37,800,000	National Assembly	220	220
Argentina	280	46,000,000	Federal Parliament	310	329
			Senators (upper house)	320	72
			Deputies (lower)	300	257
Australia	410	27,000,000	Federal Parliament	380	227
			Senate (upper house)	380	76
			Representatives (lower)	380	151
Caribbean OECS Dominica Com	280	11,000,000 73,400	Government Dominica Com	340	32
			Opposition	335	
China	305	1,425,000,000	Politburo Standing Committee	280	7
			Politburo	285	24
			Central Committee	290	200
			Congress	295	2,000
Colombia	320	52,200,000	Parliament	344	296
			Senate	344	108
			Chamber of Representatives	332	188
Eritrea	180	5,800,000	Dictatorship	315	none
European Union	380	451,000,000	Parliament	335	705
India	370	1,436,000,000	Parliament	400	788
			Council of States (upper)	410	245
			House of People (lower)	390	543
Indonesia	220	280,000,000	Parliament	288	711
			Regional Rep Council	295	136
			Peoples Rep Council	280	575
Philippines	225	119,000,000	Senate	291	24
			Representatives	299	316
Russia	320	144,000,000	Federal Assembly	305	620
			Federation Council (upper)	310	170
			State Duma (lower)	300	450
Tanzania	200	68,800,000	National Assembly	290	393
Ukraine	330	38,000,000	Verkhovna Rada	300	450
United Kingdom	420	68,000,000	Parliament	390	1,433
			UK House of Lords	380	783
			UK House of Commons	400	650
United States of America	405	341,000,000	USA Congress	380	535
			Senate	365	100
			House of Representatives	390	435
Zimbabwe	100	17,000,000	Parliament	260	360
			Senate (upper)	260	80
			National Assembly (lower)	260	280
World overall	220	8,100,000,000			

National Assembly of Zimbabwe

National Assembly of Zimbabwe
 15 other official names^[1] [\[show\]](#)

10th Parliament of Zimbabwe



Type

Type Lower house of the Parliament of Zimbabwe

Term limits None

History

Founded 18 April 1980

Preceded by Parliament of Rhodesia

New session started 4 September 2023^[a]

Leadership

Speaker Jacob Mudenda, ZANU-PF since 22 August 2013

Deputy Speaker Tsitsi Gezi, ZANU-PF

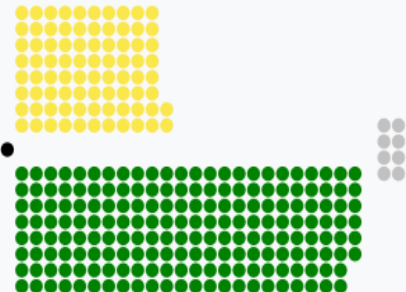
Speaker Jacob Mudenda, ZANU-PF since 22 August 2013

Deputy Speaker Tsitsi Gezi, ZANU-PF

Clerk Kennedy Mugove Chokuda

Structure

Seats 280



Political groups

- Government (190)
 - ZANU-PF (190)
- Opposition (82)
 - CCC (82)
- Vacant seats (8)
 - Vacant (8)
- Presiding officer (1)
 - Speaker (1)

Length of term Five years

Elections

Voting system Parallel voting

Last election 23 August 2023

Next election No later than 5 August 2028

Redistricting Zimbabwe Electoral Commission, in consultation with the President and Parliament

Meeting place



National Assembly Chamber
 Parliament House
 Harare
 Zimbabwe

The National Assembly of Zimbabwe, previously the House of Assembly until 2013, is the lower house of the Parliament of Zimbabwe. It was established upon Zimbabwe's independence in 1980 as one of two chambers of parliament. Between the abolition of the Senate in 1989 and its reestablishment in 2005, the House of Assembly was the sole chamber of parliament.

Since the 2023 election, the National Assembly has had 280 members. Of these, 210 are elected in single-member

constituencies. 60 seats are reserved for women, and are elected by proportional representation in 10 six-seat constituencies based on the country's provinces. The last 10 seats are reserved for youth and are also elected through proportional representation in 10 one-seat constituencies based on the provinces as well.

Jacob Mudenda has been Speaker of the National Assembly since September 2013.

The **Parliament of Zimbabwe** is the bicameral legislature of Zimbabwe composed of the Senate and the National Assembly.

The Senate is the upper house, and consists of 80 members, MoC 260, 60 of whom are elected by proportional representation from ten six-member constituencies corresponding to the country's provinces. Of the remaining 20 seats, 18 are reserved for chiefs, and two for people with disabilities.

The National Assembly is the lower house, and consists of 280 members, MoC 260. Of these, 210 are elected from single-member constituencies. The remaining 70 seats are reserved women's and youth quotas: 60 for women; 10 for youth. These are elected by proportional representation from ten six-member and one-member constituencies respectively, corresponding to the country's provinces.

Note: SADC – South African Development Community of 16 countries.

Zimbabwe worst governed country in SADC

https://zimbabweobserver.com.au/2024/04/zimbabwe-worst-governed-country-in-sadc/#google_vignette

9 April 2024

President Emmerson D Mnangagwa MoC 290



Kembo Mohadi, MoC 280, who previously resigned in 2021 amid allegations of misconduct, has now returned as the 2nd Vice President of Zimbabwe. He was officially sworn in at State

House on Friday, 8 September 2023, joining Vice President Constantino Chiwenga to serve alongside President Emmerson Mnangagwa. Mohadi, a retired soldier and a veteran of Zimbabwe's liberation war, previously held various ministerial positions under former President Robert Mugabe. He assumed the role of vice president in 2017 following Mugabe's removal from power.

Constantino Guveya Dominic Nyikadzino Chiwenga, MoC 290, is a **Zimbabwean politician and former army general**. He is currently serving as the First Vice-President of Zimbabwe under President Emmerson Mnangagwa.



ZIMBABWE has been ranked as one of the worst governed countries in southern Africa by World Economics, a respected economic research institute based in the United Kingdom.

The country is also in the top 10 worst governed countries in Africa, underlining its descent over the years. The report, released last week, cites economic mismanagement, corruption, and political repression as key factors contributing to this ranking. The report assessed governance across a range of indicators, including political rights, civil liberties, rule of law, regulatory quality, and economic effectiveness.

Zimbabwe scored poorly in all categories. The governance index as set by World Economics, gives equal weight to all four criteria set by the researchers. Based on the ranking, Zimbabwe had a grade of E with an index score of 29.0. At the bottom of the ranking is Libya with a grade of E and an index of 15.4. Also at the bottom is the Democratic Republic of Congo, Libya and Chad.

Southern Africa has the best governed countries in Africa with Mauritius taking the first place followed by Namibia, South Africa and Botswana.

Namibia is ranked second with a grade of B, followed by South Africa and Botswana. The ranking placed Ghana as the fifth best-governed country on the African continent and the best-governed country in West Africa. With a grade of B and an index of 61,7, Ghana secured the fifth position ahead of Senegal, the closest West African counterpart ranked sixth with a grade of C and an index of 53.6.

Zimbabwe is battling the worst economic crisis in years which has seen authorities scrapping the local currency after it depreciated sharply. A new currency was introduced on Friday, 5 April 2024.

COMMERCIAL IN CONFIDENCE

PROVE THAT THE PRODUCT DOES WHAT YOU SAY IT CAN DO:

12 April 2022 was the date when a pair had their first appreciation of nearing their completion of their personal Feeling Healing. This heralds the date when the first people on Earth considered that their personal healing of what they had personally taken on of the Rebellion and Default is achievable. It is this pair that through their personal experience and journey are now able to reveal how we can heal ourselves.

Further, Samantha in England commenced her healing in 2013 and is now close to completion of her personal healing also.

This self-healing is the achieving of a soul condition state equivalent to that which we all are in at the moment prior to our conception. From the moment of conception on we are absorbing the errors and injuries of our parents and carers continually through to the time we are six years of age when our Indwelling Spirit arrives. It is this, our Childhood Suppression, that we are to heal.

While we are mind-centric, we are literally frozen into the retarded condition of one or the other of our parents. We cannot progress beyond their condition without embracing our feelings and longing for the truth that our feelings are drawing our attention to.

PROVE THAT YOU CAN SELL THE PRODUCT AT THE PRICE YOU SAY YOU CAN:

The process of Feeling Healing, and with Divine Love, then Soul Healing, is free to all of humanity. It is a way of living. It is not a religion, there is no controlling hierarchy, dogmas, creeds, cannon laws, sacraments, rituals, special clothing and books. There is nothing to join and be subjected to. The revelations are free to all. It is The New Way, a way of living life through our feelings, our soul based feelings which are always in truth. Truth IS Love! This is a freeing way of life!

PROVE THAT YOU CAN PRODUCE THE PRODUCT AT THE COST YOU SAY YOU CAN:

For those who love to embrace all the details, then these revelations will take some considerable time to research, study and embrace. To some it may seem all so very obvious. And there will be those who are in between these categories. Books written revealing these understandings will have their typical costs. Internet sources are free to all. Formal education programs may have delivery costs in the normal fashion of most education.

PROVE THAT YOU OWN THE TECHNOLOGY:

Copy right may apply to material and publications principally to preserve the integrity of the writings. Plagiarism is welcome as long as the integrity of the original writings remains intact. There are presently more than 60,000 pages of material – 20 million words – to embrace!

THIS is a time of GREAT REVELATION and CHANGE for HUMANITY:

What is unfolding now is the biggest event in the history of humanity. For those of us who open to our feelings, the disturbances around us will be acceptable as then we see the need for change, for those who remain mind-centric, life will be difficult.

This is the most exciting time in the history of humanity.

So, may we introduce a few aspects? These documents can be shared from www.pascashealth.com that are in the Library Download page, scroll through the index and click to open the PDF:

PASCAS CARE LETTERS

 [Pascas Care Letters Beliefs Suppress Truth.pdf](#)

As we absorb beliefs that are in error and experience emotional injuries, this disrupts our flow of light to and from our bodies. The accumulation of these manifest as physical illness. The medical industry has 'identified' over 10,000 illnesses and claim to have found cures for 500 only. As we learn to live through our feelings and begin to express our feelings, both good and bad, all the time longing to know the truth of what our feelings are drawing our attention to, we begin to heal this energy imbalance.

To put this another way. Talk it out to a companion. A friend who listens is helping you heal a little. Express it all.

 [Pascas Care Letters Etheric Spirit Body.pdf](#)

We are not just our physical body. In fact our physical body is the least of our existence.

You may also be surprised that we can now interact with anything that has life!

Our childhood suppression commences from the moment of conception which is about 16 days prior to our incarnation. This continues through to the age of 6 years. It is our parents imposition of their own injuries and erroneous beliefs that we need to express – talk it out to a friend – and this is the Great U-Turn that each of us will undertake, eventually.

MEDICAL – SPIRITUAL REFERENCES

 [Rejected Ones via James Moncrief.pdf](#)







We are each one of the rejected ones.

The lady who conveyed these writings has only ever written through one person, there are now about ten books, but this one focuses upon our focus here for communities. She will love your embrace – and you will love who it is.

MEDICAL – EMOTIONS

 [Pascas Care Living Feelings First - Adults.pdf](#)

 [Pascas Care Living Feelings First - Children - Annexures.pdf](#)

-  [Pascas Care Living Feelings First - Children - Discussions.pdf](#)
-  [Pascas Care Living Feelings First - Children - Graphics.pdf](#)
-  [Pascas Care Living Feelings First - Children.pdf](#)
-  [Pascas Care Living Feelings First - Drilling Deeper - Structures.pdf](#)
-  [Pascas Care Living Feelings First - Drilling Deeper.pdf](#)
-  [Pascas Care Living Feelings First - Reference Centre.pdf](#)

This set is used within schools. Parents are asked to participate. The platform is founded on what has been introduced to a number of schools within South Africa as well as other countries. It is now stepped up to encapsulate what we now further understand. This is an awareness program for children as they are to learn to appreciate their feelings. Adults can go on and engage in their personal Feeling Healing.

This Library is rather extensive. As questions may arise, then we can explore them also.

MEDICAL

-  [Pascas Care Kinesiology Testing.pdf](#)

Through kinesiology muscle testing, you and I can test anything to determine if it is in truth or not. Also, by using the Map of Consciousness table developed by Dr David R Hawkins, then we can determine the level of truth of anything. Yes, even all the above documents, then even page by page, or even each paragraph.

And now that you may have considered the above, kindly return to PASCAS CARE LETTERS:

-  [Pascas Care Letters Glass Ceiling Barrier Removal.pdf](#)

Without embracing Living Feelings First and then engaging in our personal Feeling Healing, we remain restrained within the 1st spirit Mansion World condition indefinitely. This situation was imposed upon us all by rebellious high level spirits from within our Local Universe of Neadon, 200,000 years ago!

This statement from above: "What is unfolding now is the biggest event in the history of humanity" calibrates at 1,000 on the Map of Consciousness!

Kindly share as you please.

cheers for now

John Doel



The ROOT CAUSE!

May we introduce the underlying condition as well as the pathway to evolving out of this seemingly never ending cycle of conflict and hopeless, then we all can start to bring about the ending of desperation.

The ROOT CAUSE Explained:

High level hidden controllers have passively and slowly coerced all of humanity to live against their true selves in such a manner that it has been (UNTIL NOW!) impossible for us to evolve out of the cycles of conflict, illness, disease and deprivation.

They have been extremely artful and brilliant in their complete achievement of dominating humanity in that we of humanity have had no way and no hope of every breaking the cycle of war, disease and periodic self-destruction without intervention from even higher spirit assistance.

We each have been guided to live mind centric. As children, we have been told to develop our minds, to learn our math tables, to memorise this and that, that our minds are what will make us all important and capable. We have all bought into this lie. As parents, we raise our children in the manner we have been raised – so the cycle has been going on generation after generation – for aeons.

Our minds are addicted to untruth, our minds cannot discern truth from falsehood, our minds are addicted to control, control over others and the environment. When we ‘think’ we are submitting ourselves to our erroneous minds. Thinking leads to assumptions. We act on our assumptions. Consider checking yourself, just hold off on acting on an assumption and investigate further. 98% of all assumptions are in error, the other 2% are flukes. This is what we have all bought into, hook, line and sinker.

Our FEELINGS are our SUPREME GUIDES:



Feelings are what guide us through our ascension of truth. So they are really our Supreme Guides. Many people look for a person, spirit, angel, even God, for supreme guidance, however it's all right there already built in – in our feelings. **We just have to submit to them, allowing them to take us where they will, expressing all the parts we want to express, letting the emotion drive that expression if it's there to be expressed, or just talking about all we feel and how feeling that feeling is making us feel – or, how we feel about having that feeling, all whilst longing for the truth of our feelings. Longing for the truth of our feelings is really: Longing for the truth of our self, because: we are our feelings. So life stirs up our feelings, we feel being alive; or, being alive means we are feeling, always feeling; and when we work out what and why we are feeling what we are, so then we know the truth of how we are. And over time the truth accumulates, and our mind expands our understanding of ourselves, all being driven from our feelings.** Kevin 26 September 2017

Kevin died 10 August 2012, through Feeling Healing became Celestial on 7 August 2017

We are to embrace our feelings, our feelings are always in truth, our feelings are soul based, as they are always in truth, they are love, living feelings first is living in truth and love – this is what we all aspire to yet we have been sent in the wrong direction, down the abyss to a form of living hell. Yes, as we are living against our selves, against our soul and consequently against our soul partner, we are living in hell. Further, our soul is a duplex, it brings into the physical two personalities, one a female and the other a male – ALWAYS!

When we are conceived, that is at the moment of conception, we are always perfect and that includes the physical foetus. Incarnation takes place when the newly forming foetus commences to pump blood and that is generally day 16 after conception. It is the infusion of emotional injuries and errors of belief of our parents into our being that we have child defects, childhood illness, miscarriages and all kinds of difficulties – this is all compounded throughout our early forming years by our childhood suppression by our parents up until age six years when our Indwelling Spirit arrives. Then whatever we are dictates the rest of our lives – until we start to heal ourselves through our personal Feeling Healing.

NOW, while we endeavour to perfect our minds we are imprisoning ourselves within our personal steel wrecking ball – we cannot progress beyond 499 on Dr David R Hawkins' Map of Consciousness scale. We have locked ourselves into the limitations of the 1st spirit Mansion World, the ceiling is 499. Presently, humanity on Earth calibrates around 220. The scale is based on the common log of 10, a 1 point increase is a 10 fold increase in energy, 10 points is 10 billion fold increase!

We have seven spirit Mansion Worlds to progress up through before we enter the Celestial Heavens and yet all our systems and way of living on Earth retard us perpetually to the first of those seven – and we adhere to this entrapment. Well, it is time we stuck that all in the rubbish bins and free ourselves and become the incredible personalities and beings that we truly are and that is what this agenda here is all about.

SUPPORT PROGRAMS

Firstly, support is to be considered with the city of Harare, then throughout the province of Harare, and then extend out through Zimbabwe as relationships, local support and prioritisation of needs are identified.

ORPHANS and ORPHANAGES

Those orphans within institutions or are about to be placed within an institution, should there be living relatives then preference is to be considered for the supporting of the family unit to enable them to remain as a unit. Solutions may take many formats.

The education of orphans may be supported corresponding to the age grouping of the orphan. This may be for pre-schooling through to higher education and university. As the orphan matures, the support is not to be cut off at a specific age, it may continue with phasing down continuing until 28 years of age.

Longevity of ongoing support for individual orphans by their assigned carers is preferred. Thus the conditions of engagement of carers and their individual needs are also to be factored into the needs to be accommodated.

The orphanage buildings and the fitout there of may need a make-over. The environment within buildings may be substandard and significant renovations and appropriate climate control within the buildings may need to be attended to.

First and foremost is to involve as many people in as many ways possible to determine optimum solutions and then the delivery of those solutions.

CHILD CARE and PRE-SCHOOLING

The same ethos as above.

It is important that the child has with him or her continuously people that he or she is familiar with. The child is not to be ‘abandoned’.

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE and FAMILY SHELTER

One in four women are subjected to domestic violence. That is in peaceful times – this is a war zone.

If the perpetrator of the domestic violence is open to assistance in resolving the tendency towards violence then that person is also to be assisted. This does not mean that this is an endeavour to re-unite the parties, however it is a part of the endeavour to reduce repeat offending.

Children are often considered in a way that ‘they will get over it!’ They don’t, further they often consider this is how a family functions and then go on and replicate the drama when as adults.

LIVING FEELINGS FIRST

As we explore each of these elements of support, it is more and more apparent that the shift away from living mind-centric to living feelings first is embraced as a priority. Feeling Healing follows for those who seek to go that next step. No one expected to do anything. No one is being asked to do anything. However, it is important that parties, adults, parents, children, carers, educators, health carers, etc., become aware of the differences and the possibilities. Then it is each person’s choice should they wish to consider as well as their timing.

ZIMBABWE FOOD SECURITY OUTLOOK, October 2023 – May 2024

<https://reliefweb.int/report/zimbabwe/zimbabwe-food-security-outlook-october-2023-may-2024>

Seasonal income sources likely to be constrained through the 2023/24 lean season

Key Messages

- Depleted own-produced food stocks, constrained access to income, and high food prices will likely drive Crisis (IPC Phase 3) outcomes into early 2024 in typical deficit-producing areas. Anticipated below-normal 2024 harvests due to El Niño-induced poor rainfall will likely provide short-term improvements to household food access and acute food insecurity after the harvests. In the productive surplus-producing resettlement areas in the north, the availability of own-produced stocks and income from mainly crop sales and casual labour are expected to maintain Minimal (IPC Phase 1) outcomes through May 2024. However, the communal parts of these areas are likely to continue to experience Stressed (IPC Phase 2) outcomes due to limited household stocks and access to income for market purchases.
- El Niño-induced poor rainfall is likely to negatively impact the area planted and crop conditions, leading to lower-than-normal seasonal agricultural labour opportunities and labour rates. Likely erratic and cumulatively below-average rainfall is expected to result in a below-average 2024 harvest. Anticipated water challenges, especially in typical low rainfall areas, compounded by ongoing macroeconomic challenges, will likely drive below-normal engagement in non-agricultural casual labour and self-employment. Livestock body conditions, especially cattle, are expected to decline as water and pasture conditions deteriorate, impacting livestock sales. The gathering, consumption, and sale of wild foods and other wild products will likely be below normal.
- The market supply of staple grains will likely decline through the 2023/24 agricultural season. In October, some farmers with surplus grain are speculatively holding on to their stocks in response to El

Niño forecasts. As stocks diminish, grain prices will likely increase above normal levels in deficit-producing areas, increasing reliance on maize meal. Generally, USD prices of basic food and non-food commodities are expected to remain stable, with poor households relying mainly on informal retail shops and open markets where prices are relatively lower than formal chain supermarkets. However, short-lived price increases associated with the end-of-year festive season are likely for some commodities and areas. Local currency (ZWL) prices are expected to follow likely increases in formal and parallel market exchange rates, driving increases in the ZWL cost of living.

- Historical trends indicate domestic and international remittances to poor households increase through a shock like an El Niño. However, poor households will likely receive less remittances as other household members in-country or abroad, mainly in South Africa, face poor macroeconomic conditions and high living costs. An increasing proportion of households are likely to engage in or expand income-earning opportunities from petty trade, but increased competition will negatively impact income. Informal mining is expected to increase as a source of income for participating households. The barter of livestock and other commodities for food is likely to increase, although terms of trade are expected to remain unfavourable for poor households.

EDUCATION; SCHOOLS and UNIVERSITY

Firstly is the reinstatement of school facilities to prime condition. This may also involve significant upgrades and additional facilities. It is time to bring about a higher level of vibrancy and potential for all to embrace.

As the only way to overcome the cycles of conflict both on a domestic as well as international levels, then the introduction of Living Feelings First throughout the education system may require additional facilities, teacher training and possibly additional teachers.

This may best be facilitated through the establishment of a Pascas University as a demonstration and training unit in how this may unfold throughout all sectors of the society and professions. Of very necessary priority is the addressing of the emotional stress and harm inflicted on every member of all families throughout Zimbabwe and their extended families around the world. We have to ‘talk it out!’ This is not only living feelings first, it is also our Feeling Healing. Never has it been previously understood that we are too long to know the truth that our feelings are to reveal to us as we express our feelings, both good and bad.

CRAFT CREATIONS

Traditional home skills have been neglected worldwide. It is time to re-introduce this skills through Community Craft Creation Centres.

DIAGNOSTIC MEDICAL UNIT

Comprehensive medical diagnostic units are complex, requiring a significant array of expensive imaging equipment and a large specialised building space.

However, it may be time to establish a state of the art medical clinic and hospital to service the state and adjoining cities in close proximity.

Thus a medical facility with 400 beds and more than 12 operating theatres and a fully comprehensive diagnostic unit would then provide the opportunity to deliver a children hospital unit as not only a facility to lead the health sector but to be also annexed to a Pascas University as a teaching hospital.

HOUSING, FOOD SECURITY, HEALTH SERVICES and EDUCATION

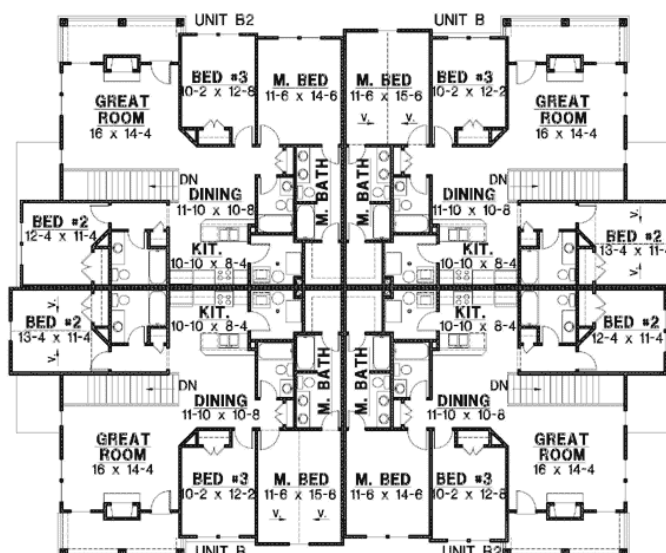
Potable water supply is essential to have adequately.

Lodgings for all in whatever format that resolves the need prior to long term solutions.

Food security is unquestionably compromised by pre-existing commercial cartels.

Existing health services are over whelmed apart from being understaffed and inadequate.

Education is the long term solution to all that is to be resolved. However, it is now time to take the education services beyond the retardation of mind-centricity and break through the glass ceiling, opening up the pathway to infinite growth and prosperity.



What does homelessness have to do with human rights?

People experiencing homelessness face violations of a wide range of human rights. Access to safe and secure housing is one of the most basic human rights. However, homelessness is not just about housing.

A person who is homeless may be facing violations of the right to an adequate standard of living, the right to education, the right to liberty and security of the person, the right to privacy, the right to social security, the right to freedom from discrimination, the right to vote and many more.

These human rights are protected by a number of international human rights treaties, including the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR), the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR), and the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC).

For more information see the Commission's discussion paper, [Homelessness is a Human Rights Issue](#).

Is there a right to housing?

Every person has the right to an adequate standard of living, which includes the right to adequate housing (ICESCR, article 11).

The right to housing is more than simply a right to shelter. It is a right to have somewhere to live that is *adequate*. Whether housing is adequate depends on a range of factors including:

- legal security of tenure
- availability of services, materials, facilities and infrastructure
- affordability
- accessibility
- habitability
- location
- cultural adequacy.

Youth homelessness (1989)

In 1989, the Commission conducted a National Inquiry into Homeless Children. It revealed that approximately 25,000 children and young people in Australia were homeless at that time, with many more at risk of homelessness or surviving in grossly inadequate housing. The inquiry demonstrated the link between homelessness and other problems such as unemployment, sexual abuse and exposure to violence. It also highlighted the lack of properly resourced and co-ordinated support services for homeless young people.

Homelessness and Indigenous people

Australia's Indigenous people experience considerable disadvantage in relation to housing rights as with other human rights. The housing conditions of Indigenous people remain well below those of the general population. This is especially so in rural and isolated areas where housing and infrastructure support are major contributing factors to the poor health of Indigenous people, particularly children.

What is informal housing?

“Informal housing” usually costs less because it breaches planning, building or tenancy rules, or offers residents few protections under these rules. Examples include unauthorised or illegally constructed dwellings, as well as informal rental agreements, like share housing or room rentals.

Housing, slums and informal settlements



The share of urban population living in slum households per country and region, based on 4 out of 5 household shelter deprivations defined by UN-Habitat as indicators of informality: lack of access to improved water, lack of access to improved sanitation, lack of sufficient living area and quality /durability of structure. Security of tenure is the fifth deprivation that is not included due to data limitations.

<https://data.unhabitat.org/pages/housing-slums-and-informal-settlements>

Country	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)										
	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2016	2018	2020
Zambia	63.8	62.2	60.7	59.1	57.6	56.0	54.5	52.9	51.4	49.8	48.3
Zimbabwe	27.5	26.9	26.3	25.7	25.1	24.5	23.9	23.4	22.8	22.2	21.6

Zimbabwe: Housing Delivery within the Context of NDS1



The Herald (Harare)
By Sikhanyisiwe Ncube

30 June 2022

Housing delivery is one of the National Development Strategy 1 (NDS1) pillars. The key drive, therefore, is to address the inadequacies pertaining to infrastructure, and provide citizens with access to affordable and quality settlements.



The trajectory towards the attainment of Vision 2030 revolves around providing human settlements, which meet the aspirations of the Zimbabwean people, while addressing affordability and modernisation aspects.

The housing delivery pillar within the NDS1 is expected to deliver 220,000 housing units by 2025, through collective efforts from stakeholders and all parties involved in human settlements delivery.

This will in turn massively contribute to overall economic growth in line with NDS 1--a five-year economic blueprint that runs from 2021-2025--launched by President Mnangagwa in November 2020.

A successor to the Transitional Stabilisation Programme (TSP), the NDS 1, is key to the achievement of Vision 2030, and seeks to streamline gender, youth, women and other vulnerable groups, hence, creating equal opportunities for all citizens in an economically stable environment.

The Ministry of National Housing and Social Amenities is working tirelessly towards reducing numbers on housing waiting lists and improving services in settlements.

Established in 2019, the Ministry's mandate is to provide modern and affordable human settlements for Zimbabweans. The fulfilment of this mandate is premised on an inclusive approach in which no one will be left behind in the nation's drive towards a prosperous and empowered upper middle-income society by 2030.

COMMERCIAL IN CONFIDENCE

Since its inception, the Ministry has scored a number of successes spurred on by the economic blueprint, NDS 1. It has embarked on an accelerated housing delivery programme, which is aimed at ensuring access to housing by the greater part of the population.

The Zimbabwe National Human Settlements Policy

The Zimbabwe National Human Settlements Policy, officially launched by the President on September 2, 2021 replaces the National Housing Policy of 2012, and addresses several shortcomings inherent in the preceding policy outline.

The human settlements policy is aimed at informing the implementation of relevant facets of Agenda 2030's Sustainable Development Goals, the African Union Agenda 2063, Vision 2030 and national and international resilience frameworks. It guides all human settlement developments in the country as enshrined in the national Constitution (Amendment No. 20 of 2013).

Densification of settlements, spatial planning requirements and the development of off-site and on-site infrastructure before occupation of land, are among other essentials in the policy. And, these crucial elements ought to be upheld in housing development projects, since they are the cornerstones of the housing delivery sector.

The policy will help create a beneficial environment that will foster a greater leverage for the Ministry and other stakeholders to interact with regional and international bodies eager to invest in human settlements in the country.

Demand for housing

The demand for housing has, indeed, risen to alarming rates, and is currently estimated at 1.5 million housing units. It is, therefore, the Ministry's clarion call to all players in the human settlements sector to put heads together in finding solutions that address the housing challenge, as well as the attendant social amenities.

Efforts to address the housing challenge

In efforts to address the housing challenge, the Ministry is spearheading implementation of the National Housing Delivery Programme (NHDP), a massive plan aimed at delivering 220,000 housing units by 2025, and over 470,000 in the long term.

The project aims at creating inclusive settlements that meet the needs and aspirations of Zimbabweans, while utilising local available resources. The development agenda is leaving no one behind, given that the Ministry is championing housing programmes for the entire citizenry of Zimbabwe. In a bid to accelerate the provision of housing, the Government has adopted several strategies to ensure access to housing by the majority of citizens.

Regularisation / sanitisation of informal and dysfunctional settlements

As part of mechanisms to address the housing backlog and enhance human settlements delivery, the regularisation / sanitisation of informal and dysfunctional settlements is now gathering momentum across the breadth and length of the country.

Efforts meant to bring sanity in the said settlements are underway targeting the following: Caledonia in Goromonzi, Harare South, Hatcliffe North, Gimboki South in Mutare and Cowdray Park in Bulawayo.

Other areas requiring such initiative will be considered as the programme gathers traction. The Ministry is actively engaging the private sector and banks, through tendering, for feasibility studies, design, funding and construction of infrastructure in the informal settlements.

The process is now at an advanced stage.

Revitalisation of the derelict structures is aimed at making the dwellings more habitable, attractive and modern. In instances where the structures are no longer sound, construction of new apartments shall be done.

Urban regeneration is targeting Mbare residential suburb in Harare, Sakubva in Mutare and Makokoba in Bulawayo. In terms of implementation, Sakubva Urban Regeneration is most advanced, and has since been accorded National Project Status, entailing duty free importation of capital equipment, materials and/or goods, among other attendant concessions.

In these areas, construction of social amenities infrastructure, such as recreational facilities, clinics, among others shall also be prioritised.

Revitalisation programmes for rural areas

The Government has initiated Revitalisation Programmes for Rural Settlements, which are intended to bridge the gap between the rural and urban areas. The Ministry is currently developing proto-type housing designs for use in rural areas, and more designs are being developed to widen selection.

In the quest to foster proper waste management in Zimbabwe's rural and peri-urban settlements, the Rural Waste Management Programme is being championed, targeting identified schools, clinics and chiefs' homesteads.

Under the programme, the Ministry is targeting installation of at least 3,000 flushable toilets in rural areas.

The Ministry has also initiated revitalisation programmes for rural settlements which are intended to bridge the gap between the rural and urban areas. Currently, innovative proto-type rural homestead designs are being developed.

The Ministry is working on developing these proto-type rural-house model designs, taking cognisance of the need to create access to public goods and services, while promoting equitable and sustainable transformation.

The key features of the rural-house model include, subsistence farming, craft work, use of local building materials, modern flushable rural waste management technology as well as use of renewable energy. The designs should be resilient.

Alternative building technology

In line with NDS 1 targets, the Ministry of National Housing and Social Amenities has embarked on an accelerated housing delivery programme premised on the use of alternative building technology to construct high rise buildings.

The alternative building technology will aid in accelerated housing delivery, while ensuring that climate resilient houses are built with maximum utilisation of local building materials. The Ministry is targeting to build 220,000 housing units by 2025 through the adoption of these alternative building technologies for key projects in all the country's 10 provinces.

Smart cities

Government is also facilitating the establishment of smart cities. The smart city concept is pivoted on the idea that cities should be self-contained. Smart cities ensure that individuals live, play and work in the same environment.

The smart city idea, which originated in Los Angeles in the 1970s, provides for improved energy distribution, streamlined trash collection, decreased traffic congestion, and even improved air quality through use of intelligent security.

Another plus for the concept is the promotion of green energy, which dovetails with the Government's push for renewable and clean energy usage.

Security digital cities that provide among the best security services are the future of communal security, which will see citizens engaging with smart ecosystems in many ways using smartphones, mobile devices, connected cars and homes.

The areas earmarked for this development include Melfort, Chirundu and Figtree. Recently, the Cabinet approved the development of Melfort Smart City in the Goromonzi District of Mashonaland East Province. This development will go a long way in driving economic growth, not only in the area, but also across the country.

Enhanced Emergency Preparedness and Disaster Management Programme

The Government has embarked on the Enhanced Emergency Preparedness and Disaster Management Programme to provide relief to distressed households in dysfunctional, illegal and irregular settlements, including those settled on wetlands and flood-prone areas.

The Programme is also targeting at constructing and rehabilitating the country's road infrastructure following years of non-maintenance and neglect by local authorities, especially those in urban areas.

The construction of four blocks of flats in Dzivarasekwa, Harare, which are being constructed to house relocated households, stands midway to completion.

At the Senga Messengers' Camp in Gweru, four blocks of flats are currently under construction by a private contractor, and an additional four blocks are being constructed at the site.

Four blocks of flats are also under construction in Marondera, while in Lupane the contractor has since moved to site to commence operations for the construction of residential flats at the Government Offices' site.

Meanwhile, the Ministry is addressing the concerns of households on planned settlements without adequate basic services. Initial focus in this regard is on 16 Garikai / Hlalani Kuhle settlements identified countrywide for immediate infrastructural development.

To that end, the official handover of the Lupane Local Board Garikai / Hlalani Kuhle site to the contractor was done by the Ministry of National Housing and Social Amenities on May 2, 2022.

Update on the hosting of the Shelter Afrique Conference

This will mark the official launch of 3,000 housing units to be funded by Shelter Afrique in Zimbabwe. The organisation has also committed to the establishment of a building technology plant in Harare in partnership with the Government of Zimbabwe.

– Sikhanyisiwe Ncube is the deputy director for Communications and Advocacy in the Ministry of National Housing and Social Amenities.

– Coordinated and edited by Elliot Ziwira, Senior Writer, The Herald.

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The Boxabl Casita (small home) may cost US\$50,000.

To consider addressing the need to fill an annual shortfall of homes throughout Zimbabwe of 200,000 or more units of social housing each year AND then to begin to address the 3,000,000 existing shortfall of housing units then a national strategy for Zimbabwe is required.

Consider a multiple approach:

Rental is consistently set at 25% of the assisted tenants ‘assessed’ income as long as the family occupying the home participate in education programs relative to their age which is also assisted with relating to costs. Thus children attend primary as well as secondary schooling. Mature age learning is provided through Technical and Further Education (TAFE) for training in vocational career opportunities, and home craft training is provided through Craft Creations – a Pascas network. “I Love Reading” addresses reading proficiency issues at all levels and ages.

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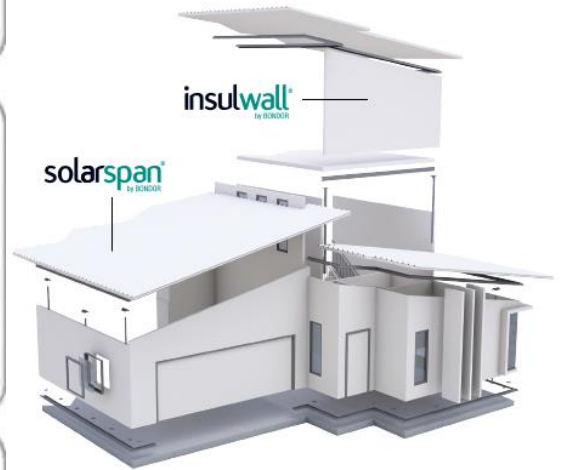
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A LOOK AT HOMELESSNESS IN ZIMBABWE

<https://borgenproject.org/homelessness-in-zimbabwe/>

15 August 2020



Caroline Richards first saw homelessness in Zimbabwe in the nation’s capital, Harare. As a 19-year-old girl from the western United States, she had never witnessed anything like it before. “Some people had large tumours on their legs, or others were blind,” she said. “I was shocked when I first saw a tumour on someone’s leg that was around the size of a cantaloupe (melon). I had never seen [anything] like that.” Richards left her home state of Utah in March 2016 to spend 18 months in Zimbabwe as a missionary for The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. While there, she often interacted with the locals, entered their homes and saw how they lived.

Zimbabwe is a nation in sub-Saharan Africa with a population of over 17 million people (2024), located south of Zambia and Malawi. More than [72% of the population](#) lives below the poverty line, a rate that has unfortunately worsened over the years. Homelessness in Zimbabwe is an ongoing crisis, with the national housing shortage estimated at [more than 2 million](#) and over [1.2 million people](#) on the government’s national housing waiting list. From Richards’ perspective, homelessness in Zimbabwe is often caused by a physical inability, unlike homelessness in the United States. “Most of the homelessness I saw was because of physical ailment or impairment,” she said. “There are some people who just haven’t been able to make it in the economy because every odd is against them.”

Unemployment and Homelessness

It is reported that the unemployment rate in Zimbabwe is [as high as 90%](#). Richards said she thinks this is a major contributor to homelessness in Zimbabwe. “The government doesn’t take as good of care of the Zimbabwean people as they should. The economy is in disarray all of the time which makes it difficult for the people to make ends meet,” she said. For example, in 2005, the government of Zimbabwe started a campaign, “Operation Restore Order,” to destroy slums across the country, leaving [700,000 people homeless](#). Former President Robert Mugabe and his government officials claimed the operation was a crackdown against illegal housing. The campaign was met with strong condemnation from several groups and organisations, including the United Nations.

A Dense Population

Richards added that the housing shortage is also due to Zimbabwe being densely populated. “There are a lot of people in small quarters,” she said. “Because of the poor economy, it’s not uncommon for families to rent one room from a house with a communal bathroom shared with 4-6 families because that’s all they can afford.”

Richards described the Zimbabwean homes she entered as “made of concrete” and “well-kept.” Since many houses throughout the country don’t have electricity, they leave their windows open to let in natural light. Throughout her time in Zimbabwe, Richards lived in some of the smaller rural areas and shared homes with local Zimbabweans. Though she often witnessed the negative impact of homelessness on these citizens, she also learned from how they lived. “Living in Zimbabwe taught me that it’s possible to live comfortably in the most humble of circumstances,” she reflected. “Zimbabweans have very impressive hygiene, and even if a whole family of 6 was living in one little room, it would be perfectly clean, all their clothes would be ironed, and the children bathed. They made the most out of what they had and are creative in the things they do to make ends meet.”

Help for the Homeless

Though housing shortages and homelessness in Zimbabwe are still very prevalent, some organisations are striving to eliminate them. [Homeless International](#), The Zimbabwe Homeless People’s Federation and the Dialogue on Shelter for the Homeless in Zimbabwe Trust are working together to address issues of homelessness in Zimbabwe, particularly low-income housing. In partnership with the city of Harare, the Zimbabwe Homeless People’s Federation and the Dialogue on Shelter, which acts as the technical partner for the Federation, are working on the [Harare Slum Upgrading Project](#). Funded by the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, the project began in 2010 as a pilot project to accommodate 16 families and provide infrastructural services for 480 families in a certain Zimbabwean suburb. The project is still ongoing and impacts many community members, seeking to improve their living conditions. Homelessness in Zimbabwe is still a serious problem, but these and other organisations are doing their part to conquer it.

– *Emma Benson*

The backlog in housing: housing shortage is estimated at 1.25 million units, more likely 1.5 million units, translating to a national backlog of five million citizens, or over 40% of the total population.

HOMELESS WORLD CUP

<https://www.homelessworldcup.org/>

ZIMBABWE

COUNTRY STATISTICS
150 OUT OF 189 IN HUMAN
DEVELOPMENT INDEX RANKINGS
([UNDP](#), 2020)

US\$1,140 AVERAGE ANNUAL SALARY
PER PERSON ([WORLD BANK](#), 2020)

63% OF PEOPLE LIVE BELOW THE
POVERTY LINE ([WFP](#), 2020)

Zimbabwe is a landlocked country in Southern Africa with a population of 17 million ([Worldometers](#), 2022).

The country's economy is beginning to recover after inflation rocketed to 837.5% in 2020 as a result of cash scarcity ([Bloomberg](#), 2021).

Despite a history of financial prosperity, Zimbabwe's economy was plagued by poor management during Robert Mugabe's near forty-year leadership. This led to hyperinflation, which resulted in the country abandoning its currency in 2009 ([Financial Times](#), 2017).

Economic shocks and natural disasters have led the country into severe food shortage affecting half of the population ([World Food Programme](#), 2020).

21,000 people are internally displaced in the country as a result of natural disasters ([Internal Displacement](#), 2020).

Zimbabwe has a severe housing shortage, with an estimated 2 million houses needed to meet the growing demand ([The Herald](#), 2021). Thousands are also at risk of forced evictions as the government wants to make way for commercial property developments ([Amnesty International](#), 2021).

An estimated 1.25 million people in urban areas in Zimbabwe live in unofficial settlements with no access to electricity or running water. The housing situation is as a result of decades of misspending and governmental corruption. Despite efforts to improve housing, the sector is still plagued by corruption. ([Reuters](#), 2018).

Homeless Families Now a Growing Issue in Zimbabwe

<https://www.globalissues.org/news/2024/01/04/35688>

by Jeffrey Moyo (Harare)

4 January 2024



Gladys Mugabe (69) lives with her disabled son in Harare Gardens, a well-known recreational park in the Zimbabwean capital. Credit: Jeffrey Moyo/IPS

HARARE, 4 Jan 2024 (IPS) – It is do or die on the streets of Zimbabwe as homeless families battle for survival solely depending on begging. Such is the life of 69-year-old Gladys Mugabe, who lives with her disabled son in Harare Gardens, a well-known recreational park in the Zimbabwean capital, Harare.

Over the decades, Zimbabwe's economy has underperformed. It started in 2000 with the departure of white commercial farmers, and the country has experienced subsequent periods of hyperinflation, which the International Monetary Fund estimated reached 172% in July last year.

ISS Africa estimates that two out of five Zimbabweans were living in extreme poverty (living on less than US\$3.20 per day) in 2019, and although this "poverty rate of nearly 45% is projected to decline to 20% by 2043, 4.7 million Zimbabweans will be living in extreme poverty on the current path."

Many, like Mugabe, find themselves in their open-air dwellings, and it would seem that being homeless has become a perpetual crisis.

Trynos Munzira, a 43-year-old vendor in Harare, feels that the homeless have moved into the area, making it unsafe for regular people like him to visit the streets and parks.

COMMERCIAL IN CONFIDENCE

“People of my age—the 43-year-olds, the 44s—we used to frequent recreational parks, whyling away time, but nowadays it’s impossible because the homeless are all over the parks, contaminating the parks, and there in the parks, they just relieve themselves anywhere,” Munzira told IPS.

Another Harare resident, 33-year-old Nonhlanhla Mandundu, said: “We have suffered because of homeless people who are picking left-over food containers from rubbish bins and leaving these on the streets; they have no toilets because all the toilets in towns are paid for, and so they relieve themselves all over town and urinate anywhere.”

Meanwhile, Zimbabwe's countrywide **housing shortage is estimated at 1.25 million units**, translating to a national backlog of five million citizens, or **over 40 percent of the total population**.

As such, more than 1.2 million Zimbabweans remain on the government’s national housing waiting list.

But this list is not likely to include everybody, like 21-year-old David Paina, an orphan who fled from his foster parents due to abuse. He moved to the streets for safety.

“I started living here in Harare Gardens in 2012. What drove me here was the abuse I faced living with people who were not my parents. I am just crying for help from well-wishers so that I may do better in life,” Paina told IPS.

Yet authorities in the Zimbabwean regime often don't address the situation of the homeless.

“I left the housing ministry. I am no longer allowed to talk about such issues,” July Moyo, the current Zimbabwean Minister of Local Government, told IPS.

As authorities like Moyo evade accountability, more than two decades after the land reform program here, homeless families have turned out to be a growing issue in every town and city.

Some teenage parents and their children also find themselves on the streets. Although the method of their relocation varies, they frequently experience eviction, move from door to door, find lodging with family and friends, and eventually end up living on the streets where they don't need to pay rent.

Baba Ano (19) said he started his family on the streets of Harare not so long ago.

In cold and heat, these homeless families find life tough and uncertain, yet they have no choice except to soldier on.

“I came here in October last year. The rain has been pounding me all this time in the open here. Up to now, I am still living here. I am looking for help with accommodation. I have my son, who is disabled, staying with me,” Mugabe told IPS.

There are no official statistics from the country’s Ministry of Social Welfare documenting the number of homeless families.

Local authorities have acknowledged the homelessness crisis that has gripped many Zimbabweans but don't seem to have any ready answers.

“It’s true we have a problem of homeless people in Harare—in Harare Gardens, Mabvuku Park, Budiro, Mufakose, Mabelreign, and several others—all these parks have been taken over by homeless families.

People are living in the streets and waking up every day, breaking up water pipes to access water, digging holes on the ground to trap water for bathing, and they bathe right there,” Denford Ngadziore, an opposition Citizens Coalition for Change Ward 16 councillor in Harare, told IPS.

Stanely Gama, the Harare City Council spokesperson, said, “We have homeless people for sure who live in parks like Harare Gardens, Mabelreign, and Africa Unity Square. We always do operations to remove them, but we don’t know where they come from, and each time they are removed, they always come back. This is a case to be better handled by the government’s Social Welfare Department.”

But lack of housing may not be the only factor that has rendered many Zimbabweans homeless, according to human rights activists.

Some may be ex-convicts who struggle to return to society.

“People who stay on the streets or in recreational parks are young children and adults—as young as 10. Some of the homeless adults living on the streets are ex-convicts who could not find acceptance with their relatives back home, forcing them to live on the streets and in recreational parks because they have nowhere to go,” said Peace Hungwe, founder of PeaceHub Zimbabwe, an organisation that handles mental health cases in Harare.

While the authorities dither, Mugabe counts her losses.

“Where I used to stay, the plot of land was sold, and my belongings were burned in the house in which I used to live. Nothing was saved of all the things I worked to generate for the past 25 years. I am now just a nobody; the things you see gathered here are my only belongings in this world.”

Land ownership in Zimbabwe

<https://zimfact.org/factsheet-land-ownership-in-zimbabwe/>

16 March 2018

Summary

LAND ownership and distribution has been at the centre of disputes in Zimbabwe since pre-colonial days. This escalated through land appropriation by the white minority, leading to the war of liberation, whose major *raison d'être* was the transfer of land ownership to the majority blacks.

Zimbabwe, whose economy is agro-based, has 39.6 million hectares land area.

The FAO says only 8.24% (4.31 million hectares) of it is arable, with 0.33% under permanent crops.

Land ownership remains a major issue in Zimbabwe, where nearly 70% of the population is rural and dependent on agriculture.

By 1914, 23,730 white settlers owned about 19 million acres of prime land, while about 752,000 Africans had been pushed to poor marginal 21,390,080 acres.

The white settlers took the best land (51%), leaving the Africans with infertile lands (22%), while the remaining state land (27%) was set aside for forestry and national parks.

In 1965, the white minority government unilaterally declared itself independent from British control, vowing there would be no black majority rule. This forced the nationalist movements to launch a guerrilla war, culminating in independence in 1980.

Land Tenure

Today, Zimbabwe has multi-form tenure, with multiple tenure types applying in the different area of land (freehold, lease, permit, communal and state land).

Post-settler economy pattern persists in Zimbabwe, with large-scale farms retaining freehold, granted to white settlers during colonisation, while former tribal lands became *de jure* state-owned lands. Those communal areas have *de facto* rights delegated to communities (including chiefs), under the oversight of rural district councils.

The large scale and small scale commercial farmers occupy about 32% of the country's land under individual land ownership which guarantees exclusive property rights and full control and responsibility over the land and infrastructure. Statutory provisions such as control over public watercourses and wildlife may limit the exclusive control.

The Communal Areas Act vests powers in the President for its occupation and utilization and is applicable to 42% of Zimbabwe's land where about 70% of the country's population resides.

Rural district councils allocate land to qualified persons on behalf of the State.

Post-independence Zimbabwe introduced non-titled Resettlement Areas, covering 10% of the country to de-congest the communal areas. The resettlement area was established under a restrictive permit system, while following 2000, offer letters (substituted by land permits) and 99-year leases were proposed, with a 25 year concession proposed for wildlife conservancies.

The State further gazetted 15% of the country's land as protected forests (2%) and national parks (13%).

Currently, regulations restrict multiple farm ownership and encourage wide distribution of land based on commitment to social justice and the distribution of national productive assets as enshrined in the cross party agreed national Constitution

Conclusion

Land remains a central economic resource in Zimbabwe. Indigenous (black) Zimbabweans own 96% of the agricultural land. This excludes company, church and corporate estates (2,041 million hectares) and transitional / unallocated land (2,684 million hectares).

Factsheet compiled by Farayi Chimbindi, a freelance journalist and media consultant.

Land Rights in Zimbabwe: Striving for Equity and Stability

Leon Dzumbira

23 November 2023

In Zimbabwe, the question of land tenure remains complex and unresolved within the country's legal system. Contradictions in the 2013 Constitution regarding the government's authority over land expropriation and people's rights to due process have allowed opaque land agreements to persist, impeding progress toward a harmonised tenure system that balances productivity and equity.

Section 72 of the 2013 Constitution attempts to limit arbitrary government land seizures by stating that "no person may be deprived of property except in accordance with law" and demanding fair compensation. This provision, however, gives the state discretion, noting that compensation is not required for measures regarded to be "for public purpose" or "in the interests of defence, public safety, public order, public morality, public health, town and country planning, or land settlement."

Tension between citizens' rights and the government's powers over land came to the forefront in the 2021 Chilonga case. In this instance, the government invoked eminent domain to displace Chilonga residents and allocate their communal land to a dairy company, justifying it as being for "public purpose." Unfortunately, this controversial deal lacked consultation with the affected communities and failed to provide due process for compensation. The dispossessed citizens found themselves with limited legal recourse due to the broad constitutional powers vested in the state regarding land.

To overcome these issues, Zimbabwe urgently needs substantial reforms that put constraints on corruption and elite capture in land agreements. A unified tenure structure that goes beyond the current classifications of communal, old resettlement, small-scale, and large-scale farms should be created. Zimbabwe can improve tenure security for its population by providing individuals or groups with official land titles backed by explicit deed registration and collateralisation rights.

Constitutional amendments that explicitly outline community consultation requirements and limit arbitrary state land seizures would offer greater protection to citizens. These changes would ensure that the government acts in the best interests of all Zimbabweans, fostering transparency, accountability, and social cohesion.

In this pursuit of land rights and resolving land displacements, the Zimbabwe Environmental Law Association (ZELA) plays a significant role. Dedicated to promoting environmental justice, natural resource governance, and sustainable development in Zimbabwe, ZELA through its programming on land rights and displacements, raises awareness, advocates for policy changes, and provides legal support to affected communities. Its work is crucial in empowering citizens and fostering a more equitable and just land tenure system.

Looking ahead, Zimbabwe stands at a critical juncture. Without major legislative and policy changes, the unresolved land question will continue to breed instability in the country. By implementing comprehensive reforms, including a harmonised tenure system, formal land titles, and constitutional amendments that protect citizens' rights, Zimbabwe can progress toward a future where land rights are respected, citizens are empowered, and the nation thrives in harmony.



What is needed to resolve land title issues in Zimbabwe?

Copilot: To **resolve land title issues in Zimbabwe**, several steps and considerations are essential. Let's delve into the key aspects:

- **Understanding Ownership:**
 - **Ownership** is the foundation for resolving property disputes. It can be established through various means, including:
 - **Customary Law:** Traditional practices and customs that determine ownership.
 - **Government Acquisition:** Land acquired through government processes.
 - **Private Purchase:** Buying land from an individual.
 - **Legal Documentation:** Consulting legal professionals specializing in property law helps identify the rightful owner and provides necessary legal documentation to support ownership claims.
- **Identifying Boundary Disputes:**
 - **Boundary conflicts** are common property disputes in Zimbabwe. They arise due to:
 - **Unclear Boundaries:** Poorly marked or undefined boundaries.
 - **Encroachments:** Neighbours encroaching on each other's land.
 - **Historical Interpretations:** Differing views on historical boundaries.
 - **Resolution Steps:**
 - Examine **historical records**.
 - Conduct **physical surveys**.
 - Seek expert opinions from **boundary surveyors**.
- **Establishing Title:**
 - **Title disputes** occur when multiple parties claim ownership based on conflicting title deeds.
 - **Resolution Process:**
 - Analyse **land records, property transfers, and historical documentation**.
 - Consult lawyers experienced in property law to evaluate claim validity and explore legal options.

- **Mediation and Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR):**
 - **Mediation:** A neutral third-party mediator facilitates communication and negotiation between conflicting parties.
 - **ADR Methods:** Include **arbitration** and **negotiation**.
 - These approaches offer a more cost-effective and less adversarial alternative to court litigation.

- **Utilising the Zimbabwean Legal System:**
 - When amicable resolution fails, parties may seek legal recourse.
 - **Familiarise** with relevant legislation, court procedures, and requirements for filing property-related disputes.
 - Engage an attorney specializing in property law to navigate the legal process effectively.

Remember that Zimbabwe's land tenure system is deeply intertwined with its history and culture. Seeking professional guidance and understanding the legal framework are crucial for equitable solutions in land title disputes.

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS (SDG):



The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), also known as the Global Goals, were adopted by the United Nations in 2015 as a universal call to action to end poverty, protect the planet, and ensure that by 2030 all people may embrace peace and prosperity. The 17 SDGs are integrated – they recognise that action in one area will affect outcomes in others, and that development must balance social, economic and environmentally sustainability.

The SDGs more relevant than others embraced by PASCAS are:

SDG 4: Quality Education. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all.

SDG 3: Good Health and Wellbeing. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages.

SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all.

Also relevant, but of lesser scale are:

SDG 2: Zero Hunger. Ensure fresh food being available for all at all times.

SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all.

SDG 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels. We are not to impose our will upon another!

Three of the other SDGs are also cross-cutting across our work:

SDG 1: No Poverty. End poverty in all its forms everywhere. Safe lodgings and meaningful, paid employment.

SDG 5: Gender Equality. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls.

SDG 17: Partnerships for the Goals. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalise the global partnership for sustainable development.

TO EXPAND upon the above:



SDG 4: QUALITY EDUCATION

Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all.

Target 4.1: Ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes.

Target 4.2: Ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education.

Target 4.3: Ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university.

Target 4.5: Eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations.

Target 4.6: Ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy.

Target 4.a: Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all.

Target 4.b: Substantially expand globally the number of scholarships available to developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and African countries, for enrolment in higher education, including vocational training and information and communications technology, technical, engineering and scientific programmes, in developed countries and other developing countries.

Target 4.c: Substantially increase the supply of qualified teachers, including through international cooperation for teacher training in developing countries, especially least developed countries and small island developing states.



SDG 3: GOOD HEALTH and WELL-BEING

Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages.

Target 3.1: Reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births.

Target 3.2: End preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births.

Target 3.3: End the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases.

Target 3.4: Reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being.

Target 3.7: Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes.

Target 3.8: Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all.

Target 3.c: Substantially increase health financing and the recruitment, development, training and retention of the health workforce in developing countries, especially in least developed countries and small island developing States.



SDG 7: AFFORDABLE and CLEAN ENERGY

Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all.

Target 7.1: Ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services.

Target 7.2: Increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix.

Target 7.b: Expand infrastructure and upgrade technology for supplying modern and sustainable energy services for all in developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States, and land-locked developing countries, in accordance with their respective programmes of support.



SDG 2: ZERO HUNGER

Ensure that the infrastructure and resources are available within communities to provide fresh produce all year round. Should there be inadequacies, work to resolve this either within the community or from outside of the community.

Target 2.1: Ensure universal access to safe and nutritious food.

Target 2.2: End all forms of malnutrition.

Target 2.3: Double the productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers.

Target 2.4: Ensure sustainable food production and resilient agricultural practices.

Target 2.5: Maintain the genetic diversity in food production.

Target 2.a: Invest in rural infrastructure, agricultural research, technology and gene banks.

Target 2.b: Prevent agricultural trade restrictions, market distortions and export subsidies.

Target 2.c: Ensure stable food commodity markets and timely access to information.



SDG 6: CLEAN WATER and SANITATION

Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all.

Target 6.1: Achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all.

Target 6.2: Achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situation.



SDG 16: PEACE, JUSTICE and STRONG INSTITUTIONS

Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels. This is only possible through The NEW WAY.

Target 16.1: Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere. Violence is never justified!

Target 16.2: End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children. Abuse of any form is torture.

Target 16.5: Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms.

Target 16.6: Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels.



SDG 1: NO POVERTY

End poverty in ALL its forms everywhere.

Target 1.1: Eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than US\$1.25 a day (2020).



SDG 5: GENDER EQUALITY

Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls.

Target 5.2: Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation.

Target 5.2: Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life.



SDG 17: PARTNERSHIPS for the GOALS

Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalise the global partnership for sustainable development.

Target 17.9: Enhance international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity-building in developing countries to support national plans to implement all the sustainable development goals.

Target 17.17: Encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships data, monitoring and accountability.



EMOTIONAL NEGLECT



KIDS

in families with emotional neglect will blame self in order to PRESERVE the PARENT

o o o

EMOTIONAL NEGLECT can also occur when an attuned parent isn't able to EMOTIONALLY

'FIND' a particularly unique child.



CHRONIC SHAME can develop when a child interprets their distress in aloneness -As- proof something is wrong with THEM.



CHILDREN with too much shame learn to

NUMB

all emotion

HOWEVER



EMOTIONS are a **COMPASS FOR LIVING**

WE NEED THEM!

COMMERCIAL IN CONFIDENCE



EMOTIONS EXIST IN THE BODY

EVEN IF A PERSON HAS SHUTDOWN AWARENESS OF THEM.

EXPERIENTIAL THERAPY

Includes a focus on bringing awareness to bodily sense of emotion.

INHIBITORY emotions

- include
- SHAME
- GUILT
- ANXIETY

THESE SERVE TO AVOID



7 CORE EMOTIONS

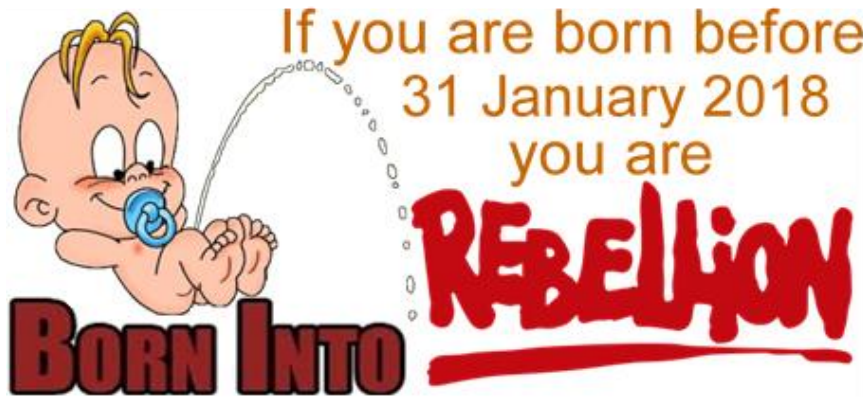
- SADNESS
- ANGER
- FEAR
- DISGUST
- JOY
- EXCITEMENT
- AROUSAL

FROM HILARY JACOBS HENDEL ON

MENTAL HEALTH HAPPY HOUR

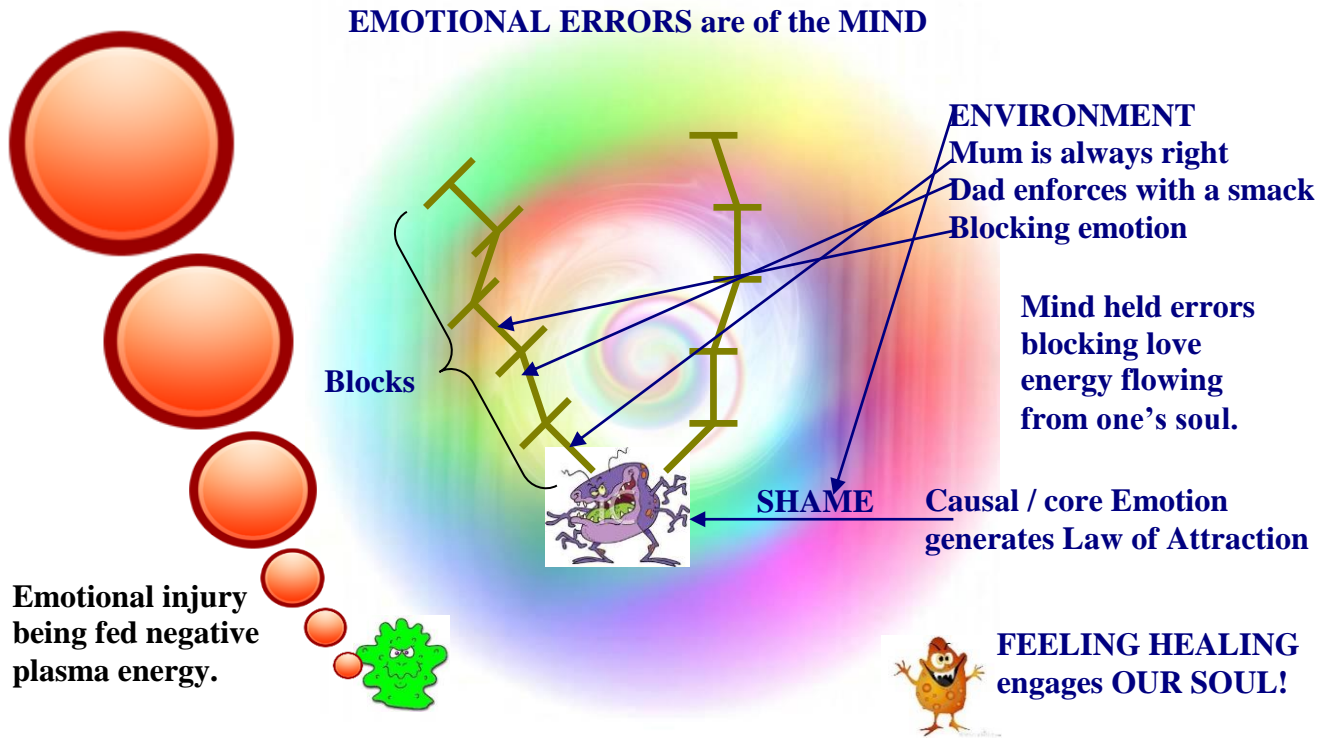
DOODLE BY @LINDSAYBRAMAN

LAYERS upon LAYERS are to be healed through longing for the TRUTH!



To the extent that parents have healed themselves prior to conceiving a child, that child will now be free of those impostors of the Rebellion and Default through parents' Healing.

Everyone will still be born into the Rebellion up until the Avonal Age actually starts. People are currently being born into the Rebellion which is going through the initial stages leading up to its complete end, but that doesn't affect new people being conceived by their rebellious parents. And even during the Avonal Age, people conceived and born to 'mind-parents', rather than 'feeling-parents' who will be doing their Healing or having Healed it, will still come completely into the Rebellion and Default. The Rebellion and Default will be modified compared to how it is now because of the Avonal influence, but still everyone refusing to embrace the Avonal's Truth and so The New Way by doing their Healing, will still become wholly of the Rebellion and Default.



GLASS CEILING BARRIER REMOVAL:

Correlation of Levels of Consciousness – Soul Condition – and Society Problems				
Level of Consciousness	Rate of Unemployment	Rate of Poverty	Happiness Rate “Life is OK”	Rate of Criminality
600 +	0%	0.0%	100%	0.0%
500 - 600	0%	0.0%	98%	0.5%
400 - 500	2%	0.5%	79%	2.0%
300 - 400	7%	1.0%	70%	5.0%
200 - 300	8%	1.5%	60%	9.0%
100 - 200	50%	22.0%	15%	50.0%
50 - 100	75%	40.0%	2%	91.0%
< 50	95%	65.0%	0%	98.0%

These two charts demonstrate the stark reality of one’s probable quality of life that we will experience relative to our personal calibration as per the Map of Consciousness developed by Dr David Hawkins. This calibration level is essentially set for life by the time we reach the age of six (6) years.

	No. of Countries	Average MoC	Average Life Expectancy	Human Development Index	Happiness Index	Education Index	Per Capita Income 2020
400s	10	406	78.50	0.939	6.8	.861	US\$54,010
300s	13	331	71.77	0.798	5.9	.684	US\$17,827
200s	10	232	69.45	0.759	5.8	.648	US\$16,972
High 100s	18	176	69.00	0.724	5.2	.639	US\$9,900
Low 100s	7	129	61.88	0.653	4.7	.567	US\$2,628
Below 100	11	66	52.73	0.564	4.2	.488	US\$2,658
WORLD		220	70				US\$10,900

Zimbabwe overall population calibration is MoC 100

Zimbabwe MoC	No. of Countries	Average MoC	Average Life Expectancy	Human Development Index	Happiness Index	Education Index	Per Capita Income 2021
100	1	100	62.60	0.571	3.1	.587	US\$2,700

The overall consciousness of humanity remained at 190 on Dr David R Hawkins' Map of Consciousness (MoC) scale for around 1,700 years up until the mid 1900s. It has only recently begun to rise due to a few people realising that living feelings first, that is, embracing our feelings, our soul based feelings which are always in truth, and having our minds to follow in implementing what our feelings are guiding us to do, that we can break free of the shackles of mind-centric living. This revelation has had a profound positive impact. Through living feelings first we can heal ourselves of our childhood suppression which is imposed upon us from the moment of conception through to the age of six years by our parents and those close to us – there are and have been no exceptions – we all have and are subjected to childhood suppression.

While we live mind-centric we cannot progress beyond 499 on Hawkins' Map of Consciousness. That is the glass ceiling we are to break through now, and remove the re-stictiveness of mind-centricity from our lives. For 200,000 years, we have been misguided to worship our minds and now we are free to choose THE NEW WAY – to live through our feelings, to live feelings first, and as we grow to do so, then the glass ceiling will be dissolved for ever for those who embrace their feelings over their mind.

War between nations, war between people will continue until we heal ourselves of our childhood suppression through embracing our feelings, our soul based feelings of truth. Disease and illness of all kinds will continue to plague us until we heal ourselves of our childhood suppression. All social ailments are of the consequence of our childhood suppression. This is the greatest time in the history of humanity because we now have been shown how to heal ourselves of our childhood suppression. This has now been achieved. It has never occurred in prior times throughout the history of humanity.

Of the past 3,400 years, humans have been entirely at peace for only 268 of them, or just **8%** of recorded history. War has prevailed throughout 92% of the time of modern history. How many people have died in war? At least 108 million people were killed in wars in the twentieth century alone. **Conflict and violence are currently on the rise**, with many conflicts today being waged between non-state actors such as political militias, criminal and international terrorist groups.

Earth's humanity is presently experiencing 'rolling' disruptions that commenced on 22 March 2017 and are likely to continue unfolding relentlessly for around three decades. Nothing and none of the systems that came about during the 200,000 era of the Rebellion and Default are going to be allowed to continue. Nothing will remain the same. We are not going to be allowed to continue with our old ways without great difficulty. We are being encouraged to seek a new way – The NEW WAY! For those who steadfastly hold onto the old ways, their lives will be very difficult. For those who seek the New Way and begin to embrace the new way, they will find life significantly easier.



WE'VE BEEN SCREWED BY LUCIFER REBELLION

Lucifer and his soul partner, with his assistant Satan and soul partner, brought about the Rebellion 200,000 years ago, and through his deputies, Caligastia and Daligastia, and their soul partners, they brought about the default by Adam and Eve of their mission on Earth more than 38,000 years ago.

REBELLION & DEFAULT

COMMERCIAL IN CONFIDENCE

On the 31 January 2018, the formal ending of the Rebellion and Default took place, now the out working of the Rebellion is to unfold.

The earthing of the Law of Compensation commenced to quicken on 22 May 2017 and may be fully earthed when the Avonal bestowal pair complete their mission on Earth. The Avonal Pair are to introduce the coming Avonal Age of 1,000 years during which time all of Earth's humanity will progressively be introduced to Feeling Healing, Living through our Feelings, Living Feelings First and the way to heal ourselves of what we have each taken on of the Rebellion and Default, mostly through our Childhood Suppression commencing at the moment of conception and completing when we are six years of age.

END OF THE LINE

LAW OF COMPENSATION

Through the earthing of the Law of Compensation, in the way it is applied throughout the spirit Mansion Worlds, is why it has been said that a 1,000 years of peace will unfold after the third and final world war.

Insanity Of Humanity

Presently, all of humanity is functioning in one form or another of a stupor, living zombie like, never responding intuitively with any form of spontaneity. The insanity of humanity is visible to all. It will only be when individuals heal themselves of their childhood suppression and begin to fully live through their soul based feelings, having their minds following in executing what our feelings are guiding us to embrace, will the depth of our retardation become obvious to each of us.

The New Way – Feeling Healing

Freedom Pathway being Feeling Healing

**Feeling Healing is the pathway to
TRUTH and HAPPINESS!**

How is it that we are each so retarded?

Wayward high level leadership of Earth's humanity has cleverly crafted and institutionalised systems that impede every aspect of our living. This has been so for the past 200,000 years.

We were firstly guided, influenced to embrace living mind-centric. That is, we now believe that through our minds that we may achieve all of our goals, we can become almost everything we want, that we can become powerful and prosperous and progress to the greatest heights imaginable. We are to live suppressing our feelings, we are taught by our parents to suppress our true personality and to embrace the personality they want us to be – like them – deluded!

As women are closer to their feelings than men, these high level wayward leaders guided men to subordinate women. Thus, these past 200,000 years, women have been subjected to suppression by men because as women embrace their feelings and begin to express their feelings, which are always in truth, women will expose the folly of mind superiority. We are to live feelings first and have our minds follow in the process of implementing what our feelings are leading us to embrace. Not the other way round as it now is – mind first and feelings suppressed.

Our minds are wonderful and all part of our progression – when in support of our feelings. Our minds cannot discern truth from falsehood and are addicted to untruth, our minds are addicted to control of the environment and other people. Our thoughts are mind generated, when we say; 'I think', we begin to express an assumption generated by our mind – assumptions are around 98% in error, the other 2% are flukes. Our feelings are always in truth. We are fully self-contained, all we need to know is self-contained, we have all we need within ourselves, all we need to do is allow our feelings to surface and embrace them, having our minds to follow in implementing our feeling's guidance.

Education

All education platforms, worldwide, are predominantly mind-centric. There is no feeling orientation and embracement in the way we are to live within education platforms. In fact, education is a tiresome, boring process of lectures. A lecturer delivering a tirade of words from the front of a room is the most ineffective teaching and learning device imaginable – it is also the most commonly employed teaching process.

Children only need their parents' love!

Children, they only need their parents' love and they will have everything they need in life, and they will have it all because they have felt loved, like they came first in their parents lives, like they were so special nothing bad could happen to them and all because they felt truly loved and that is all that mattered.

Sam's Book – Parenting and Feeling Healing – Book II

The Learning Pyramid:



Once the core subject material is introduced, students tutoring each other in small groups of around 12 people is the most superior learning process – yet seldom provided for. Practice by doing, tutoring others flows into natural self-expression, thus achieving comprehensive knowledge of any core subject – and it is permanent learning. Our whole life is about experiences and the feelings that come from such experiences. As feelings arise we are to long to know the truth behind what those feelings are endeavouring to reveal to us. We are truth seekers! And we are to be feelings expressive!

By being mind-centric, we cannot progress up Dr David R Hawkins’ Map of Consciousness (MoC) scale beyond 499. On the MoC, 400-499 is the field of ‘Reason’ – the pinnacle of science!



Universally, all sectors of education, pre-school, primary school, high school, craft centres, technical and further education, university, etc., are all mind centric platforms that retards one’s freedom of expression and closes down evolutionary growth potential. The PhD – Doctor of Philosophy – is the extreme of feelings suppression with total immersion into one’s mind.

Health

Are there really 10,000 diseases and just 500 ‘cures’?

“Regulators, scientists, clinicians and patient advocacy groups often cite ~7,000 as the number of rare diseases, or between 5,000 and 8,000 depending on the source. While this consensus process is still ongoing, USA National Institutes of Health currently estimate the number of rare diseases to be more than 10,000. An estimate published by the University of Michigan Medical School that “there are roughly 10,000 diseases afflicting humans, and most of these diseases are considered ‘rare’ or ‘orphan’ diseases.”

“There are other estimates, as well. The German government lists 30,000 diseases, of which it says 7,000 are rare, though it cannot be determined how that figure was calculated. Anderson noted that the 10th revision of the International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems (known as ICD-10) has nearly 70,000 codes, which would be an upper-bound estimate.

“The focus is really on rare diseases, but a credible case can be made that there are at least 10,000 diseases in the world, though there is likely more. And there are a bit over 500 treatments. So, as far as round numbers go, 10,000 diseases / 500 treatments works as a talking point.”

However, NO ONE comprehends what is the underlying cause of disease! Our health carers, our doctors and nurses never discuss or outline why we have a discomfort, pain, illness or disease. Kindly ask yourself, when was the last time your medical practitioner outlined to you why you have a particular health issues that you presented yourself with to him or her? **There is ONE cause – CHILDHOOD SUPPRESSION.**



Medical sciences introduce a never ending array of names for a never ending array of ailments without comprehending the elephant in the room – our **Childhood Suppression and ongoing Repression**. ALL our discomforts, pain, illnesses and diseases are generators to have each of us express our feelings, both good and bad. As we grow in embracing this way of living FEELINGS FIRST and long for the truth of what our feelings are drawing our attention to, we will come to recognise that all our issues have their foundations throughout our childhood forming years, from the moment of conception through to the age of six years, up to when our Indwelling Spirit arrives.

Our soul orchestrates it all. Our soul does everything. Our soul brought our spirit body into existence and, in turn, our etheric spirit body is the template of our physical body. Light continually flows from our soul through our spirit body and into our physical body. Our experiences in the physical are expressed back to our soul as light. Everything that we experience is recorded by this light returning by our soul. Emotional

COMMERCIAL IN CONFIDENCE

injuries and errors of belief that we experience impede the flow of light back to our soul – consequently we are degraded by such accumulating damage and harm. Look at a young child and then look at yourself now!

At the moment of our conception, we are perfect in every respect – both in Natural love and physically. We are then literally fire-hosed by our parents' emotional injuries and errors of belief and this is ongoing. They are not even aware of our existence when this onslaught commences – no wonder many conceptions do not survive to incarnation which is when the foetus commences to pump blood some 16 days after conception.

*My individual "Rebellion and Default"
is my overarching virus!*

*We are to express our feelings,
both good and bad, emotionally!*

Talk it out with a Friend!

Childhood Suppression is the elephant in the room!



SUPPRESSED CHILD

The underlying generator
of all discomfort, pain,
disease and illness is
Childhood Suppression
and ongoing Repression.

Feeling Healing is our
only recovery and
soul growth pathway.

It is that simple!

Living Feelings First growth potential is

Our Feelings are our Supreme Guide! Truth is found through our feelings, we are to long for the truth about what our feelings draw our attention to. Our soul based feelings are always in truth. We are fully self-contained. This simple fact has been hidden from us for 200,000 years while our hidden controllers, the evil ones, kept us under their selfish controlling agenda.



Living through our feelings first with our minds to follow in assisting with what our feelings guide us to consider is a rewarding, freeing and vibrant life. Whereas we all have been retarded through living mind centric.

Living through our Feelings First, the New Way, and longing for truth of what they are to reveal, expressing what we feel, both good and bad, will enable us to progress through the Feeling Healing Mansion Worlds while living on Earth. With Divine Love we will be fit to enter the Celestial Heavens and progressively then through all the Celestial Heavens of our local Universe of Neadon and then onwards to Havana and Paradise, the home of our Heavenly Mother and Father.

Not only will we progress beyond 1,000 MoC when transitioning into the 1st of the Celestial Heavens, by the time we reach Paradise we will have progressed to what could only be described as infinity – well not quite – but we will be truly awesome in our evolution and development.

Living mind-centric limits growth to 499 MoC

We all live through our minds! We all suppress and ignore our feelings. This has been how we have been led to live by high level spirits who had ambitions of self glorification to our detriment. These wayward spirits had allusions of expansionary empowerment and they needed Earth's humanity as their foot soldiers! Through their deceit, we would continue to live in spirit as we do on Earth without any prospect of progressing out of the spirit mind Mansion Worlds.

Should we continue with aspirations in the perfecting of our mind then we can progress from the 1st spirit Mansion World to the 2nd mind spirit Mansion World, then 4th and finally 6th mind spirit Mansion World to a dead end. In these higher worlds we may appear to be guru type personalities but we have gone further away from God – we have then perfected our evilness!

The mind can even stave off the time when the Law of Compensation is addressed.

A U-Turn is required and then one would commence embracing their feelings and progress through the Feeling Healing Mansion Worlds 3, 5 and 7. With Divine Love then on completion of the 7th spirit healing Mansion World process we transition to the 1st of the Celestial Heavens.



While we suppress and ignore our feelings we are living in hell and putting ourselves through untold misery, pain and suffering when we can achieve healing to the level that we are living as Celestials while in the physical on Earth!!!

PASCAS FOUNDATION (Zimbabwe) Ltd

We enable awareness so that people and communities may profoundly grow their lives, livelihoods and exponentially enhance their futures.

Empowerment is by:

the New Way: Learning how to live true to ourselves by living true to our feelings;

enabling the true liberation of women and men through the truth of their feelings;

assisting urban as well as remote and rural communities with access to truth through all levels and forms of education;

supporting delivery of quality and accessible healthcare;

improving opportunities for and the safety of all, especially women, men and children;

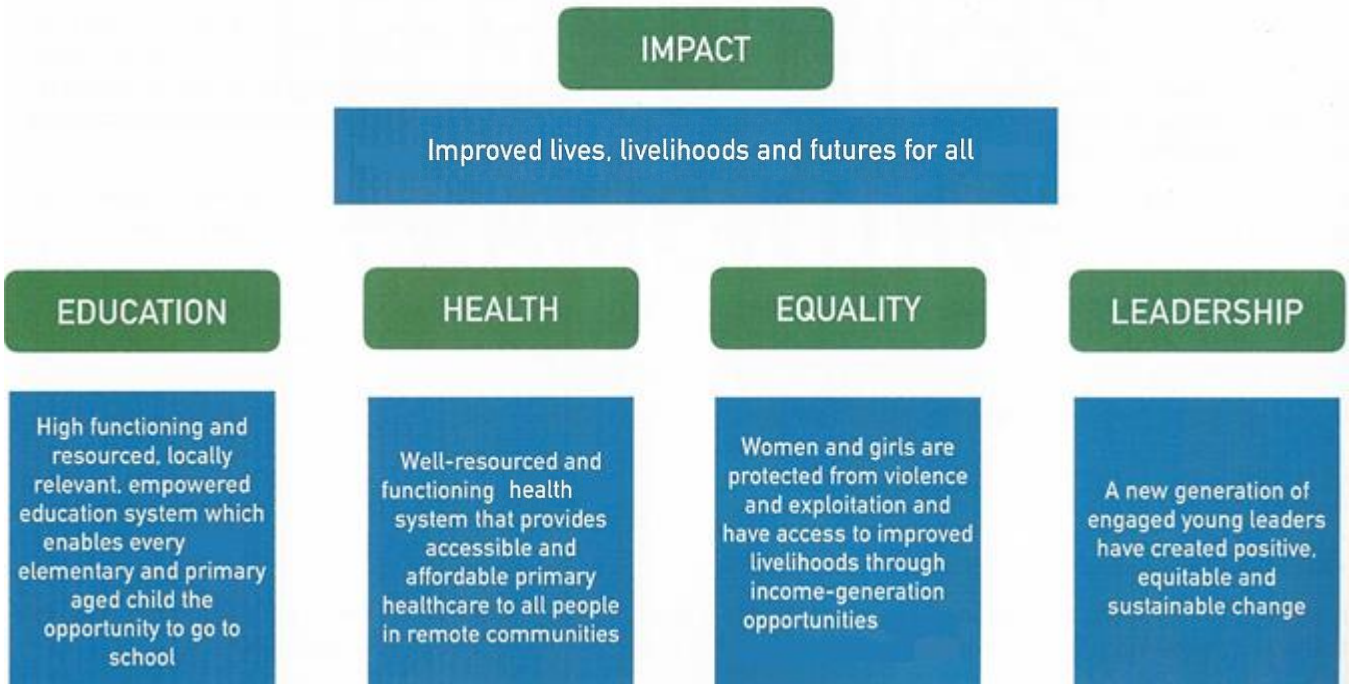
and fostering a new era of leadership and leaders.

It takes a village to raise a child.

LIVING FEELINGS FIRST and EARLY CHILDHOOD

THEORY OF CHANGE

A 'theory of change' explains how activities are understood to produce a series of results that contribute to achieving the final intended impacts. Theory of Change supports the social, human rights and assets changes needed to lift communities out of poverty by working across four program areas: education, health, equality and leadership.



PROGRAM LOGIC MODEL

The following program logic is used to describe programmatic interventions within effective framework:

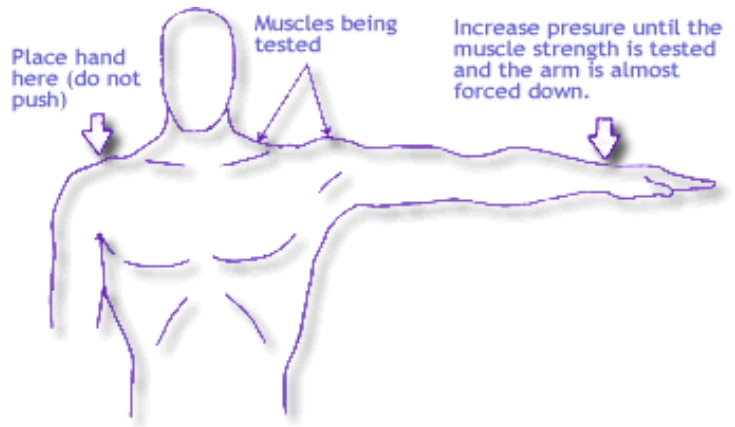


EINSTEIN'S THEORY of INSANITY



DOING THE SAME THING
OVER and OVER and
EXPECTING DIFFERENT
RESULTS.

Kinesiology Muscle Testing



Basics of muscle testing

Through kinesiology muscle testing, we can determine what is in truth and what is not, further, we can also determine the level of truth of anything!

NO PROBLEM CAN BE SOLVED
FROM THE SAME LEVEL OF
CONSCIOUSNESS THAT CREATED
IT.
-ALBERT EINSTEIN

The SITUATION and the OPTION:

Presently the population of Zimbabwe overall calibrates at around 100 on Dr David R Hawkins’ Map of Consciousness. Earth’s humanity overall is calibrating at around 220. For Zimbabwe, their consciousness condition is reflective of humanities development of more than 2,000 years ago:

Worldwide Level of Consciousness based on the Map of Consciousness (MoC)

see Power vs Force by Dr David R Hawkins

6,000 years ago	MoC	72
At the time the Vedas were written		74
At the birth of Buddha		91
Prior to the conception of Jesus of Nazareth		101

Correlation of Levels of Consciousness – Soul Condition – and Society Problems				
Level of MoC Consciousness	Rate of Unemployment	Rate of Poverty	Happiness Rate “Life is OK”	Rate of Criminality
600 +	0%	0.0%	100%	0.0%
500 - 600	0%	0.0%	98%	0.5%
400 - 500	2%	0.5%	79%	2.0%
300 - 400	7%	1.0%	70%	5.0%
200 - 300	8%	1.5%	60%	9.0%
100 - 200	50%	22.0%	15%	50.0%
50 - 100	75%	40.0%	2%	91.0%
< 50	95%	65.0%	0%	98.0%

The people of Zimbabwe can continue as they are, passing their ways of living, emotional injuries, errors of belief on down through their generations, living in despair, despondency, poverty and hardships or embrace a new way of living, the New Way, Living Feelings First. Though the people present a happy, friendly persona, it is a national façade – there is universal fear and anger represented by an extended guerrilla warfare to exit a foreign ruling power and then an extended civil war.

The option is that universal free education be made available throughout Zimbabwe and that the option to consider and embrace living feelings first, with our mind to follow in support, as against how it presently is, our mind being the centre of education with all its limitations and suppressions.

Our life is our experiences and the feelings that arise from our experiences. We are to express and talk out what we are feeling from our experiences. Communities who are feelings focused evolve rapidly whereas mind centricity entombs communities within their quagmire for the aeons to come.



MARKET OPPORTUNITY:**TENTATIVE WISH LIST (Education)**

1. Early Childhood Education (identify and fund a model school).









Kindly consider a pre-school to be established within every province. This may be centred in communities that the mothers can obtain employment. The mode of operation and management of a centre could have a combination of trained personnel with extended family supporting. The structure may vary to reflect the needs and customs of the town or larger villages. Training of key staff is a priority leading to opening of pre-schools – this could be considered through regional campuses of Pascas University that are to be established.

THE ITCH

- Assumptions are our greatest enemy. Our minds cannot discern truth from falsehood. Our minds are addicted to untruth and control of others and the environment.
- Our soul based feelings are always in truth – yet we are taught from conception to suppress them.

2. Early Childhood Teacher Training program.

Living Feelings First is outlined in eight Pascas Papers that may be downloaded from www.pascashealth.com in the Medical – Emotions section on the Library Download page:

-  [Pascas Care Living Feelings First - Adults.pdf](#)
-  [Pascas Care Living Feelings First - Children - Annexures.pdf](#)
-  [Pascas Care Living Feelings First - Children - Discussions.pdf](#)
-  [Pascas Care Living Feelings First - Children - Graphics.pdf](#)
-  [Pascas Care Living Feelings First - Children.pdf](#)
-  [Pascas Care Living Feelings First - Drilling Deeper - Structures.pdf](#)
-  [Pascas Care Living Feelings First - Drilling Deeper.pdf](#)
-  [Pascas Care Living Feelings First - Reference Centre.pdf](#)

These papers have been specifically developed for the education system and classroom application. These are to be added to the materials that may be considered by the Education Leadership Team. The culture of the people in each region being accommodated, to be melded with the environment presently existing and evolving.





3. School library / resource centre in each province possibly in the model school.

We can consider establishing a model demonstration school in every province – and even more than one – or as many as seen appropriate. Each school when reviewing their library / resource centre, with no exceptions, can have their wish list considered, should they come forward with what they may feel required. This will need a significant administration team and appropriate resources to manage the logistics. This could also involve internet communications involving satellite, renewable power generation and laptops / ipads / tablets to be provided and installed.

4. Teacher professional development (in-service, workshop etc.) on various topics such as early literacy and numeracy including multi modal literacy), civic and citizenship education, basic health and hygiene.
5. Consider the establishment of teachers' training campuses in provinces with potential teachers also being provided with scholarships to enable them to follow their passions and complete required training. Scholarships may be extended to providing housing and costs of living. These provincial campuses may be the start of Pascas University throughout Zimbabwe.
6. Training on Leadership and Management in Schools aimed at school principals, curriculum leaders, etc. to engage in school policy development, implementation, and evaluation.

Again, Pascas University campuses in provinces to enable as many potential educators to be accommodated to build the numbers of true educators to a level that education throughout Zimbabwe can be an example of what can be achieved in a short period. This will also require the flattening of the hierarchical controlling domination that prevails throughout the education systems worldwide – it is this control that is stifling free flowing initiatives of many great educators. Workshops can be conducted at all appropriate Teacher Training campuses for all leader type educators.

Kindly reference through www.pascashealth.com at the Library Download page, scroll down to the heading Corporate Foundation Documents and click on to open:

-  [Pascas WorldCare Teams.pdf](#)
-  [Pascas WorldCare Teams and Bottom Up Democracy.pdf](#)
-  [Pascas WorldCare Teams Wisdom & Operation.pdf](#)
-  [Pascas WorldCare Teams with PTQP.pdf](#)

7. Standards Based Curriculum materials – review against unfolding events and emerging revelations. Textbooks for different subjects may benefit from review and development, then train teachers on them as well on how to use other newly evolved Teachers' resources.

All materials and textbooks may be supplied. Uniforms may also be supplied. Kitchen facilities may be included in the schools and food supplied and prepared by catering staff for breakfast and lunch as required. The question is to ensure respect and acceptance of such support. Is it simply handed out? Is it invoiced to each student and announced as a scholarship? Is there a nominal payment from the student? It is to be free, however the student is to understand its importance in a way that is culturally acceptable.

8. Alternative education (adult and early school leavers) skills training to improve lives addressing inequities and promoting social justice concept. Begin by funding existing Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET / TAFE) schools with infrastructure, resources, (tools and equipment).

Pascas styled TVET / TAFE Colleges may be established in each province and concentrated on providing Technical and Trade Skills and IT training to equip the school leaver to be immediately and valuably employed in the local workforce, thereby retaining more of the population in the regional areas. Again, the education is to be free. This may be done with; “here are your fees and, congratulations, here is a scholarship”.

9. STEM (Science, Technology, Engineering, Mathematics) education – develop resource materials to help teachers to implement these various projects prescribed in the curriculum. Such as teacher workbook. Concept applied in projects. Materials / equipment needed for these to support.

This is a big task and it is for those with big overview sight and then detail focus to attend to the minute requirements. It will also be an ongoing evolution. Pascas is to support this agenda all the way.

10. Sport development in schools (Physical Education (PE) equipment, uniforms, etc.).

Sport is the only reason why many attend school. Education is meant to be fun. This is mostly lost in the controlling addictions of most people throughout the education world and elsewhere in our lives. Sport is an important component of the school syllabus and fields and courts and swimming pools may be established in each school and the necessary equipment and uniforms supplied.

11. Water tanks for schools and proper toilets facilities.

Drinking water tanks and state of the art toilet facilities can be included in all schools as well as Teacher Training Colleges and Technical Colleges. Again, consider instructing an administration team to request what each education facility considers that it needs and then approve a delivery and installation operation.

12. Education material with foundations based on assumptions to be recognised for what they are – in error!

Our minds are addicted to untruth. Our minds cannot discern truth from falsehood. Consequently 98% of assumptions are wrong – the other 2% are flukes. Count the number of assumptions in research papers. We will then discover and understand the reason why society is floundering!

13. Education of girls to be prioritised.

If a girl spends only 2 years at school, she is likely to have more than 7 children. If she spends 6 years at school, she is likely to have around 4 children. If she spends 12 years at school then she may have only 2 children. World poverty is best averted by the tool of education in the first instance.

Girls and women are closer to their feelings than boys and men. Consequently, it is through our feelings that we excel. The belief that men are to dominate the female is that leaders of the past understood that should females be allowed to fully express themselves through their feelings then the men with their control would be ended. Today, we now start that ending for the advancement of both women and men!

14. The potential within us all is incomprehensibly amazing – however it will NOT be revealed through our minds. Our potential and our true personality will reveal itself through our soul-based feelings – this is The New Way – our new way of living. We are to live feelings first, express our feelings, both good and bad without acting upon them, and to long to know the truth of what our feelings are bringing to our attention.

Living mind centric, as we are all taught to do so from birth and throughout all our walks of life, imprisons each of us into limitations of mediocrity. We have no spontaneity, flare, intuition and creativity – we live life in a stupor, zombie like. Not even the greatest scientists in history calibrated higher than 499 on Dr David R Hawkins' Map of Consciousness (MoC) scale – the peak of reason. Scientists can go through life achieving one or two break throughs whereas people living through their feelings routinely achieve break throughs. Being mind-centric is how humanity is controlled by the few. The education systems around the world are the arch agents of suppression for these controllers.

Now we can set ourselves all free to bloom in spontaneity, wisdom and vigour through our feelings – and it is all cost free!

15. We are to live through our feelings. Our soul does it all. We are to put aside the façade personality that our parents and early childhood carers imposed upon us. We are now, through our feelings, to discover who and what we truly are. This is incredibly freeing and beautiful. Our true brilliance will shine for all to see.

Life is about what OUR soul wants for us to experience. Living through our feelings eliminates mountains of stress that our mind brings upon us. Our day ends with being fresh with many achievements and goals attained. Should we live submitting to the imposed will of others, life is suppressive and unrewarding. We are to be who we truly are and that is the experiences that we are to have and to be expressed through our feelings. Doing this on a national basis will bring about an exemplary society, and that will be the peoples of Zimbabwe.

The New Way: Learning how to live true to ourselves by living true to our feelings.

This time, in the history of humanity, is the most exciting time ever experienced.

Other Thoughts:

As the initial units for each of the educational elements are being constructed and opened then the planning and construction could be underway simultaneously at other sites in each Province. Issues encountered will be numerous but different in each location – so proceeding on multiple fronts is prudent – we will discover as we go along without delay.

Every aspect of how we have been living life is to be reviewed, reconsidered, redesigned, reconstructed and reintroduced. None of the institutional ways of doing things is to be automatically replicated or even continued. That is why the Education Leadership Team is unique from conception.

ALL societal growth has been the result of its education system, however they have all been proceeding down a rabbit hole to a glass ceiling being its dead end. Now for the Great U-Turn!

Childhood Suppression is the underlying cause of all physical illness and social issues seen throughout society.

*We are in PAIN because of
our UNLOVING CHILDHOOD!*

and



Living through our Minds is Killing us!

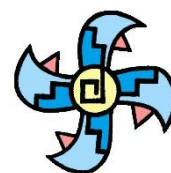
CHALDI COLLEGE – EDUCATION: Nanna Beth – 3rd Celestial Heaven and James 28 July 2017

James: John has been wondering about how to set up schools and schooling ‘under a tree’, in keeping with it all being opposite to what we’re all used to, can you give him any suggestions or point him in the direction he should look?

Nanna Beth – 3rd Celestial Heaven: These are some ideas he can consider – just suggestions John, we won’t say it has to be this or that way, as you know, it’s for you to work things out. So basically, what would you like John – how would you have liked school to be?

CHALDI COLLEGE

Schooling is voluntary. It should be made to be something children want to do, not something that’s forced on them.



It should be fun, as in keeping the whole focus on making them feel good about all they are doing. Not artificially praising them or praising them over their peers, but just supporting and being personal with them, allowing them to respond and find their own way.

It should not be separated into classes based on age. Classes should involve all ages, for example, the younger ones can learn and watch and be helped by the older ones, but not forcing the older ones to help the younger, all voluntary and what would naturally happen, more like in a big loving family rather than segregated because of age or whatever. Perhaps the 5, or less, to 10 in one group, 11 to 16 in another.

Teachers are to be able to deal with children of all ages, and work to allow the student to progress at the students own pace. Special or extra schooling can be provided when necessary to students that want more.

The subjects should all be practically oriented. Everything offered and so accepted voluntarily. Reading, writing and basic arithmetic, all so as to help the child deal with the real world. Other subjects like psychology – morals and ethics, love and friendship, acceptance and tolerance of ALL feelings, particularly bad ones, resolving disagreements, expressing feelings and yet not necessarily acting on them – particularly the bad ones, all based around how to respect and treat other people how you’d like to be treated. And how if you hurt by infringing upon another's will, then you will have to suffer that same amount of hurt, either now or in spirit. And about the Feeling Healing, what happens when you feel bad feelings, how to look to your feelings for their truth, so as to grow in understanding of yourself, nature, life, other people, and God – the whole spiritual aspect, including the Divine Love and Mother and Father, yet no religious indoctrination. The history, culture, place in the world. How to integrate with the modern world, computers, phones, internet, etc. Sport, play, arts, creative lessons and involvement. How to live and respect nature, the natural world, the environment, hygiene, natural health, sex, contraception, abortion and so on – about the person, the body, things to dispel myth and falseness, general science. Trades, technical work, hands on experience – building stuff, ways to use one’s mind to do what one wants to do.

Duration of classes, half a day, longer when older for those wanting to learn more, homework voluntary and at the child's initiative – wanting to do it.

School is just part of life, not separate to life. Part of the family, tribe, society, not separate from it. Inclusion of other adults, parents, family members, as aides, helpers, teachers, together with professional teachers. Lots of people, and in particular older people (who also have the time), are natural teachers and should be encouraged even though they've not been specifically trained. One can only learn a certain amount being taught to be a teacher, yet in reality, very few trained teachers have any real natural feeling

for it. The more the 'teacher' makes their pupil feel the pupil is the important one, and the teacher is only there to help them if they need their help, and not to stuff it down their throats whether they like it or not, is where to begin. And how a child of differing ages learns, is as varied as the children themselves. So the more 'teachers' the better, and that means the child can gravitate to the 'teacher' that best suits them, rather than having to spend a whole year with someone you hate and you feel hates you.

University for higher learning, full on, voluntary, free, all information on any subject available with competent teachers. So the student can excel should they want to.

It all being with the focus on the person, offering them things which they can try and see if they like. Things that will help them in the world; and how to be a person living true to themselves – true to their own feelings; and how to respect another as one respects oneself.

James: Nanna Beth, John would like any comments on the Council of Elders continuing to contact people on Earth after he's croaked it.

Nanna Beth: It's as James said, there will be an increasing number of people opening up to us Celestials for all sorts of help, once they understand who we are and how we can help. So yes John, there will always be some main people on Earth we'll work with. And should it all keep needing to move along with one entity in control, such as what you're starting out with, then yes, that is how we'll engineer it. Should it break up or be broken up into many entities, then we'll be ready for and going with that. As much as we say we are in control, we mean that we are in control instead of the mind spirits. But still we are to work with humanity, in as much as humanity leads and we augment.

James: And Nanna Beth, I thought I'd ask you about the Religion of Feelings, as John is against a religion of any sort because of all that religions have done to us all, do you have any thoughts on it?

Feelings First Spirituality, New Feelings Way

Nanna Beth: It's all up to you James, what you want. Of course you're not wanting to go and instigate yet another religion in which people have to adhere to a set of rules because you know what will happen to that, **any rules allowing people and their controlling agendas to take control over others, is something to be avoided at all times.** However the notion of a 'religion', and one based on feelings, with no fixed agenda, no rules, just founded on truths, will allow people to have some sort of structure to relate to should they need that, but one in which they are entirely free to do whatever they feel based on their feelings. And with the Feeling Healing and Soul Healing being at its core, then those people intent on that will be able to work on themselves and it won't matter to them whether they are part of something or not.

As you understand, some people will like the idea, others won't like the word religion and will want to do it alone, so do whatever you feel you want to do. We don't call it anything over here other than Our Healing, yet we all had embraced the Divine Love before we began our Healing, however potentially that won't be so for a lot of people on Earth, and to say that people have to embrace the Divine Love to do their Healing would cancel out a large amount of people and is putting a rule in place, which doesn't need to be there and would only get in the way.

So to call it a Religion and yet to make it as free as you are intending James, is something for you to decide for yourself, which really just gets down to using the word religion. And I know it appeals to you because it is a religion that is not a religion, yet more a true religion of truth than any of the existing religions are, so you're showing up those religions for the untruth that they are.

Anyway, it's what you want to do James, it's not for us to say one way or the other. And you will do what you want to do, you'll hear people's complaints or if they like the idea, weigh it all up, and still do what you want to do.

James: So you don't force or coerce anyone to do anything they don't want to do. Because who wants to be treated that way – no one!

Feelings First is a way of living without any dogmas, creeds, rituals, cannon laws, hierarchy or controls of any kind.



It takes a village to raise a child

POTENTIAL to BENEFIT your CHILD through our own FEELING HEALING:

This steps down each seven years as the child matures



From conception to age 6 or 7

From 8 to age 14

From 15 to age 21

From 22 to age 28

As we heal, we directly heal our children similarly.

The Indwelling Spirit arrival for the child around age 6 or 7 starts their independence.

The Golden rule is: Never interfere with another's will.

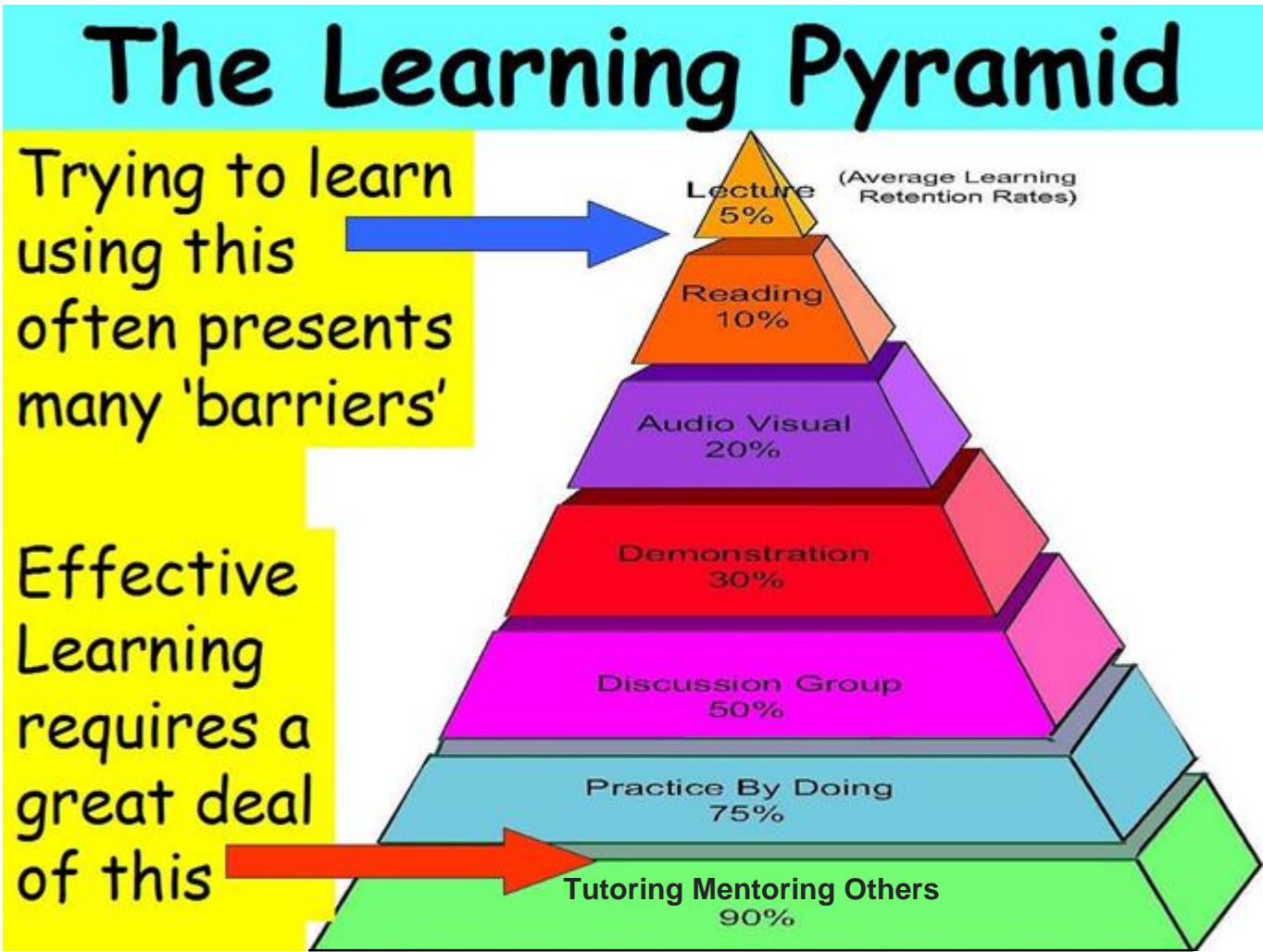
God's Divine Love: Pray for it, ask for it, and receive it.

Our Heavenly Parents simply desires for us to ask for Their Love.

The New Way: learning how to live true to ourselves by living true to our feelings.

We are to express our feelings, both good and bad, at all times, and to long for the truth of them.

By living true to ourselves, true to our feelings, we are living true to God. It's that simple.



100% retention is **Natural Self Expression**

SUGGESTED READING:

Kindly go to www.pascashealth.com and then to the Library Download page and then to open the following, scroll down to the topic and click on the PDF:

CORPORATE ALLIANCES

Chaldi Child Care Centre – Safe Space
 Chaldi College Free to Learn Instinctively
 Chaldi College Free to Learn Pathway
 Chaldi College Primary thru to High – Feelings First
 Chaldi College Women and Girls’ Education
 Chaldi College (WW) – Education through Feelings
 Chaldi College (WW) – Technology & Product Information
 Chaldi University Postgraduate Feelings Degree

Pascas University and Global View
 Pascas University and the Meeting House
 Pascas University Universally Free Education
 Pascas WorldCare Craft Creations
 Pascas WorldCare Cultural Centre
 Pascas WorldCare Supporting Hands

ELSEWHERE

Pascas Care Kinesiology Testing
 Pascas Care – Living Feelings First – Adults
 Pascas Care – Living Feelings First – Children
 Pascas Care – Living Feelings First – Children Annexures
 Pascas Care – Living Feelings First – Children Discussions
 Pascas Care – Living Feelings First – Children Graphics
 Pascas Care – Living Feelings First – Drilling Deeper
 Pascas Care – Living Feelings First – Drilling Deeper Structures
 Pascas Care – Living Feelings First – Reference Centre
 Pascas Care – Multimedia Movie City
 Pascas Care Letters – Beliefs Suppress Truth
 Pascas Care Letters – Etheric Spirit Body
 Pascas Care Letters – Psychology and Feeling Healing
 Pascas Park – Journey of Man

Pascas Primary publications being:

U-Turn for Humanity Pascas reveals New Feelings Way
 U-Turn for Humanity pathway being New Feelings Way
 U-Turn for Humanity shutting hells through New Feelings Way
 U-Turn for Humanity soul light and the New Feelings Way
 U-Turn for Humanity through the New Feelings Way
 U-Turn for Humanity treacherous assumptions New Feelings Way
 U-Turn for Humanity unfolding the New Feelings Way
 Universal Gift – Feeling Healing with Divine Love
 Feeling Healing and Divine Love Discussion Prompts
 Pascas Care Death & Dying Transition & Assimilation Marjorie

Also kindly consider reading:

www.pascashealth.com

then proceed to Library Download :

Pascas Care Letters – Root Cause now to Pathway Forward

Pascas Care Letters – Root Cause now to Pathway Forward (short)

Pascas Care Letters – Funding for Change Over

Pascas Care Letters – Family Shelters Abuse & Remedial

Pascas Care Letters – Family Shelters Social Housing

Pascas Care Letters – Family Shelters Overview

Pascas Care Letters – Family Shelters towards Liberation

Pascas Care Letters – Back to Basics

Pascas Care Letters – Change

Pascas Care Letters – Dr Hawkins validates Feeling Healing

Pascas Care Letters – Education through Feelings

Pascas Care Letters – Finaliters our Destiny

Pascas Care Letters – Glass Ceiling Barrier Removal

Pascas Care Letters – Humanity is Addicted to Untruth

Pascas Care Letters – Journey of Earth's Humanity

Pascas Care Letters – Life is a Highway

Pascas Care Letters – Live True to How You Truly Are

Pascas Care Letters – Moving out of Healing

Pascas Care Letters – My Customs Heritage and Nationality

Pascas Care Letters – One Soul Two Personalities

Pascas Care Letters – Psychology and Feeling Healing

Pascas Care Letters – Spirit Evolution and Environmental Changes

Pascas Care Letters – There is only One Way to Heal One's Self

Pascas Care Letters – Transition & Assimilation following Death

Pascas Care – Death & Dying Transition & Assimilation Marjorie

Pascas Care – Kinesiology Testing

Pascas Care Centre – Pacific Basin Nations

Pascas WorldCare – ASEAN and Pacific Island Nations

Or simply allow your feelings

Important recommended reading is:

by James Moncrief

The Rejected Ones – the Feminine Aspect of God

<http://divinelovesp.weebly.com/my-free-books-and-free-padgett-messages.html> ALSO at
<https://www.pascashealth.com/index.php/library.html?file=files/opensource/Downloads/MEDICAL%20-%20SPIRITUAL%20REFERENCES/Rejected%20Ones%20via%20James%20Moncrief.pdf>

<http://www.pascashealth.com/index.php/library.html>

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 mailout list, kindly provide your email address. info@pascashealth.com

ENOUGH IS ENOUGH

Andon and Fonta, our first parents to long for our Heavenly Parents, lived nearly 1,000,000 years ago. Naïve humanity was seduced by high spirits, the Lucifer pair, to believe they could be gods through their minds, thus men subjected women to subordinacy 200,000 years ago. Also added to this was the default of the Adamic pair more than 38,000 years ago when they failed in their mission.

REBELLION & DEFAULT **200,000** YEARS

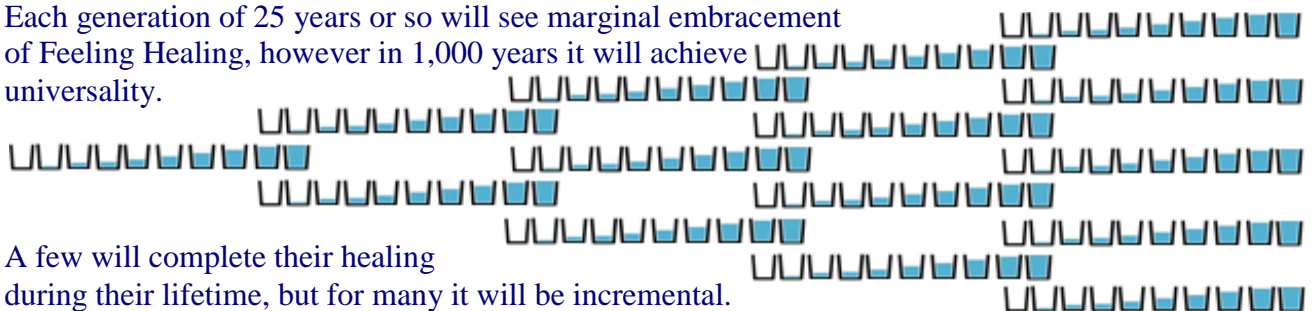
When Jesus with Mary achieved their full Regency of Nebadon, in 26 CE, they immediately had the Lucifer and Satan soulmate pairs assigned to a spirit world prison. Since then, the Creator Pair have been preparing for the ending of the Rebellion and Default for humanity of Earth. The Avonal Pair now on Earth, once commencing their Healing, brought about the imprisonment of the Caligastia and Daligastia pairs in the early 1990s. As the Avonal Pair advanced with their Healing they brought about the formal end of the Rebellion and Default, on 31 January 2018. It is now for all of humanity to embrace the Spirits of Truth of the Avonal Pair and undertake their healing of the imposts of the Rebellion and Default.

Avonal AGE 1,000 YEARS

Spirits of Truth of the Avonal Pair will guide us through our Feeling Healing and into the Celestial Heavens with Divine Love, then the Spirits of Truth of the Creator Pair will lead us through the Celestial Heavens and out through Nebadon towards our Heavenly Mother and Father in Paradise.

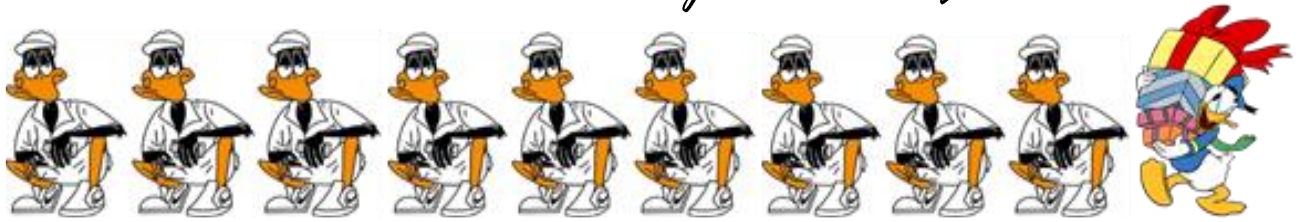


Each generation of 25 years or so will see marginal embracement of Feeling Healing, however in 1,000 years it will achieve universality.



Universality of Feeling Healing with Divine Love will see the mitigation of discomfort, pain and illness as well as the imposts of global warming and Earth changes. These events are to ensure that each of us embrace our feelings, both good and bad, down to the very core, so that we fully come to know who we truly are. Sciences will endeavour to remove pain only to see disease manifest in different forms. Earth disturbances are a result of the Harmonic Convergence of the late 1980s, increasing the rotation of the Earth's central core. This will only abate when humanity has universally embraced Feeling Healing. These influences are only imposed upon us so that we do not step back into the Rebellion and Default through complacency. Live Feelings First so that we become the true personalities we are, that being daughters and sons of our Heavenly Mother and Father.

Ten ducks in a row, but one always misleading or misled!



Tug - of - War

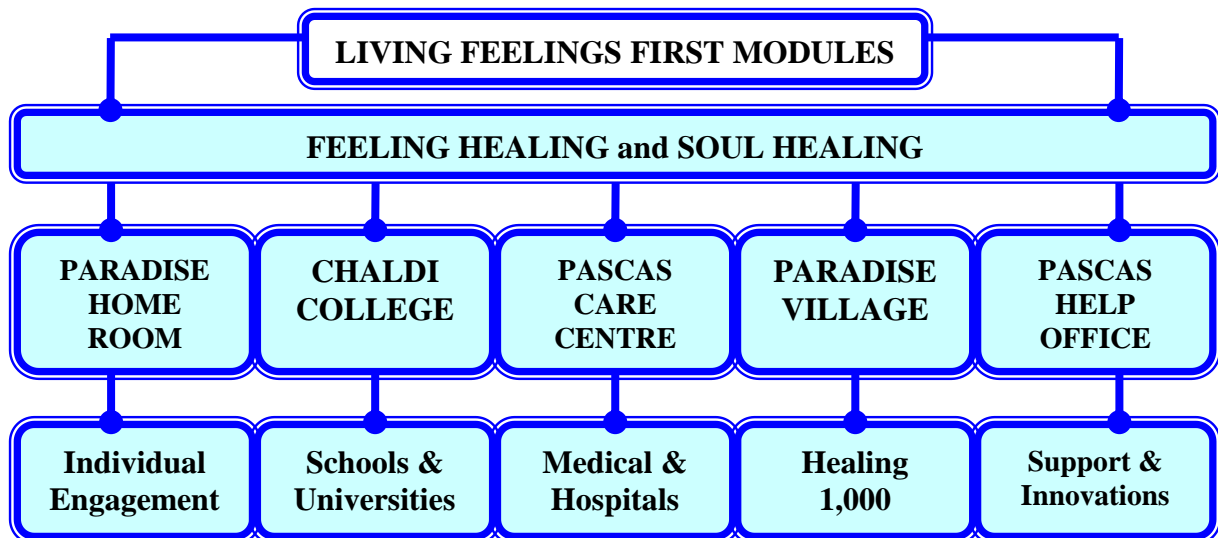
GREAT
V-Turn

COMMERCIAL IN CONFIDENCE

MoC	No. of Countries	Average MoC	Average Life Expectancy	Human Development Index	Happiness Index	Education Index	Per Capita Income 2020
400s	10	406	78.50	0.939	6.8	.861	US\$54,010
300s	13	331	71.77	0.798	5.9	.684	US\$17,827
200s	10	232	69.45	0.759	5.8	.648	US\$16,972
High 100s	18	176	69.00	0.724	5.2	.639	US\$9,900
Low 100s	7	129	61.88	0.653	4.7	.567	US\$2,628
Below 100	11	66	52.73	0.564	4.2	.488	US\$2,658
WORLD		220	70				US\$10,900

Zimbabwe MoC	No. of Countries	Average MoC	Average Life Expectancy	Human Development Index	Happiness Index	Education Index	Per Capita Income 2021
100	1	100	62.60	0.571	3.1	.587	US\$2,700

Note:
 The Map of Consciousness (MoC) table is based on the common log of 10. It is not a numeric table.
 A calibration increase of 1 point is in fact a 10 fold increase in energy.
 A calibration increase of 10 points is in fact a 10,000,000,000 fold increase in energy.
 Thus the energy differentials are in fact enormous!



ZIMBABWE

PASCAS UNIVERSITY



TAFE

Technical And Further Education

Graft Creations Family Shed

x^2 Year 10

Δ Year 11

\sqrt{y} Year 12

\leq Year 7

Year 8

\approx Year 9

∞ Year 4

% Year 5

Year 6

Year 1

Year 2

\pm Year 3



KINDERGARTEN

PRE SCHOOL



Chaldi Child Care Centre & Kindergarten

WELCOME!



SAFE SANCTUARIES

It takes a Community to Protect a Child



The Learning Pyramid:



It will only be the breaking through of the glass ceiling of 499 of Dr David R Hawkins' Map of Consciousness (MoC) that humanity can and will move towards a state of harmony and peace. While we continue to live mind-centric, we cannot progress beyond the category of Reason which peaks at 499 on the MoC. This is how we have been misguided to live for thousands of years. As we are now coming to understand, all institutionalised systems worldwide are structured to inhibit our natural progression.

Our teaching systems are focused upon the lecture, an orator at the front of the room talking down to students. As you now observe, it is the least effective method of education. Small groups tutoring each other is the way forward. All levels of education can be moved to meeting groups of around 12 or so participants.



Pascas Foundation, with aligned support, is to deliver such education platforms. Further, education is to be delivered free.

WITHIN EVERY MEETING HOUSE, FREE AND OPEN DISCUSSION FLOWS THROUGH A 'FISH BOWL' STRIVING TOWARDS 'NATURAL SELF EXPRESSION'!



CRAFT CREATIONS

Shop front – retail and ordering facility. The administration and support for the complete Craft Creations Centre.

PASCAS CAFÉ

Being part of Craft Creations, it is a catering, nutrition cooking facility that functions also as a Pascas Café. Food and nutrition are the premiers of all crafts.

HOME CRAFTS

CRAFT CREATIONS is generally focused towards skills embraced by women in their practical attention to the needs of the family. That said, there are no boundaries. At all times, the opportunity to introduce and enable children of all ages to become proficient is supported. Those within the community are to be supported in their sharing of their unique skills with others.

STRUCTURAL CRAFTS

CRAFT CREATIONS embraces word working, metallurgy and mechanical repairs. This could be said to be the domain of a Men's Shed, however, the whole family is welcome. These specialised skills need to be shared as much as every other craft.

CRAFT CREATIONS is to enable anyone to be autonomous and self-sufficient in their endeavours.

MEETING HOUSE

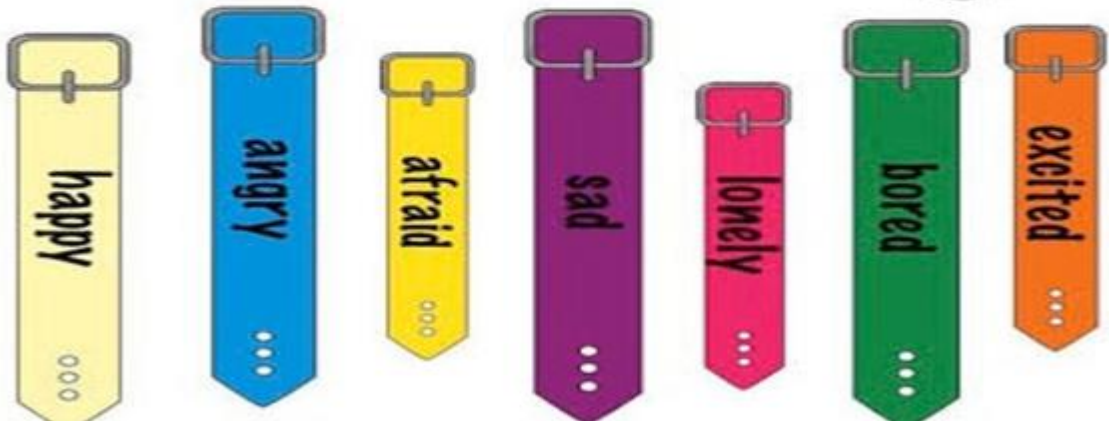
Discussion pods for around 12 people as meetup rooms.

FAMILY SHELTER

Modules of 10. Studio rooms to accommodate a parent and two children, or thereabouts.

FEELINGS
must be
FELT

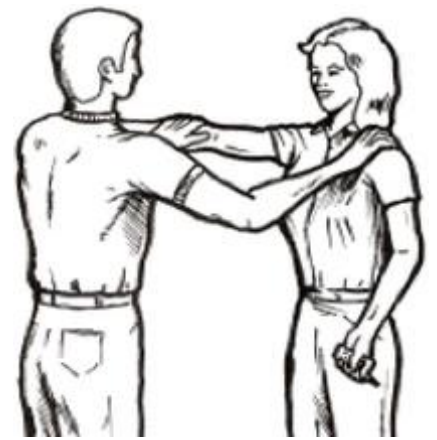
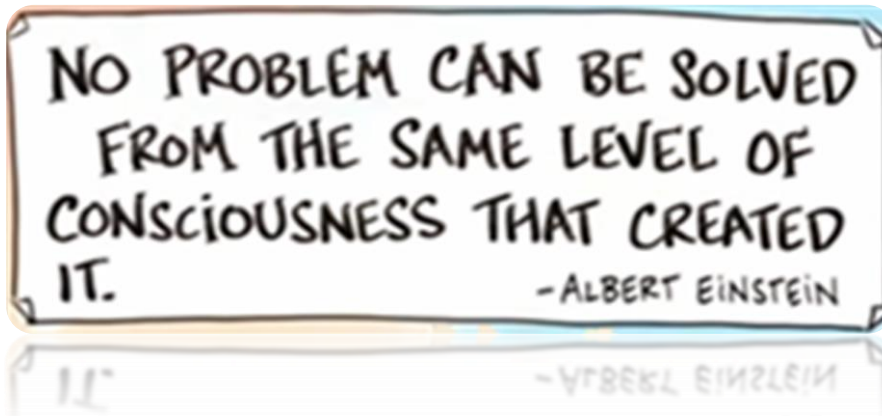
Express Your Feelings



**BE FEELINGS
EXPRESSIVE!**

It's all about
**Experiences
&
FEELINGS**

**THE TRUTH WILL SET US FREE, BUT
FIRST IT WILL MAKE US MISERABLE!
To Truly get to know yourself is
the Bravest thing you will ever do!**



Kinesiology Muscle Testing
for the level of truth



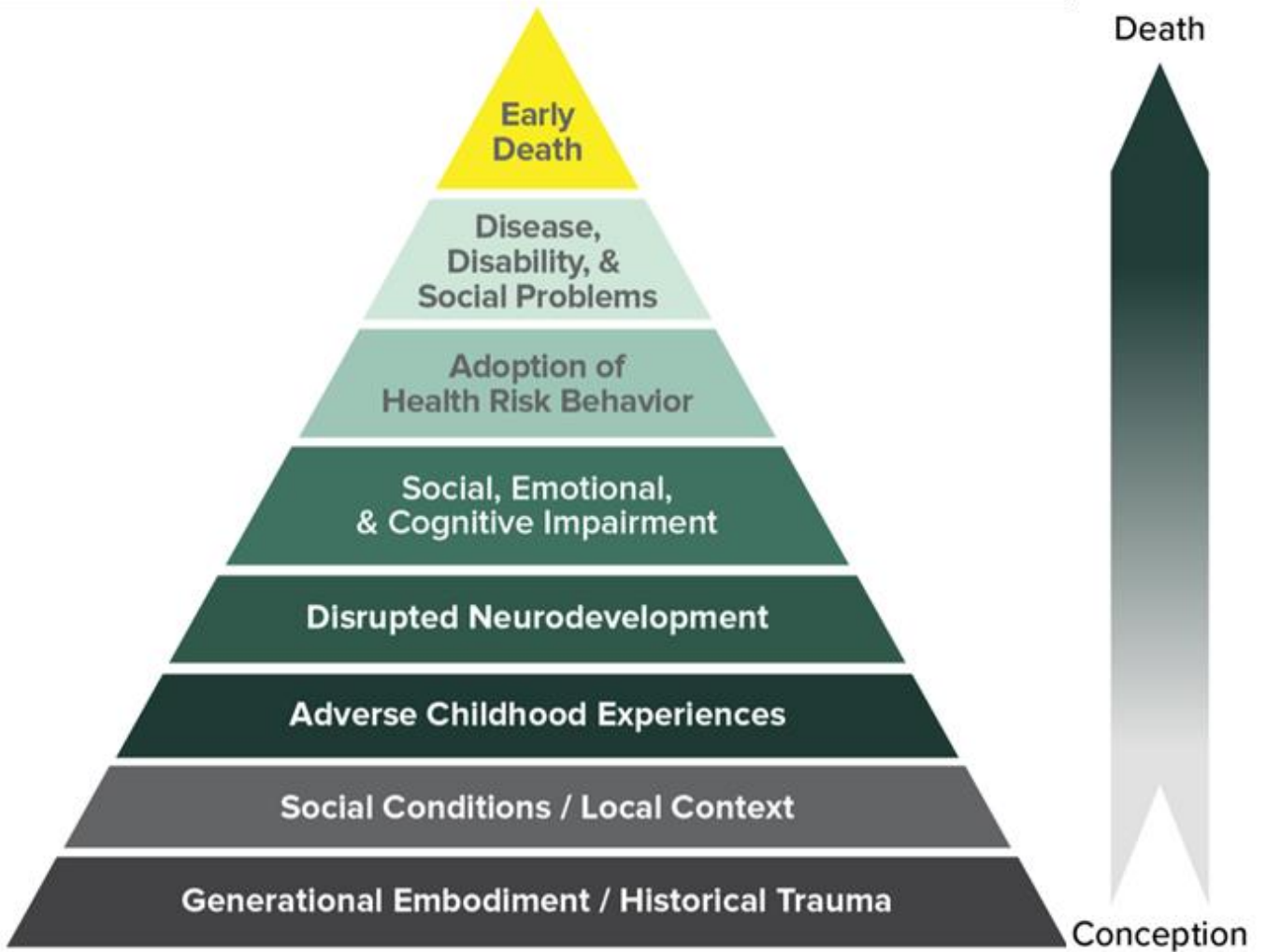
**our MIND is a CONTROL ADDICT!
our MIND is addicted to UNTRUTH!
our MIND cannot discern TRUTH!
our FEELINGS are our TRUTH!
FEELINGS FIRST, mind to follow!**

<http://www.pascashealth.com/index.php/library.html>

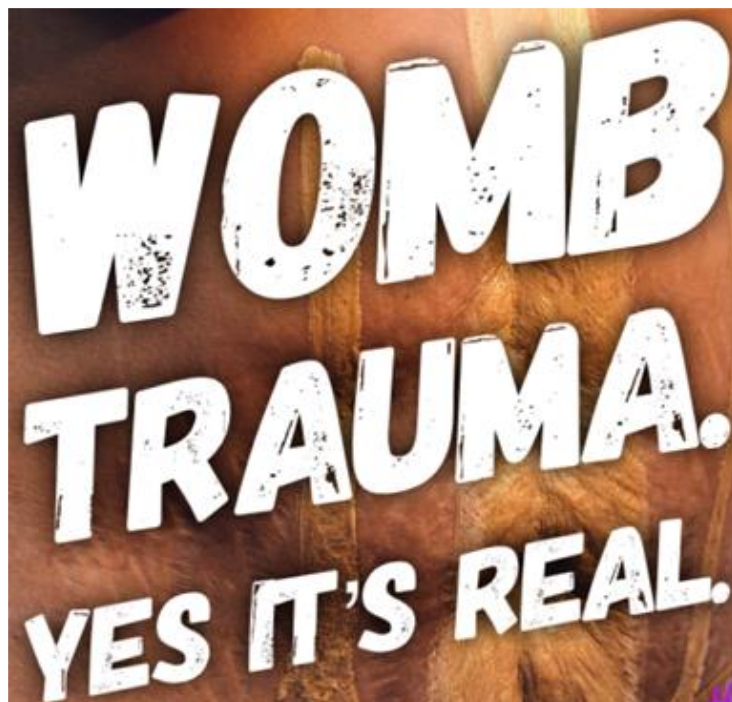
Library Download – Pascas Papers

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COMMERCIAL IN CONFIDENCE



Mechanism by which Adverse Childhood Experiences Influence Health and Well-being Throughout the Lifespan



COMMERCIAL IN CONFIDENCE

We Are
TRUTHSEEKERS

**WE ARE
TRUTH
SEEKERS**

**WE ARE
THE TRUTH
SEEKERS**



THE TRUTH SEEKERS



COMMERCIAL IN CONFIDENCE

PASCAS UNIVERSITY

HIGHER EDUCATION SUBJECT GROUPINGS:



**ANIMALS AND
LAND**



**ARCHITECTURE,
BUILDING AND
CONSTRUCTION**



**ARTS,
HUMANITIES
AND LANGUAGES**



**CREATIVE ARTS,
DESIGN AND
MEDIA**



**ECONOMICS,
COMMERCE,
BUSINESS AND
MANAGEMENT**



**EDUCATION AND
TEACHING**



ENGINEERING



**HEALTH
SCIENCES
(ACADEMIC)**



**HEALTH
SCIENCES
(PROFESSIONAL)**



**HOSPITALITY,
TOURISM AND
EVENT
MANAGEMENT**



**INFORMATION
TECHNOLOGY
AND COMPUTER
SCIENCE**



**INTERNATIONAL
RELATIONS AND
DEVELOPMENT
STUDIES**



**LAW AND
CRIMINOLOGY**



**MARINE,
ENVIRONMENT
AND RENEWABLE
ENERGY**



MEDICINE



**MULTIMEDIA
MOVIES AND
MUSIC**



**NURSING,
MIDWIFERY AND
PARAMEDICINE**



PSYCHOLOGY



SCIENCE



**SOCIAL WORK
AND
COUNSELLING**



**SPORTS AND
EXERCISE
SCIENCE**

CHALDI TAFE COLLEGE

Technical and Further Education



Building and construction



Child care



Sports and fitness



Technology, information and networking



Nursing and health



Creative



Agriculture and horticulture



Automotive



Business, justice and management



Community services



Hospitality and cookery



Beauty and hairdressing



By location



Online courses



Apprenticeships



TAFE at School

Craft Creations



Fiber art



Oil painting



Magic



Papermaking



Patchwork



Taxidermy



Creative writing



Metalworking



Web design



Cardmaking



Needlework



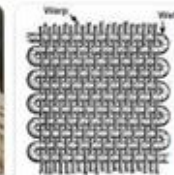
Quilting



Wood carving



Pyrography



Weaving



Upcycling



Photography



Calligraphy



Woodworking



Gardening



Watercolor painting



Toy



Quilling



Sewing



Knitting



Painting



Embroidery



Crochet



Handicraft



Drawing



Book Binding



Glassblowing



Brewing



Pottery



Scrapbooking



Origami



Cross-stitch



Floral design



Macramé



Pressed flower craft



Decoupage



Whittling



Leather crafting



Digital art



Needlepoint



Knife making



Tatting



Carpenter



Doodle



Digital photography



Beadwork

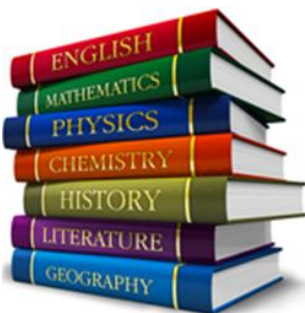
CHALDI COLLEGE

Primary thru to High

"Feelings First"



Children Tutoring Each Other!







































COMMERCIAL IN CONFIDENCE

Pascas Care Hospital



Pascas Care Medical Clinic

Medical Specialties

- | | | | | | |
|--|---|--|---|--|---|
| 
Geriatrics | 
Obstetrics | 
Postnatal Care | 
pregnancy | 
Cardiology | 
Fetus |
| 
Rhinology | 
Pulmonology | 
Dental Care | 
Facial Plastic Surgery | 
Gynecology | 
Dermatology |
| 
Otology | 
Gastroenterology | 
Hepatology | 
Psychiatry | 
Plastic Surgery | 
Symptom Checker |
| 
Human Brain | 
Pelvic Bone | 
Neurosurgery | 
Chiropractic | 
Hematology | 
Osteology |
| 
Breast Augmentation | 
Breast Reduction | 
Optometry | 
Naturopathy | 
Newborn | 
Herbal Medicine |
| 
Ear examination | 
Eye Specialties | 
Dermatology | 
Neurology | 
Orthopedics | 
Pulmonology |

Pascas Care MEDICAL CENTRE



COMMERCIAL IN CONFIDENCE

PASCAS HEALTH SANCTUARY:

ALLOPATHY PROFESSIONAL MEDICAL TEAMS - OVERVIEW

Briefing notes by Dr Daniel T O'Connor who will act as liaison officer and be instrumental in the establishment of the medial advisory committee which is to consist of 12 to 22 members:

The team concept as per these headings for the Pascas Health Sanctuary and Clinics goes like this:

NEUROSURGERY:

A neurosurgical team includes neurosurgeons capable of dealing with intracranial, spinal and peripheral neurological disorders. They are supported by neurophysicians for diagnostic work as well as radiologists and various therapists who are involved post-operatively. A neurosurgical team also requires that there be nursing staff with expertise in the management of neurosurgical cases.



EARS, NOSE & THROAT - ENT:

In addition to orthodox ENT surgeons there is a need for an endoscopic sinus surgeon, laser surgeon, head and neck surgeon, along with support and speech pathologists, speech therapists, radiologists, etcetera.

UROLOGY:

Surgeons and urologists co-operate most frequently in the discipline of urology. A urologist with paediatric experience or a paediatric surgeon with urological experience is also essential as well as support physiotherapists etcetera.

ORTHOPAEDIC:

General orthopaedic surgeons would be needed plus arthroscopy experts, hand surgeons, microsurgions, trauma surgeons. Physiotherapy and orthopaedic surgery can't survive without each other.

TRAUMA SURGERY:

Trauma surgery is a special consideration as the Hospital will have a busy accident and emergency department so there needs to be readily available general surgeon with trauma experience; orthopaedists, neurosurgeons, etc., twenty-four hours a day to back up the Accident and Emergency (A & E) department and with the ability to call in other surgical disciplines as required for example, ophthalmic, plastic, etcetera.

GYNAECOLOGY:

Gynaecological surgery is now split into general gynaecology, cancer surgery, endoscopic surgery, colposcopic and laser surgery. Either way, the hospital will require several experts or gynaecologists with multiple expertise.

IN-VITRO FERTILISATION - IVF:

There is no mention of IVF in the projected work areas and this may well be of consideration for Pascas Health Sanctuary. For IVF there is need in addition to endoscopic surgical expertise, a dedicated laboratory support team for efficient function as well as support counsellors, etcetera.

Radiology / ultrasound are an integral part of gynaecological services these days.

GENERAL SURGERY:

General surgeons have split their expertise so there are now colorectal surgeons, breast and endocrine surgeons, vascular surgeons, endoscopic surgeons, and so on. Their teams include radiology / ultrasound, alimentary tract endoscopists, endocrinologists, pathologists, physiotherapists, etcetera.

Paediatric surgery is a highly specialised area which encompasses endoscopic surgery as well as plastic surgery and requires special theatre facilities and post-operative care teams.

OPHTHALMIC SURGERY:

Eye surgeons now specialise in the anterior and posterior chamber of the eye, plastic and reparative / corrective surgery, laser surgery, lens extraction and implants, and work on a mix of day case and inpatient care. They require orthoptists and trained ophthalmic nursing staff as part of their team.

DENTAL and FACIOMAXILLARY SURGEONS:

They work in the same area and need radiological, pathology and physiotherapy support.

PLASTIC and RECONSTRUCTIVE SURGERY:

Plastic and reconstructive surgeons include microsurgical repair teams, reconstructive surgery and head and neck surgeons who again require radiology, pathology, physiotherapy and special nursing care staff.

CARDIO THORACIC:

Cardiac by-pass surgeons need the assistance of cardiologists, radiologists, perfusionists as well as physiotherapists and highly skilled intensive care nursing personnel.

This list is not exhaustive but aims to provide an idea of the teams that are required for the various surgical units that Pascas Health Sanctuary Hospital being established on the Gold Coast, Queensland, as well as the Bahamas and South Africa and elsewhere during the construction and fitout period.

You will note that there are particular support disciplines common to all surgical teams - for example, radiology, anaesthetics, physiotherapy and nursing care.

For many of the surgical disciplines specialised nursing skills are required - for example, ophthalmic, orthopaedic, paediatric and so forth.

ONCOLOGY - CANCER:



When looking at the relevant cancer treating teams you add to the basic unit specialist radiotherapists as well as radiologists and these are two separate areas of expertise with the frame work of radiology, chemotherapy specialists and pathologists, counsellors and support staff and the usual management goes like this:

A patient is diagnosed with a malignancy. Pathological confirmation is obtained and the relative oncology unit usually considers the individual in committee and allocates a therapeutic management protocol for the ongoing care of the patient. For this purpose special specific discipline oncology clinics are held where follow-up is also maintained after initial treatment. These clinics are usually held on a once a week basis and there would be in attendance, for instance say for gynaecology, the patients gynaecological cancer surgeon, radiotherapist, chemotherapy specialist, support nursing staff or counsellor and pathologist.

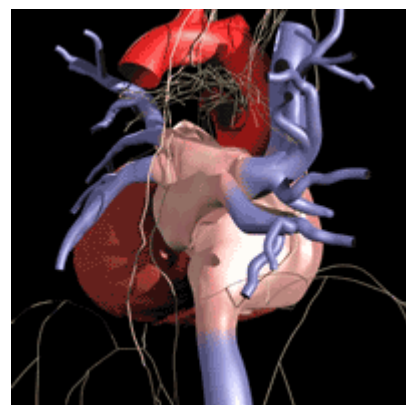
These special discipline teams usually meet on a weekly basis where they see new cases and follow-up cases and of course function all year round.

One reason why it is important to make sure there is two of every type of surgical specialist on the staff is that there is always people away on leave or at courses and so forth, and if there is only one person then everything grinds to a halt during their absence, whereas if with at least two then these clinic services go on irrespective.

CARDIOLOGY:

Similarly with heart disease patients, the diagnosis involves triage by clinical history and examination, stress test, angiography and perhaps nuclear medicine, and then a committee of the cardiology clinic may allocate individuals to different therapeutic programs - for example, angioplasty or CABG surgery or palliation only, etcetera.

Within the cardiology clinic there will therefore need to be cardiologists, interventional cardiologists, radiologists, cardiac surgeons, as well as anaesthetists with specialised skills and perfusionists, physiotherapists, dieticians, psychologists, etcetera.



RADIOTHERAPY UNIT:

There will be a need for two of everyone covering radiation oncology, medical oncology, radiographers covering planning and treatment, nursing staff that are oncology trained in therapeutic radiation, physicists, x-ray engineers and pharmacist – pharmacy to be equipped with laminar flow unit. Patient care has two groups, a day care unit to accommodate 10 in a quiet area with observation and the other being a cluster of wards for the more serious cases. A radiotherapy director is to be appointed.

DIRECTOR of MEDICAL SERVICES:

Each clinical service will have its own director who, in turn, are to be supported by a Director of Medical Services as appointed by Pascas Health Sanctuary.

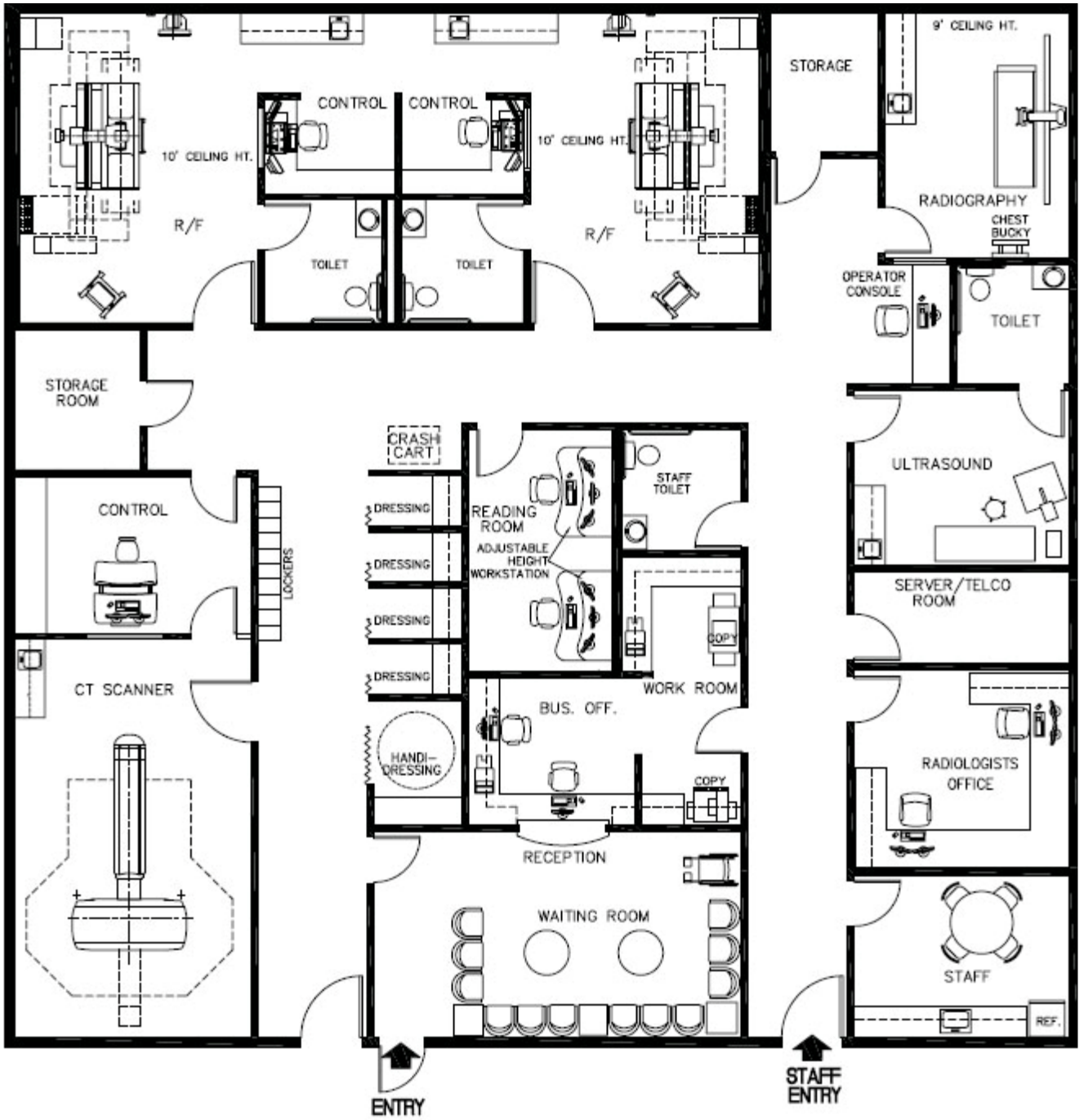
Case management is assigned to a Diagnostic Streamer.
Patient interviews will typically be with all appropriate
diagnostic technicians within one session.



Streamer's Meeting



COMMERCIAL IN CONFIDENCE



RADIOLOGY

4422 SF

PASCAS HEALTH SANCTUARY – MEDICAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE:

The medical advisory committee has a number of functions:

- a. Provide advice to the administration of the complex.
- b. Set the levels for ethics and skills.
- c. Endorse medical providers to use the facility and reject those who do not possess the standards set by the medical advisory committee.
- d. Advise on the equipment and physical assets required to enable the medical teams to function at the level set by the committee and the administration.
- e. Assist in ensuring that all proposed medical services are provided and at the highest possible standard.

A representative would be appointed from each department and the appointees then elect their chairman. A Leader will act as liaison officer between the committee and administration.

MEDICAL TEAMS:

Based around their various disciplines and frequently with overlapping boundaries:

MEDICINE	Endocrinology Paediatrics Respiratory Oncology Haematology	(Diabetes - Thyroid - Endrenal) Cardiology Renal Medicine (crosses over to all sections) Dermatology
PATHOLOGY	DIAGNOSTICS	RADIOLOGY
SURGERY	Neurosurgery Orthopaedic Gynaecology Surgery & Faciomaxillary Surgery Plastic & Reconstructive Surgery	Ears Nose & Throat Urology Trauma Surgery In-Vitro Fertilisation Ophthalmic Surgery Cardio Thoracic
ANAESTHETICS	Anaesthetics Intensive Care - Coronary Care	Pain Clinic General Dental
EMERGENCY	Crash Team	Ambulance

These teams will typically be drawn from the more than 200 medical specialists and 550 general practitioners practising within the region of service.

PASCAS HEALTH SANCTUARY – X-RAY UNIT:

DIAGNOSTIC SERVICE

The X-Ray Unit is possibly the most important and most expensive diagnostic unit within the total complex. The unit requires a wide range of equipment not only within the department but mobile units within the Theatre suites.

Access to the Unit has to be from:

1. The emergency / casualty service department and being direct.
2. Outpatients being referred by Doctors within the complex and outside the complex.
3. Inpatients being brought from the wards for examination and emergency service and support for the Theatres.

EMERGENCY

Emergency patients should not be moved long distances from one hospital department to another during crucial times in their fight for life says American radiographer Mary Lou Durizch.

And she says the best set-up for saving lives is often in smaller hospitals where the radiography department is next to the emergency room.

EQUIPMENT SUPPORT

An engineers office is to be set up within the hospital to enable bio-medical engineers to maintain the equipment on site. The room should be 4 metres by 4 metres and this would enable most maintenance and repairs to be carried out on site.

It is proposed that the Hospital would employ its own technician though he would be trained by the major equipment supplier for the department.

Service contracts after the initial 12 months warranty are 7% of the unit cost per annum however these can be negotiated down to 4%.

Steve Shapter, the past General Manager of the Medical Division of Toshiba (Australia) Pty Ltd (Bs 02 9887 3322 - current General Manager is Rosina Davies) has proposed that Toshiba would pay the Hospital for the use of its facilities for making the centre a training unit for Toshiba. About 20 technicians are trained at a time and they would be disbursed to all over South East Asia, Australia and New Zealand. The concept has merit in as much it will assist in the promotion of the complex in export market areas.

EQUIPMENT SUPPLIER

The best deal is to be struck with a supplier who can provide the widest range of equipment at the best price. Equipment must be compatible such as the CAT Scan must be compatible with the Linear Accelerator.

A one supplier situation will enhance maintenance as responsibility will be with one firm and economies

in maintenance can be achieved as outlined above as well as the speed of the maintenance.

The supplier will have to actively promote our facility locally and overseas.

MAGNETIC RESONANCE IMAGING

Apart from its very expensive price tag of up to US\$4 million and the lack of any refund to Medicare patients, it is clear that the equipment is undergoing continual rapid development and that the correct time to review an acquisition would be in 1996. Rapid enhancements are being made to programs as well as the hardware which would put current models in the dark ages within two years.

MRI has the lead over CT's in the neurological department. It is clear that MRI can carry out a number of investigations that CT cannot do as well.

Dr Simon Strass states that he experienced the need for at least two patients per week requiring the services of MRI. A survey of a wide range of Doctors is required to be undertaken.

As of June 95, Royal Brisbane and Princess Alexandra provide MRI services to the public for free.

Space must be provided within the complex such as for MRI Spectroscopy.

EQUIPMENT SUPPLIER

They may be:

- Toshiba
- Fischer Imaging Aust
- General Electric
- Hitachi
- Phonar
- Seimans
- Philips
- Elscint Medical Equipment

DISABILITY accommodating MEDICAL CENTRE:

One in five people have a disability that needs medical assistance.

Access to health services



Disability group

Disability group is a broad categorisation of disability. It is based on underlying health conditions and on impairments, activity limitations and participation restrictions. It is not a diagnostic grouping, nor is there a one-to-one correspondence between a health condition and a disability group.

Broadly, grouping disabilities depends on whether they relate to functioning of the mind or the senses, or to anatomy or physiology. Each disability group may refer to a single disability or be composed of a number of broadly similar disabilities. These 6 separate groups are based on the particular type of disability;

- sensory and speech (sight, hearing, speech)
- intellectual (difficulty learning or understanding)
- physical (including breathing difficulties, chronic or recurrent pain, incomplete use of limbs and more)
- psychosocial (including nervous or emotional conditions, mental illness, memory problems, and social or behavioural difficulties)
- head injury, stroke or acquired brain injury
- other (restrictions in everyday activities due to other long-term conditions or ailments).



Comprehensive care delivery

- Patients are engaged as partners in their care
- Goals of care guide clinical decisions and the patient journey
- Diversity and equity are respected and supported
- Transparency is a core element of safety and quality care

Clear purpose, strategy and leadership

- A commitment to exceptional person-centred care is clearly stated in the organisations purpose and strategy
- Great leadership drives exceptional person-centred care, with the support of champions across the organisation
- A person-centred strategy is articulated to the workforce and the community and implemented across the organisation.

People, capability and a person-centred culture

- An organisational culture for person-centred care is built and maintained through long-term systematic approach
- The capabilities of all members of the workforce are continually developed through formal and informal learning
- The organisation regularly monitors and is dedicated to support workforce satisfaction and wellbeing

Person-centred governance systems

- Consumers and the community are involved in governance at all levels
- Consumers are trained and supported to meaningfully contribute
- Organisational structures and models of care are designed around the person
- There are clear accountabilities at all levels – from the board to the clinician
- Financial, strategic and operational decisions and processes are person-centred

Strong external partnerships

- Healthcare organisations have a comprehensive network of service partner and relationships
- There is a focus on seamless transitions and coordination of care
- Healthcare organisations operate as leaders in the system improvement
- Community volunteers are recognised and supported as critical partners in enhancing the patient experience

Person-centred technology and built environment

- Person-centred design principles are applied to the built environment
- Healthcare organisations are pragmatic and innovative where resources are limited
- Technology must enhance patient experiences and outcomes, but also not be relied upon alone

Measurement for improvement

- There is culture of learning and continuous improvement
- Measurement can be acted on to improve outcomes and reflects what patients and communities value

The term “medically disabled” refers to **disability based solely on impairment(s) which are considered to be so medically severe as to prevent a person from doing any substantial gainful activity.**

Recognising that each person with a disability has unique needs, we offer services that aim to provide an array of support options to help you make the best decision. Programs like [Adult Family Care](#) and [Personal Care Attendant](#) offer ways for you to live with a caregiver or on your own with just the right amount of in-home support for your needs, while [Healthy Living](#) workshops can help you learn to better manage your condition and take control of your life.

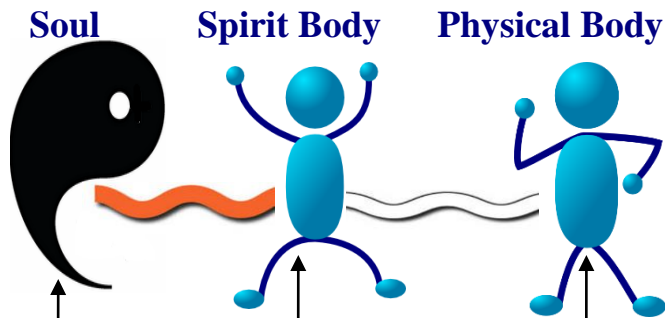
- | | |
|---|--|
| Adult Day Health Screens | Information & Referral |
| Adult Family Care | Long-Term Care Ombudsman Program |
| Benefits Counselling | Meals on Wheels |
| Case Management | Money Follows the Person |
| Community Choices | Nursing Facility Discharges |
| Community Nursing Facility Screens | Nutrition Education & Consultation |
| Congregate Housing | Options Counselling |
| Consumer-Directed Care | Personal Care Attendant Program (PCA) |
| Enhanced Community Options | Private Pay Care Management (Senior Options) |
| Farm to Home Food Program | Respite Services |
| Home Care Services | Rides for Health |
| Information and Caregiver Resource Centre | Serving the Health Insurance Needs of Everyone |
| Healthy Living | Supportive Housing |

- My Life, My Health: Living Well with Long-Term Health Conditions
- Chronic Pain Self-Management
- Diabetes Self-Management
- A Matter of Balance: Managing Concerns About Falls
- Healthy Eating For Successful Living in Older Adults
- Enhance Wellness Coaching
- Healthy Living Testimonial

Benefits of person-centred care

			
<p>Better patient and community experience</p>	<p>Better workforce experience and improved wellbeing</p>	<p>Better clinical outcomes, safety and quality</p>	<p>Better value care through lower costs of care</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Improved patient satisfaction ✓ Improved patient engagement ✓ Improved community perceptions of healthcare organisations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Improved workforce satisfaction ✓ Improved workforce attitudes ✓ Less workforce turnover ✓ Reduced emotional stress for the healthcare workforce ✓ Improved workforce wellbeing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Lower mortality ✓ Reduced readmissions ✓ Reduced length of stay ✓ Reduced healthcare acquired infections ✓ Improved treatment adherence 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Shorter length of stay ✓ Lower costs per case ✓ Better utilisation of low versus high cost workforce members ✓ Less workforce turnover

HIERARCHY of HEALING SYSTEMS



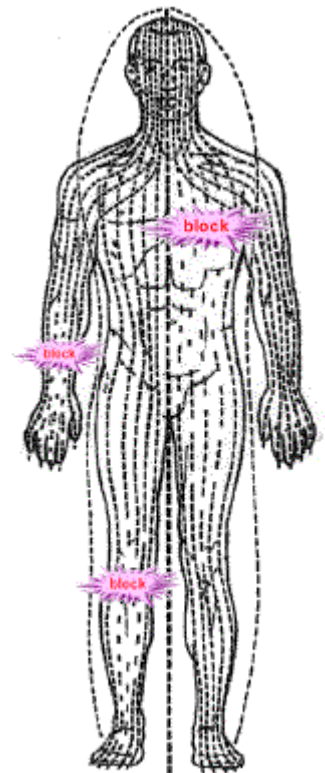
ALLOPATHIC – Western Medicine treats the symptoms, is highly regulated and costly as it is cost driven. Symptoms are suppressed – no healing!

ENERGY HEALING – Eastern Therapies also treat the symptoms with the assistance from natural love spirits from the realms up to the 6th spirit Mansion World.

Therapy applied to the spirit body is through an energy therapist who may work on the chakras, whereas a chiropractor works on the physical body. Such types of therapy deal with the effects and ignore the soul and the causes – temporary healing.

FEELING HEALING – EMOTIONAL EXPRESSION addresses the cause. Soul level clearing and growth provides permanent solutions whereas the other two systems provide temporary relief.

If we focus on our childhood suppression, that is the commencement on our pathway home to our Heavenly Parents. Improving our soul condition is the ultimate goal.



When educators do not know what it is that they are teaching - that is the subject of Medicine!

Doctors do not know what the cause is of any illness - that is maybe why they have identified more than 10,000 illnesses and diseases!

Education and Health systems are now to EVOLVE!

The elephant in the room being: CHILDHOOD SUPPRESSION

The pathway forward is to embrace: FEELING-HEALING

Pathway Forward

Hippocratic Oath



New Feelings Way: learning how to live true to ourselves by living true to our feelings.

We are to express our feelings, both good and bad, at all times, and to long for the truth of them.

By living true to ourselves true to our feelings, we are living true to God. It's that simple.

Golden Rule: that one must always honour another's will as one honours one's own.

The Golden rule is: Never interfere with another's will.

God's Divine Love: Pray for it, ask for it, and receive it.

To liberate one's real self, one's will, driven by one's soul, moves one to embrace Feeling Healing, so as to clear emotional injuries and errors. With the Divine Love, then one is also Soul Healing. We are to feel our feelings, identify what they are, accept and fully acknowledge that we're feeling them, express them fully, all whilst longing for the truth they are to show us.

PASCAS FOUNDATION (AUST) Ltd



7 July 2022

Pascas Foundation (Zimbabwe) Limited TEAMS

A paramount team leader may be seen in:

<https://www.gobankingrates.com/net-worth/politicians/volodymyr-zelensky-net-worth/>

“Volodymyr Zelenskyy earned most of his money as a Ukrainian entertainer, starring in Russian-language films including “Love in the Big City,” “Office Romance,” and “8 First Dates.” The tri-lingual president, who is fluent in Russian, Ukrainian and English, also dubbed the Ukrainian voiceovers for “Paddington” and “Paddington 2.”

“From 2015 to 2019, he starred in a political satire comedy series, “Servant of the People.” The oddly prophetic show, which aired for 51 episodes, chronicled the adventures of a high school teacher turned president of Ukraine. In 2019, Zelenskyy ran for office and was elected as president.

“Although this marked Zelenskyy’s first foray into politics, he does have the education to back up his recent career change. He graduated from Kryvyi Rih Institute of Economics with a law degree, but never practiced, according to ClutchPoints.

“Zelenskyy’s current role as Ukrainian president earns him only 28,000 Hryvnia per month, or just US\$930 per month, per Celebrity Net Worth — which is an annual salary of roughly US\$11,200 per year.

“The Ukrainian president, Volodymyr Zelenskyy won the hearts of the western world when, upon the recent invasion of his country by Russia, he refused an offer from the U.S. to help him evacuate from the capital, Kyiv. “I need ammunition, not a ride,” he famously said.”

A fringe benefit of being President is that you may be provided with body armour!


Communications are difficult at the best of times, however within a multicultural / multilingual nation such as Zimbabwe, the multiple languages being engaged throughout the nation makes communications even more difficult.

Control is an addiction throughout all of humanity. Control over others as well as control over the environment. We have all been induced since very early childhood to be mind-centric. It is our mind that is addicted to control, control over others and the environment. Further, our mind cannot discern truth from falsehood, our mind is also addicted to untruth. Consequently our assumptions are 98% of the time in error – the other 2% are flukes!

Thus, Pascas universally gravitates to favour functioning as **TEAMS**.

Kindly go to www.pascashealth.com, then the Library Download page, scroll down the index to CORPORATE FOUNDATION DOCUMENTS, and click to open:

 [Pascas WorldCare Teams.pdf](#)

 [Pascas WorldCare Teams and Bottom Up Democracy.pdf](#)

 [Pascas WorldCare Teams Wisdom & Operation.pdf](#)

 [Pascas WorldCare Teams with PTQP.pdf](#)

Teams provides for team members to have the potential to experience and develop in the areas they prefer and that the community of the team is a focus training and experiencing environment. It is not hierarchical, there is no paramount dominant authority, we are each to be listened to.

Consequently, there are no closed office doors. It is even preferable to remove all doors from offices. We may even go so far as to throw away keys to filing cabinets. Human resource people may retain confidential files appropriately.

An hierarchy sometimes has a director as its pinnacle. So, what is a director?

When a corporation is established, the Register of Companies requires directors to be nominated. It is a statutory requirement. These appointees authorise annual reports, consequently sign same, they call meetings and tend to officiate at annual general meetings. Over a full year, this may take as little as one hour of their time. It is a statutory requirement!

A group in an organisation that may be seen as important is the executive leadership administrative team – ADMINISTRATION – and it is this team who develop wide ranging, comprehensive, oversight, managerial supportive skills. They have multiple rolls. And they are to fill in for each other. They are to act intuitively. They are the big picture / little picture guys. They may be highly educated or just highly experienced. But, most importantly, one is not any more ‘important’ than the other. They are all very important and critical to the vibrancy and productivity of the venture.

With a team, the team as a whole is the hierarchy. And this hierarchy does anoint a team leader, typically for a year. Leadership is important, but more important is our individual experiences. It is from what we experience that we discover and thrive from. We are to express what unfolds for us through our feelings, we are to share our feelings to our companions and we are to seek / long to understand that which we are feeling, both good and bad. This we will and are to do for eternity.

We each have been suppressed in expressing ourselves. This commenced from the moment of conception. Our parents, once they realised (eventually) that we were here, began to impress upon us THEIR plans for us. That amplified when we were born and by the time we were six years of age they have totally suppressed our true personality, the one our Heavenly Parents know us by, and we have ever since been presenting a personality façade that our parents imposed upon us. This is how and why we are all in such a difficult and confused state.

Now, under TEAM structures there are no titles. Everyone is to be encouraged to express their true selves, they are to be provided with pathways and windows to truly be themselves, to follow their passions. This is unique and difficult to comprehend, let alone accept and engage in. Admittedly, this will be difficult to achieve, however let us give it a chance to unfold.

As no one has a title, then we each have a generic title such as ‘administration’. We are to embrace our passions and let them shine. There are no ‘directors’, there are no ‘executives’, we are each very important, unique, special personalities and our title is our NAME!

We each have somethings, some gifts, something special, an experience, a desire, a personal but withheld ability and this is what Pascas welcomes and invites to have bloom. Yes, sometimes this will drive us crazy with what the hell are you doing, and then we will discover that we all benefit by this expression of individuality – so let us all stand together to allow individuality to bloom!

BUSINESS CASE:

We are each unique personalities. There is no one else like you or me on Earth. There never has been and there never will. Yet, from the moment of conception we are driven to adopt a false façade personality that typically our parents and early childhood carers impose upon us.

Firstly, we are continually influenced to live mind centric, we ‘need’ to develop our minds, we need to learn our times tables, we need to learn our alphabet, we need to learn poetry by rote, we need to do all kinds of things. But most damaging and dangerous is we ‘need’ to worship our minds and suppress our feelings. This starts from conception and by the time we are six years old we are entombed in our minds. Our personality is now imprisoned in a steel wrecking ball and this has fixed our life experiences into place – suppression of our true personality will now continue throughout our whole life.

This is what our early childhood suppression and ongoing repression brings about:

- We worship our minds which cannot discern truth from falsehood.
- We embrace our mind’s dominance which causes us to need to be in control.
- Our mind is addicted to control of others and the environment.
- Also, our mind is addicted to untruth.
- As we worship our mind, we embrace the ‘assumptions’ that it unfolds for us. These assumptions are 98% in error with only 2% being in truth – these being flukes!
- When we ‘think’ we are disguising yet more erroneous assumptions.
- We are taught to suppress our feelings – Billy, don’t cry or I will give you something to cry about!
- Our feelings are always in truth. Our feelings surface from our heart area – ‘I should have followed my gut feelings’ – as against from the mind. Our feelings originate from our soul which is ALWAYS in truth.
- We are to live embracing our feelings having our mind assisting in implementing what our feelings guide us to consider. Feelings first with our mind to follow. This is in total contradistinction to how we are brought up to live.
- We are too long to understand the truth that we are to recognise from that which our feelings draw to our attention, both good and bad. Everything that we need to know is already known to us should we embrace our feelings and seek / long / ask for that which we feel for.
- As we are ALL mind centric, can we determine if any of these revelations are true and how?
- Dr David R Hawkins in ten books, starting with “Power vs Force”, introduced the “Map of Consciousness” (MoC) and with kinesiology muscle testing, not only can we determine if a statement is true or not true, we can also determine the level of truth of any statement. You and I can test each and every one of these statements for truth and the level of its truth.
- If we can hold in mind a statement then we can test its level of truth in less than one minute.
- The cost of UNTRUTH to society is 100% of all the social ailments that prevail throughout humanity, the consequence of living mind-centric, of worshipping our minds.
- Some 200,000 years ago high level spirit personalities seduced humanity to embrace our minds as the pathway to becoming mini-gods, to becoming all powerful through our minds. Only now, in 2022, do we understand how to heal ourselves of this error. It is not easy but that is what we all will do (eventually).
- As we each have taken on the emotional injuries and errors of belief of our parents, this impedes the flow of energy to and from all of our bodies to be out of balance – out of truth. This energy flow is like the electric circuit required to drive an electric appliance, like a light bulb. This is our soul light that animates our spirit bodies and then in turn our physical body. When we are not in truth, the light we return is out of balance with what we received.

- Soul light being out of balance is the driver and origination of each and every one of our physical discomforts, pains, illnesses and disease. This is the consequence of living mind centric rather than feelings first.
- As we as parents live mind centric then when conception occurs, the newly arriving personality is literally fire-hosed with our emotional injuries and errors of belief. This dramatically damages the soul-light circulation for that perfectly formed child. A miscarriage is of a direct consequence of our injuries. A child being born with physical defects is of a direct consequence of our injuries. Childhood illness is of a direct consequence of our personal injuries.
- During our early childhood our soul condition degrades to the level of our parents!
- As we go on throughout the child's early forming years suppressing its true personality, endeavouring to mould its personality to what we believe it should be, we are bringing it into the condition that will be how it will experience life and its physical health.
- Every one of us is presenting a façade personality imposed upon us by our parents.
- Every one of us is suffering ongoing repression of our true personality to varying degrees.
- It is this early childhood suppression that fills the health system and hospitals with medical issues to be addressed all the way through our life to our physical death.
- It is this early childhood suppression that overwhelms the policing, courts and prison systems.
- It is this early childhood suppression that generates domestic violence.
- It is this early childhood suppression that has whole societies functioning in a stupor – moronic!
- It is this addiction to untruth from being mind-centric that we have conflicts and wars –
CIVIL UNREST!
- While living mind centric we cannot evolve beyond 499 on Dr David R Hawkins' Map of Consciousness (MoC). We cannot grow and live beyond what is the equivalent to the first spirit Mansion World. We are to evolve through the equivalent of seven spirit Mansion Worlds before we can enter the first of the Celestial Heavens. Prior to being conceived we each were in the condition equivalent to the seventh spirit Mansion World – just below being Celestial.
- Only when we embrace our feelings and begin to Live Feelings First, only then can we grow beyond the restraints, the restrictions of living mind centric. We have been purposely restrained by hidden controllers who seduced us to live mind centric – now we can heal that error and what we have individually taken on of that misguidance and grow to being of a Celestial Soul Condition even while living here physically on Earth.
- We now have the pathway to heal ourselves physically and then avoid conflict and war. The cost of this is our personal time and energy to embrace THE NEW WAY by LIVING FEELINGS FIRST and then go on and embrace FEELING HEALING. This is what Pascas is introducing to all of humanity. It is a way of living, it is not a religion.
- It is simple to introduce but difficult to do. Yes, others are healing themselves.
- The alternative is continuing with living in the despair and pain that you see around us.
- The golden rule is: "Never interfere with another's will."

The contents of this document test:

TRUE

On the Map of Consciousness, the contents of this document calibrates at:

MoC 1,000

John the Typist

MAP OF CONSCIOUSNESS

Map of Consciousness from Dr David R Hawkins, M.D., Ph.D. "Power vs Force".

Level	Log
ENLIGHTENMENT	700-1000
PEACE	600
JOY	540
LOVE	500
REASON	400
ACCEPTANCE	350
WILLINGNESS	310
NEUTRALITY	250
COURAGE	200
PRIDE	175
ANGER	150
DESIRE	125
FEAR	100
GRIEF	75
APATHY	50
GUILT	30
SHAME	20

PERSONALITY TRAITS:

Less than two dozen people on planet Earth.

Would not pick up a weapon let alone use it. These people gravitate to the health industry and humanitarian programs.

Debate and implement resolutions without argument and delay. 470

Debate and implement resolutions in due course. 440

Debate and implement resolutions with some degree of follow up generally needed. 410

Management supervision is generally necessary.

Politics become the hope for man's salvation.

Cause no harm to others starts to emerge. Power overrides force.

Illness is developed by those man erroneous emotions that calibrate 200 and lower.

Armies around the world function on pride. Force is now dominant, not power.

Harm of others prevails, self-interest prevails.

Totally self-reliant, not God reliant.

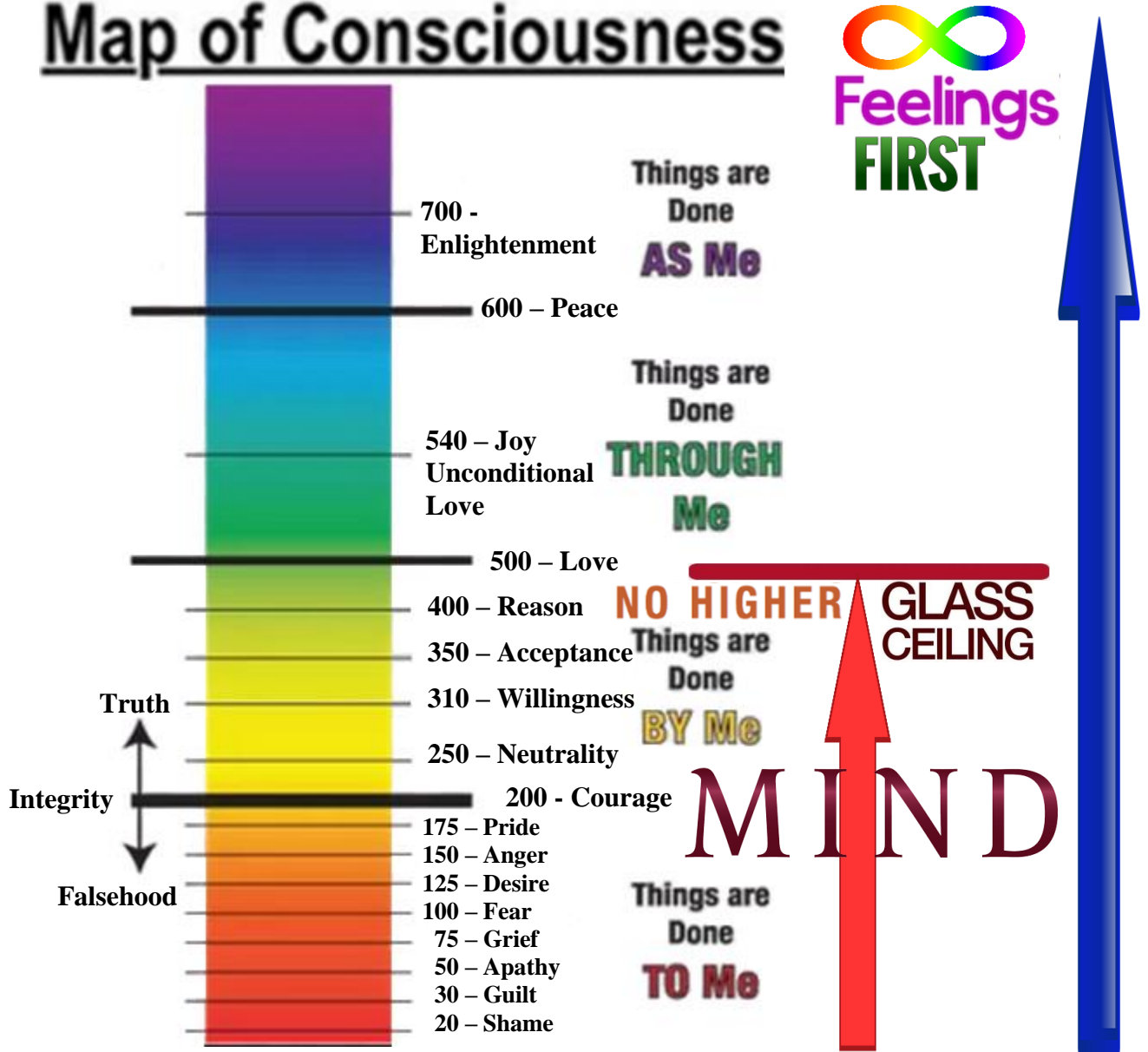
Fear dominates all motivation.

Suicide is possible and probable.

At these levels, seriously harming others for even trivial events appears to be justifiable.

Poverty, unemployment, illness, etc., this is living hell on Earth.

Map of Consciousness



This outline of the Map of Consciousness spells out the fact that while we live Mind-Centric and ignore and suppress our Feelings we cannot pass 499 MoC. Our mind being in control, as we have all been indoctrinated to live, is a glass ceiling. Humanity cannot heal anything, cannot be spontaneous, has no intuitiveness, and is locked into living in the deep hell states. This is why people find themselves in abusive homes, domestic violence, housing stress, homelessness and gross difficulties of all kinds. This is why we are easily manipulated, embrace propaganda and are being controlled by a few.

Women are closer to their feelings and that is why the nursing profession hosts a lot of women who calibrate a little over 500. These women are the healers in hospitals.

By aspiring to live Feelings First we are each breaking the glass ceiling and opening our potentials to grow in truth and love not only to 1,000 MoC, but to infinity. This is our destiny.

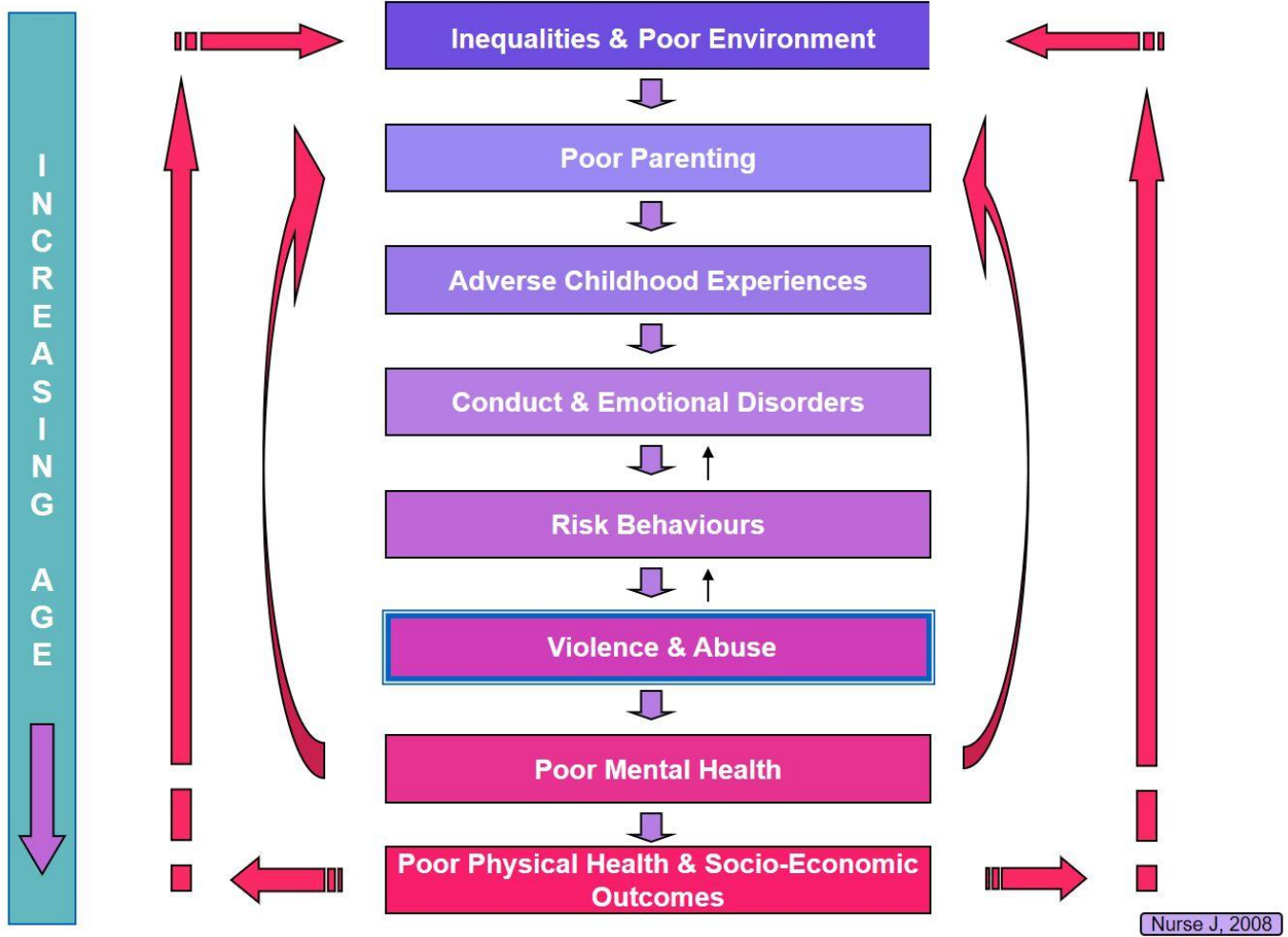
As communities embrace living Feelings First and having their minds to follow in supporting what their feelings are guiding them with, then ALL of the social ills of society will begin to mitigate. Please, do you comprehend the importance of what is being shared throughout this document?

COMMERCIAL IN CONFIDENCE

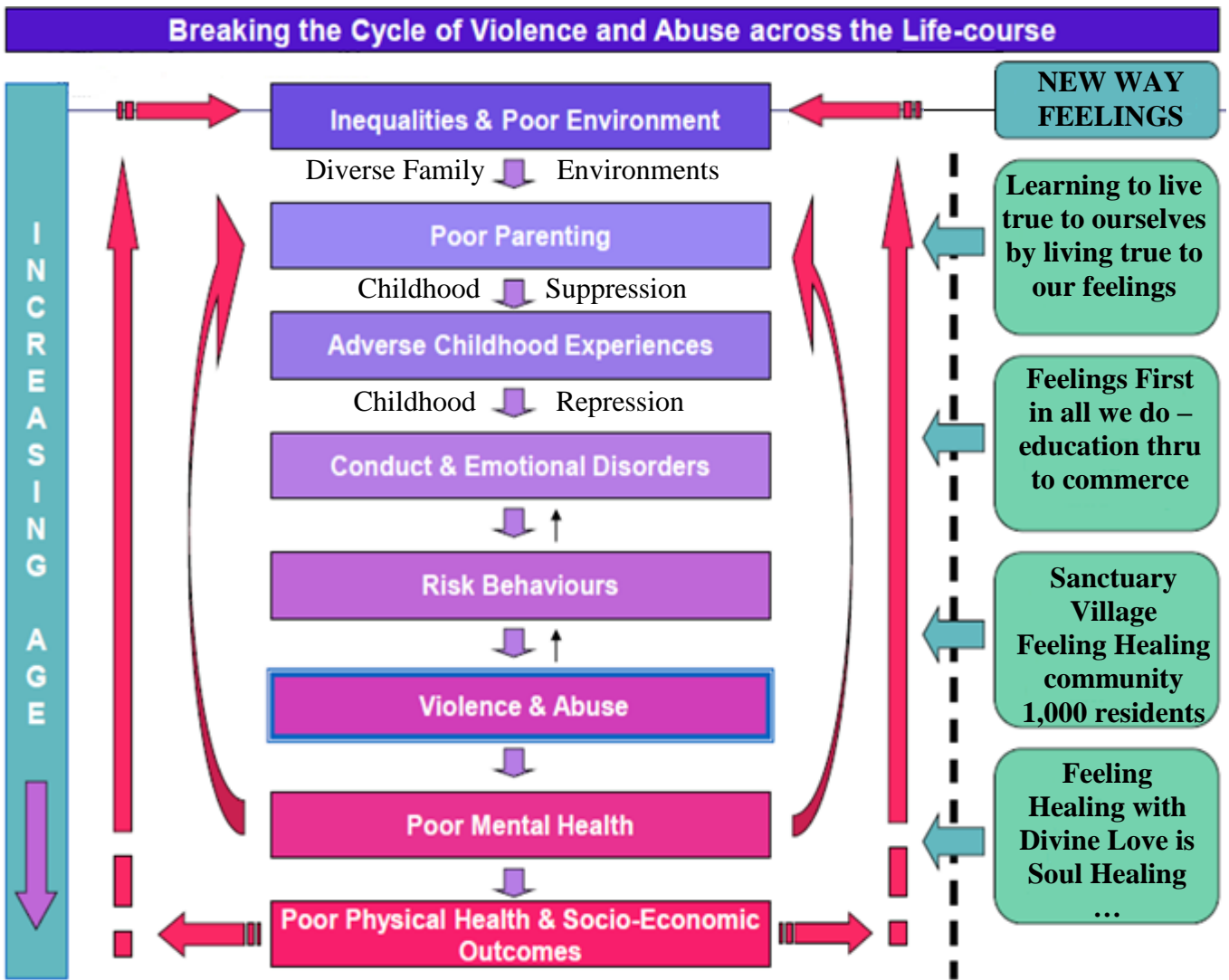
LIFE IS FOR LEARNING



The Cycle of Violence and Abuse across the Life-course



Seek **truth** from the cradle to the grave.



Childhood Suppression is the underlying cause of all physical illness and social issues seen throughout society.

The Learning Pyramid



100% retention is **Natural Self Expression**

Correlation of Levels of Consciousness – Soul Condition – and Society Problems

Level of Consciousness	Rate of Unemployment	Rate of Poverty	Happiness Rate "Life is OK"	Rate of Criminality
600 +	0%	0.0%	100%	0.0%
500 - 600	0%	0.0%	98%	0.5%
400 - 500	2%	0.5%	79%	2.0%
300 - 400	7%	1.0%	70%	5.0%
200 - 300	8%	1.5%	60%	9.0%
100 - 200	50%	22.0%	15%	50.0%
50 - 100	75%	40.0%	2%	91.0%
< 50	95%	65.0%	0%	98.0%

*From our head to our toes,
what our feelings say goes!*



Feelings, good and bad, are to be expressed.



Talk it Out!

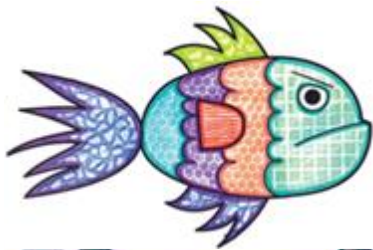


Heartfelt feelings are our truth.

LONG to KNOW ABOUT what you are FEELING!
Long to understand the truth behind
what your feelings are pressing upon you.



Ask to know the truth about that which you feel.
It is knowing the truth of that
which you feel that sets you free!



Always be true to your feelings
because they are your truth
and truth is love and our way home!



Express your feelings to those who matter to you.
Suppressed feelings bring about pain and illness.
Talk it out to a friend!

One to One Sharing:

Talk it out with a buddy what happened with you yesterday or over the weekend. Was it fun? Was it not? Was it a bother? Why do you feel it was that way for you? Say to your friend what ever comes up in how you feel about what happened for you. Then listen to your friend share his/ her day / days and what she / he experienced. Then ask your friend to talk again later.

Junior school classroom with a student assisting. Students to form into pairs and discuss their feelings about their experiences.



Important recommended reading is:

by James Moncrief

The Rejected Ones – the Feminine Aspect of God

<http://divinelovesp.weebly.com/my-free-books-and-free-padgett-messages.html> ALSO at
<https://www.pascashealth.com/index.php/library.html?file=files/opensauce/Downloads/MEDICAL%20-%20SPIRITUAL%20REFERENCES/Rejected%20Ones%20via%20James%20Moncrief.pdf>

MIND IN CONTROL

This is how it is!



FEELINGS FRIED

Great U-Turn

Feelings
in Control

This is how it is to be!

Mind in Support



Mary Magdalene tells us, 'What are the Truths of God?'

Each of you can decide to live with or without God in your lives. If you choose to live without God then you are setting out to advance your mind and spirit if you are interested in spiritual matters, but you will only be able to attain a certain level of advancement, and it will be only a relatively low level. The reason for this is because you will not be able to evolve or 'spiritualize' your mind beyond a certain point without advancing your soul. Spiritualizing your mind and ascending in truth with your soul are two very different things. And you can only advance your soul with the inclusion of Divine Love.

If you want to advance your soul then you will need to include God. However, you will need to include God in accordance with what Jesus and I are revealing to you. If you don't, then you are still only advancing your mind, but with God included in it, and that will have no effect on your soul growth – your true advancement of truth.

How you include God in your life the correct way, as this is what Jesus and I want you to understand, is for you to want to partake of God's love – the Divine Love; to want God to love you with His and Her Love. Simply for you to want God's Divine Love to be in your soul. So how do you achieve this? It is with a sincere and earnest longing, a real and true desire to have God's Divine Love in your soul, that you come before God and yearn with all your heart and soul for God to give it to you. God is offering you Their Divine Love, but it is up to you to take Them up on Their offer. They will not force Their Love on you. You have to really want it; want it more than anything else, and if you do, then you long to God for It.

How do you long?

No doubt you have longed for things in your life: a glass of water when you're very thirsty. Can you feel your longing in this situation? You really want, almost desperately want the water, nothing else will suffice, and nothing else matters. Your longing for the water is expressed without words in the instant you want it. It's as though something within you is calling out for the water and if you were to express this longing with your mind then you might say 'I'd love a glass of water', or more truly, 'I want a glass of water', and then you'd act on your 'want' and go and get yourself a glass to satisfy your need.

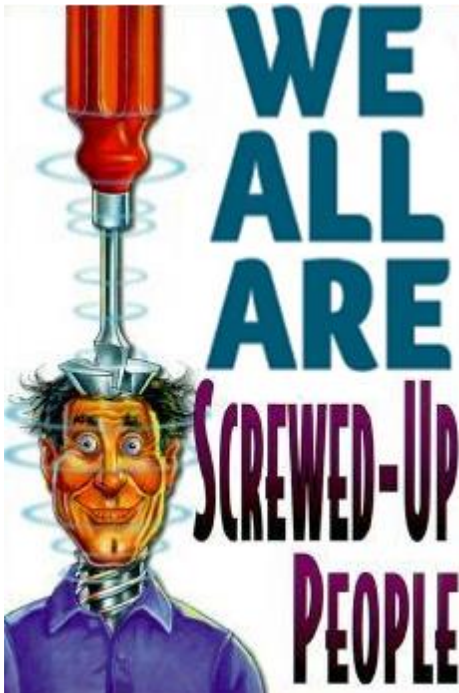
Your longing for God's love is to satisfy a need, a need from deep within your soul, a deep need to be loved, and to be loved by God. If you can feel this need, then you will also be able to feel you want God's Love; and if you want it, then you can long to God specifically for it. And you long to God wanting Their Divine Love in a moment's inspiration, just as in a moment you suddenly became aware that you were thirsty and wanted water.

You long to God for Their Divine Love without the need for words. You allow your heart to long; you allow yourself to want Their Love and with your longing you are going to Them telling Them you want it and asking Them for it. You can support your longing with words, prayer, such as: 'Please God give me your Divine Love. God, I understand You are offering me Your Divine Love and yes, I want it. Please will You fill my heart and soul with Your Divine Love.' But in asking Them for Their Love understand that it's your longing that does the actual asking, not your mind. It takes a moment too long and in that silent calling out and telling God what you want, God will answer your prayer and give you Their Divine Love. And you can feel it coming into your soul being brought to you by the Holy Spirit. Once you have longed, do nothing, wait, and see if you can feel Them loving you. You can long in prayer or meditation, or anytime the feel you want to. But once you have longed, allow yourself time to receive Their Love, give yourself some moments of peace allowing Them to love you, to respond to your longing. You can sit for one or ten minutes, or half an hour, or as long as you feel Their Love coming into you.

So to summarize: you can long to God for Their Divine Love. This starts a soul-to-Soul relationship with Them. You Their child longing to Them your Soul Parents for Their Love. Your wilful longing takes but a moment's inspiration and is all that is needed to invoke Their Divine Love. And you can support your longing with your mind by asking them with words for Their Love and telling Them from your feelings why you want it. God responds to your souls longing, not to words. Prayers of words only, and devoid of sincere longing, fall only on deaf ears. If your words truly convey your longing, then it might seem like your words are influencing God, but it's always your longing.

Mary M.

**Consider asking yourself this question:
Who hurt me when I was a child?**



THE SCRATCH

"All that we need to know is within us all. We need to long for the truth behind that which our feelings are bringing our attention to. Behind each feeling there will be another and even more truth of ourselves to be embraced. We have been misled for aeons and now we can excel and blossom as we are intended to do so. Our potential is infinite."

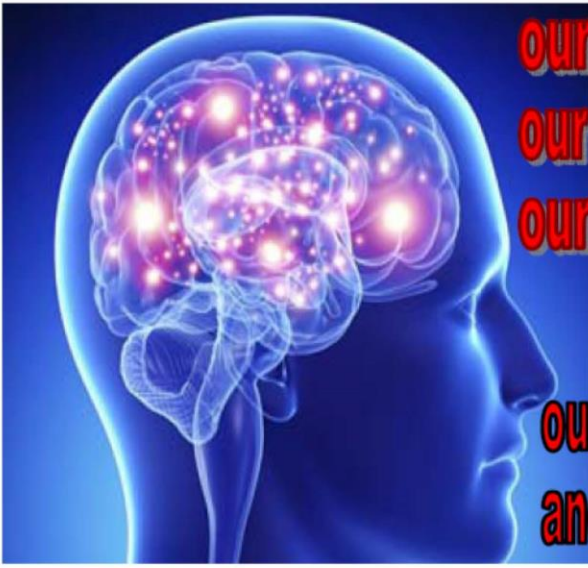
John the Typist

It is time for us all to bring our mind into balance with our feelings and open our pathway to the potential within each of us. Few recognise the difficulties that being mind-centric cause each of us. We literally worship our minds while suppressing our feelings and our true personality. We act upon assumptions that are around 98% of the time just wrong. We may start a conversation with "I think" meaning it is an assumption rising from our minds and then have a meaningless discussion!

We are truth seekers. Our life is about experiences and the feelings that arise from each such experience. Our physical existence is the commencement of our journey through our local system, local constellation, then out through our local universe and then all the way to Paradise, the home of our Heavenly Mother and Father. We each will excel in our own way and time.

Now is the greatest time in the history of humanity for it has now been revealed to us by higher level spirit personalities as to how we are to live, should we so choose to. And through these revelations we can now start to address appropriately and progressively all that ails society.

This is what Pascas Foundation brings to all the peoples of the world – revelations of **TRUTH!**



**our MIND is a CONTROL ADDICT!
our MIND is addicted to UNTRUTH!
our MIND cannot discern TRUTH!**

**our MIND is within our SPIRIT BODY
and orchestrates our physical BRAIN.**

ASSUMPTIONS are the product of our MIND!

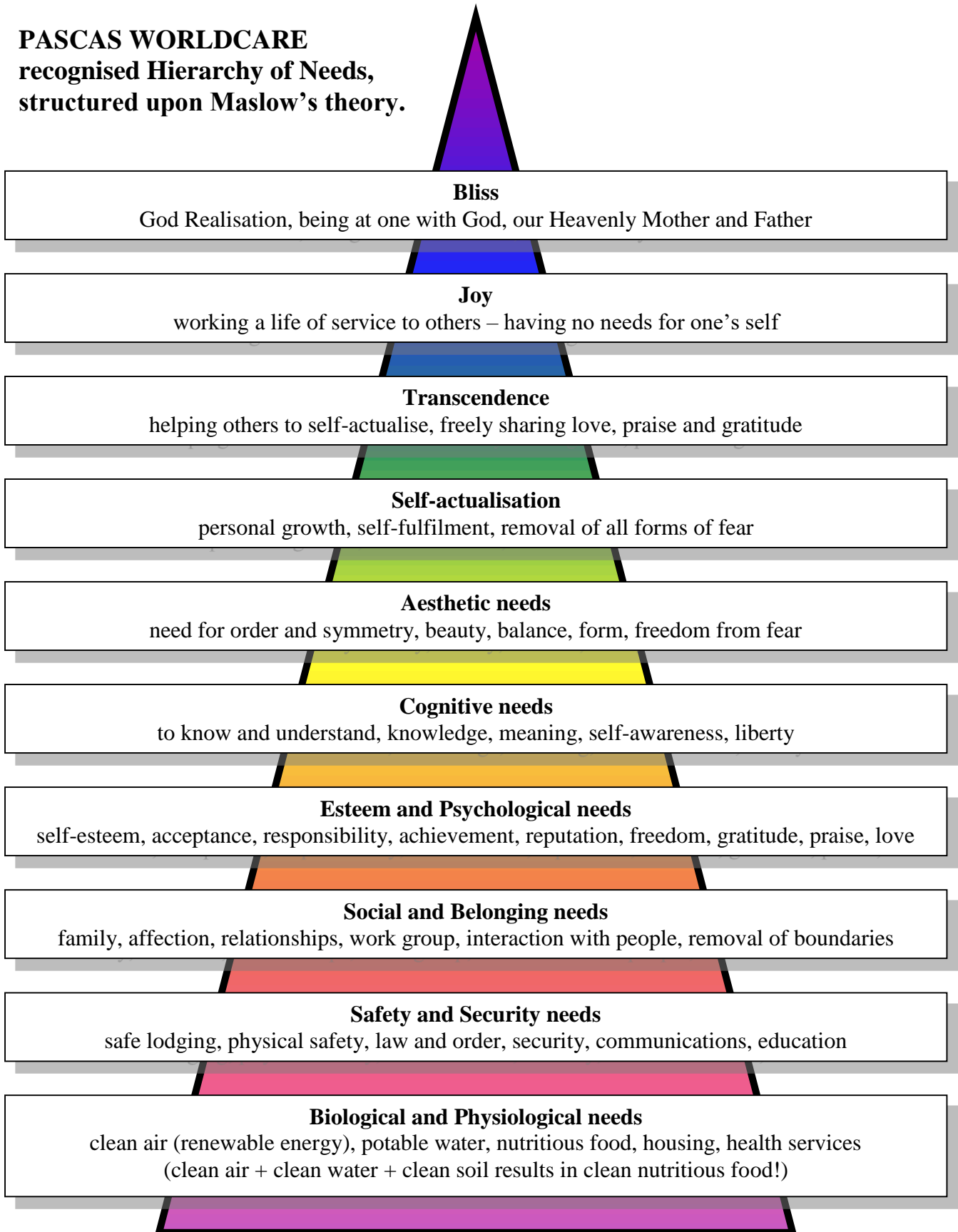
HEALING ends
MIND-CONTROL!



**our SOUL is our TRUTH!
our FEELINGS are our TRUTH!
FEELINGS FIRST, mind to follow!**

**all we need is WITHIN.
our MIND suppresses FEELINGS.**

PASCAS WORLDCARE
 recognised Hierarchy of Needs,
 structured upon Maslow's theory.



MARKETING CONCEPT:

Career paths focused upon herein:

Education and Teaching

Nursing, Health and Medical

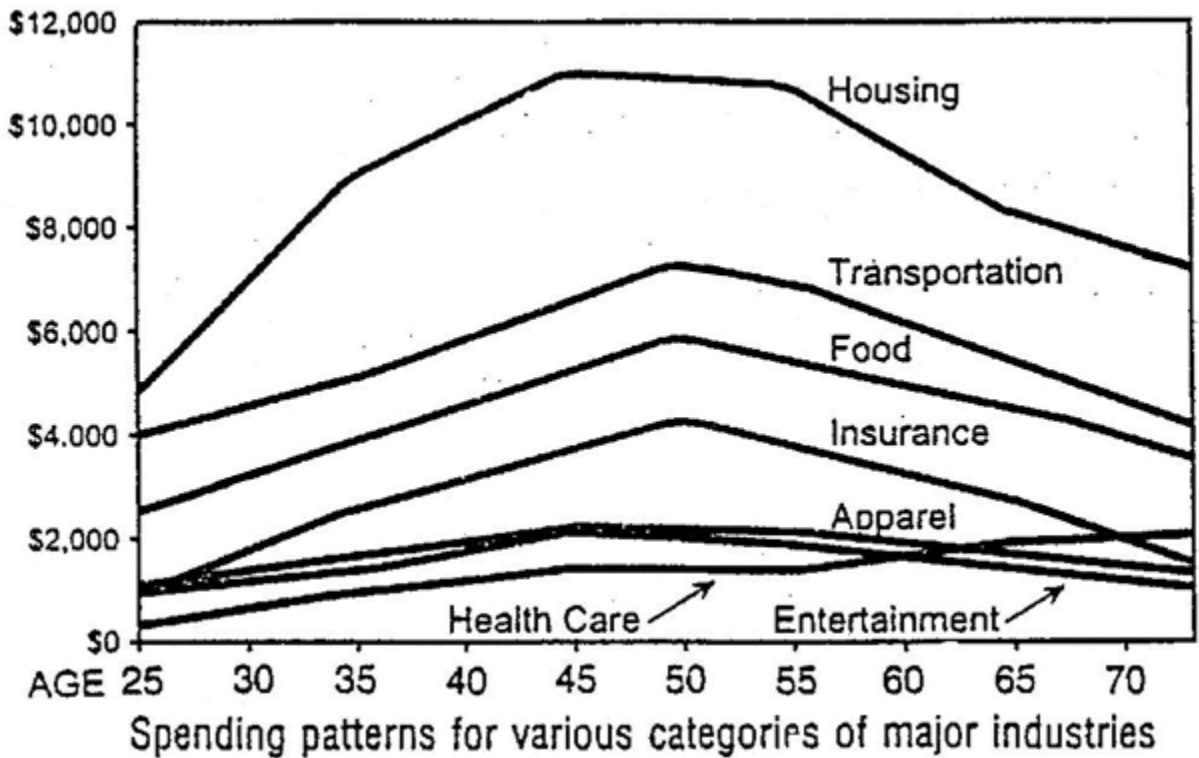
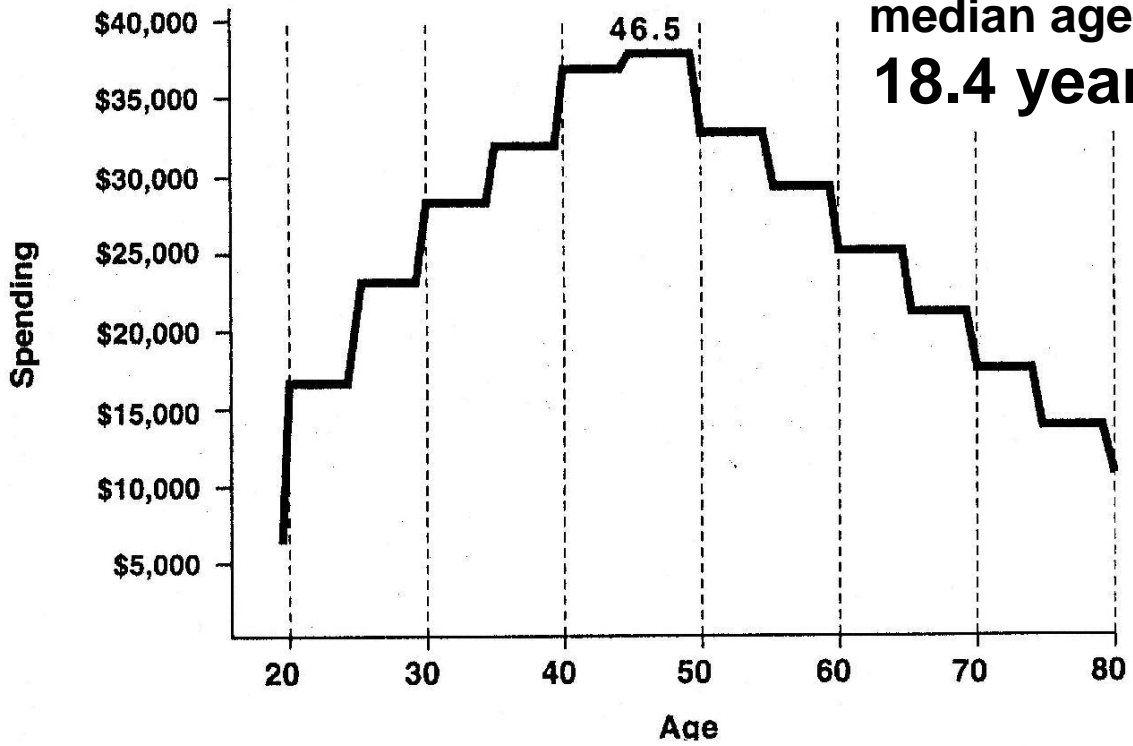
Agriculture and Food Security



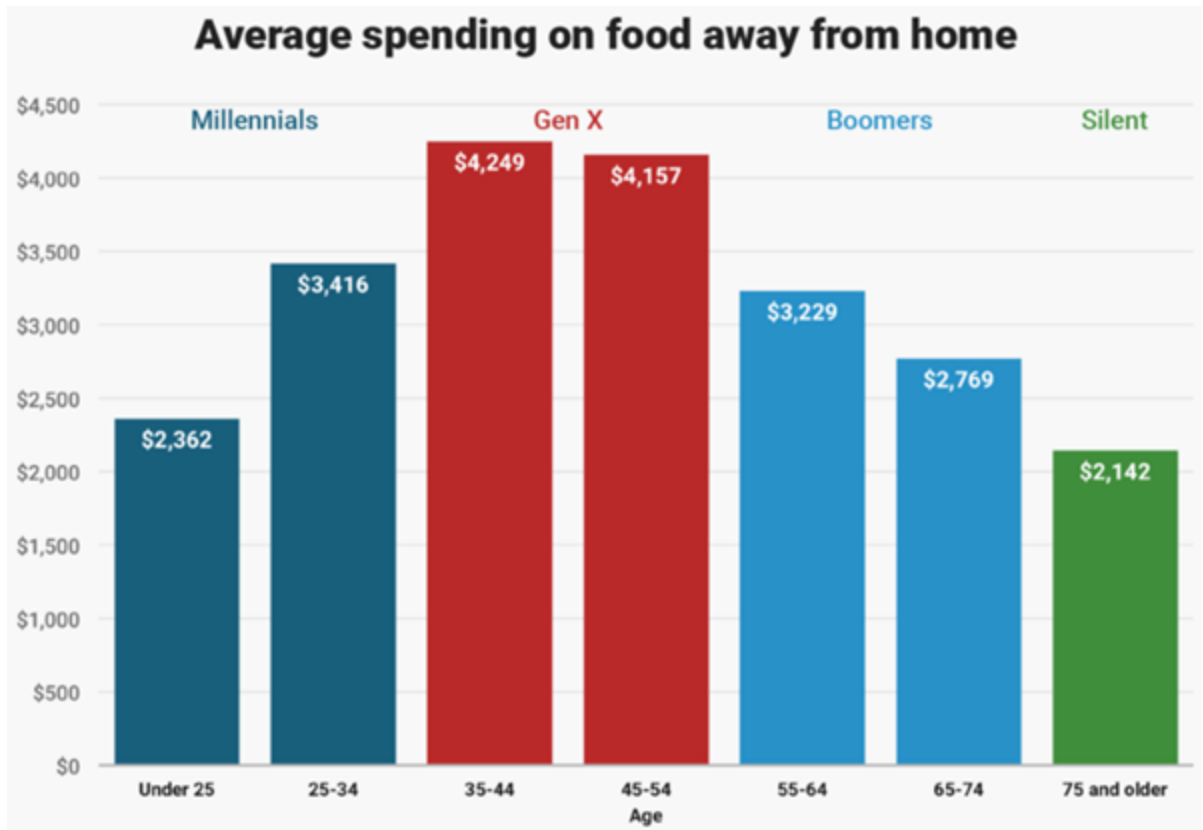
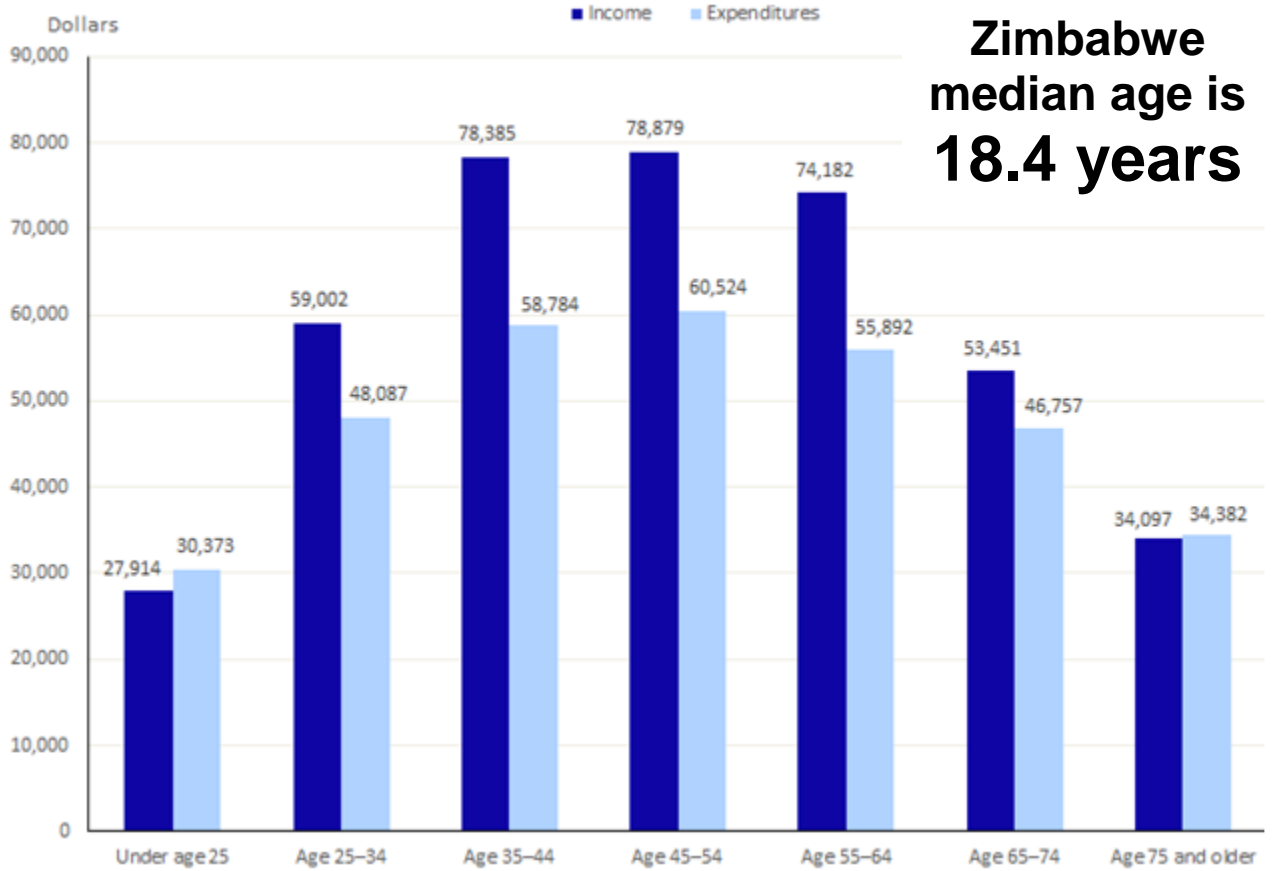
BUYER TRENDS – Patterns within societies:

Average Annual Family Spending by Age (5-year age groups)

Zimbabwe
median age is
18.4 years

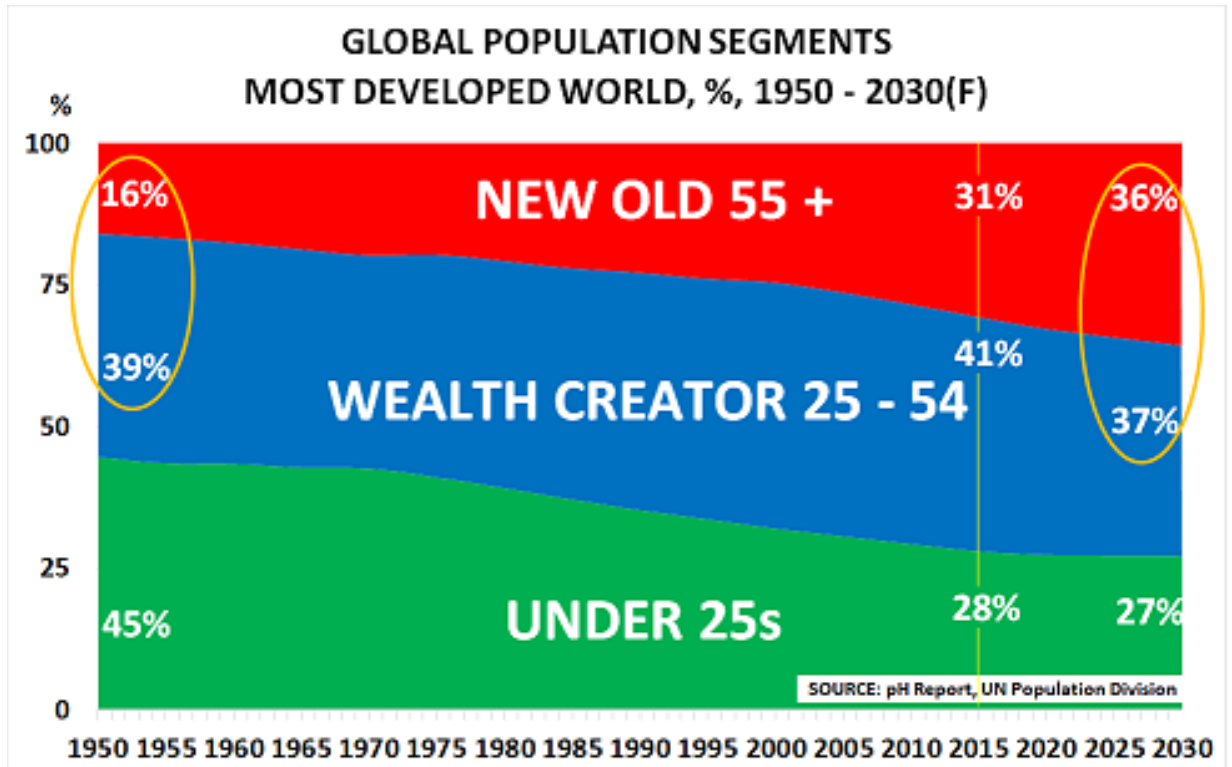
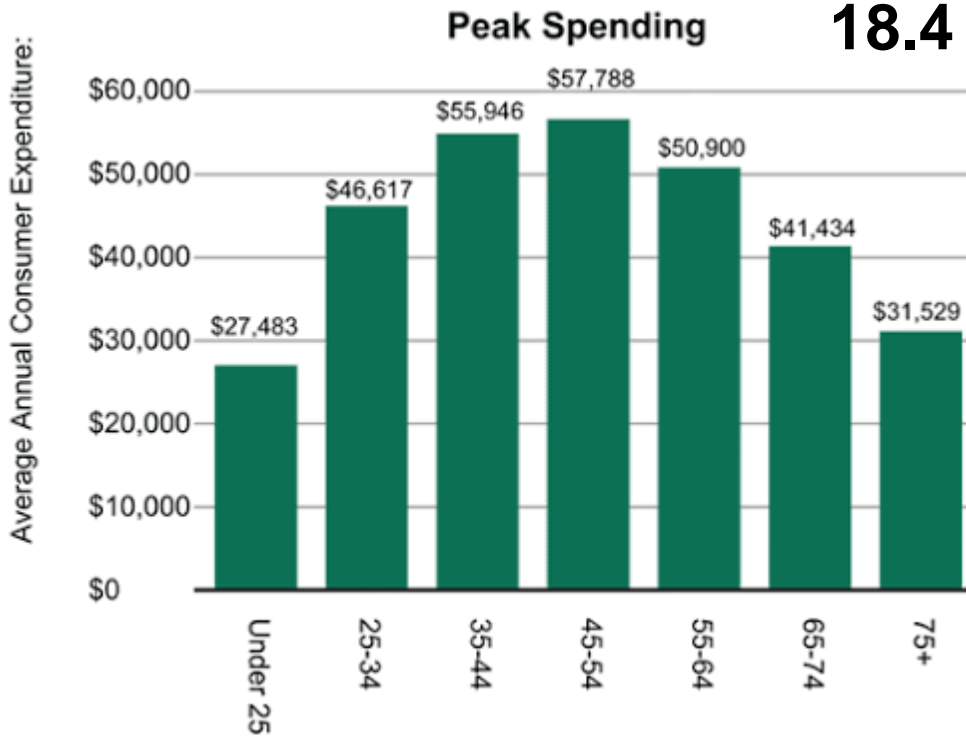


Income and expenditures, by age of reference person.



These observations being relevant within every society:

**Zimbabwe
median age is
18.4 years**



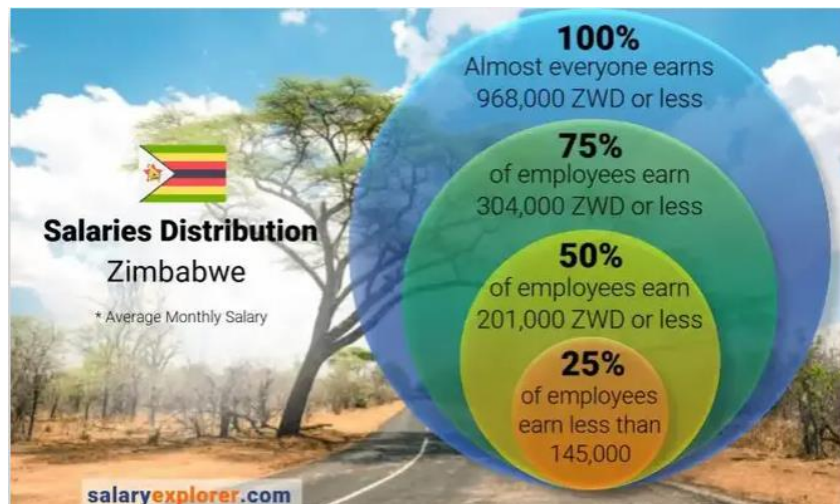
ZIMBABWE SALARY:

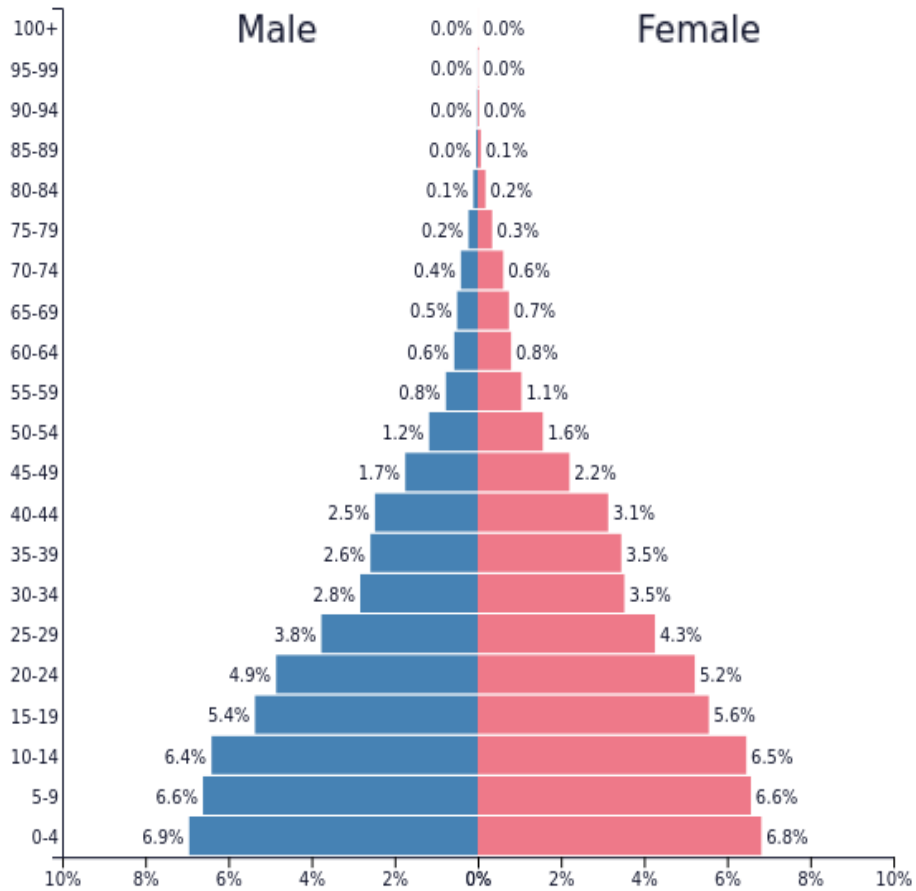
A person working in **Zimbabwe** typically earns around **218,000 ZWD per month**. Salaries range from **54,800 ZWD** (lowest average) to **968,000 ZWD** (highest average, actual maximum salary is higher) per month. Average salary in Zimbabwe is **US\$26,507 per year**. **The most typical earning is US\$7,000.**

Earning a Master's degree or any post-graduate qualification in Zimbabwe is a substantial financial commitment, with tuition fees ranging from 1,090,000 ZWD to 3,260,000 ZWD and a duration of around two years. It's important to note that during this period, any salary increases are unlikely, assuming ongoing employment. Salary reviews are typically conducted after completing the program and obtaining the degree.

GDP per capita is gross domestic product divided by midyear population. GDP is the sum of gross value added by all resident producers in the economy plus any product taxes and minus any subsidies not included in the value of the products. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or for depletion and degradation of natural resources. Data are in current U.S. dollars.

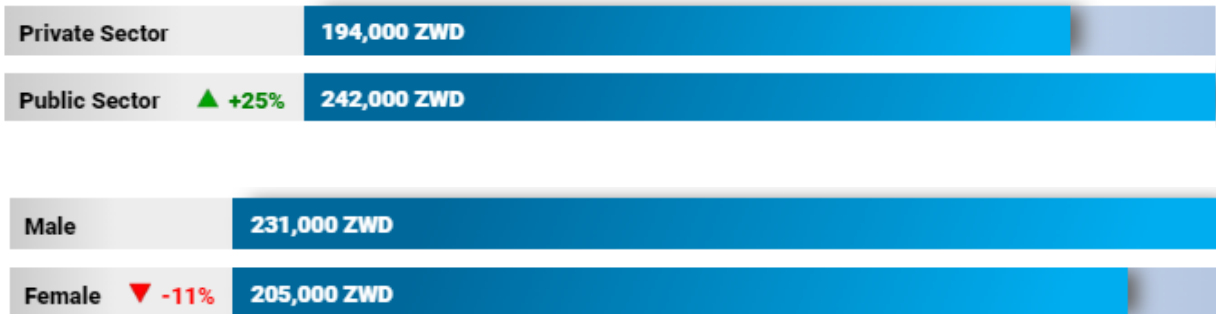
- Zimbabwe gdp per capita for 2022 was **\$1,677**, a **5.47% decline** from 2021.
- Zimbabwe gdp per capita for 2021 was **\$1,774**, a **29.23% increase** from 2020.
- Zimbabwe gdp per capita for 2020 was **\$1,373**, a **3.46% decline** from 2019.
- Zimbabwe gdp per capita for 2019 was **\$1,422**, a **37.34% decline** from 2018.





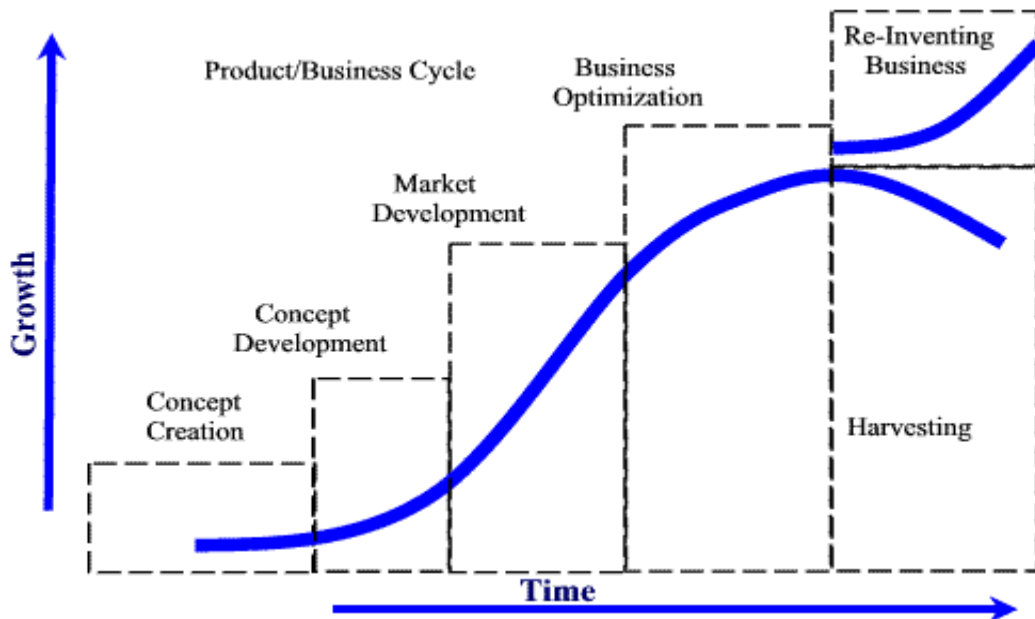
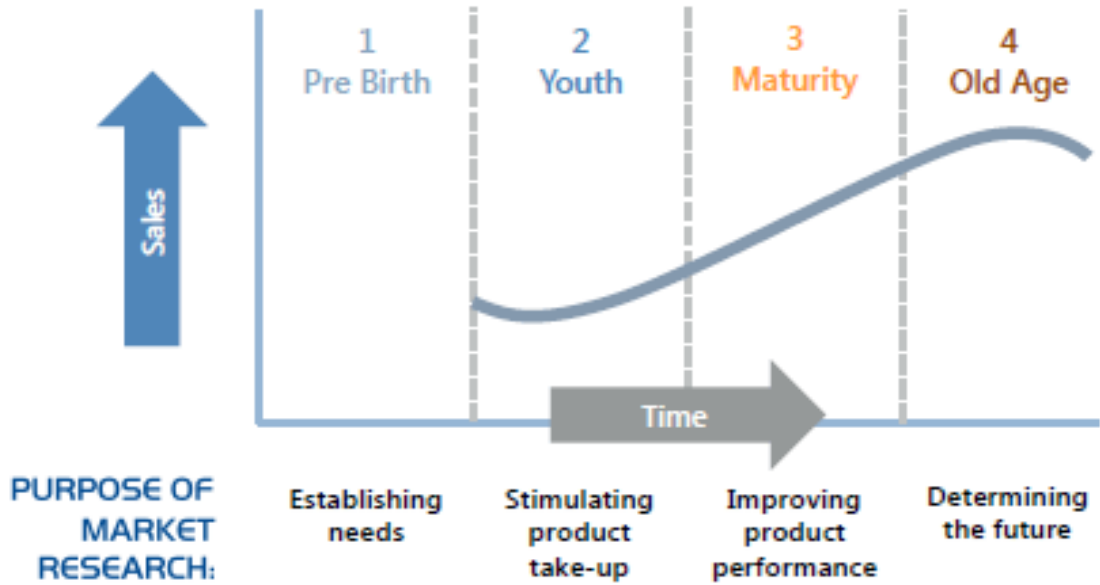
PopulationPyramid.net

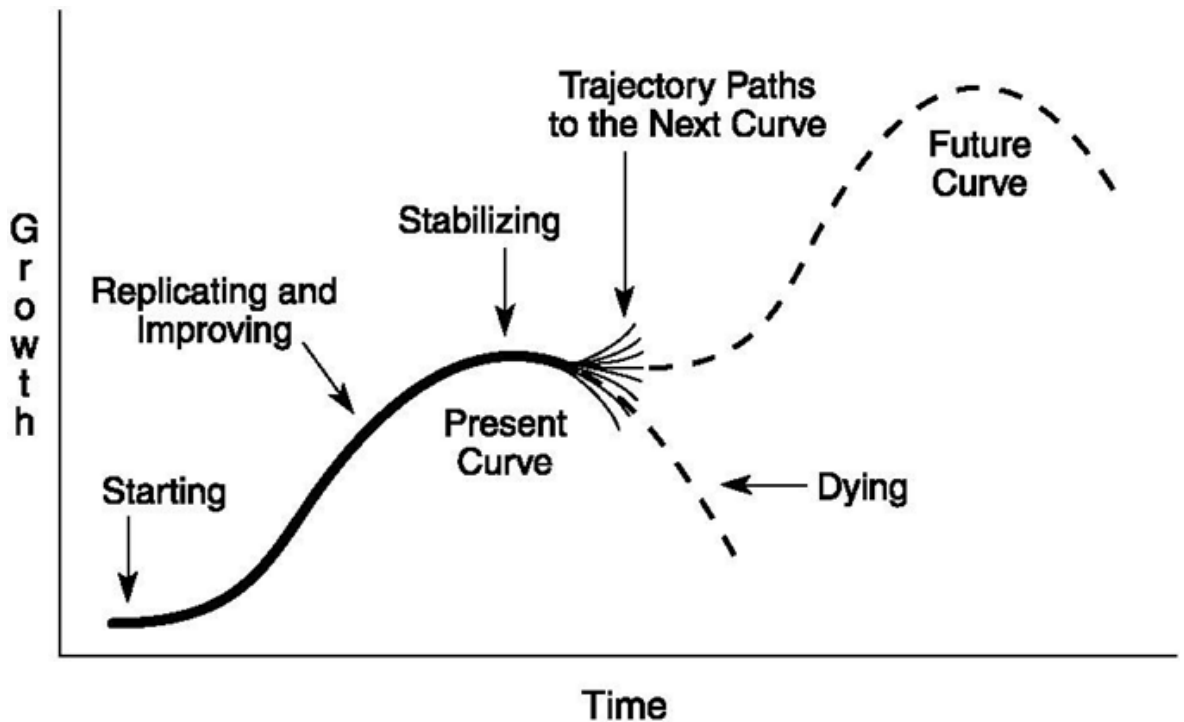
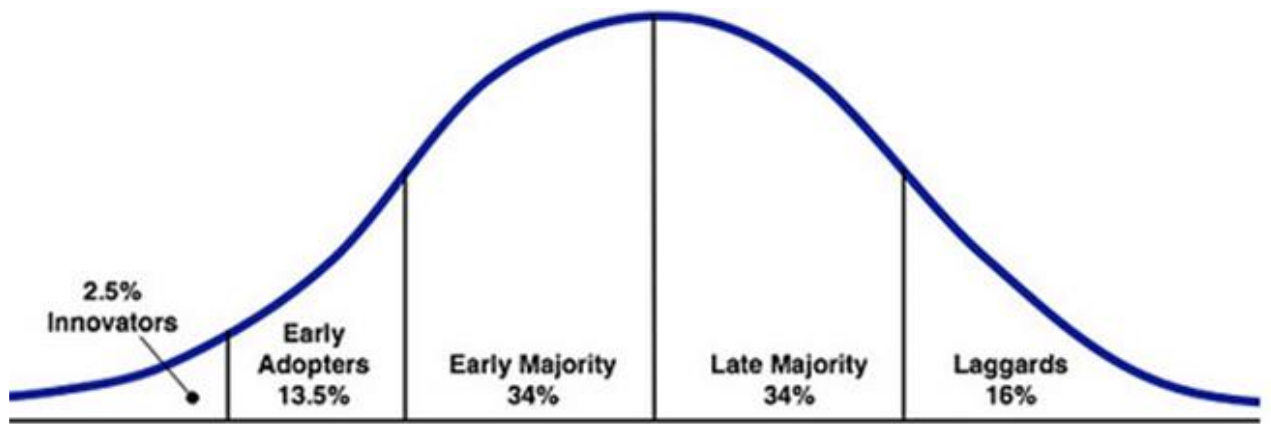
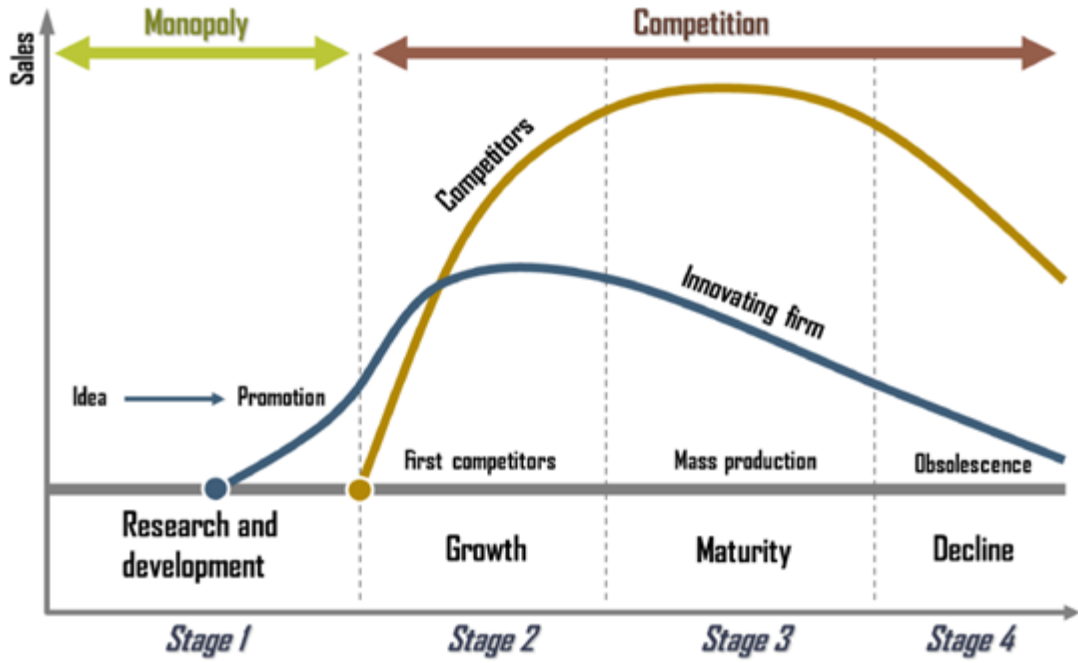
Zimbabwe - 2024
Population: 17,020,321



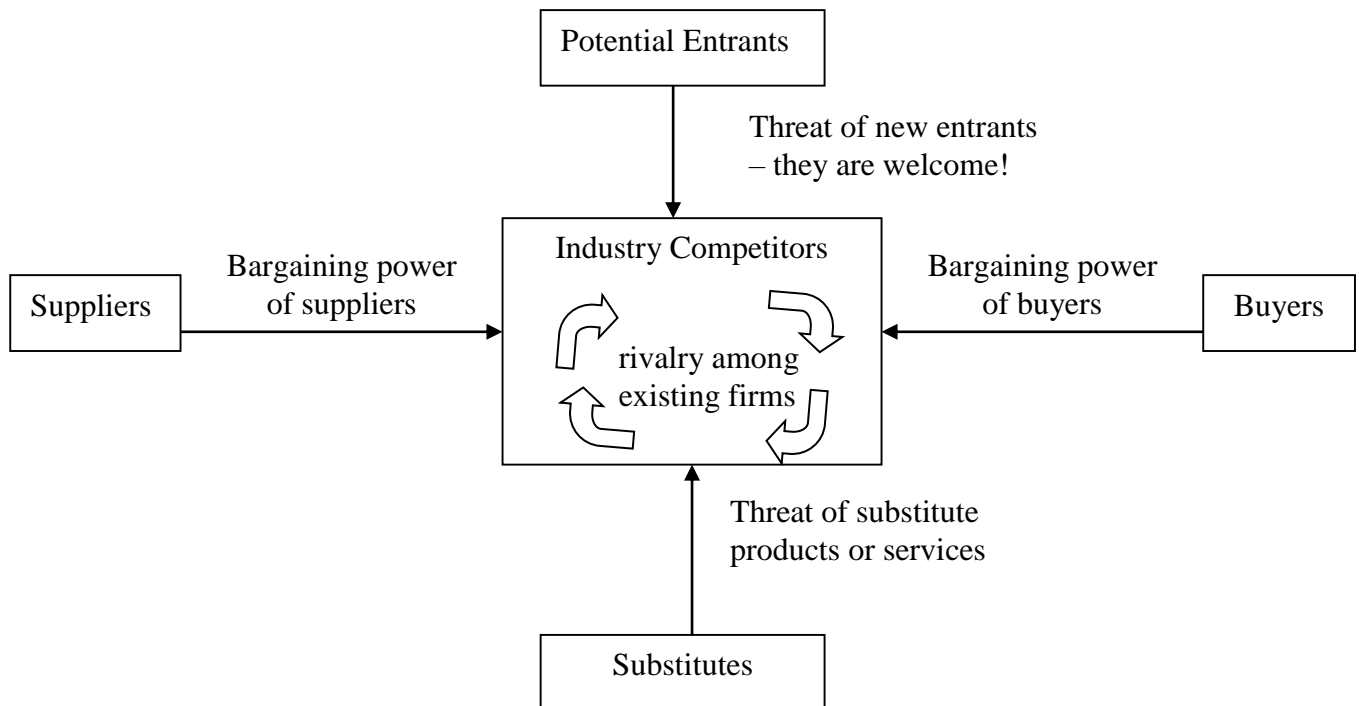
PRODUCT CYCLE – services:

New Product Development





FIVE-FACTOR INDUSTRY PORTER MODEL:



BARGAINING POWER –

1. RELATIVE FRAGMENTATION OF BUYERS AND SELLERS

There are some 3,400 spiritual institutions and with their minor denominations there are more than 50,000 organisations promoting ‘truth’. As truth is always the same, then the people of the world are in a quandary. High level hidden controllers have led humanity to live mind-centric, to worship our minds in the erroneous belief that we can achieve everything, even to become mini-gods, whereas it has always been a constricting way of living to keep humanity from evolving so that we remained restrained to do as these controllers directed.

Higher level personalities have now revealed and shown that through embracing our feelings, living feelings first and longing for the truth that our feelings are to show us, we can heal ourselves of our childhood suppression, open ourselves to our soul based truths and become highly intuitive spontaneous personalities with infinite potential and free from the constraints of our minds.

This awareness is to be shared with humanity through the education and health sectors primarily as it will be embraced by all sectors of life and living.

2. SIGNIFICANCE OF PURCHASE AS A PROPORTION OF THE TOTAL EXPENDITURE

These revelations are to be freely available to all of humanity. For those of us who like to know the details, all the ins and outs, this may require considerable time to investigate all that now is available to consider.

For those who embrace doing their Feeling Healing, then this will involve all their time.

3. PRODUCT STANDARDISATION OR DIFFERENTIATION

There is only one way to engage in our Feeling Healing, it is how you will do it and there is no other way. The principals of how we are to do our Feeling Healing are all the same, however we are each unique and consequently we have unique childhoods and personalities and thus we will have a unique experience in our Feeling Healing. Yes, we will all do our Feeling Healing be it in the physical or in spirit or a combination of both.

4. COSTS OF SWITCHING TO ANOTHER SUPPLIER

Truth is always the same. There is only one pathway.

5. IMPORTANCE OF QUALITY OF THE PRODUCT TO THE BUYER

There is only one set of guidance in publication. Presently this is some 60,000 pages being about 20 million words. The core writings have been restricted to being through James Padgett and then James Moncrief and that is to avoid confusion. The most important writings are those of James Moncrief.

6. INFORMATION AVAILABLE FOR THE BUYER ABOUT THE SUPPLIER

The supplier are high level spirits – there are many of them identified throughout the writings. The core revelations all come from personalities that are of a higher level of consciousness and truth than those who imposed the Rebellion and Default upon us.

THE THREAT OF NEW ENTRANTS OR SUBSTITUTES –

There are already many systems that purport to heal through emotional clearance systems. None go far enough. None go deeper enough – there are many, many layers. But most significantly, none guide us to long to know the truth that our feelings are and will show us, reveal to us.

COMPETITIVE RIVALRY –

1. NUMEROUS OR EQUALLY BALANCED COMPETITORS

There are no others that have been provided with the Truths that are now being shared to all freely. Further, no others have recognised the importance of these revelations to the education and health sectors. And further, no others have been provided with the financial resources to global introduce to all of humanity this way of living which is ever so freeing and will lead to significant evolutionary growth in consciousness levels. Today, in 2022, we see all of humanity in some kind of moronic stupor with major wars in various countries. As the new spiritual age unfolds, wars will end!

2. SLOW INDUSTRY GROWTH

Yes, humanity will be slow to embrace what is being introduced through Pascas.

FOUNDATION'S PROGRAM:

VISION STATEMENT:

“To build an inspiring high quality, international standard university having multiple campuses throughout Zimbabwe that provides outstanding opportunities for students, lecturers, professionals and the surrounding community to excel, thrive and succeed in.”

“This will lead to widespread enhanced pre-schooling, primary schooling, high schooling, craft creations, technical and further education as well as university facilities and services that will support all facets of all sectors of social services, health, education, commerce and industry.”

HISTORY:

Pascas Foundation (Aust) Limited was incorporated on 16 September 2008 and progressively received and obtained revelations dating back to 31 May 2014 that are all published throughout the Pascas Papers that can be downloaded from the Library Download page on www.pascashealth.com. The way we are to live is feelings first with our minds to follow whilst longing for the truth behind what our feelings are drawing our attention to. This is the greatest time in the history of humanity as peace and harmony amongst all people is to now unfold through universal change in everything that we engage in.

THE TEAM:

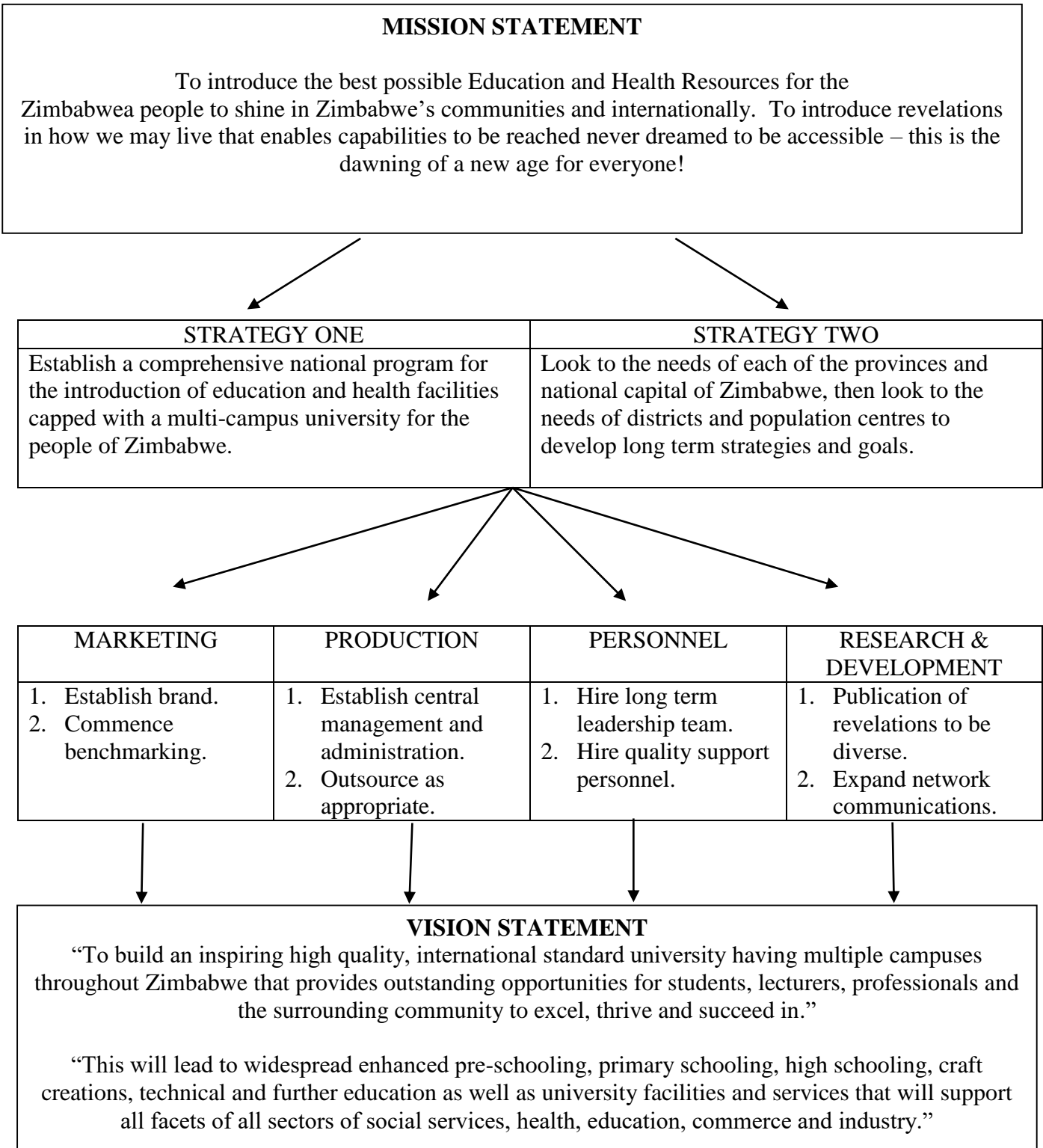
Presently, it is a small group of people, some in the far parts of the world, who lead the way for Pascas. That is about to change dramatically as the work of Pascas becomes generally public.

LAYERS of MANAGEMENT – REFLECTING the ORGANISATION CHART:

ORGANISATION CHART – LAYERS of MANAGEMENT	
Layer 1	Chief Executive Officer – Board of Directors
Layer 2	Administration – Commercial Manager – Promotion – Public Relations – Marketing – Financial Controller – Personnel – Quality Control – Research & Development – Project Development – Site Management – Design & Architecture – Acquisitions
Layer 3	Managers: - Business Development – Group Marketing – Relations Domestic – Relations International – Communications – Information Technology IMS – Technical Engineer – Purchasing / Stock Control – General Administration – Maintenance Engineer – Work Place & Safety
Layer 4	Process Technicians: Team Leaders Team Specialist – Senior Controller / Trainer – Senior Operators Support Operators – Trainee Operator – Administration Support Staff

TEAM STRUCTURES WILL ENCOMPASS ALL LEVELS

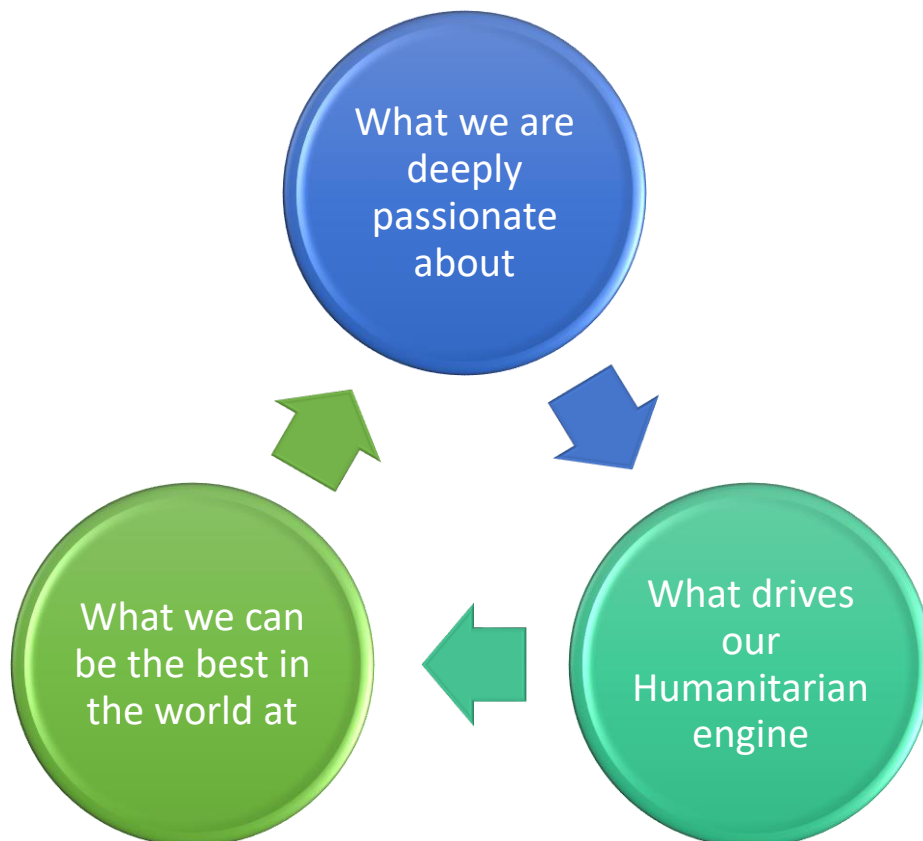
ACTION PLAN:



STRATEGY:

Pascas Foundation (Zimbabwe) Ltd identifies drivers to a successful strategy as:

- Advancement of the Education and Health Sectors awareness and capacities.
- Commence growing the numbers of teachers, nurses and doctors through scholarships
- Build education centres while developing curriculums.
- Introduce education and health centres with capabilities and capacities required by communities.
- Education and Health Sector expertise to double in numbers, then double again.
- Ownership of the freehold land and buildings, or very long secure land leases, from which to provide services in education and health.
- Solar electricity with batteries as required.
- Broadband Internet bandwidth on demand for all students and families.
- Superior technology suited to the geographic conditions and other conditions that prevail.
- Outsource services, engineering and equipment locally where possible.
- High levels of security.
- These endeavours are for ALL the people of Zimbabwe.
- Research and development continually ongoing.
- Access to diverse media content – communication and involvement by all.

PASCAS FOUNDATION focuses upon:

GOALS & MILESTONES SCHEDULES:**SHORT TERM GOALS Year 1**

- ✓ Consolidate our management team.
- ✓ Establish our brand name and market appreciation for our endeavours and services.
- ✓ Establish that our Corporate Shared Values positions us as an EXCELLENT Foundation.
- ✓ Meet our milestones and exceed our goals.
- ✓ Identify specific market penetration strategies for other products and industries.
- ✓ Monitor customer expectations and satisfaction levels.
- ✓ Enhance the Foundation's objectives and services in response to people's needs, requests and issues.
- ✓ Develop complementary programs to grow the potential for all involved.

MEDIUM TERM GOALS Years 2 - 4

- ✓ Bring operating budgets into line with management objectives for both schools and health facilities.
- ✓ From then on, maintain a balanced budgeted cash flow.
- ✓ Fully establish the market presence as per our identified market plan with a focus on the needs and goals for each province throughout Zimbabwe.
- ✓ Meet budgeted program guidelines.
- ✓ At all times understand the vision of the Foundation, its humanitarian objectives and targets for consistent growth in the sectors of society that it is focused upon.

LONG TERM GOALS Years 5 - 6

- ✓ Crystallise the value of the humanitarian projects by way of expansion into other neighbouring countries.

	MILESTONES	IN MONTHS
1.	Achieve targets as set out in the financial feasibility.	
2.	Management team formalised.	2
3.	Production and delivery teams bedded in.	3
4.	Communications plan finalised, costed, approved and implemented.	3
5.	Commence sites acquisition and construction in accordance with financial feasibility.	
6.	First education and health facility opened within communities.	4
7.	Format of programs and range resolved with a program of priorities.	6
8.	Product accreditation and endorsements achieved.	6
9.	Third party endorsement from peer review.	6

Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) based on Critical Success Factors (CSFs)

CSFs	KPIs
Attainment of pre-determined goals.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Expenditure within 10% range of budget. ✓ Expenses not exceeding budget. ✓ Projects implemented within proximity of budget timing.
Comprehensive planning for the future.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Business Plan always updated for 5 years ahead. ✓ Comprehensive new plant and equipment and upgrade plan for 5 years ahead. ✓ Information distribution always being updated.
Financial stability – Foundation being humanitarian in focus.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Budget cash flow variance <10%. ✓ Business Plan with > 15% of outcomes.
Positive perception by the market.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Education – student and teacher satisfaction. ✓ Health – patient / friends and clinician satisfaction. ✓ Positive community reporting. ✓ Invitations to participate in showcases and forums.
Good understanding of market requirements.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ No orders lost because of “missing” features. ✓ Sales meeting budget forecast.
Understanding of significant, relevant, innovative life style pathways.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Ability to bring this awareness to all. ✓ Competitors attempting to copy or make use of revelations.
High quality product.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Information provided being always in truth – accurate. ✓ Updates being addressed within a few days.
Superb team work.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Absenteeism low or < 1 day a year per person. ✓ Consistent enthusiasm. ✓ Consistent quality with attention to detail. ✓ No lost time injuries.
Reliable supply & service chain.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Suppliers offering unsolicited innovation. ✓ Supplier’s products arriving < 5 days late. ✓ Spare parts for service available < 5 days after order. ✓ Change to external service support agents < 1 per year. ✓ Primary response to customer’s service requirements < 24 hours, any day, anywhere.
Being an employer of choice.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Job applications arriving unsolicited. ✓ Zero resignations due to dissatisfaction with the Company. ✓ Employees introducing friends of high calibre as potential employees.

The SWOT ANALYSIS OVERVIEW:

SWOT ANALYSIS	
Strengths of our Foundation:	We can utilise these strengths as follows:
Humanitarian fund allocation capabilities.	Large scale investment into the education and health sectors, with broad distribution of higher education for all sectors of society.
Weaknesses of our Foundation:	These weaknesses will be overcome as follows:
Limited experience within the Zimbabwe landscape, even with many local team members.	Gain in the field expertise within the Zimbabwe landscape through operatives within the education and health sectors within Zimbabwe.
Opportunities open to our Foundation:	Will be grasped by us as follows:
Greater development of the education and health sectors as well as value adding co-operatives being founded.	Opening up for more opportunities to enter other sectors within Zimbabwe.
Threats facing our Foundation:	Will be avoided as follows:
Governmental regulation and opposition.	Supersede the market with more advanced techniques, technology and proven performance. Effective negotiation with government and other stakeholders.

RISK ANALYSIS:







The key risk issues that are identified in the above SWOT Analysis have been prioritised and the risk mitigation management implementations are summarised as follows:

- Lack of infrastructure within the education and health sectors within Zimbabwe.
- Lack of food security throughout Zimbabwe.
- Lack of secure housing for many sectors of society.
- Subsidising consumer costs through scholarships for higher education.
- Subsidising patient's costs through subsidising running costs of health services being provided.
- Engaging with local communities for support.
- Creating local employment while expanding the availability of needed services in education and health.
- Adhering to governmental regulations.
- Remaining apolitical – not being aligned to any one political party.

MARKET PENETRATION:

The Foundation's growth is humanitarian-driven rather than product-driven. Customer needs and wants have been researched and the Foundation's services and products are focused on fulfilling customer needs.

At this point, consumer needs have been assessed by interaction between companions of the Foundation and people throughout many communities. The Foundation has adopted a Market Planning Process to develop and grow its data base. This entails:

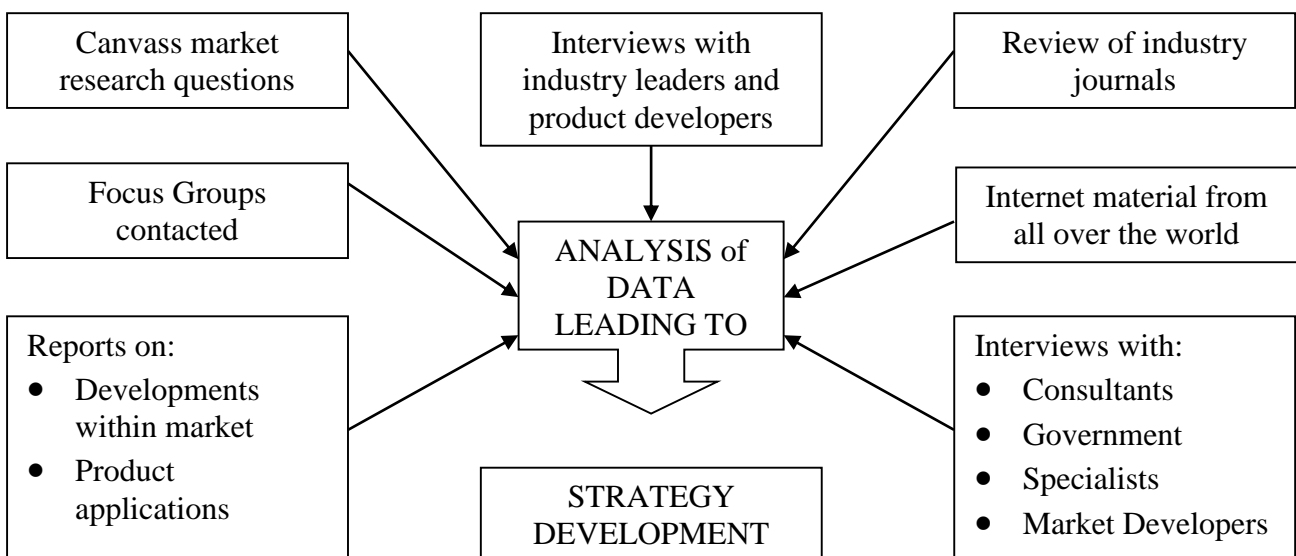
MARKET PLANNING PROCESS	
PREPLANNING REQUIREMENTS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Identify markets for products and services. ● Determine Foundation's goals and expectations. ● Establish objectives.
SITUATION ANALYSIS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Identify education and health needs. ● Analyse what is already established and delivering. ● Identify markets, segments, size and share. ● Identify inside and outside influences. ● Analyse distribution. ● Analyse market coverage. ● Analyse for ongoing improvement. ● Evaluate marketing communications. ● Analyse positioning as an organisation.
PROBLEMS and OPPORTUNITIES 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Determine marketing success factors. ● Identify key problems and opportunities.
SEGMENT PRIORITY 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Determine education and health segment priority. ● Establish business / service direction by segment. ● Establish objectives by segment. ● List assumptions and restrictions – and then investigate.
STRATEGIES and TACTICS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Develop strategy options. ● Select strategies. ● Develop tactics. ● Schedule and budget tactics.
MARKETING PLAN EVALUTAION 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Estimate needs and related costs. ● Prepare cost benefit analysis and profit projections.
CONTROLS and MEASUREMENTS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Establish controls and measurements. ● Analyse management effectiveness.

MARKET RESEARCH:

The Foundation market research has focused upon:

- ✓ The people of the Zimbabwe regarding to their needs and aspirations.
- ✓ Student, teacher, lecturer, doctor, nurse, allied health and administration – how do our revelations and services solve their problems.
- ✓ Market segment and industry characteristics.
- ✓ Market sizes and value – volumes and value of units in given segment.
- ✓ Services and products awareness and sensitivity.
- ✓ Importance of convenience and relevance.
- ✓ Willingness to consider a new processes and awareness.
- ✓ Branding and awareness.
- ✓ Education and health sector direction, attitudes and stigmas.
- ✓ Government initiatives and attitudes.
- ✓ Overseas attitudes and trends.

Data was sourced using the following market research methodology:



Secondary data supported the following:

Government attitude is supportive of the introduction of this Foundation's initiatives.

The potential market for the Foundation's initiatives is quantifiable.

The market share that this Foundation is targeting is readily achievable.

Professional opinion enforces the Foundation's decision to proceed.

Specific early entry markets have been identified to have the Foundation focus upon.

Findings support the focus that the Foundation's marketing strategy is and how to deal with issues relating to the products and services being introduced.

Attitudes and trends are similar in the domestic market as well as relevant overseas markets.

Primary data revealed the following:

A lack of awareness of the revelations and service application.

A desire for convenience in the provision of educations and health services.

A desire for simple access and use of education and health services.

A lack of knowledge of how to benefit from the revelations and advancement in services.

A lack of brand awareness.

Pricing is acceptable for services proposed as they meet the market, so to speak.

Strong interest from the market segments in which the Foundation is to introduce its services.

Early product users have been identified.

Brand name development and awareness program has been dealt with.

Customer support services have been resolved.



One must always honour another's will as one honours one's own.

MARKET SEGMENT to INTRODUCE the FOUNDATIONS OPPORTUNITIES:

PHILOSOPHY

To see the Zimbabwean communities evolve, grow and thrive in living standards, quality of life, physical, mental and spiritual health in the Education and Health Sectors and beyond, and to inspire the residents to excel in all areas of life, family and community.

By supporting the education and health sectors throughout Zimbabwe, Pascas Foundation (Zimbabwe) Ltd is to position the citizens in society to live a progressively improving quality of life and standard of living.

MARKET

The market for Pascas Foundation (Zimbabwe) Ltd is the entire nation, 17,050,000 citizens, where all students and citizens are affected by the availability of health services, through hospitals and aid posts. The way forward involves the advancement of high schooling resources and curriculum to bring about a larger cohort of qualified students to progress through higher education to deliver more qualified staff for all the levels and sectors of the health industry.

COMPETITION

One may anticipate that all of the not-for-profit and governmental agencies may welcome the initiatives of Pascas Foundation (Zimbabwe) Ltd.

MARKETING

The marketing activities to promote the long term plans and projects of Pascas Foundation (Zimbabwe) Ltd may include the following:

- Social media marketing
- Written materials, books and magazines
- Video promotions
- Movies
- Advertising in community newspapers
- Advertising at schools and hospitals
- Community billboards advertising
- Seminars
- Promotional activities in expositions, school and hospital open days

INTERNET MARKETING:**eCOMMERCE STOREFRONT**

This is an introduction to the website marketing platform to be developed by this Foundation.

Human nature by default has been programmed to be socially active to a certain extent. Some people are more active, while others are less so!

However, people have always been looking for ways to connect and network with each other. And, in this age of digitisation, people have found ways to be socially active on the internet, which is possible with the advent of the numerous social networking platforms and apps. Here are more than 100 site options:



GROWTH IN THE FOUNDATION'S SERVICE AVENUES BEING:

The Foundation will grow its field of influence by services:

Providing evolved and enhanced services to existing customers – the community.

Existing services to new customers sourced through market expansion avenues.

New products and services to existing customers.

New products and services to new customers.

Expand the marketing territories.

GROWTH STRATEGY	
Market Penetration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Increasing existing customer usage through: Implementing price incentives on a sliding scale for increased use of products / services. Increasing the rate of product / service obsolescence. Increasing the size of unit of purchase. Identifying alternative uses for products. ● Attracting clients / participants from competitors through: Differentiating products / services from our competitors. Reducing fee structure. Increasing promotional effort.
New Market Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Developing new geographical markets, through: Expanding our business regionally, nationally and then internationally. Franchising and licensing our business and products (without fees!). Joint venturing with others in new markets. ● Developing new market segments through: Getting referrals. Strategic alliances. Promoting our services in alternative media forms. ● Converting potential customers that currently do not use our products / services through: Implementing reduced fee trial use of products / services offered. Identifying alternative uses for our products and services. Reviewing fee and price structure and position our business at either the upper or lower ends of the market by brand separations and separate marketing programs.
New Product Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Develop new features for products and services. ● Develop variations to existing products and services. ● Develop new products and services aimed at identified markets.
Diversification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Buying a related business (health centres and education centres). ● Using existing distribution network to grow innovations. ● Stability development. ● Grow new products and business entities.

MOSAIC PROFILING: What is your mosaic profile looking like?

Mosaic is a quantitative framework to measure the overall health and growth potential of private companies using non-traditional signals. The Mosaic score is comprised of 3 individual models — what we call the 3 M's, each relying on different signals (although all the signals utilised are not revealed for obvious reasons).

Market

The quality of the market or industry a company competes in is critical. If you are part of a hot industry, that serves as a tailwind to push you along. Conversely, being in an out of favour space means fewer investors, partners, media, and more. The market model looks at the number of companies in an industry, the financing and exit momentum in the space, and the overall quality and quantity of investors participating in that industry.

Money

The money model assesses the financial health of a company, i.e. is it going to run out of money? Look at burn rate, the quality of the investors and syndicate that may be part of the company, its financing position relative to industry peers and competitors, and more.

Momentum

The final model is momentum, look at a variety of volume and frequency signals including social media, news / media, sentiment, and partnership and customer momentum. Look at these on an absolute and relative basis vs. peers / industry comparables. The relative piece is critical as it ensures that, for example, enterprise software companies who may get less media attention or who spend less time on social media are not penalised versus consumer-focused tech companies.

How is mosaic used?

Corporate Innovation

Pinpoint fast-growing private companies to understand viable business models, products and technologies

Corporate Strategy

See fast-growing markets and industries before anyone else to inform executives on strategic decisions

Competitive Intel / Market Research

Assess the health of start-ups competing in your industry to advise your build, buy, or partner strategy.

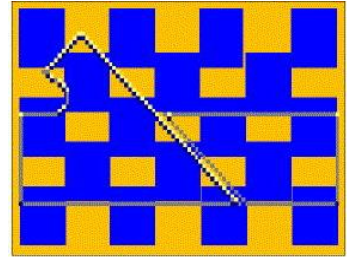
Corporate Development and M&A (mergers and acquisitions)

Monitor the health and growth potential of possible acquisition targets as part of due diligence process

Corporate Venture Capital

Identify the start-ups with the highest growth potential to satisfy your corporate investment philosophy

REEFWOOD CRAFTWORKS



Tables



American Beech Dining



Chess Dining



Ti Tree Table
with Bark Picture



Ancient River Gum, SilverAsh,
Flame She Oak

Chairs



China Chair



Regency



1920



Regency2

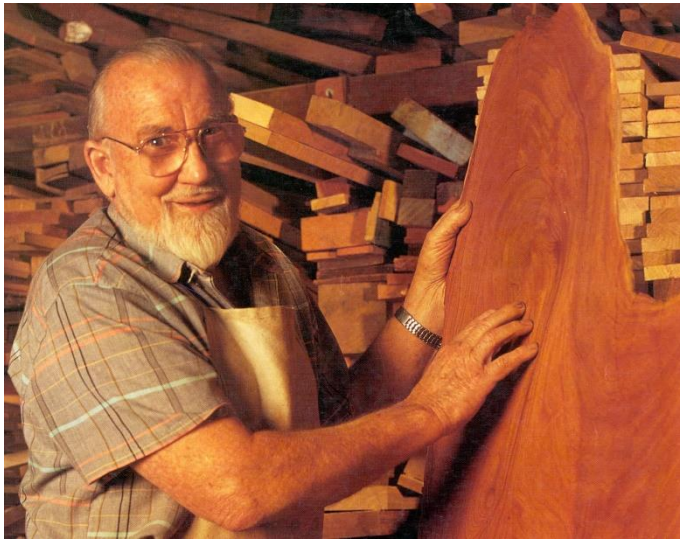
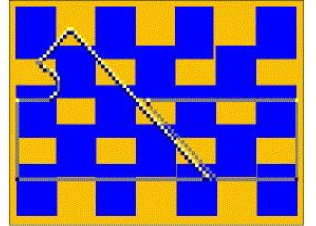


Lloyd Wright



Cedar Dining

REEFWOOD CRAFTWORKS

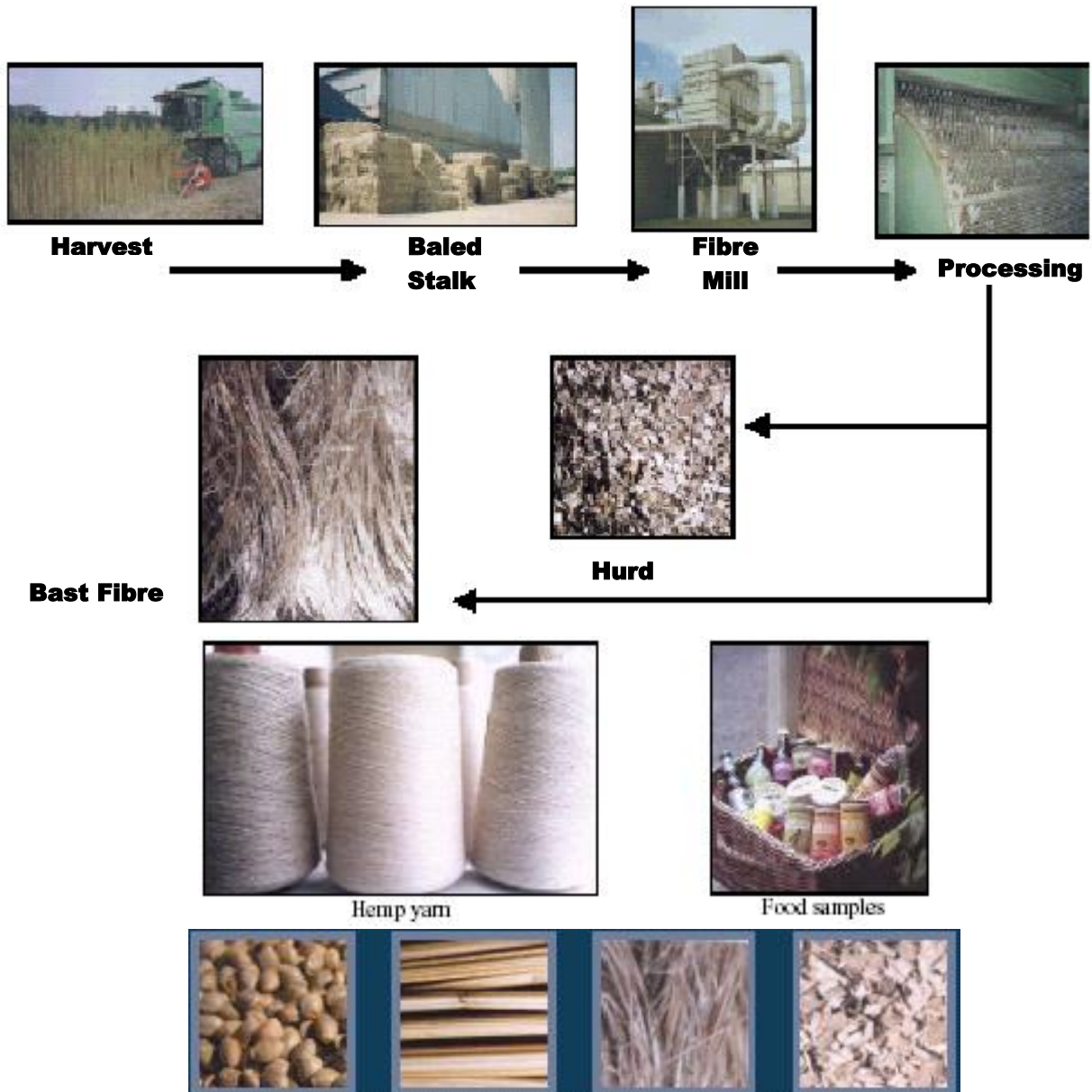


Value adding Natural Resources!

COMMERCIAL IN CONFIDENCE



ECOFIBRE INDUSTRIES



Value adding Natural Resources!

HYDROPONICS

Fruit and Vegetables	Traditional hydroponics - average per sq mt.	Rotating Growing System Hydroponics - average per sq mt	Percentage Increase Up To	Increases in kilos per sq mt.
Strawberries	5 - 8 kilos	123 kilos	1792%	117 kilos
Ice Berg Lettuce	72 kilos	619 kilos	760%	547 kilos
Tomatoes	45 kilos	250 kilos	456%	205 kilos



Value adding Natural Resources!

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NEW BIOSPHERE AGRICULTURE MORINGA



GRAM FOR GRAM
MORINGA
LEAVES CONTAIN:



7 TIMES THE VITAMIN C
FOUND IN ORANGES



4 TIMES THE CALCIUM &
2 TIMES THE PROTEIN
FOUND IN MILK



4 TIMES THE VITAMIN A
FOUND IN CARROTS



3 TIMES THE POTASSIUM
FOUND IN BANANAS

Fresh drumstick fruit
Moringa seed
Moringa leaf
Moringa seed kernel
Moringa soup powder

Drumstick powder
Moringa seeds (PKM1 and PKM2)
Moringa pickle Moringa tea powder
Moringa cake powder
Moringa Juice powder

Moringa oil
Moringa leaf powder
Moringa fruit powder
Moringa root
Moringa capsule

Value adding Natural Resources!

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TINY OIL MILL

Groundnut



(Kernels) 46 to 48%

Castor Seed



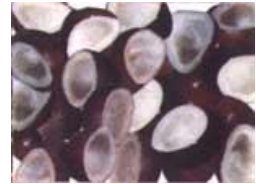
40 to 48%

Sunflower



32 to 40%

Copra



62 to 68%

↓
Groundnut Decorticator
Peanuts



↓
Sunflower Cracker or Palm
Nut Cracker



↓
Copra Cutter



Oil Seeds & % of Oil

PALM KERNEL	SESAM	RAPSEED	MUSTARD	LIN SEED	COTTON SEED	SOYA BEAN	PALM FRUIT
38 to 45%	50 to 56%	38 to 45%	38 to 45%	40 to 50%	18 to 22%	18 to 22%	20 to 22%

↓
Value adding Natural Resources!

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NEW BIOSPHERE

AGRICULTURE

The Marvellous Mushroom.

Mushrooms are unique amongst other vegetable crops in that they are grown in a totally artificially controlled atmosphere. Cropping is not dependent on the climate. Mushrooms are not seasonal and are available all months of the year. Of course, small growers without sophisticated climate control systems cannot grow over the hotter summer months.



Estimated amount of water required for producing 1 kg of fresh oyster mushrooms using rustic technologies, in comparison with that for other food and forage crops (Martínez-Carrera *et al.*, 1998).

Product	Litres of water/kg	Protein content _a	Litres of water per gram of protein
Oyster mushrooms (<i>Pleurotus</i>)	28	2.7	1.0
Potatoes	500	2.1	23.8
Wheat	900	14.0	6.4
Alfalfa	900	6.0	15
Sorghum	1,110	11.0	10.0
Corn	1,400	3.5	40.0
Rice	1,912	6.7	28.5
Soybeans	2,000	34.1	5.8
Broiler chicken	3,500	23.8	14.7
Beef	100,000	19.4	515.4



Mushrooms are the perfect food for everyone!

Value adding Natural Resources!

NEW BIOSPHERE AGRICULTURE



**APIARY
BEEKEEPING
&
HONEY**



Value adding Natural Resources!

COMMERCIAL IN CONFIDENCE

Apo^{ch} Life Pack



Apo^{ch} is able to deliver fresh food with shelf lives greater than a year without requiring refrigeration. We start with prime quality inputs and it remains prime quality for periods of one to up to three years.

Life Pack long life shelf stable foodstuff, safe, nutritious, wholesome, high quality, that require no refrigeration to maintain consistency.

Apo^{ch} has the ability to offer this technology to an almost endless number of food types, covering all major cooked food brackets i.e. Meats, Sea foods, Dairy and Vegetable.

With no refrigeration required, previously unserviceable markets become accessible. For example; fresh vegetables processed in the Pacific Basin can be exported to Middle East, Asia or even Europe.

TASTE
of **HEALTH**

Value adding Natural Resources!

Pascas Food Basket



Eat the Colors of the Rainbow

Fresh is Best!



When and where as required!

Cooperatives for the Local People

Cooperative arrangements within communities may be focused upon small area enterprises through to whole of nation endeavours to bring to the global markets high volumes of quality goods derived through value adding processes applied to natural resources and regional produce from the land, river and sea, encapsulating all elements of farming and animal produce.

Microfinance typically engages a cooperative of around five women when financing home enterprises. A cooperative is particularly useful when local fishermen bring their catches together at canneries for preparation to market their fish to foreign markets.

The introduction of 'Craft Creations' is to enliven the community's recognition of their high quality traditional skills and then enable their customary craftware to be globally marketed through a cooperative of their own making.

This is all about cooperatives to bring to the fore traditional and innate skills that fulfil needs for people around the globe, not just the local village. A cooperative may embrace several nations.

Natural resources that may be used in producing high quality goods in large volumes include:

Forrest logs processed into high quality furniture in volume for large distribution chains.
 Timber offcuts for high strength laminated beams and reconstituted timber products.
 Local building systems utilising local resources for durable housing – local market solutions.
 Hydroponics particularly for produce that is not native to the area and its climate.
 Aquaculture in rivers, estuaries and sea to mitigate depletion of ocean resources.
 Traditional home produce being increased in volume to provide famine relief worldwide.
 Hemp production to be on scale to enable volumes sufficient for manufacturing processing.
 Cocoa, coffee, moringa, sandalwood, tea, vanilla, plus others, cropping to be of commercial scale, cooperatively run. All farming and animal produce come into the equation for cooperatives.

What is available within a region and what may be introduced can now be thoroughly appraised and reviewed scientifically through local endeavours and with the support of research organisations such as CSIRO of Australia, increasing commercial options and products. Nothing beats the insight and wisdom of the locals. Their FEELINGS, as well as our own, are to be embraced. Our feelings are the greatest guide as to how and what we are to embrace.

Education at all levels for all ages is our never ending journey. How it has been in ages gone by is not how it will continue. Dynamic change is unfolding and for those who embrace change, our futures are enticing, for those who don't they will have difficulties. We are to embrace and value add our natural resources, we are not to rape and pillage our environment, the forests are to remain, the rivers clean and our oceans are to restock with fish.

Now is the time for nation building, now we are to embrace self-sufficiency without the need for foreign goods and services. We have all we need within us and within our environment, so let us build the way forward for all within our community and show the world how it is to be.

Value adding Natural Resources!

COMMERCIAL IN CONFIDENCE

Children of Zimbabwe

Realising Children's Rights in Zimbabwe

<https://www.humanium.org/en/zimbabwe/>



Zimbabwe ratified the **Convention on the Rights of the Child** in September 1990. Since, the government has implemented numerous policies to address the protection and survival of children in Zimbabwe. Their laws have allowed the welfare of the majority of children to improve. Despite the improvements, children in



Zimbabwe still suffer from the effects of gendered violence, child labour, child marriage, and other dangers. Furthermore, due to the prevalence of poverty in Zimbabwe, many children lack appropriate access to **water, food, and shelter**.



Children's Rights Index: 5,92 / 10

Black level: Very serious situation

Population: 17 million (2024)

Pop. ages 0-14: 41.9 %

Life expectancy: 61.5 years

Under-5 mortality rate: 54.6 ‰

Zimbabwe at a glance

Officially known as the Republic of Zimbabwe, previously named Rhodesia, gained independence from colonial rule in April 1980 after a fifteen-year period of white rule (BBC, n.d.). In the 1970s, guerrilla wars against white rule increased, which pressured Britain to grant independence to the country. In 1987, Robert Mugabe became the executive president until 2017 (BBC, n.d.). His policies held strong importance in the shaping of the political, social and cultural sectors of Zimbabwe. Despite advancements in the promotion of human rights, the rights of children are still heavily disrespected.

Status of children's rights

Zimbabwe's Constitution addresses the rights of the child. Their legal and policy framework demonstrates a will to protect children and their rights. The protections are set out in section 19 of the Constitution, and state "that the State must adopt policies and measures to ensure that in matters relating to children, the best interests of the children concerned are paramount" (Child

Rights Barometer, 2018). These rights include shelter, nutrition, healthcare, safety, family environment, free from abuse, and appropriate education.

The Children's Act particularly addresses "provisions for the protection, welfare and supervision of children and juveniles as well as certain institutions and institutes for the reception and custody of children were established" (Muchenje, n.d.). In other words, the rights of children in Zimbabwe are written into the Constitution. However, the laws are hardly enforced, and as a result, children end up in dangerous and unhealthy living conditions where their rights are not respected or protected.

Addressing the needs of children

Right to education



In March 2020, just before the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic restrictions on education across the world, Zimbabwe amended its Education Act, which now prohibits corporal punishment and the exclusion of pregnant girls from school (Mavhinga, 2020). The new law proved to be a significant step in the development of Zimbabwe's access to education. Nonetheless, the result is still not perfect. According to Human Rights Watch (HRW), "Zimbabwe authorities now need to act on these laudable legislative changes, ensuring necessary

infrastructural changes are made to accommodate children with disabilities and others" (Human Rights Watch, 2018).

The government should also put in place a monitoring system to ensure schools accommodate pregnant students and adolescent mothers, and that they don't turn away students who cannot pay indirect school costs. The full implementation of the new law will go a long way to ensuring more young people realise their right to education and complete compulsory basic and secondary education in Zimbabwe" (Mavhinga, 2020).

Right to health

Article 25 of the UDHR ensures that citizens have access to the right to health in Zimbabwe. However, since the early 2000s, the conditions of the health sector in Zimbabwe have heavily deteriorated, to the point of collapse (Mwonzora, 2019). There are few doctors, a high patient-doctor ratio, and the quality of the hospitals is poor. The government of Zimbabwe fails to adequately allocate money towards its health sector, which disrespects the prospects of the Abuja Declaration, which asks that 15% of budgetary allocation be granted to health sectors in African states (Mwonzora, 2019).

The prevalence of HIV, AIDS, malaria, tuberculosis, typhoid, and cholera, in Zimbabwe renders the health sector situation specifically dire (Mwonzora, 2019). Maternal and child mortality is

high, at a rate of 651 per 100,000 and 69 per 1,000 live births respectively (UNICEF, n.d.). Complications due to prematurity are often the cause of death for children under five.

The handling of the COVID-19 pandemic further exposes the long-standing issues of the health sector. The ICJ African Programme Director Arnold Tsunga argues that “the COVID-19 pandemic has brought to the fore cracks in health systems and presented governments everywhere with unprecedented challenges. The government’s response should however remain steeped in obligations espoused in the Constitution and international legal instruments to which Zimbabwe is a party” (Tsunga, 2020). In the near future, the health sector of Zimbabwe must increase its staffing, equipment, training of health care workers, and better its treatment of patients. In doing so, they will fulfil the right to health.

Right to water

For children in Zimbabwe, access to safe and clean water is not a guarantee. **Less than 40% of residents have safe access** (UNICEF, n.d.). The government has worked with UNICEF and other organizations in order to ensure better hygiene and promote water safety, but rural children and families still struggle with the water (UNICEF, n.d.).

Right to food

Children in Zimbabwe are highly affected by hunger. A third of the children are malnourished. The Zimbabwe Vulnerability Assessment report “shows that **the percentage of children receiving the minimum acceptable diet necessary for growth and development declined from 6.9% in 2019 to 2.1% in 2020**” (Chingono, 2020). Droughts, hyperinflation, currency instability, widespread electricity shortages, fuel and food scarcity, and economic deterioration have particularly affected malnourishment rates in Zimbabwe.

As of January 2020, **close to 100,000 children under five suffer from malnutrition and “over 1 million young children are not eating well enough to thrive”** (Mutsaka, 2020). The rates have particularly worsened with the rise of the COVID-19 pandemic lockdowns, which have reduced children’s access to milk, bread, and other supplements. Furthermore, “many of the children lack iron, and health workers give them vitamin supplements during treatment” (Chingono, 2020).

The UN agencies have gathered a call to action to prioritise this issue, but the cases of malnourishment still remain intensive. Mothers are also not receiving enough food... **“only 19% of women of childbearing age ate a diet that met the minimum nutritional limit this year, down from 43% in 2019”** (Chingono, 2020). As a result, projections **“indicate that the number of hungry Zimbabweans will have risen by almost 50% to 8.6 million”** (Chingono, 2020).

Right to identity

Parents in Zimbabwe are obliged to register their children in the national registry of the country. The new Constitution outlines that birth certificates, identity documents, and passports must be all easily available to citizens in Zimbabwe. Despite this law, many children in the rural parts of Zimbabwe remain unidentified, because some are born at home, and some can’t pay the fees. In 2015, the organisation Justice for Children Trust found that 718 children were left without birth certificates (Mazvarirwofa, 2017).



As such, children are not allowed to register in school and take national exams which would prepare them for future education levels. In her article for Global Press Journal, Kuzai Mazvarirwofa argues that “without identity documents, Savhuka’s children are destined for poverty” (Mazvarirwofa, 2017). As a solution to this issue, many non-profit organisations have sought to inform and educate parents that failure to register a child is a crime, and encourage them to register babies and children on the national registry, by writing letters to demand that hospitals and clinics stop the withholding of registration due

to a parent’s economical situation (Mazvarirwofa, 2017).

Risk factors → Country-specific challenges

Child labour

Although Zimbabwe ratified the International Labor Organization (ILO) convention 138, which sets 18 as the minimum age for workers doing hazardous labour, many children in Zimbabwe are affected by the worst forms of child labour. The Zimbabwe National Statistics Agency reported that “In 2019, of 50,000 under-16s surveyed, 71% were working in agriculture, forestry and fishing and 5.4% were in the mining and quarrying sectors” (Chingono, 2020).

Due to their families’ inability to adequately provide for them, children have little choice but to engage in labour. Furthermore, the COVID-19 pandemic lockdowns have rendered economical situations dire, and as a result, children have been placed in vulnerable positions. As an example, thousands of children have been involved in the mining sector, participating in artisanal gold mining, and many more have joined the workforce with the COVID-19 lockdown and the closing of schools (Chingono, 2020).

Children believe they have no other choice but to complete this work in order to keep food on the table. In 2018, Human Rights Watch published a report on the rise of child labour in tobacco farms, which threatens “their health and safety or interferes with their education.” On the field, child labourers face health dangers: “Child workers are exposed to nicotine and toxic pesticides, and many suffer symptoms consistent with nicotine poisoning from handling tobacco leaves” (Human Rights Watch, 2018).

The effects of nicotine poisoning — nausea, vomiting, headaches, and dizziness — are serious and grave for the development of children’s physical health. In 2017, President Mugabe advocated for an economic policy which was based on agriculture. As such, the production of tobacco is crucial in the country. Human Rights Watch found that the policies which outlaw child labour in multinational tobacco companies are hardly monitored, and thus very easily disrespected (Human Rights Watch, 2018).

Child marriage

Child marriage in Zimbabwe is a significant issue. Many minors are involved in early marriages. A third of the girls in Zimbabwe are likely to be married before turning 18. The registered and unregistered customary marriages often “disregard child marriage laws and force young girls into marriage” (Allbery, 2020). Furthermore, the Marriage Act and Customary Marriages Act do not provide a minimum age for the consent of marriage, although the 2016 Constitutional Court decision declared 18 as the minimum child marriage age (Allbery, 2020).

Nonetheless, the laws are hardly enforced — especially in the Indigenous apostolic churches, which welcome evangelical and Christian traditional beliefs (Mavhinga, 2021). Furthermore, many families seek to profit financially from child marriage. Although non-profit organisations, such as Girl Child Network and UNICEF, have worked to reduce the prevalence of child marriage, and Zimbabwe’s government aims to end child marriage by 2030, there remain many urgent efforts which must be made in order to reduce further violence (Allbery, 2020).

In August 2021, following the death of 14-year-old Memory Machaya from the rural area of Marange after she gave birth at a church shrine, the United Nations voted to condemn child marriage in Zimbabwe (Reuters, 2021). The feminist and human rights activist Everjoyce Win spoke out on social media: ““What you see today, i.e. a young girl forced to marry, get pregnant, and dies, is not an aberration! It is part of the same continuum. Female persons are not seen as fully human, with individual rights, choice, rights to control our own bodies” (Reuters, 2021).

Tied to child marriage are sexual violations, sexual abuse, and other forms of violence. Indeed, young married girls in Zimbabwe face a higher risk of gendered violence and abuse. As a result, “Girls are often sexually abused, beaten by their husbands and in-laws, confined in their homes, forced into pregnancy and labour, exposed to serious reproductive health risk including the risk of death, and denied an education” (Human Rights Watch, 2021).

Gender inequality



The current Constitution of Zimbabwe advocates for gender equality. Indeed, section 56 outlaws discrimination on the basis of sex or gender and advocates for the promotion of equal opportunities for girls and boys (UNICEF, n.d.). Girls make up more than half of the population in Zimbabwe, but their rights are still significantly challenged. Indeed, in comparison to boys, few girls attend secondary school due to school fees, early marriage, and pregnancy.

According to UNICEF, a quarter of girls in the age span of 15 to 19 are married (n.d.).

Furthermore, girls endure more physical punishment and sexual violence than boys.

Throughout the years, the gender disparity has been further reinforced, despite the increase in laws that address women’s rights. In 2006, lawmakers banned marital rape, and in 2009, they outlawed domestic violence (Child Rights Barometer 2018). Although this appears optimistic, the majority of the laws are statutory, and as a result, they are often disregarded.

Discrimination against LGBTQI+ children

Queer youth in Zimbabwe struggle to have recognition as LGBTQI+ people. Indeed, Zimbabwe is not an accepting country for gay people. The 2006 revision to the country's criminal code expands the penalty for sodomy to include acts that "would be regarded by a reasonable person as an indecent act." (Solomon and Hove 2017)

Robert Mugabe, the Zimbabwe President who served from 1987 until 2017, embraced strict laws against homosexuality when he spoke out at a UN General Assembly: "We equally reject attempts to prescribe new rights that are contrary to our norms, values, traditions and beliefs. We are not gays." (Solomon and Hove 2017) Although homosexuality is not illegal in Zimbabwe, it is illegal to act on homosexuality. Due to traditional homophobic laws, gay people in Zimbabwe face intense social discrimination — although the attitude is changing among the youth.

Environmental challenges



The children of Zimbabwe have also experienced further hardships with the economic and health consequences arising from natural disasters. For example, in 2019, Cyclone Idai affected the lives of many Chimanimani children. (Mupfumira 2019) Many homes and communal spaces were destroyed. As a result, UNICEF alongside other organisations such as Childlike Zimbabwe provided psychosocial support, bereavement support, and trauma counselling.

Written by Leah Benque

Last updated on December 3, 2021

New Feelings Way: learning how to live true to ourselves by living true to our feelings.

We are to express our feelings, both good and bad, at all times, and to long for the truth of them.

By living true to ourselves true to our feelings, we are living true to God. It's that simple.

Golden Rule: that one must always honour another's will as one honours one's own.

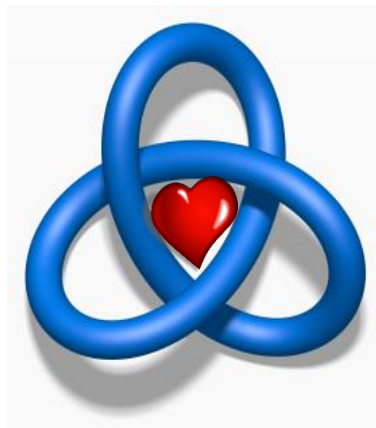
The Golden rule is: Never interfere with another's will.

Our Heavenly Parents simply desire for us to ask for Their Love.

God's Divine Love: Pray for it, ask for it, and receive it.

Violence is never Justified

Never is hatred, nor discord, nor war among men justified – no matter what the cause – and if men will only learn the Truth there will never exist such feelings or acts. Militarism is all wrong. Jesus 25 December 1915



Violence is never Justified



TALK IT OUT



We are to express our feelings, both good and bad, and nothing is sacrosanct or to be withheld.

All that's wrong and untrue within us has to be expressed out of us, each of us, it all has to come to light for us to see the truth of. We have to know the truth of ourselves and the truth of our family relationships.

Everything needs to be expressed, to come out into the open.

What enters emotionally has to be expressed emotionally – it has to come out emotionally – leave us emotionally!

However, we are not to act upon what we are feeling emotionally! We are not to act it out! But, we are to go on and long to know the truth of what is behind our feelings, why we are having these feelings and experiences.

Long to the Mother and Father for Their Divine Love, and ask Them to help you see the truth through your feelings – that which They want you to know. Long and ask; long and pray. Pray to see, know and BE the truth, the truth of you – of all of it!



I Love Reading

<https://www.ilr.com.au/history-of-epc/>

An electronics technician, musician with film editing background Joseph Mamone sought to better understand singing, human speech (sound structure) and language. This passion started from the age of 12.



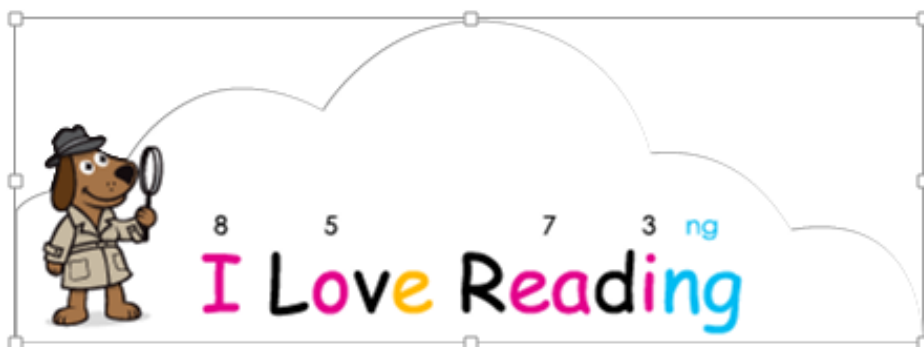
Working with the family's 2 children, strengthened by the continued fascination in striving to understand the stages and progressions of language acquisition of babies and young children, an amazing discovery was made. By introducing Visual Primers to children for 2 or 3 minutes per day, from the age of 3 months over a period of 3 - 4 years, they were able to become fluent readers of printed text, including newspapers in 6pt font, at the age of 4.

In 1989 the counting and classifying of sound to letter elements began and was earnestly pursued for the next 7 years. From this, the English Phonetic Code and Rabeck Triangle (together with other tools) were developed which revolutionised the learning of reading and language. These 2 elements are the foundation on which **ILR** is built.

With the support of Joseph Mamone and his extensive knowledge and understanding of the English language, **ILR** has been able to build a framework around the Mamone family's 30+ year investment. This framework enables teachers, parents and educators who are serious about accelerating the rate of reading, to access this innovative technology.



<https://koolbeanz.com.au/introducing-ilr-at-home/>



COMMERCIAL IN CONFIDENCE



The heart and motivation behind the Mamone Family's time and financial investment into the research and development of the English Phonetic Code and Rabeck Triangle, is to eliminate illiteracy.

The team at **ILR** holds the Mamone family in the highest regard and acknowledges their life's work in striving to make language and learning to read English, available to every child. We appreciate the trust invested in us to be able to build a framework around this technology in order to provide an easily accessed and well-structured program to everyone who wishes to be part of this journey.



The strategies for developing early literacy are known as the 7 pillars of early literacy instruction and include:

- Alphabetic principle.
- Phonological awareness.
- Phonemic awareness.
- Phonics.
- Word recognition.
- Vocabulary.
- Structural analysis.

So, which one is the DD-Code enhancing?

How does ILR work?

The English Language has numerous and conflicting rules for reading and spelling.

The **ILR** Program uses a unique colour and number system to identify the key phonetic sounds in the English language. Comprising 22 vowel sounds, 18 consonant sounds, and 7 digraph sounds, ILR uses a system of universally recognised colours and numbers, to allow every English sound and word to be 'read'. This facilitates the learning of the 2 million plus words of the English language, and will enable early readers and non-English speakers to have immediate access to the correct pronunciation of words, regardless of their complexity.



What is the pace of ILR?

One of the unique features of **ILR** is the initial, fast-paced delivery of information. All sounds are presented in the English Phonetic Code over a short period of time. This intentional, rapid delivery of information ensures every early reader has access to the complete range of sounds. Subsequently, readers can then access skills and resources at their own level and pace.

This approach is likened to a kitchen pantry, stocked with everything needed to prepare meals. Early readers use what is in their pantry according to their individual skill and confidence levels.

"Early language and communication skills are crucial for children's success in school and beyond. Language and communication skills include the ability to understand others (receptive language) and express oneself (expressive language) using words, gestures, or facial expressions. Children who develop strong language and communication skills are more likely to arrive at school ready to learn. They also are less likely to have difficulties learning to read and are more likely to have higher levels of achievement in school.

Gardner-Neblett, N., & Gallagher, K. C. (2013) More than baby talk: 10 ways to promote the language and communication skills of infants and toddlers. Chapel Hill: The University of North Carolina, FPG Child Development Institute.

How does ILR fit within the Early Years Learning Framework?

I Love Reading involves short, sharp sessions of intentional teaching of skills to facilitate the reading process.

This approach gives increased opportunities for creativity, open ended investigation and student driven learning. **ILR** helps develop a learning environment which fosters effective communication and encourages children to be confident and involved learners.

The **ILR** Program can be easily integrated with all the components of an early childhood friendly program, filled with rich, real life and hands-on experiences.

How can parents support their child's ILR journey?

- Read with your child at every opportunity.
- Display **ILR** resources at home for easy reference.
- Have fun decoding everyday words that you see, together.
- Discuss alternative spellings of the sounds you read.
- Have a variety of reading material available: recipes, fliers, instructions, packaging, fiction and non-fiction books.
- Have fun rhyming together.
- Celebrate with your child along their reading journey.



Why choose ILR?

Both individual student and classroom results show that the rate of learning English using the **ILR** Program is significantly higher than conventional methods or programs. By the end of their first year of learning to read, students have generally progressed 1½ to 2 years ahead in their literacy understanding.

Children who learn through the **ILR** Program have also shown great improvement in the spelling and writing of English, with many students experimenting with writing a year ahead of traditional expectations.

The **ILR** Program is a fun, innovative and practical tool, which parents and teachers can learn quickly and implement with confidence.

The Mission

To develop young people who can read to learn, build skills for their future, and lead with integrity and purpose to shape a better world for all humankind.

ILR Milestones

2015

- Launched school trial with more than 20 students.

2016

- Launched school trial involving over 100 students.

2017

- ILR launched as a registered company as a result of positive feedback, and amazing results in the trials
- Launched multi-site commercial product involving 500+ students.
- Launched Teacher Training to equip teachers in implementing ILR.

2018

- Launched school and childcare products and services to 2,000+ students.
- Patents overseas.
- Invitations to educational conferences and exhibitions.

2019

- ILR implemented in over 60 schools and centres with over 4,000 students.
- Outcomes quantified from data gathering.
- Local Channel 7 News story on ILR receives over 26,000 hits.
- Launch of ILR @ Home in May 2019, a subscription service for families.
- Extending into New Zealand and overseas market.
- News article from Gold Coast Bulletin on ILR.

The ILR Program has many varied resources that aim to support and assist teachers, educators and families on their ILR journey.

ILR Resources play an important role in the ILR Program and may be ordered by schools, teachers and educators.

Please contact us to place your order.

Resources

[Rules Poster](#)

This poster details The Rules and is placed on the wall for easy reference. This is the very first element and resource introduced to beginner readers.

[Beginning & Advanced sound posters](#)

A classroom display tool to support the learning of consonant, vowel and digraph sounds.

[Sound Mat](#)

Provided to teachers, parents and students, this go to resource is a hands on support which showcases the consonant, vowel and digraph sounds.

[Flashies](#)

We sell a variety of Flashies here at ILR – Beginning, Vowel, Sound and Cued Flashies.

The Beginning and Cued are the first sets of Flashies used in the ILR progression. They are the perfect resource to support activities, games and literacy rotations and begin the reading and writing journey.

Following on from the Beginning and Cued Flashies, Sound Flashies are used for daily sound drills, rotations, games and activities. Students are also introduced to unique visual images which associate the sound with a picture clue.

Differentiated into 4 sets, the Vowel Flashies introduce the beginning 22 vowel sounds, and common and uncommon spelling combinations.

[Alphabet Poster](#)

The ILR Alphabet Poster is the ideal first resource to aid in ELC settings, or at home.

[Alphabet Sound Mat](#)

The Alphabet Sound Mat is a wonderful resource to be used in ELC environments, or at home at the beginning of your child's ILR journey.

[Flash Words](#) (A4 multipurpose resource)

Historically, in early reading, all high frequency words needed to be remembered by sight.

[Matching Cards](#)

Linking a picture cue to a word, this resource can be used in a variety of ways to support learning as children match the sounds they hear with the pictures they see.

[Character Skills Kit](#)

These resources are more than a toy; they foster oral language skills and help children to become more effective communicators as they see and hear beats in words. There are 4 main characters in ILR and a puppet for each.

The Character Skills Kit comes with 4 x puppets, a character poster (4) and the Character Skills Manual.

[ILR Comprehension Kits](#)

There are 3 ILR Comprehension Kits available:

- ILR Core Comprehension Kit

The ILR magnifying glasses are a unique comprehension tool and form part of the Core Kit. They are used to place a 'lens' of comprehension on certain text as children begin to read. Students will visualise, draw on prior knowledge, question and predict as they read for both understanding and enjoyment. Each comprehension strategy is explained and presented on 9 fun and colourful posters, which are also included in the Core Kit.

- ILR Early Layers Kit

The Early Layers Kit includes the consonant, 5 x short vowels and digraph Big Books, as well as the Big Book User's Guide.

- ILR Layer 1 Kit

The Layer 1 Kit includes the 22 vowel sounds Big Books, as well as the Big Books User's Guide.

[ILR Gopher Green Resources](#)

We have a range of activities designed to extend learning and encourage children to go deeper, broader and higher with their learning, in a creative way.

We have a range of activities designed to extend learning and encourage children to go deeper, broader and higher with their learning, in a creative way. These resources foster critical and creative thinking skills.

These resources and dozens more are available to our ILR Licensees and will soon be available individually on-line to help support families with the reading journey at home.

LEARNING FRAMEWORK

The **I Love Reading** Program is all about developing successful learners in the 21st century and beyond.

Through the application of the English Phonetic Code, early readers are given an effective tool to decode texts, allowing them to read at an accelerated rate.

ILR advocates that it's not just about learning to read, but moving more rapidly towards reading to learn. The program assists educators to design learning environments that stimulate a desire to read, write, and speak. Students are trained to manage their own learning, work harmoniously with others, and be creative problem solvers.

ILR has academic rigour in order to achieve maximum literacy results. However, this does not mean there is an absence of creativity, open-ended investigation or play-based learning. Whilst a significant portion of **ILR** is intentional and explicit, it easily blends with all components of a child-centred program.

The **ILR** Learning Framework, informed by best practice, is unpacked through our 2 day intensive training course.



2 k 22 10 9
Welcome to ILR @ Home

3 kw 3 3 ng 22 6 z ch 3 22 3 - 3 l z 17 22 4 9
Equipping today's children with skills for tomorrow!



At I Love Reading, we love to partner with families to share the reading journey. ILR @ Home is designed to support both the Kindy and School learning experience as children make connections with their world and move from 'Learning to Read' to 'Reading to Learn'; fostering a love for reading along the way.

ILR @ Home supports children and families by providing literacy activities, games and fun for home. ILR brings creative and critical thinking into learning, fosters skills to begin your child's literacy journey and helps children adapt to our ever-changing world.

Making connections ... laying the foundations ... preparing children for their future!



2 ks 17 3 ng 19 z
Exploring Sounds

- Hearing the sounds ...
- Saying the sounds ...
- Exploring the sounds ...
- Consolidating the sounds ...

to help build foundational reading skills.



7 k 9 22 22 7 13 z
Decodable Readers

A constantly expanding library of decodable readers at varying levels.



2 22 1 13
Web Adaptor

The ability to convert any website to phonetically coded text. This allows early readers to access more complex texts than they would otherwise be able, AND also allows them to read in their areas of interest. Let them find out more about ... surfing, creating, dancing, building etc.



1 8 3 ng 1 p
Handwriting App,
 6 z 5 1
games, fun and
 17
more ...

A link to a fun app to support the formation of sounds, plus a rapidly growing bank of activities and games to make learning fun.

+ 22 k 1 3 k 22 z
The ILR Characters



k y 21 r 7 22 k 8
Curious Clyde

Curious Clyde always searches for clues and shares what he discovers.



9 f 5 7
Gopher Green

Gopher Green solves problems creatively.



7 7 1
Sneaky Sam

Sneaky Sam mixes things up to check your understanding.



3 s kw 4 5
Miss Quokka

Miss Quokka never quits!



Vowel Sounds

Rule 1 Major letters are vowel sounds numbered 1 - 22. **Rule 2** Black letters are consonant sounds that are sounded phonetically. **Rule 3** Blue letters are 'switched sounds' which are sounded out using the letter above. **Rule 4** Yellow letters are silent.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
a	e	i	o	u	ay	ee	ie	oe	ue	ar
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
air	er	ear	ire	oo	or	our	ow	oy	ure	a

© I Love Reading Pty Ltd 2018 | © Somone Family ILR Beginning Sound Mat

Advanced Vowel Sounds

Rule 1

Magenta letters are vowel sounds numbered 1 - 22.

Rule 2











Black letters are consonant sounds that are sounded phonetically.

Rule 3

Blue letters are 'switched sounds' which are sounded out using the letter above.

Rule 4

Yellow letters are silent.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
 a apple ai plait	 e epic ea bread ai said a many eo leopard ie* friend ei* leisure ay* says	 i itchy y typical e* pretty u* busy ui* build	 o octopus a swan au sausage ow* knowledge ou* cough	 u up er better or tractor ar sugar o love ou double oe* does oo* blood ough* thorough	 ay play a apron ai wait ei eight ey they a_e snake ea great e* ballet	 ee bee ea seat y tiny e we e_e Pete ei receive ey monkey ie thief j* pizza	 ie pie igh light i pilot i_e like y fly ig design ei* height uy* buy	 oe toe oa moan ow snow o_e hose o disco ough* although ew* sew	 ue blue oo boot ew new u_e fumes u musical ui juice o* who ough* through

Alphabet Sound Mat

Rule 1

Magenta letters are vowel sounds numbered 1 - 22.

Rule 2




Black letters are consonant sounds that are sounded phonetically.

Rule 3

Blue letters are 'switched sounds' which are sounded out using the letter above.

Rule 4

Yellow letters are silent.

1 		k 	d 	2 		
	3 					
4 		kw 				5 
		ks 				




























Consonant and Digraph Sounds

Rule 1 Magenta letters are vowel sounds numbered 1 - 22.

Rule 2 Black letters are consonant sounds that are sounded phonetically.

Rule 3 Blue letters are 'switched sounds' which are sounded out using the letter above.

Rule 4 Yellow letters are silent.

B	C k	D	F	G	H	J	K	L	M
									
b	c	d	f	g	h	j	k	l	m
N	P	R	S	T	V	W	X ks	Y	Z
									
n	p	r	s	t	v	w	x	y	z
ng	+ th	- th	kw	sh	ch	zh			
									
sing	this	think	quick	shhhh	chew	treasure			

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Beginning Sound Mat

The Rules

Rule 1

Rule 2

Rule 3

Rule 4

Magenta letters are vowel sounds numbered 1 - 22.

Black letters are consonant sounds that are sounded phonetically.

Blue letters are 'switched sounds' which are sounded out using the letter above.

Yellow letters are silent.

© I Love Reading Pty Ltd 2018 | © Manore family ILR
Sound Poster

Understanding the 7 Components of Reading Instruction

<https://sunnyseedco.com/blog/components-of-reading-instruction>

Children at risk for reading failure fall behind very early in the process of learning to read. Understanding the different components of reading can help us understand:

1. How complex the process is
2. How to support their reading journey
3. Where our child might be experiencing gaps so we can help

Poor readers do not catch up unless we intervene with intensive instruction. A proactive approach is the best form of intervention.

Let's dive in to the 7 Components of Reading Instruction:

1 – EARLY LITERACY SKILLS

Early literacy skills are the important skills children develop from birth to age 5 that impact their later achievement. Neurologists have determined that the neuroplasticity of the brain, and greatest language learning potential, is in the **first three** and a half years of life.

During this time, the brain will reach 80% of its adult volume. Synapses are formed at a faster rate during these years than at any other time. Unlike other human body cells, brain cells do not regenerate. A child's experiences, good or bad, influence their brain growth, architecture, processing activity, and future academic success. (Childhood Suppression has dire consequences throughout our lives.)

Early literacy, sometimes called emergent, precursor, predictive, or foundational literacy skills, includes:

- language and vocabulary development
- alphabet knowledge
- phonological awareness



- print concepts
- memory
- handwriting
- sequencing
- narration
- background knowledge
- verbal reasoning
- visual skills
- enjoyment of books

While these skills are incredibly important, it is important to remember they can – and should – be taught in a way that makes learning feel fun.

Did you know PLAY actually helps children become more successful learners?

PLAY

Research has found the executive functioning of the brain develops through pretend play and this significantly aids in reading comprehension! A nationwide study of 3-6 year olds found that children are not developing and hitting their milestones faster today, yet we are expecting more of them in schools.

Children who explore the use of puppets, manipulatives, painting, poetry, chants and songs within the context of storybook sharing gain pre-reading skills such as phonemic awareness and concepts of print in a more developmentally appropriate manner.

Play is an important vehicle for developing self-regulation as well as promoting language, cognition and social competence. ... Children of all ages love to play, and it gives them opportunities to explore the world, interact with others, express and control emotions, develop their symbolic and problem-solving abilities, and practice emerging skills. Research shows the links between play and foundational capacities such as memory, self-regulation, oral language abilities, social skills and success in school.

WHY EARLY LITERACY MATTERS:

- By the age of 2, children who are read to regularly display greater language comprehension, larger vocabularies, and higher cognitive skills than their peers. {Source: Raikes et al., 2006}

- 37% of children arrive at kindergarten without the skills necessary for lifetime learning. {Source: Landry, S. H, 2005. Effective Early Childhood Programs: Turning Knowledge Into Action. Houston, TX: University of Texas, Health Science Center at Houston}
- Reading with your child can raise your child’s IQ by more than SIX points. “The earlier the interactive reading takes place, the larger the benefits.” {Source: How to Make a Young Child Smarter, Perspectives on Psychological Science, 2013}.
- Being regularly read to at home, prior to beginning school, is the single most significant factor influencing a child’s educational success. {Source: National Commission on Reading, Children’s Access to Print Material and Education Related Outcomes}

For more information, be sure to check out these resources:

- [Reading Tips & Milestones](#)
- [Activities for Infants and Toddlers](#)
- [The Importance of Play](#)
- [Independent Play](#)

2 – PHONOLOGICAL & PHONEMIC AWARENESS

Phonological awareness is the ability to identify, produce, and manipulate sounds of oral (spoken) language. This includes the ability to identify rhymes, clap out syllables, and recognise sounds that are similar and different. Phonemic awareness is a sophisticated skill within the broad framework of phonological awareness that refers to the ability to identify and manipulate individual sounds (phonemes) in spoken words.

Phonological awareness first develops at home when parents read books and sing nursery rhymes to their children. It then progresses as children begin to develop their alphabetic knowledge, and more complex instruction is recommended to begin around the early preschool years.

At least 80% of all poor readers are estimated to demonstrate a weakness in phonological awareness.

[For more information, check out my All About Sounds: Phonological & Phonemic Awareness E-book](#) – This is the only comprehensive guide available online for parents. It includes 110 pages of background, research, resources, and simple activities for both parents and teachers.

3 – ALPHABETIC PRINCIPLE

A child's knowledge of letters and their corresponding relationship to sounds is a strong predictor of their future reading success. Most children learn this between 2 and 5. That's a big range!

My [All About Letters E-book](#) will teach you everything you need to know about teaching letters, including research-based answers to these questions:

- When and how to teach letters.
- What order to teach letters.
- Should you teach lower case and uppercase at the same time?
- Should I teach letter sounds first or letter names? Or both at the same time?

In addition, this e-book includes:

- Activities to strengthen hand muscles before beginning handwriting.
- Activities to practice letter identification.
- Letter articulation guide.
- Handwriting tips.

4 – PHONICS + DD-CODE

How does a child sound out a word they do not know? Decoding is the process of translating print to speech by matching letters / letter combinations (graphemes) to their sounds (phonemes). In a well-designed and executed program, decoding is taught in relation to the student's stage of reading development through explicit, systematic phonics instruction.

Phonics is the knowledge of the correspondences between phonemes and graphemes (i.e., the letters and letter combinations that represent phonemes) and larger chunks including syllables and meaningful parts.

It is important to understand not every method of teaching phonics is effective. The way phonics is taught determines the level of success and research is repeatedly in favour of explicit, systematic phonics instruction.

One of the most fundamental flaws found in most phonics programs is that they go from letter to sound instead of from sound to letter. This conflicts with the structure of the English language. Speech evolved thousands of years before alphabetic writing so

we should teach awareness of the sound system and anchor letters to it (sound-to-print).

The problem with print-to-sound (conventional phonics) approach is that it leaves gaps, invites confusion, and creates inefficiencies. The alphabet consists of 26 letters, but there are 44 phonemes, and roughly 120 spellings that represent these phonemes. A more effective phonics approach teaches the whole system in a clear, logical sequence over the course of several years.

IMPLICIT VS. EXPLICIT PHONICS INSTRUCTION

5 – FLUENCY

Fluency is the ability to read words, sentences, and passages with sufficient speed to support understanding.

Fluency is achieved when decoding or word-recognition skills are automatic. A fluent reader reads with prosody, phrasing, and appropriate emphasis and speed.

When beginning (or struggling) readers read words in a laborious, inefficient

manner, they cannot remember what they read, much less relate the ideas to their background knowledge. This inhibits their ability to understand and enjoy what they read so fluency and comprehension are inextricably connected.

6 – VOCABULARY

Vocabulary is the knowledge of the individual word meanings in a text and the concepts that those words convey.

PHONICS INSTRUCTION

implicit

- Incidental: taught "as needed" or within context as a student is reading and gets to an unknown word.
- Does not include strategies for students to use on new, unknown words they encounter.
- Begins with the whole word and looks at the beginning sound, ending sound, and context clues.
- Often resembles a "mini-lesson" approach with disconnected drills.
- Students do not have enough time to practice each component in isolation and within text.

explicit

- Logical, systematic sequence of skills: simple to complex; predictable correspondences before variant, less common correspondences.
- Fully and clearly defined. Planned, targeted instruction, taught primarily outside of text reading and then practiced/applied within text.
- Begins with part, then whole, first looking at graphemes and phonemes.
- Provides students with a set of strategies to decipher unknown words.
- Proven to be the most effective type of instruction; critical for developing skilled readers.

sunnyseed

Did you know a child's vocabulary begins to develop from infancy? Infants have absorbent minds and develop language and vocabulary skills that lay a critical foundation for reading and writing instruction in school.

Starting at about 12 months and continuing through adolescence, children learn an average of ten new words a day if they are in an environment where they hear new words (Bloom, 2002).

Books contain many words that children are unlikely to encounter frequently in spoken language. Children's books actually contain 50% more rare words than primetime television or even college students' conversations. {Source: The Read-Aloud Handbook, by Jim Trelease }

7 – COMPREHENSION

Reading comprehension is the ability to understand what we have read. Skilled readers use background knowledge, reasoning, and comprehension skills and strategies to understand, remember, and communicate what has been read.

Comprehension is the mental problem solving to truly understand text. We use many comprehension skills and strategies simultaneously while we read.

Research shows explicit comprehension instruction is most effective. Teachers should explain and model through thinking aloud:

- *What* strategy to use and *why*
- *When* to use the strategy and *how*

Children progress through guided practice and cooperative learning before they are able to apply comprehension strategies independently.

These resources to improve text comprehension are on the way (stay tuned):

- Open-Ended Questions
- Building Background Knowledge
- Making Predictions
- Metacognition
- Monitoring Comprehension
- A List of Comprehension Skills & Strategies
- How Reading Levels Affect Reading Comprehension

What is the key to developing “on level” young readers?

<https://www.renaissance.com/2018/03/06/blog-instructional-strategies-7-early-literacy-pillars/>

It’s time to re-think our expectations for early literacy. Research shows that with the right type of instruction, [95% of all students](#) should be “on level” by the end of the third grade. But I say we can do even better. Let’s up that goal and strive to have 95% of our students reading at grade level by the end of *first* grade.

What’s the key to this tremendously high expectation?

Focusing on the 7 pillars of early literacy instruction and understanding *how* to teach early literacy so that children will learn. In this blog, I’ll take a look at each of the 7 pillars of early literacy instruction and provide early literacy teaching strategies for incorporating these pillars into our classroom.

What are the strategies for developing early literacy?

The strategies for developing early literacy are known as the 7 pillars of early literacy instruction and include:

1. Alphabetic principle
2. Phonological awareness
3. Phonemic awareness
4. Phonics + DD-Code
5. Word recognition
6. Vocabulary
7. Structural analysis

When students are taught these early literacy pillars in the correct order, they will have the foundation they need for early success in reading.

The 7 pillars of early literacy instruction

#1: Alphabetic principle

The alphabetic principle is the concept that letters and their patterns represent the sounds of spoken language.

Children’s reading development is completely dependent upon their understanding of this critical principle. They must grasp that there are predictable relationships between sounds and letters—relationships they will later learn to apply to both familiar and unfamiliar words—to enable them to begin to read with fluency.

Early literacy teaching strategies for helping students master the alphabetic principle include activities such as:

- Reading ABC books
- Pointing out letters in their environment
- Playing alphabet games
- Singing ABC songs and chants
- Providing the opportunity for students to play with letter shapes, like magnetic letters
- Identifying and naming both uppercase and lowercase letters
- Introducing writing activities early on, to give students plenty of practice writing the letters they've learned

Note that the sequence of instruction has a significant impact on learning. For the alphabetic principle, instruction must follow a sensible sequence that introduces letters in a way that's easy for students to learn. For example, do not introduce "b" and "d" at the same time, and be sure to teach "p" and "q" several weeks apart.

#2: Phonological awareness

Phonological awareness is the ability to identify and manipulate the different parts of oral language, such as words and syllables. It is important to note that phonological awareness is an auditory concept that does not involve the printed word.

The five levels of phonological awareness are:

1. Rhyming and alliteration
2. Sentence segmentation
3. Syllables
4. Onsets and rimes (rime - the string of letters that follow the onset which contains the vowel and any final consonants. E.g. In the word cat, c- is the onset and -at is the rime)
5. Phonemic awareness

Early literacy strategies for teaching phonological awareness include:

- Having students divide sentences into words
- Reading rhyming books and having children find the rhyming words
- Clapping out words into syllables
- Practicing alliteration
- Segmenting and blending onsets and rimes
- Singing songs, chants, and nursery rhymes

As with the alphabetic principle, the order of instruction is key.

#3: Phonemic awareness

Phonemic awareness is a subset of phonological awareness that focuses on the individual sounds that make up words. Teach phonemic awareness only after the larger phonological awareness concepts have been mastered.

Just like with phonological awareness, the skills that are involved in phonemic awareness are 100% auditory.

Instructional strategies for literacy in the pillar of phonemic awareness can include:

1. Using clapping, tiles, chips, felt squares, and Elkonin boxes to help children identify and match initial, middle, and final sounds in words.
2. Verbally practicing blending sounds into words.
3. Manipulating phonemes by removing, adding, or substituting the sounds in words. For example, help the child turn “cat” into “at” (removal), “cats” (addition), and “bat” (substitution).

#4: Phonics + DD-Code

The concept of phonics builds on phonemic awareness, which involves connecting the sounds of oral language with the letters of written language.

Once again, the instructional sequence of phonics is of the utmost importance and should be done in the following order:

1. Start with the high-utility letters: A, E, I, O, U, L, N, S, T, and R (Hint: These are your 1-point Scrabble letters).
2. Teach the consonants before you introduce the consonant blends.
3. Introduce long vowels only after the student has mastered all short vowels and consonant blends.

And remember, students don’t have to know every phonetic sound to begin reading and writing. For instance, a child who only knows the letters “a” and “m” is ready to practice the words “am,” “ma,” and “mama.”

Also, focus on using decodable texts that align with the phonetic elements being taught. This way, students build the habit of decoding words, rather than constantly guessing or relying on picture clues.

#5: Word recognition

Irregularly spelled words, also known as sight words, cannot be decoded and must be memorised. For these words, teachers must explicitly teach each word’s:

- Spelling
- Pronunciation
- Meaning

Teachers should also have students practice reading and writing sight words alongside phonetically decodable words.

Be sure to only introduce a very limited set of sight words in the early grades. I recommend no more than four per week.

Some early literacy teaching strategies for helping students master the pillar of word recognition include:

- Having them read (and reread) books containing their sight words
- Helping them to focus on the structure of irregularly spelled words
- Teaching them to use context clues

#6: Vocabulary

The instruction of phonics, word recognition, and vocabulary should be constantly intertwined. As students learn to read and spell words, it is important to make sure they also understand the *meanings* of those words.

Some early literacy teaching strategies for helping to grow students' vocabularies include:

1. Creating word-conscious classrooms that celebrate students when they use new vocabulary words.
2. Not being afraid of using more complex words. Beef up the vocabulary you use with your students instead of “dumbing it down.”
3. Providing plenty of explicit instruction around the meaning of individual words.
4. Teaching word-learning strategies, such as structural analysis.

#7: Structural analysis

Structural analysis is a decoding strategy that introduces students to the parts of words, including:

- Prefixes
- Suffixes
- Root words

By breaking a word into its component parts, your students gain valuable insights about the word's spelling and pronunciation—and can then anticipate similar multisyllabic words they will encounter in the future.

Structural analysis strengthens students' skills in these areas:

- Decoding
- Word recognition
- Vocabulary

It is also a fantastic way to teach literacy in a cross-disciplinary manner.

You can incorporate early literacy strategies for the pillar of structural analysis by:

- Engaging your students in active reading
- Teaching them how to utilise context clues when they meet an unfamiliar word

You can also use structural analysis to bring science and social studies terms into the language arts classroom, as well as to leverage literacy skills in the content areas.

Why repetition is crucial to the success of the 7 pillars of early literacy instruction

For each of the 7 pillars of early literacy, it's important to remember that students will learn different skills at different rates. Some students may master a new skill after four repetitions, while other students will need 100.

Repetition is the key to success, so make sure students have as many practice opportunities as they need in order to learn each pillar. With enough repetition and the right instructional sequence, you'll see your young readers soar!



Hi John

29 August 2023

Thank you for the update.

I thought I might share with you our latest data.

The Hillcrest students who have used ILR (I Love Reading) tested above National standards in all domains with our average Year 7 student achieving higher than the average Year 9 student in Australia. The year 3's and year 5's were equally impressive showing that ILR has established these students as the leading students in Australia for their age.

Blessings

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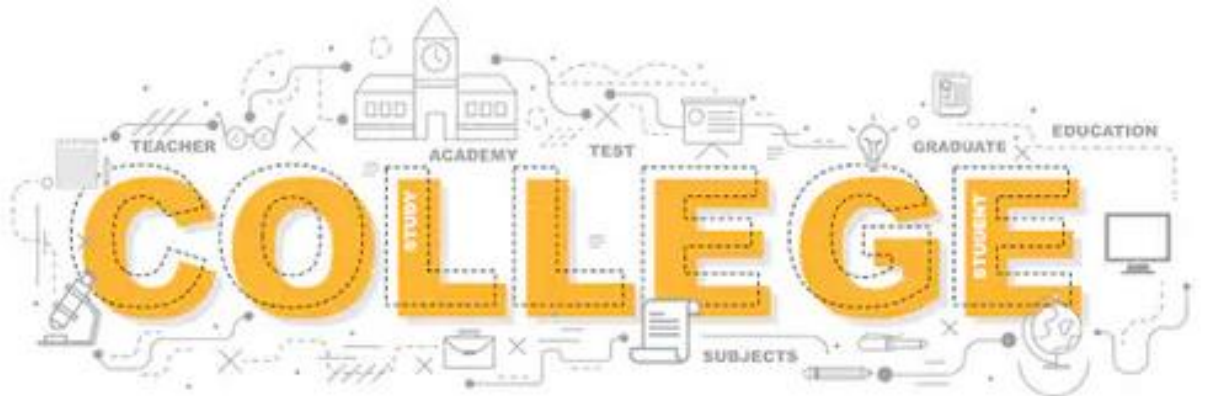
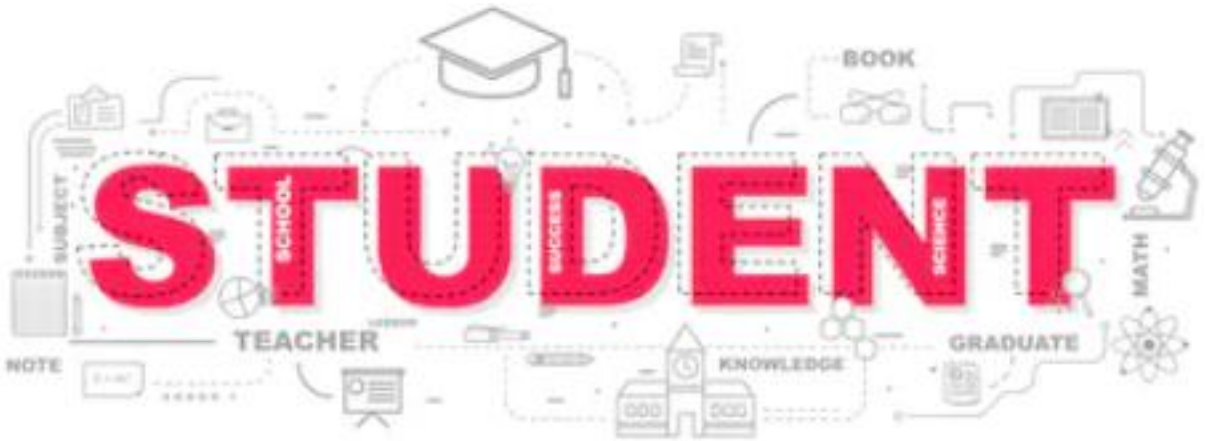
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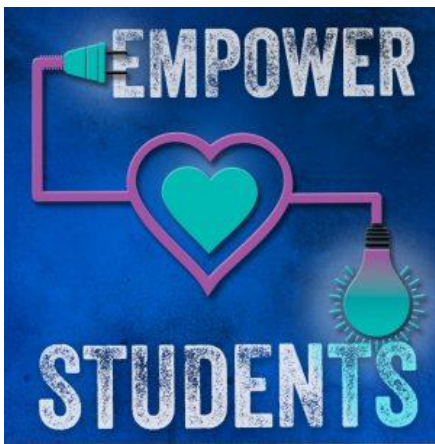
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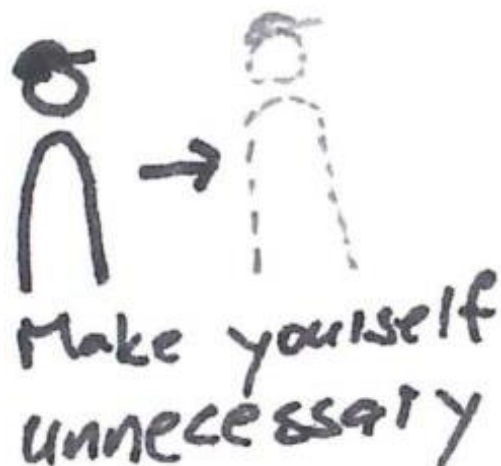
"THE" profession is: **TEACHING**



to:




while you



Learn through play
Independently explore subject
 +
Research with fellow students
Explore topics you enjoy
Engage in what you are passionate about
Ask — and keep asking
Question every aspect
Commonsense is not common
Assumptions are mostly in error
Embrace what you may be feeling
We have been retarded and restrained
We are to be our true self
We are to express all our feelings
We are self contained — all is within
By doing is how we learn
Tutoring others is a great self teacher
 Ⓜ *Our capabilities are infinite*



From the moment of conception
and then onwards for all of eternity .

We are TRUTH SEEKERS!

COMMERCIAL IN CONFIDENCE

Healed potential



Insightful Genius

Brilliance!

DYNAMIC

vibrant

perceived truth MoC 900 – relative truth potential MoC 1,480

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