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FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES

DEPARTMENT OF POLITICS AND PUBLIC MANAGEMENT

DISSERTATION TOPIC

An analysis of the impact of the economic crisis on child refugee protection in Zimbabwe from 2000 – 2017.

By

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Dissertation submitted to Midlands State University, Faculty of Social Sciences in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the Bachelor of Social Science in Politics and Public Management Honours Degree.

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Zvishavane

ABSTRACT

There has been a lot of bickering on the economic situation in Zimbabwe, the precipitous slide of the economy have had far reaching effects on the political, economic and social life of the people residing in Zimbabwe. This study explores the impact of the economic crisis on child refugees from a broader economic, political and social perspective. A case study of Zimbabwe and in particular Tongogara refugee camp was used for purposes of this study. Through literature review, a lot of writings showed that the economic crisis have affected Zimbabwe's compliance to its international obligations in setting up child refugee initiatives. A case study research design approach which triangulates both qualitative and quantitative research methodologies into mixed methods was utilized in order to present both statistical, content and thematic analysis of the findings to legitimize and clarify key issues concerning the nexus between the economic crisis and child refugee suffering in Zimbabwe. The research findings reviewed that, the economic crisis was largely of our own making since independence as poor policing strategies and weak policy implementation affected the economy of Zimbabwe. However a large sample of the respondents that where surveyed and interviewed, expressed that the economic crisis have had negative effects on child refugee protection programmes and policies which resulted in the suffering and abuse of refugee minors. Through results acquired from experts and refugee communities, the research reviewed that there is need for the government and its relative partners to strengthen it legislative frameworks and repeal its policies to ensure that the economy is on the right track and enable it to sustain the needs of refugee minors, and hence the need to undergo further research to initiate a separate budget reserved for refugee children. The research discoveries led to a conclusion that the economic crisis have been, and will always be of negative influence to child refugee protection if proper considerations, strategies and policies are not put in place as the country will continue to face financial challenges in the long run.

DEDICATION

This study is dedicated to my parents Mr. and Mrs. Mavura for their unwavering support throughout my academic endeavours.

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Above all else I want to broaden magnificence, respect, and acclaim unto my Lord and Savior Jesus Christ.

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May God Bless You Abundantly.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

| | |
|--------|--|
| ADB | African Development Bank |
| AIDS | Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome |
| AU | African Union |
| BECs | Business Environment Constraints |
| CR | Child Refugees |
| ESAP | Economic Structural Adjustment Programme |
| GDP | Gross Domestic Product |
| GNP | Gross National Product |
| HIV | Human Immune Virus |
| JAM | Joint Assessment Mission |
| MDC | Movement for Democratic Change |
| NGOs | Non-Governmental Organisations |
| OAU | Organisation of African Unity |
| RSD | Refugee Status Determination |
| RSDI | Refugee Status Determination Interviews |
| SADC | Southern African Development Community |
| SPSS | Statistical Package for Social Sciences |
| TB | Tuberculosis |
| TRC | Tongogara Refugee Camp |
| UN | United Nations |
| UNHCR | United Nations High Commission for Refugees |
| UNICEF | United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund |
| WB | World Bank |
| WFP | World Food Programme |

ZANU-PF Zimbabwe African National Union Patriotic Front

ZAPU Zimbabwe African People's Union

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CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction

Zimbabwe has encountered a steep crumple in its economy in the course of recent years. For individuals in extraordinary neediness, a slide like this juts straightforwardly into ailment and demise. Debacles and cataclysms of this monstrous scale are generally regular, however our own are human machinated. Possibly in light of the fact that this political and monetary misnomer is to our very own great extent making, we could allude to this fiasco as a crisis. Remembering the economic slide or crisis it is moderately evaluated that diligence in the monetary stun will exacerbate the viability of the idea of child refugee security in the Zimbabwean setting. Youngster refugee person protection in Zimbabwe is a concept under risk because of the continuation of the work of misery and extreme hardship, as the administration keeps on encountering challenges in key budget resource areas and donor pullout due to the vulnerability of the political financial condition of Zimbabwe. Consequently with an order to dismember and dichotomize the impact of the financial quagmire on child refugee assurance, the examination seeks to break down and find how the liquidity crunch have continually and widely affected child refugee protection directions to meet the most part of expected global philanthropic models over the prosperity of child refugees in each state or nation. Along these lines, key issues and terms will be basically dissected and disclosed to demystify the many-sided quality of speculations and cliché thoughts concerning the idea of child refugee security in Zimbabwe and how it is influenced by the liquidity and credit crunch. The past decides the present and the present decides what's to come. We must never reinvigorate indistinguishable errors as we endeavor to amend the present issues upsetting the nation. In as much as that point of view is important now, we should dig excessively on history to clarify this emergency, however to the quick factors that touched off this fire. This chapter will present a synopsis of the development of the economic slide and child refuge security talk in Zimbabwe and the world over. It will also provide a synopsis of the objectives of the research and the research questions, the problematic statement of the examination, legitimization of the study, constraints and delimitations of the research and how the study will likewise be structured.

1.2 Background of the study

Kirman (2010) expresses economic crunch as, a circumstance when the economy of a nation encounters an abrupt downturn expedited by a money related challenge. As indicated by the Business Dictionary Online, an economy experiencing a financial emergency will probably encounter a deteriorating GDP, a liquidity or fluidity crunch and increasing or tumbling costs because of price rises or depression. As per Mhambi (2015), at the achievement of Zimbabwe's freedom in 1980 the legislative issues of this nation became constricted and power was usurped from the general population and focused around a solitary majority share group, a solitary decision making or ruling party and an almighty ruler. To McIntire (2009), Zimbabwe have been one of the wealthiest and most created nations on the African mainland before the turn of the 21st century. Zimbabwe was uniquely developed for a sub-Saharan nation, in actuality the most advanced just after South Africa. How did this once exemplary African economy turned into a close fizzled state? The occasion that set off this decade long emergency was a botched approach by President Robert Mugabe (Madison, 2003). Mugabe acted radically in the mid 80's the point at which he executed a strategy of land changes. In August of 2007, a BBC article outlined the circumstance superbly when they said "The seizure of white homesteads was [what] opened and in this manner started the long slide into the present monetary emergency". The political-financial scene has been characterized by contending responsibility for assets.

According to Clemens and Moss (2005) this economic dilemma has been years in the making. McIntyre (2009) states that, throughout the colonial history of Zimbabwe, and through the 80's and 90's, Zimbabwe has experienced large scale agricultural exports and relative economic success, once second only behind South Africa. Be that as it may, with these land reforms being executed, a significant part of the underestimated individuals started to live off of the once oversaw regular assets that were the primary fares and wellspring of wage for Zimbabwe. The interest for these assets just developed since the 1980's. The business cultivating part had been one of the fundamental wellsprings of Zimbabwe's financial riches, making it a net exporter and utilizing more than 400,000 laborers. The move from this to the botch and decentralization of the agricultural sector has prompted the general monetary disarray. In view of the land change approach, Zimbabwe has needed to wind up a shipper of sustenance, now got as help because of its powerlessness to get advances on account of its unpaid debts on past credits and inability to actualize new arrangement. The monetary bungle, of which a foundation for sound money

related administration was never made, has prompted an unsustainable financial shortage, hyperinflation, and a to a great degree exaggerated official exchange rate.

Rhodesia was a British state and afterward turned into a *de facto* European administered nation in the mid 60's. Following a period of contention and common war, control was exchanged to the local Africans, and a legitimate *de jure* state Zimbabwe was born. As indicated by the Human Rights Watch (2005) one of the principal strategy activities was made by Prime Minister (later president) Robert Mugabe was to re-distribute land. In Zimbabwe, the white minority, constituting 5 % of the populace claimed 80% of the grounds, while the majority local Africans were left to rub a living on the remaining, for the most part un-arable, packed regular terrains. These plans to re-disseminate lands fell through when buyouts stopped after it was discovered land was being given to those near Mugabe. Before long, land was basically seized by Mugabe's administration. A great part of the colonial history and the post-colonial issue of maintaining political rule, yet not having economic growth, was the issue that has prompted Zimbabwe having such a terrible economy today (Richardson, 2005). Power (2003) is of the view that, it is seen then, that the disputable approach took frame because of the profound foundations of hatred and scorn of Zimbabwe's colonial history.

As indicated by Saungweme (2013) when the nation gained autonomy in 1980, it was still under the 1965 financial and political global sanctions against the Unilateral Declaration of Independence (UDI) drove by Ian Smith. The legislature of Smith has, all things considered, organized arrangements that advance independence and monetary autonomy (Saungweme; 2013). The new administration of Zimbabwe in 1980, embraced the past's administration and further promulgated a few monetary and social policies, which incorporated the topping of interests rates, outside trade controls and exchange confinements (Saungweme 2013). Munangagwa (2011) distends that the nation's financial issues go past macroeconomic arrangements however are mirrors of a political impasse that has tested the legislature of President Robert Mugabe. Since independence, the Mugabe administration took a stab at keeping up a one partisan state framework and increased huge control of the nation's primary administering bodies, including the Reserve Bank (Munangagwa 2011, Raftopoulos and Mlambo 2009). Along these lines it is jussive to bethink the political economy when venerating Zimbabwe, as the entanglement makes the Zimbabwean crisis solution even more complex.

As indicated by Mashakada (2016) the squabbling in government over the indigenization arrangement and the absence of consistency on this issue activated frenzy from financial specialists and investors. You may review that Minister Zhuwao debilitated all non-agreeing firms with constrained conclusion or confiscation. This included banks. In the meantime Minister Chinamasa favored a case by case way to deal with indigenization which forcefully negated Zhuwao's discount approach. At last, the 2 Ministers issued out a questionable indigenization structure in January 2016. In April 2016, Zhuwao was busy once more, issuing yet another risk to organizations who had not gone along. The net impact was capital flight. However it is richly evident that the indigenization strategy has harmed financial recuperation over a long stretch. It is the elephant in the lounge since it alarms speculators and investors (Onifade 2016)

Policies like the Economic Structural Adjustment Program (ESAP) are a portion of the underlying foundations of the monetary entanglement Zimbabwe is experiencing now. According to Bond and Manyanya (2003), ESAP has been an infusion to a moderate demise and each dosage debilitates the quality of the legislature. In this way ESAP demonstrated that it debilitates the capacity of the legislature to give administrations to its citizens since the Zimbabwean currency was cheapened by 40 percent and 300 times yet exports failed to increment. Sibanda and Makwata (2017) noted that the performance of the economy under ESAP was unremarkable with the end goal that, huge decrease in genuine wages were noted; genuine GDP tumbled from around 4 percent in 1990 to around 1,4 percent amid the reform time frame well beneath the normal expectation of a 5 percent development rate. Kawewe and Dibie (2000) called attention to that these financial changes inflate destitution, diminish the nation's ability to build up a solid diversified household economy, increment the misuse of specialists through deregulation. Consequently combined with President Robert Mugabe's choice to give freedom war veterans Z\$50 000 benefits in addition to Z\$2000 annuities every year, ESAPs' annihilation of the poor converts into repeats of financial emergencies that undermine peace and social equity intensified by regular cataclysms (Kawewe and Dibie 2000, Raftopoulos and Mlambo 2009).

As indicated by Bond and Manyanya (2003) the current monetary emergency has its birthplaces on the money related slide of 14 November 1997 'Black Friday', when the currency tumbled from around Z\$10 to underneath Z\$30 to the US\$ over four hours of exchanging or trading time, the quick reaction on "Red Tuesday", 9 December where Morgan Tsvangirai drove first post-

autonomy national stay away, starting a process of political democratization which included further mass strikes and challenges amid 1998 and brought forth the Tsvangirai led Movement for Democratic Change (MDC) in 1999. Along these lines these occasions prompted the political financial turmoil which frequented Zimbabwe from 2000 combined with political savagery which additionally escalated the situation as Zimbabwe was additionally separated from the universal market.

Kufakurinani in Bhebhe (2016) proposed that, the land occupations of the post-colonial period have had broad impacts on the political and monetary scene of the nation since they were started via land hungry nationals, testing what Bhebhe portrayed as an alliance between the African tip top and the white entrepreneur class that had mistreated the sweeping statement of the dark populace amid the pioneer time. As per Hawkins (2008) the untidy and rushed manner by which the program was completed, contributed significantly to a diminishing production. From that point forward, Richardson (2005) noted that farming yield which was at one time Zimbabwe's pride started to fall definitely, by 2003 Zimbabwe's economy was the speediest contracting on the planet at 18 percent for each year. The most unfavorable impacts of the Fast Track Land Reform Program on the economy have been an enormous drop in production, monetary sanctions to drive Zimbabwe to cancel the approach and remunerate the white agriculturists who lost their property (Hawkins 2008).

Budgetary and political conditions offset in 2009 and the economy began to grow again however progressively and unevenly. The presentation of the multi-cash framework in 2009 finished the hyperinflation and enabled the administration to recapture control of the fiscus (Munro, 2015). The 2009-13, Coalition Government brought relative peace and steadiness. Together, these measures encouraged the resumption of numerous fundamental administrations for kids. The focal central hospitals and colleges, alongside most health centers and schools, continued activities albeit being regularly hampered by deficiencies of staff, gear and supplies (Republic of Zimbabwe, 2011). Since they are currently paid an all the more living pay, instructors or teachers, civil laborers and other government employees now appear to work more consistently than they did amid the emergency years (Chagonda, 2012). Regardless of enhancements since 2009, be that as it may, both monetary development and the administration's financial position have vacillated fairly since 2012 (Munro, 2015). Common administration salaries once in a while

go unpaid: suppliers to the administration often complain late installments. In spite of the resumption of numerous social administrations since 2009, numerous social indicators in Zimbabwe are practically identical with what they were 20-25 years prior. Moreover numerous impacts of the long emergency on kids, for example, lifted levels of pre-natal and unending ailing health, high rates of orphan hood, mental injury and disrupted training, will have long haul impacts.

According to Fritsch (2010) recent writings demonstrate that Zimbabwe has been, and still remains a destination for refugees from the Southern African region and beyond. The general class of refugees as characterized in this paper covers people perceived under the 1951 UN Convention Relating with the Status of Refugees and its 1967 Protocol and also people perceived under the 1969 Organization of African Unity (OAU) Convention Governing the Specific Aspects of Refugee problems in Africa. Zimbabwe gained its freedom from Britain in 1980, joining a few different states in the region that had effectively accomplished autonomy or majority rule. Crush and Chikanda (2014) noted that a large number of Zimbabweans who had looked for haven in neighboring nations, for example, Mozambique and Zambia returned before long. Nonetheless, the declining security circumstance in Mozambique around then made Zimbabwe an alluring destination for Mozambican evacuees. Klaaren and Rutinhwa (2004) declares that, the expanding refugee deluge from Mozambique prompted Zimbabwe to enact legislation setting out the fundamental security issues for exiles in the nation, the Refugee Act of 1983. The Act accommodated both the prima facie status assurance strategies (in which the ministers for refugee issues could announce any class of people to be refugees under the material definition) and individual status assurance in which the refugee status of asylum inquirer was controlled by a commissioner for refugees (Government of Zimbabwe, 1983). All the more essentially, as far as refugee settlement in the nation, the Act enabled the ministers in charge of refugee issues to allow refugees to dwell in particular regions (Chikanda and Crush, 2014). Zimbabwe has seen two principle models of displaced person settlement, in particular camp settlement and urban settlement. As indicated by Chikanda and Crush (2014) five camps were built up in the 1980s mostly to suit Mozambican outcasts (only one of which remains functional today). Despite the fact that the camps have dependably been regulated by the Government of Zimbabwe, material help is given by the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) and other compassionate associations. Then again, urban refugees were permitted to

live in real urban areas and given the shot to incorporate into urban life. These refugees are issued with a personality or identity document by the administration yet do not get help from the UNHCR. Settlement in urban territories has just been at any point been available to people who have legitimate explanations behind staying there, for example, work, training or restorative treatment (Duri, 2010). These displaced people are still off guard in the employment market since Zimbabwe's policy is to offer inclination to nationals over evacuees with respect to access to business (Lawyers Committee for Human Rights, 1995). As indicated by Sidzumo-Mazibuko (1998) in light of the developing influx of refugees, the Government of Zimbabwe established four rural camps in 1984 and a fifth in 1990. Notwithstanding, despite the fact that these displaced person camps were built up they did not effectively cater for refugees which drove them to end up, accommodating a larger number than the expected numbers. Consequently with the turn of the 21st century and the cooling of occasions in different nations the quantity of refugee populace declined as the greater part of them returned back to their nations from there on.

Darget (2011) defines refugee children as kids who crosses international borders and have particular rights. With a specific end goal to enhance and upgrade the assurance and care of refugee children, UNHCR adopted a policy on refugee children, supported by the UNHCR Executive Committee in October 1993 (UNHCR 1994). The UNHCR Guidelines on Refugee Children initially distributed in 1988, have been refreshed in the light of the new arrangement and are exhibited in the 1994 document, at their center lays the acknowledgment of the need which kids have, for special care and help (UNHCR 1994, Fazel 2002).

According to Chikanda and Crush (2014) the southern African region has witnessed significant changes over the past decades in terms of both the magnitude and spatial patterns of refugee movements. In the period 1960-1980, the struggle for independence against colonial powers, which took an armed dimension in several countries, led to significant involuntary population movement within the region (Akokpari, 1998; Azevedo, 2002; Zinyama, 1990). Soon after registering victory against the colonial powers, states such as Angola and Mozambique become embroiled in civil war in large part due to the interference of South Africa in the domestic affairs of newly independent countries (Cammack, 1987; Minter 1994; Saul, 1993). Even with the end of apartheid in South Africa and institutions of democratic changes in most countries in Southern

Africa, refugee flows within the region continue and it is increasingly becoming a destination for refugees from other regions as well (UNHCR, 2013). Even though the global population of refugees had fallen to 10, 5 million by the end of 2012, sub-Saharan Africa was host to 2, 8 million, or more than a quarter of the global refugee population (UNHCR, 2013).

1.3 Statement of the problem

According to Bloch (2008) refugee children fled their countries of origin due to massive political turmoil, persecution and social strife in their homelands. According to Meda (2013) the situation affected many school going children, toddlers and those who were yet to look after themselves properly and their parents, so much that the trauma still lingers with them. To Hamilton (2004) the only way to heal traumatized children, is by using education and other basic rights to enable them to accept their losses and adapt to the new current situation. However, lack of adequate resources has seen the intensification of refugee challenges in Zimbabwe due to the credit crunch which has forced the government to reduce the number of refugee camps from 4 in the late 1990s to just one in 2005. With the further crumbling of the economy, in 2016 the state was even appealing to the international community to donate more than 10 million US dollars to help cater for the increasing number of refugees flowing into the country from states like Mozambique, Burundi DRC among others. Thus with the evidence of the struggles Zimbabwe has faced in the past 17 years, it is worth to study the trends or the effects of the economic crisis on the viability of refuge protection programs and policies since the state is even failing to cater for the needs of its indigenous citizens.

1.4 Research Objectives

1. To explore the causes of the economic crisis in Zimbabwe.
2. To explain the degree of poverty on child refugees in Zimbabwe.
3. To examine the legislative frameworks for protecting refugees in Zimbabwe.
4. To analyze the impact of the economic crisis on child refugee protection in Zimbabwe.
5. To examine the challenges faced in the implementation in the implementation of refugee

protection policies or programmes in Zimbabwe.

6. To proffer recommendations on strengthening the programmes and frameworks for protecting child refugees in Zimbabwe.

1.5 Research Questions

1. What were the major causes of the economic crisis in Zimbabwe?
2. What risks or impacts does the level of neediness proffer to child refugees in Zimbabwe?
3. To what extent do the legislative framework protects the rights of child refugees in Zimbabwe?
4. How does the economic crisis affect child refugee protection procedures?
5. What challenges does Zimbabwe face in implementing refugee protection policies and programs?
6. How best can Zimbabwe improve and strengthen its legal frameworks and programs to ensure absolute protection of child refugees?

1.6 Justification of the study

The substance of this research study radiates from a three-overlay measurement. Right off the bat, from a relevant perspective, child refugee security and encounters in hosting countries with monetary difficulties are under inquired about (Velez et al 2007; Meda 2013). Besides, from an individual perspective, the researcher is a Zimbabwean native who has additionally been influenced by the monetary injury consequently the need to think about the welfare and assurance of child refugees in Zimbabwe. Thirdly from a social and scholarly point of view, there is need to study or research the welfare of tyke evacuees (child refugees) procuring refugee status hood in monetarily disabled host nations and how they adapt to their new condition

thinking about issues of dialect boundaries and deficiency of assets. Henceforth such understanding, help in adding to the field of exile studies and training.

In spite of the fact that there is rich writing on financial emergencies, there has been almost no distribution since the current emergency and its effect on child refugees since 2000, henceforth, giving in one place a wide review of this proposition and refining its strategy lessons. This examination fills this hole, it covers an extensive variety of emergencies, including banking, adjust of installments, and sovereign debt shortfalls and their impact on child abuse, tyke labour, sexual abuse and additionally refugee economic marginalization and suffering. It audits the common examples before emergencies and thinks about lessons on their forerunners, breaks down the improvement of the emergency and look at different arrangement reactions as far as macroeconomic approaches, rebuilding of banks, family units, monetary establishments, and investigations of their result as far as short and long haul development impacts and money related, financial, fiscal and social outcomes. It incorporates commitments from exceptional researchers chipping away at money related emergencies, child refugee assurance projects or extends and a select arrangement of papers created by specialists at the IMF, UNHCR, UNICEF and other monetary and human rights organizations. This present research's gathering of people incorporates specialists, scholastics, and graduate understudies taking a shot at financial emergencies and youngster and displaced person assurance projects or activities. Since it demonstrates how connected research can give lessons, it is likewise a brilliant wellspring of reference for arrangement producers.

As indicated by Duri (2010) from the late 1990s, expansion took off to world record levels and national coffers went away to a great extent because of the administration's unbudgeted use in tips and benefits for war veterans, and also the war in Democratic Republic of Congo. Basing on, Crush et al (2012) examine, late family unit overviews in Zimbabwe demonstrate that most pointers of kid welfare stay at or underneath where they were 25 years prior. In this way despite the fact that the structural harm caused by the financial emergency of 2000-17 has well been reported on its consequences for the GDP of the neighborhood families however little has been recorded on its impacts on the welfare of youngster outcasts utilizing an existence in evacuee camps in particular Tongogara in Chipinge and those in nearby social orders.

Zimbabwe kid evacuees have experienced a few difficulties which go from extreme sustenance deficiencies, corrective measures to obtain displaced person status lack of assets as the state had monetary difficulties to back and give a few curtseys to those in as it likewise supporting its own particular subjects. Save the Children (2017) states that Zimbabwe has endured serious or monstrous sustenance deficiencies since 2002, because of the nation's progressing monetary emergency to the degree that the greater part of the families depends on food assistance to survive. As per Mushonga (2017) Zimbabwe encountered a convergence of displaced people from Mozambique and Mozambique where a large number of regular folks overflowed the financially harried yet more secure Zimbabwe. In this manner the investigation will attempt to make the level or degree of the impact of the financial emergency towards child refugee welfare and insurance its core analysis and contention to cover the indiscrimination encompassing the protection discourse in Zimbabwe.

1.7 Delimitations of the Study

According to Simon (2011) delimitations are those characteristics that limit the scope and define the boundaries of your study, delimitations are in your control. Delimiting factors include the choice of objectives, the research questions, variables of interest, theoretical perspectives that you adopted and the population you choose to investigate. Though the research have a time frame from 2000-2017, the impacts of the economic crisis on child refugee protection have been felt way before 2000 but for convenience purposes the study will only focus on the events between 2000 and 2017. Economic crisis related problems on child refugees occur in most Sub-Saharan African states and low income states, the researcher chose to focus on Zimbabwe as a case study due issues concerning resources and an objective of having a single geographical setting. There are so many refugees in Zimbabwe who are affected by the crisis and even citizens but the purpose of focusing on child refugee protection was to measure and justify the difference and intensity of the effect of the crisis between minor citizens and none citizen minors. The term child refugee is broad in nature but the research selected an age cluster of 9-17 years because they are the ones who educated and can express their experiences clearly and freely and can sometimes understand local dialects. To avoid bias and fraud, the research was delimited to refugees living in Tongogara Refugee camp since they are the legally recognized refugee status holders, and are directly assisted by the government, UNHCR and other NGOs.

1.8 Limitations of the study

According to Price and Murnan (2004) the limitations of the study are those characteristics of design or methodology that impacted or influenced the interpretation of the findings from your research, they are the constraints on generalizability, applications to practice and utility of findings that are the results of the ways in which you initially chose to design the study or the method used to establish internal and external validity. The study faced several challenges like difficulties in securing appointments, difficulties in obtaining informed consent from the target population since children cannot be made to sign consent forms, some participants were failing to contain their emotions during interviews and discussions. The study was also affected by the state privilege claim where party of the information would not be published because privileged with government secrets. The researcher also faced difficulties in securing adequate funding to cater for the research expenses to meet the time boundaries to complete the study process in time was also a challenge realized during research. The Access to Information Protection of Privacy Act was also a challenge to the research since the research would not be granted permission to statistical data to validate the research problems.

1.9 STRUCTURE OF THE STUDY

1.9.1 Chapter One

This chapter gave a far reaching introduction and background of the research. It arranged the examination verifiably from the time when the economy of Zimbabwe was blasting until the point when it was deadened by political agitation and financial doldrums (Bloch, 2008; 2010; Ploch, 2008). The part likewise gives the statement of the problem, justification of the study and in addition objectives and basic research questions controlling the examination. It additionally gave an outline on the restrictions that went with the examination procedure and the delimitations of the exploration.

1.9.2 Chapter Two

Chapter two audits writing identified with monetary and social refugee encounters. Refugee children encounters have been partitioned into movement monetary and social encounters. Movement encounters contain what exile youngsters experienced in their nation of origin, on the

trip to the host nation and what really happens when they settle in the host nation (Anderson, Hamilton, Moore, Loewen and Mathieson, 2004; Bhugra et al., 2011). Writing on child refugee encounters concentrated on the significance of instruction for a displaced person youngster. As per Pacheco (2011) and Peterson (2003) education gives the essential means by which outcast kids pick up a feeling of strengthening and freedom. The section additionally presents basic insights on challenges faced by refugee children in accessing their right to education internationally and in the Zimbabwean context. It likewise gives nitty gritty data about reasonable and hypothetical systems supporting this examination. The calculated structure controlling this exploration depends on the thoughts of Henkin (1979), Mitchel (1993) and Schwebel (1981's) compliance theory. The model was utilized as a systematic structure of refugee children relocation and school encounters, and how states design their policies to respect their worldwide commitments.

1.9.3 Chapter Three

Chapter three blueprints the research design and methodology of the investigation. It gives a detailed information creation design and justification of each chose strategy. The research utilized a contextual analysis approach which triangulates subjective and quantitative procedures into blended strategies. This section exhibits a point by point illustration of data about sampling instruments utilized, information gathering strategies and methods of data analysis employed to justify findings' credibility. A detailed explanation of ethical considerations will also be presented. This section presents moral or ethical contemplations observed during data collection, the sample size and kinds of respondents that were drawn nearer as illustrative of the tested gathering.

1.9.4 Chapter Four

The significance of this part will be presentation and investigation of information discoveries to land at conclusions that influence the generalizability of data findings. This section displays a review of research discoveries and assesses how the members reacted to basic inquiries that the examination set to investigate, evaluates the commitment made by the respondents, and furthermore recognizes the power and lucidity of the drawn out impacts of the monetary

emergency on child refugee welfare. Factual and topical investigations were utilized to investigate the effectiveness and legitimacy of findings.

1.9.5 Chapter Five

This chapter presents conclusions drawn from the analysis of thematic concerns and findings of issues under research. It additionally displays conceivable sturdy answers for coordinate future investigation and enhances possible durable solutions to mitigate the issues concerning the economic crisis and child refugee protection discourse. The last section exhibits an outline of research discoveries and assesses how the investigation reacted to basic inquiries that it set to investigate, surveys the commitment made by the study, and furthermore distinguishes recommendations for future research.

CHAPTER TWO: LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

As per Baker (2000) and Meda (2013) literature review is defined as a precise investigation and assessment of insightful works concentrated on specific point. Meda (2013) contends that literature review is done keeping in mind the end goal to delimit the exploration issue and to have a profound comprehension of what is known and obscure around a particular region of study. Along these lines this requires a basic audit of the writing in which existing examination is talked about and subsequently contextualizing and advocating the undertaking (Saunders and Rojon 2011). At this crossroads the researcher could legitimize the need to share on the investigation of the effect of the financial emergency on child refugee insurance and protection in Zimbabwe.

2.2 Definition of terms

2.2.1 Child refugees

Child refugees are children who cross international borders, and have specific rights (Darget 2011). According to the 1951 Refugee Convention and the 1967 Protocol (Relating to the Status of Refugees) a refugee child is a child who has a well-founded fear of being maltreated. Therefore since there is no general definition of refugee children, the researcher defines refugee children as children who had fled their home countries due to fear of being persecuted or unfavourable political economic conditions which threatens their welfare as dependent human beings. Child refugees can be classified in various dimensions such as; escorted asylum pursuing child, solitary refuge seeking juvenile, an age doubtful child or young being or a separated kid.

2.2.2 An accompanied child

Conferring to the UK Home Office (2017) an escorted asylum searching child is a youngster who is in lieu of asylum or protection from a foreign country with the company of either both parents, single or one parent or guardian who is of legal age to be qualified as a guardian to a person under the age of 18 years. Unaccompanied refugee children may be orphaned or

separated from their family or parents during transit or relocation which may result in them going to different hosting destinations.

2.2.3 An unaccompanied asylum seeking child (UASC)

An unaccompanied refugee looking child is a youngster or juvenile looking for shelter without the nearness of a lawful watchman. The definition for migration motivations behind an unaccompanied refugee looking for kid is given by the Home Office as 'a man under 18 years old or who, without narrative proof setting up age, seems, by all accounts, to be under that age' who 'is applying for haven in their own right; and is isolated from the two guardians and not being administered to by a grown-up who by law or custom has duty to do as such'. Youngsters in this circumstance are otherwise called isolated kids or unaccompanied minors (Knight and Statham 2008).

2.2.4 Age-disputed child or young person

An age-debated youngster or young adolescent is a kid or youngster whose age has been questioned and has not had their asserted date of birth acknowledged by the Home Office as well as by the nearby expert that he or she has drawn closer to offer help or security. This term is normally used to allude to individuals who claim to be youngsters, yet who are dealt with as grown-ups by the Home Office as well as the nearby expert (Lorek 2015). Age debated youngsters might be escorted or not but rather the primary test will be documentation and genuineness of the reports or documents as opposed to the whereabouts of a parent or lawful watchman.

2.2.5 A separated child

An isolated child is a youngster who has been detached from the two guardians, or from their past lawful or standard essential parental figure, yet not really from different relatives. These may, along these lines, incorporate kids joined by other grown-up relatives. The Home Office meaning of unaccompanied kids does exclude youngsters who landed in the United Kingdom under the watchful eye of a parent or other grown-up (for instance, a relative or family companion) who by law or custom has obligation regarding the tyke, regardless of whether the

tyke is never again living with such a grown-up because of the ensuing breakdown of such a procedure (Wade et al 2005, UK Home Office).

2.2.6 Economic Crisis and child refugee protection

An economy confronting a monetary emergency will in all likelihood encounter a crumbling GDP, a desiccating of liquidity and rising/falling costs because of inflation/deflation. A monetary emergency can appear as stagnation or a slump. UNICEF (2006) utilizes the term kid insurance, to allude to forestalling and reacting to brutality, misuse and mishandle against kids including business, sexual abuse, trafficking, kid work and hurtful conventional practices, for example, female genital mutilation or cutting and kid marriage. The United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child 1989 sets out a set of rights a kid or youngsters have, and ought to be agreed in each nation like entitlement to sanctuary and learning and others as stipulated in Article 19 and 28 of the resolution. As per Reach out Refugee Protection Training Project (2005) displaced person insurance incorporates those exercises through which exiles rights are secured, such exercises may incorporate help endeavors. As per the 1951 Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees, a displaced person is somebody who has a very much educated dread of mistreatment due to his or her race, religion and so on. The Organization of African Unity (OAU) Convention Governing the Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa 1969 and The 1984 Cartagena Declaration, depicts an exile as a man constrained to leave his/her nation inferable from outside/interior animosity, occupation, remote mastery of occasions truly exasperating open request in either part or the entire of his nation of inception or nationality.

2.2.7 Sources of Child refugees in Zimbabwe

According to Fritsch (2010) recent literature shows that Zimbabwe existed, and motionlessly remains an endpoint for refugees from the Southern African region and yonder. Klaaren and Rutinhwa (2004) asserts that, the growing refugee influx from Mozambique impelled Zimbabwe to present legislation outlining the simple protection matters for evacuees in the republic, the Refugee Act of 1983. The act delivered for both the prima facie status determination measures (in which the minister in lieu of refugee problems might proclaim any class of individuals to be refugees within the appropriate description) and singular status determination in which the evacuee status of exile claimant was proclaimed by an administrator for refugees (Government

of Zimbabwe, 1983). According to Sidzumo-Mazibuko (1998) in reaction to the rising inflow of refugee, the Administration of Zimbabwe initiated four countryside campsites in 1984 and a fifth in 1990. However, even though these refugee camps were established they did not cater for refugees which led them to end up, accommodating more numbers than the expected numbers. Hence with the turn into the 21st century and the cooling of events in other countries the number of refugee population declined as most of them returned to their countries thereafter.

2.2.8 Causes of Migration

According to Mushonga (2017), thousands of civilians from DRC and Mozambique have fled civil unrest in both countries and flooded the economically-troubled, but safer Zimbabwe. Most of the refugees are from Mozambique where the Mozambican National Resistance (RENAMO) has renewed its insurgency; others are from DRC, Burundi and Uganda where they have fled political persecution due to political unrests and violence from these countries (Mushonga 2016, Macheke 2017, and Meda 2013). Hence having realized that Zimbabwe is a much safer place than other countries like South Africa where there is a track record of xenophobic attacks on foreigners whether refugees or not they flooded Zimbabwe.

Despite the fact that the war finished in the Democratic Republic of Congo in 2003, battling between the administration and agitator powers still proceeds in Northeastern parts of the nation. Numerous exiles from the Congo have issues discovering work in surrounding nations, influencing them to take the risk to go to Europe. The contention was one of the biggest foundations for interior removals worldwide in 2016. After President Pierre Nkurunziza kept running for a third term in 2015, challenges emitted in the nation about whether the choice was dubious or not. In excess of 100 individuals kicked the bucket because of conflicts between the administration and dissidents. In May 2015, there was an endeavored upset against Nkurunziza yet it fizzled. Nkurunziza retaliated by ousting more than 150,000 Burundians and closing down the press. Resistance to Burundi's administration has frequently brought about disappearances, killings and torment which are regularly done by the nation's security powers or the adolescent wing of its decision party (Dockery 2017).

South Sudan picked up its autonomy in 2011, however has confronted a common war between President Salva Kiir and his previous delegate Riek Machar since 2013. The nation faces turmoil, as it has the most noteworthy score on the 2017 fizzled states record discharged by US think tank Fund for Peace. In excess of 1.5 million individuals have fled the nation because of the contention. A considerable lot of the outcasts arrive in neighboring nations, for example, Ethiopia or Uganda.

While South Sudan faces a common war, Sudan toward the north has subjected displaced people to mistreatment. Sudan is viewed as a travel nation for transients endeavoring to get to Europe, yet at an exile camp in Khartoum, the nation's capital, evacuees have been beaten and whipped subsequent to challenging visa charges. Sudan is facilitating more than 232,000 displaced people from South Sudan. Displaced people from nations, for example, Eritrea and Ethiopia may likewise observe Sudan to be unwelcoming and set out to go promote towards Europe. The nation's pioneer, Omar al-Bashir, is blamed for atrocities

Eritreans are a standout amongst the most widely recognized nationalities to touch base on the shores of Italy looking for refuge. Eritrea faces one of the world's most exceedingly bad fascisms and there are more than ten thousand political prisoners there. Flexibility of the discourse, opportunity of the press and the privilege to get together is to a great degree restricted. The nation is a one-party state under President Isaias Afwerki, who has been in control since 1993. Many escape because of required military induction that all Eritreans between 18-40 years of age must enroll in.

2.3 Refugee experiences

Child refugees have faced several challenges in the refugee camps or the communities which includes lack of adequate food, language barriers, and educational inequalities, securing refugee status among others.

2.3.1 Lack of security and adequate food stuffs

Regardless of their awful encounters in South Africa, the refugees had created survival methodologies that empowered them to manage the hardships of their day by day lives. To accommodate fundamental necessities, for example, nourishment, convenience and safe house,

some of them occupied with different casual work, trivial exchanging or notwithstanding peddling (Rugunanan and Smit 2011). These were, notwithstanding, not a steady action. Some of the members said the absence or some likeness thereof of money related cash-flow to set up a casual business. The issue of convenience is a genuine issue for most displaced people, given the high rentals they are charged and their absence of back to help themselves. To have some sort of a rooftop over their heads and have the capacity to pay the frequently extravagant costs charged to nonnatives, a large portion of the members needed to lease room space from different outcasts or sub-let their flats. There is episodic proof that, since some South African proprietors are charging outcasts high rentals, a few displaced people fall back on subletting rooms in their pads to be utilized as crèches or eateries amid the day. Subsequently, a large portion of the members imparted a residence to different families, with cramped space and no protection. The benefit of having space and protection is subsumed by the more obvious and essential need of having cover.

2.2.2 Language barriers and cultural differences

Meda (2013) is of the view that language and cultural integration plays a central role in the assimilation approach, if one can be fluent in the host country's dialect, it would be calmer for him or her to trail new traditional practices. However in the global refugee situation language and cultural differences have been a major challenge faced by child refugees since the only language they knew was only theirs, which made it difficult for them to integrate with local children or even express their concerns to the donors or funders concerning their welfare which gave rise to their isolation, discrimination and suffering in the camps or societies they are earning a life in. According to Pacheco (2011) refugee youngsters' aptitude to speak the phonology of the host nation permits them to efficaciously assimilate new beliefs, hence failure to communicate or embrace the language will lead to marginalization, which Berry et al (2006) noted results when a person decides not to follow cultural practices of the home or host country or due to traumatic stress of pre-migration and transmigration experiences and exposure to the outside world.

2.3.3 Threats of Xenophobia, persecution and crime

The May 2008 xenophobic assaults undermined the lives of numerous nonnatives in South Africa. Sixty-two individuals died in the assaults, numerous more were harmed or assaulted and 25 000 were dislodged from their homes (Dalton-Greyling, 2008) the refugee stories uncovered that a large number of them, and their friends and family, had succumbed to wrongdoing. These wrongdoings included sexual offenses (e.g. rape), hijacking, thievery, theft and attack with the plan to cause terrible real damage. The accompanying statements delineate their experiences. These stories recommend that a long way from being the fundamental culprits of wrongdoing in South Africa, as depicted in xenophobic records, evacuees will probably be casualties. Landau and Jacobsen battle that vagrants and evacuees are 'significantly more inclined to be casualties of wrongdoing or police provocation than South Africans' (2004:45). They assert that instead of helping the evacuees the police give off an impression of being irritating the issue. The members in the investigations via Landau and Jacobsen (2004) and Landau et al. (2005) revealed that the police reallocated and now and then even pulverized evacuees' personality reports and papers. Displaced people affirmed that they needed to stoop to the level of paying influences to avoid captures and conceivable expelling by the police. Their remarks feature the delicate condition they wind up in, where there is by all accounts little suspicion that all is well and good and security at any given minute in their lives.

2.4 Weaknesses of the legislative frameworks

2.4.1 The 1951 Convention in Relation to the Status of Refugees and its 1967 Protocol

Bestowing to UNHCR (1993) as quoted by Mutsvara (2015) the 1951 refugee convention established a regime of rights and responsibilities for refugees and has remained the cornerstone of the refugee protection studies till present. Together with its 1967 protocol, the 1951 convention contained three types of provisions: provisions defining who a refugee is and when one ceases to be a refugee; provisions that explain the rights and duties of expatriates in host countries and provisions with implementation by State's obligations including cooperating the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees in the application of its roles and enabling its responsibility of overseeing the solicitation of the pact (UNHCR 2011, Mutsvara 2015 Ochsner 2015). However according to Millbank (2000), the definition in the convention confers no right of assistance on refugees unless and until they reach a signatory country and it imposes no

obligations on countries not to persecute or expel their citizens. According to Mutsvara (2015) the convention has been criticized for not imposing any requirements for burden sharing between states. Hence in the Zimbabwean refugee situation, even though the convention defines and proffer guidelines on refugees protection it can be criticized for not out-rightly offering a clear way of screening refugees to see who is fit of refugee status and what requirements are needed for qualification. That is it failed to contain concepts of sovereignty and citizenship to accept the foreigners. Therefore one can argue that, how can a country cater for the needs of the refugees yet its own citizens are fleeing the economic hardships in their own country.

2.4.2 The 1969 OAU Convention Governing the Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa

According UNHCR (2007), the mounting quantity of refugees escaping conflicts and internal struggles in Africa, beginning in the twilight 1950s steered to the implementation of the all-inclusive and momentous regional agreement dealing with African expatriates, and on 10 September 1969 OAU implemented the OAU Convention Governing the particular facets of refugee difficulties in Africa, which Zimbabwe became a party state in 1985. Mujuzi (2009) argues that, African countries were convinced that the 1951 refugee convention was not designed with an African specific approach in mind and thus was of less relevance to African refugee problems, hence the need for a regional refugee convention. However, even though African states wanted to ensure recognition of the unique characteristics of African refugee discourse got binding legal status under the OAU Treaty and not the General Assembly Resolutions, and expand the definition of the term refugee, states were left to practice their superlative endeavours dependable with their legislation to accept refugees and the etymology inspiring states to award asylum was, nevertheless recommendatory (Weiss 1970, Okoth-Obbo 2001 and Murray 2004). Hence it also failed to capture issues concerning the protection of refugee children and their specific rights and privileges as minors were not clearly but yet focusing on the term refugee on a broader perspective which later gave problems on the protection of child refugees as they are classified under refugee terms not as minors who need protection.

2.4.3 The Convention on the Rights of Children and the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child

According to Mutsvara (2015) Zimbabwe remains a signatory to the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child, and as a party state, Zimbabwe is thus bound by these instruments and has obligations emanating from them. UNHCR (1994) outlined the CRC and the African child's charter as important to child refugees as they set comprehensive standards and guidelines concerning children. These two instruments virtually cover almost every aspect of a child's needs in life from health and education to social and political rights. Hence even though the CRC and the African Child Charter are not refugee treaties, refugee children are covered, since according to Articles 1 and 2 of the CRC all CRC rights, are to be granted to all individuals beneath the age of 18 years and without discrimination of any kind. However even though all these instruments sought to improve the welfare and protection of children, Ochsner argued that concepts of sovereignty continues to take predominance when refugees are the rights learners and states are not forced to integrate every aspect of the statutes of international and regional conventions. That is they lack the enforcement mechanism to ensure that states comply with international guidelines.

2.5 Theoretical Framework

The investigation takes its components from compliance hypothesis in attempting to clarify and break down how the financial emergency influenced Zimbabwe's adequacy in guaranteeing that, the rights and needs of displaced person youngsters are fulfilled. Starting in the late 1990s, in any case, social pointers started to crumble; normal future began to decay and under-five mortality started to ascend in the vicinity of 1988 and 1990 (CSO, 1994). At first, the guilty party was HIV/AIDS, whose significance was generally thought little of. Throughout the following 15 years, the quantity of kids stranded because of HIV/AIDS pestilence rose 20-overlap (World Bank, 2014). A developing financial emergency, which hampered the administration's capacity to convey administrations for youngsters, disturbed the effects of the HIV/AIDS pestilence. The legislature experienced a monetary deficiency for more than 30 sequential years up to 2008 (Comptroller and Auditor General, 1974/75-display), prompting expanding government obligation, swarming out of reserved speculation, cash generation and swelling (Mumbengegwi, 2002). The extreme dry spells of 1992 and 1995, over a messed up auxiliary modification

program, prompted summed up increment in destitution in the 1990s (CSO, 1990; Chimhowu, 2010). Neediness rates expanded in the 2000s as total national output per capita fell by 50 percent in the vicinity of 1998 and 2008 (World Bank, 2014). The year 2000 saw intrusions of business ranches, dismissal of the established choice and constituent brutality. The nation by then was in emergency, monetarily, generally, diplomatically and epidemiologically. At the base from 1999 to 2008, Zimbabwe's below five death rate (U5MR) was likewise in nations encountering extended common strife, for example, Timor Leste, Afghanistan, Sudan and Haiti (World Bank, 2014). Normal life expectance in Zimbabwe tumbled to 43 years in 2003, a single part of the 10 most reduced on the globe around then (World Bank, 2014)

2.5.1 Compliance theory

Before continuing with an introduction of the distinctive administration outline hypotheses, it is considered helpful to give a short depiction of the bits of knowledge picked up from scholastic effort in universal law and global associations over the most recent decades while looking at compliance. According to Stavropoulou (2008) compliance may perhaps be commonly understood as a form of conventionality amid an actor's conduct and a quantified decree, nonetheless of what capitulates or triggers this submission. Raustiala and Slaughter (2002) accentuates that in hypothetical inscription it is distinguished from enactment, to the outcome that execution is assumed as a practice of placing international obligations into exercise (such as enactment of legislation at the nationwide level). Henceforth operation is naturally a precarious stride to compliance; nevertheless compliance can happen without application. For instance a state, may be observing article 33 of the Refugee Convention (non-refoulement principle) even though it has not approved legislation in execution of that convention as long as refugees are not returned to their home countries to where they face torture.

Louis Henkin, Stephen Schwebel and Ronald B Mitchel as proponents of compliance theory, highlighted that it is the eminence of decree itself which grounds an acquiescence pull, rather than a cogent, premeditated interface. What ideas can UNHCR (refugees) and UNICEF (children) attorneys and safety strategists in Zimbabwe entice from these philosophies? The main is that while most of the suggestions offered above will foray many bibliophiles as apparent, it is imperative to concede that their outcomes are not incidental or fortuitous, but can in fact be

clarified in reports of origin and consequence, and subsequently can be foretold and premeditated. The following is to Slaughter and Raustiala, whereas we, UNHCR lawyers, are often inventive and perceptive in analyzing and conceptualizing what we experience in our work, we do not constantly test our hypothesises. Frequently we determine that if only there were the administrative will, acquiescence would be realized. Political experts, on the divergent, are more engrossed on working out prototypes and insist on identifying accurate causal interactions.

According to UNHCR (2011) Zimbabwe is a signatory to the 1951 Convention on the Status of Refugees and to the Convention Governing the Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa which were, ratified and domesticated as the Refugee Act; Chapter 4:03 on 28 October 1983. Therefore through the compliance theory, Zimbabwe has a mandate to welcome and protect all refugees and safe haven seekers who came in search of protection from persecution in their countries of origin. Thus since Zimbabwe is a signatory of the two Conventions even if the government know that its economic wellbeing is problematic to the welfare and protection of child refugee rights it cannot turn them back home or refer them to other countries due to the principle of non refoulement convened in the 1967 Protocol to all child refugee status bearers. That is, this theory has caused many problems on the protection of child refugees since the Zimbabwean government just accepts refugees in compliance to the principle of non-refoulement but later fail to provide the refugees with all the basic needs due to financial in-capabilities as the economy was not functional.

2.6 Country experiences

In this section the study is going to compare the Zimbabwean situational study with refugee experiences in other countries in order to come up with a valuable input and analysis into the refugee studies and discourse. Anderson et al (2004) contend that, even though some states have familiarity in accommodating the distinct necessities of refugee youngsters; many educational arrangements presently do not have exceptional support schemes in place to support schools, refugee families and scholars in the course of acclimatizing refugees to their schools.

2.6.1 South African experiences

Refugee children in South Africa though they may obtain a protection strategy they are faced with exploitation, discrimination and persecution from the South African citizens as a result of their status and nationality. According to CORMSA (2009) black foreign nationals were targeted during the xenophobic attacks. This resulted in many foreigners including child refugees returning back to their home countries and other safer nations in dread of the inhuman massacres which were occurring in South Africa. Meda (2013) attests that children in host countries tends to victimize and upset refugee youngsters if they are placed in the similar class which is why juvenile refugees in Georgia chose or favored to learn with other expatriate children. Therefore even though the constitution of South Africa outlines that all youngsters have the right to schooling and protection, more preference is put on local nationals rather than refugees. Conferring to Human Rights Watch (2009) refugee kids in South Africa were deprived of health care outright since they lacked credentials or merely because they were professed as aliens and charged unlawfully extraordinary charges that barred them from obtaining care. Sibula (2009) cited in Meda (2013), stated that, various refugees mentioned the point that, when they arrived in South Africa and were maltreated, they began to question themselves if they did the right thing by exiting their fatherlands and, finding themselves confronted with numerous unanticipated glitches where some adults and children were either killed or raped.

2.6.2 The United States experiences

Sirin and Ryce (2010) cited that part of lately arrived refugee children in the USA entered schools through slight former formal schooling familiarities, but, with extensive casual education and awareness due the US's well stratified and clustered refugee protection policy. Harney (2007) contends that, refugee children in the United States of America had long waits for screening in order to be accepted for preschool education. This is done to ensure a special alignment of child refugees, to ensure that, they have a smooth prolongation of their education and adapt to their new environment since it acts as therapy to heal their pre-migration traumas and experiences.

2.6.3 The United Kingdom Experiences

Rutter (2003) assumes that displaced broods in the United Kingdom pas through a lot of complications to acquire their exile status. This affects their right to attain health care facilities subsequently because; they are required to show authorized refugee credentials in a bid to be treated like nationals of the host nation (Meda 2013, Rutter 2003). Some child refugees may not seek for health care owing to fright of interrelating with natives who may victimize or make chauvinistic remarks regarding their position as refugees. Documents may be held on wait for years or months before they can be dealt with for asylum seekers to acquire refugee status-hood (Elwyn et al 2012). Thus, they wait for long period of time waiting for their refugee licenses to be ratified and throughout this period of waiting, it would be tough to access health care and education for child refugees.

CHAPTER THREE: METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

According to Mertens (2012) research methodology or paradigm is a set of frameworks of philosophical assumptions that guide researchers in their study endeavors. This chapter centers on the research design and approaches utilized to conduct the study. The chapter outlines the synopsis and comprehensive facts about the method, strategy and examination area. It effortlessly captures wide-ranging information about the sampling apparatuses used, data gathering means, and in what way the data was scrutinized. Due to the fact that, the research delved with a helpless group (child refugees), a thorough synopsis of virtuous considerations are also delivered in this part.

3.2 Research Design

According to Yin (2003, p9) “every empirical study has a research design and a research is the logic that links the data to be collected and the conclusions to be drawn to the initial questions of the study”. The research was prepared in the method of a case study approach which triangulates the qualitative and quantitative methodologies into mixed methods. Analyst Robert Yin characterizes the case study research design into tactic as an empirical demand that examines a current marvel inside its candid setting; when the parameters amongst wonder and setting are not elaborately obvious; and in which dissimilar sources of proof are utilized (Yin, 1984, p. 23) Punch (2009, p. 119) noted that, “the case study aims to understand the case in depth, and in its natural setting, recognizing its complexity and context. It also has a holistic focus, aiming at preserving and understanding the wholeness and unity of the case study”.

Contextual analysis investigate, through reports of past examinations, permits the exploration and conception of complex matters. It can be regarded as a enthusiastic research method particularly when an all-inclusive, inside and out investigation is mandatory. Supposed as a device in plentiful sociology thinks about, the portion of contextual analysis technique in examine turns out to be more noticeable when matters with respect to training (Kubat and Gulsecen, 2006), human science (Schirmer and Grassel, 2006) and community grounded issues (Johnson, 2006, for instance, penury, joblessness, medicate enslavement, absence of literacy, and

so on were raised. One reason for the salutation of contextual examination as an investigation technique is that analysts were wind-up being more anxious about the restrictions of quantifiable strategies in offering all-encompassing and top- bottom explanations of the social and interactive issues in question. From contextual investigation strategies, an analyst can drive beyond the quantitative measurable results and understand the behavioral circumstances over the public character's point of view. By fusing both quantitative and subjective facts, contextual research illuminates both the practice what's more, outcome of a marvel through complete perception, reproduction and inspection of the issues under scrutiny (Tellis, 1997).

Therefore, the case study research design technique endows an analyst to closely look at the evidence on a certain setting. In most instances, a case study investigation strategy selects a diminutive topographical precinct or a specially predetermined sum of persons as the foci of study. Contextual analyses, in their definite quintessence, examine and study existing genuine phenomenon through nitty gritty relevant investigation of a programmed number of events or circumstances, and their networks. Since case study methodology gets feedback as remote as its lack of forte as a survey tool, crafting the plan of case study analyses is of essential importance. Analysts can embrace either a single case or diverse case structure relying upon the subject being discussed. In circumstances where there are no dissimilar cases accessible for duplication, the professional can employ the solitary case strategy.

3.3 Sample Selection

According to Onwuegbuzie and Collins (2007), sampling is the procedure of selecting a share, part, or fragment that is demonstrative of a complete, and is a significant phase in the research practice because it aids inform the value of insinuations made by the examiner that base from the underlying discoveries. In both qualitative and quantitative methods, scholars must plump the number of contributors to pick (sample size) and in what way to choose these sample participants (sampling technique). According to Kothari (2004), there are various or different sampling procedures that can be used in a study depending on the availability of resources. Therefore in this research convenience sampling, purposive sampling and stratified sampling which are under probability and non-probability sampling which are qualitative and quantitative in nature were used.

3.3.1 Convenience Sampling

Convenience sampling is a kind of non-probability or non-random sampling in which members of the target population, are selected for the purpose of the study if they meet certain practical criteria such as geographical proximity, availability at a certain time, easy accessibility or the willingness to volunteer (Farrokhi and Mahmoudi-Hamidabad 2012 and Dornvei 2007). According to Latham (2008) convenience sampling include participants who are readily available and agree to participate in a study. In this study, convenience sampling was used to classify the target population that is convenient to the researcher in-order to have a quick access to data concerning the study. The researcher managed to select people of close proximity and easy access thus increasing the probability of representative data chosen. The method managed to sample 20 respondents. This was done to get a gross aggregate of the results without incurring the cost or time needed in selecting a random sample. Thus convenience sampling was employed because data was easily accumulated due to the easy of acquiring volunteers to participate in the study, hence helping the researcher collect data in a quicker pace. This therefore, makes the sample an inexpensive aggregation of the truth.

3.3.2 Purposive Sampling

Purposive sampling is nominating a portion on the basis of your own acquaintance at the population, its features and the nature of your study objectives; that is, the population is non-randomly nominated on a particular characteristic, the distinct features are nominated to respond to essential questions about definite substance or product (Latham 2008, Babie 1990, McNealy 1999 and Frey et al 2000). In this research, purposive sampling a qualitative sampling technique which allows the researcher to deliberately select participants and research techniques was employed. The 9-17 year age group was selected to answer the questions concerning experiences before, during and after their settlement in Zimbabwe from the child's point of view. Some refugee parents were selected to answer questions concerning the difficulties they face in proving protection and security to toddlers. Human rights officials, refugee camp officials, government and NGOs workers were also selected to respond to questions that needs intellectual, and statistical skills and knowledge like budget, funding, human rights, international law and general assistance related questions.

3.3.3 Stratified sampling

Fink (1999) defines stratified random sampling as a procedure in the population is distributed into subcategories of strata and a random model is then nominated from every subgroup. When a few physiognomies are well-known about a population, stratified random specimen is desirable since the population can be prescribed in sub groups and then an unsystematic sample may be nominated from every single subgroup (Fowler 1992, Cochran 1953). During the research a sample of 30 participants was selected. The population was apportioned into age, gender and occupation categories for male and female child refugees of nine to 17 years and adult males and females above the age 30, so as to enable the researcher to estimate and study how different categories of people perceive the impact of the economic crisis on child refugee protection in Zimbabwe. The advantages of using stratified sampling are that it minimizes bias and ensure that all portions of the sample are well represented without misrepresentation of other segments.

3.4 Methods of data collection

According to McLaughlin (2016) data gathering is the methodical tactic of collecting and assessing information from a diversity of sources, to develop a comprehensive and precise portrait of an area of concern. Bestowing to Peersman (2014) data gathering enables a person or an organisation, to answer pertinent queries, appraise products and make forecasts about forthcoming likelihoods and inclinations. Data in the case study approach is collected in various ways (Gibbert and Ruigrok 2010). Data in this study was collected using the following methods; document analysis, in depth interviews, news bulletins, focus group discussions and survey questionnaires.

3.4.1 Document analysis

According to Jupp (2006) text analysis is the thorough investigation of documents created across an extensive range of social packages, taking a diversity of forms from the written expression to the pictorial image. Document analysis is a social research method and is important in its own right, and is an invaluable part of most schemes of triangulation, the combination of methodologies in the study of the same phenomenon (Bowen 2009). Bowen further argued that the purpose of triangulating is to provide a confluence of evidence that breeds credibility. This study employed document analysis as a data collection method because according to Triad 3

(2016), substantiating discoveries across data groups can decrease the effect of possible partiality by scrutinizing information gathered through diverse methods. The fundamental reason document analysis was utilized as a part of the examination is on the grounds that they are cost and time effective, exceptionally accessible and reliable wellsprings of information. Documents are stable and non-reactive denoting that, they can be recited and reviewed a numerous times and stay unaffected by the researcher's stimulus or examination process (Bowen 2009).

According to Redfern (2014) news is a report of a current event; it is information about something that had just happened or will happen soon, it is report about recent happenings in a newspaper, television radio or internet. The Longman dictionary news bulletin as a short news programme on radio or television, only the most important and news broadcasting is defined as the presentation of the news report and findings on radio television. Therefore the study used news bulletins and broadcasts as methods of collecting data as it is most convenient source of data but however analysis is needed due to the fact that news may be filled with propaganda and bias. Just like an interview news broadcasts especially on television helped the researcher to understand the extent of the situation through examining how participants where expressing themselves that is, no verbal cues like expressions, or emotions while explaining their cause.

3.4.2 In-depth Interviews

Yin (2009) accentuates that interview is one of the most significant wellsprings of case study material. As indicated by Kvale and Brinkman (2009; p 145), "interview is literally an interview. An inter change of views between two persons conversing about a theme of mutual interest". In depth dialogues helped the child refugees to share their viewpoints of what it denotes to be a refugee. Mack et al (2005) conversed that detailed interviews are superlative to use when the research is about experiences of vulnerable people, that is they enable participants to freely express their views about sensitive issues or topics (Meda 2013). Thus interviews enabled the researcher to understand the intensity of the problems faced by child refugees through thorough examination of non-verbal cues like facial expression, reaction to the questions and expression of words during the interviews.

3.4.4 Survey questionnaires

According to the Fluid Surveys Team (2014), a survey can be defined as the measure of opinion or experiences of a group of people through the asking of questions and questionnaires are defined as a set of printed or written questions with a choice of answers, devised for the purposes of a survey or statistical study. The researcher administered questionnaires in places and times that were convenient to the respondents. Each respondent was given one week time or more depending on their personal schedule to ensure that they all have ample time to express their reasons concerning the issues raised by the questions. Questionnaires used open ended questions as the field of study needed mostly needed the effects and reasons of the relationship between economic crisis and an inefficient child refugee programmes which results in suffering of the minors. These can be known as unstructured questions, where the respondents are to contribute their own views and feelings as answers since the questions are not closed ended clauses. Therefore survey questionnaires were chosen because they enable the researcher to come up with a valuable statistical data concerning research problems and statistical study of the refugee experiences in order to conduct a statistical analysis of the study area. People are more truthful while responding to questions with the knowledge that their reasons and answers are anonymous.

3.5 Data Analysis

Marshall and Rossman (1999) defined data scrutiny as the method of bringing direction, configuration and meaning to the quantity of gathered data. Schwandt (2007) attests that, it is the process of creating logic of, deducing and hypothesizing data that indicates a quest for overall statements among classes of data. Therefore it can be described as a mess, ambiguous and cumbersome, but also a creative and fascinating process. Content analysis and thematic analysis were used for the analysis of data. The analysis was based on grounded theory, the task of the researcher was to understand what was happening, and how players manage their roles in the application of the foreign relations based on historical grounds. This was achieved through observation, conversation and interviews. The researcher noted down key issues, after each session of data collection. The results of this comparison were done to theoretical approaches that were employed. The results of this comparison are categorized according to themes or variables and their property.

Cohen et al (2007) defined content analysis as a process that involves classifying text data into categories and themes. Content analysis permits the academic to have a subjective understanding of script data and to develop some codes which would later be collapsed to themes (Hsieh and Shannon 2005). In this study, data was organized transcribed and analyzed, that is, data was read meticulously, fragmented into sections of evidence and characterize each section with thematic ciphers. The researcher explored for patterns in coded facts to categorize them, and data corresponding as redundancies was detached from the ciphers and the codes were broken down to themes, which were then discussed in detail.

According to Auerbach and Silverstein (2003) a theme is a collection of ideas that are closely related. Thematic examination was employed which is a technique for organizing, analyzing and recording categorized issues or ideas (themes) of data, (Braun and Clarke 2006). Thematic analysis was superlative for this study since it allowed the researcher to organize and define data in much detail; facts from all data wellsprings was presented simultaneously on each study query, to enhance reliability and credibility of research outcomes. The use of the conceptual framework deepened the knowledge of the experiences which child refugees went through.

As indicated by Arkkelin (2014), the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) is an advanced computerized programming used to break down a few types of measurable information frame reviews and surveys and other general sources. SPSS was picked in light of its popularity inside both scholastic and business circles, making it the most broadly utilized bundle of its write. SPSS is likewise a flexible bundle that permits a wide range of kinds of investigations, information changes, and types of yield - in short; it will more than enough fill the examination's needs. The quintessence of utilizing SPSS in the exploration was to give a measurable and sensible investigation of discoveries, with a specific end goal to numerically legitimize and sum up the thoughts of the respondents in order to make normal determinations to the issues acclimatized in the examination.

3.6 Ethical Considerations

According to Cameron (2015) ethics is a branch of philosophy that is used to study ideal human behavior and local ways of being. Resnik (2013) defines ethics as norms of behavior that differentiate between tolerable and intolerable conduct, or as system, process, or viewpoint for

determining how to perform and for scrutinizing complex issues and problems The research will ensure that integrity and honest hood is maintained when collecting data or gathering data to make sure that the information they get is credible and authentic. Therefore, the researchers will stick to the rule and regulations of any source of information under the study in order to avoid misconceptions and closure of information. The research will also maintain strict observance of privacy and confidentiality to safeguard the respondent's image. The research will also access information based informed consent and confidentiality based to ensure a smooth flow of the research.

Informed consent can be defined as a vital step to any research project, since it is the process in which a participant consents or agree to participate in a research project, after being informed of its procedures, risks and benefits (Escobedo et al 2007). Therefore informed consent was a vital instrument in ensuring that the research findings will not be biased and challenged since all participants consented to be party of the study as they were fully informed of the procedures and risks of being respondents to the research study. However Mertens (2012) argued that minors must not be forced to sign approval forms. Hence investigators were required to obtain permission from the youngsters' parents or custodians and the patron in charge of the unaccompanied children signed on behalf the children.

According to Mertens (2012) researchers are morally obligated to assure and ensure confidentiality to contributors to the study. Therefore the researcher ensured that, contributors' concealment and observation of maximum reverence for both persons and the entire refugee community. The researcher promised all participants that the study would not broadcast data in a manner that would pinpoint and jeopardize their confidentiality and security. Meda (2013) argued that, trickery of any form should be shunned with respondents; hence the participants were ascertained extreme confidentiality, obscurity, non-identifiability and non-traceability. Pseudonyms were utilized in the evaluation and scrutiny section in-order to augment solitude of the respondents.

3.7 Conclusion

This chapter was more focused on research design and methodologies used in conducting this research study. The mixed methods research style was engaged in order to respond to serious

questions in the investigation. The triangulation of the subjective and quantitative approaches was superlative for this research study which centers on stories of refugee juveniles and statistical data presentations of the economic trajectory of Zimbabwe for the past 17 years. Since the study had one setting (Tongogara refugee camp), one independent variable (economic crisis) and one dependent variable (child refugee protection) a case study approach was the most suitable research design to use in trying to decapitate the effects of the economic crisis on child refugee protection programs and policy. Cluster, convenience and purposive sampling tools were selected in order to carefully select sample sizes that would not affect the generalizability of the research findings and its credibility, reliability and validity to its intended audience. Ethical issues were also fused in to proffer a quality research study process were the needs of both the researcher and participants are corroborated to come up with a viable study process with limited bias.

CHAPTER FOUR: PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS OF DATA

4.1 Introduction

This chapter's main aim is to present a synopsis and analysis of findings concerning the impact of the economic crisis on child refugee protection in Zimbabwe from the year 2000-2017. Findings will be presented and arranged in form of themes and sub themes aligned with research objectives of the study. Tables, graphs, pie charts will be used to present statistical distribution and analysis findings from interviews, questionnaires and document reviews. The obtained findings will be organized and categorized into themes in line with the chronology of the research questions that is, response rate, general information about the causes of the economic crisis, problems associated with poverty on child refugees, legislative and legal frameworks related problems, challenges facing the country's policy formulation mechanisms, and the role of international organisations and the government towards improving child refugee wellbeing.

4.2 Overall Response Rate

The research used a target population of 30 participants, of which 20 were issued with Questionnaires and 10 through interviews.

4.2.1 Questionnaire Response Rate

Table 1 questionnaire distribution and response rate

| Population | Administered | Completed | Completed % | Incomplete | Incomplete % |
|---------------|--------------|-----------|-------------|------------|--------------|
| Individuals | 10 | 8 | 80 | 2 | 20 |
| Organisations | 10 | 7 | 70 | 3 | 30 |
| Average total | 20 | 15 | 75 | 5 | 25 |

During the research process, from the selected twenty respondents 10 were independent or affected individuals and the other 10 constituted those working or employed in governmental or NGOs that in the field of refugee protection and human rights associations. Out of the twenty distributed Questionnaires, 15 were completed and five were not completed. The 75% shows that people or respondents were willing to cooperate and participate in the research study

4.2.2 Interview Response Rate

Table 2: Interview Response rate statistics

| Target population | Consented | Consent Response % | Non-Consent | Non-Consent % |
|-------------------|-----------|--------------------|-------------|---------------|
| 10 | 9 | 90 | 1 | 10 |

From the targeted 10 interviewees, nine consented to participate but preferred anonymity due to security and professional reasons. One respondent failed to participate due to a busy schedule. Thus, the response rate was quite convincing to generalize the expected data capture. From the interviews the researcher realized that there was a gap in the child refugee protection discourse.

4.3 Major causes of the economic crisis in Zimbabwe

From data collected through interviews, 80% of the respondents attributed poor policing strategies as one of the major causes of the economic crisis. Respondent A stated that short lived policies and inconsistencies in the policy making process has haunted the economy of Zimbabwe in the turn of the 21st century. Deve (2012) highlighted that the primary cause of the Zimbabwean catastrophe lies in the nation's failure to implement and withstand a development process that is strong and inclusive. Therefore the ZANU-PF government's stance of partisan governance has led to the slide in economic growth as it resulted in corruption and politics of loyalty. Four respondents said that the lack of separation between ZANU-PF and all government institutions is one of the major causes of the economic crisis.

“The economic problem Zimbabwe is facing right now is because of Zanu- PF’s arrogant nature. Imagine Parastatals were forced to contribute more than US\$1 million towards the president’s birthday yearly and yet we blame sanctions for the economic abyss.” Said a respondent X

This is also supported by Mhambi (2015)'s assertion that,

“The economy of the country and all state institutions, like state companies, colleges, the army, the police, trade unions, civic organisations, the media and even some churches

were wired and entwined into the totalitarian system that had been crafted. It means, therefore, that the continued existence of these institutions has to depend on the survival and fortunes of the ruling oligarchy. A turn of events for the government means a radiation of the effects to all these institutions that have been forced to be parasitic to the ruling regime. Economic activities continue to be skewed in favour of the political power base thus creating resentment to the governing elite, which in turn grows very arrogant and too confident after its 1987 victory. Corruption is, therefore, escalated and the regime feels less need to be accountable to its populace once PF-ZAPU, its former arch-rival was devoured.”

Therefore as affirmed by Saunders (2008), the fast disintegration of bureaucratic professionalism inside the administration combined with rule of law issues and the conflicting financial and fiscal approach in the midst of declining macroeconomic markers played destruction with cost administration, and progressively temperamental power supply, rising fuel expenses and skills flight made strategic production planning dubious and tricky. Thus poor policing strategies can be attributed to have been the brain child of the economic dilemma that have hampered progress in the past 17 years

4.3.1 Weak policy implementation

The failure of the economy originates from frail policy execution and from strategy irregularities amongst the Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe, which is accountable for fiscal, and expansion control, and the administration, which is in charge of improving arrangement validity and bringing spending under control. Money related strategy has been to a great extent insufficient due to continued subsidization of the monetary shortfall and proceeded with help for fiscally bothered banks. The wide cash supply expanded from about 60 percent of the GDP to over 68 percent amid December 2000 and March 2001 only, powering the effectively high inflation, assessed at 112 percent in the long stretch of December 2001. Accordingly, genuine loan fees turned negative, undermining the impetus to save.

Table 3 below shows the key macroeconomic indicators from 2000-2006. Apparently the figures look inconsistent due to numerous currency conversions that occurred between 2005 and 2008.

The Reserve Bank slashed zeros on the paper currency in trying to control the surging inflation rate.

Table 3: Showing selected macroeconomic indicators for Zimbabwe 2000-2006.

| Indicator | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 |
|---|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| GDP(current US\$ million) | 8,135.8 | 12,882.6 | 17,875.6 | 7,913.1 | 4,712.1 | 3,372.5 | 7,033.7 |
| GNP | 7,150.0 | 12,800.0 | 30,800.0 | 7,850.0 | 4,640.0 | 3,180.0 | n.a. |
| Population | 12,595.0 | 12,698.0 | 12,786.0 | 12,863.0 | 12,936.0 | 13,010.0 | 13,085.0 |
| Current account balance(as % of GDP) | -0.4 | -1.0 | -2.6 | -4.6 | -5.6 | -7.5 | -4.0 |
| Fiscal deficit, including grants (% of GDP) | -18.6 | -7.0 | -2.7 | -0.2 | -7.6 | -6.1 | -3.1 |
| GNS per GDP (%) | 11.1 | 7.0 | 4.9 | -1.4 | -3.2 | -6.7 | 4.0 |
| Gross official reserves (months of imports) | 1.5 | 0.6 | 0.7 | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. |
| GDP growth rates | -7.3 | -2.7 | -4.4 | -10.4 | -3.8 | -6.5 | -5.1 |
| CPI inflation | 55.6 | 73.4 | 133.2 | 365.0 | 350.0 | 237.8 | 1,216.0 |

Sources: African Development Bank database; IMF (for balance-of-payments current account balance) – pg 12

The table shows a falling GDP and GNP coupled with an increase in population each year from 2000-2006. As per Investopedia Online, the contrast between add up to income and aggregate expenditure of the government is named as fiscal deficit. This means that a financial deficiency happens when an administration's aggregate expenditures surpass the income that it produces, barring cash from borrowings. Four Respondents highlighted that the sharp decline of the GNP, GDP, and prolonged fiscal deficit contributed to the economic crisis as a matter of the state's failure to honour its debt obligations as it continues to suffer budget deficit year in year out. Three other respondents were of the view that, the none existence of gross official reserves due hyperinflation have resulted in the government accumulating more debts on top of the already outstanding balance as deficit means borrowing yet again hence, further intensifying the economic crisis.

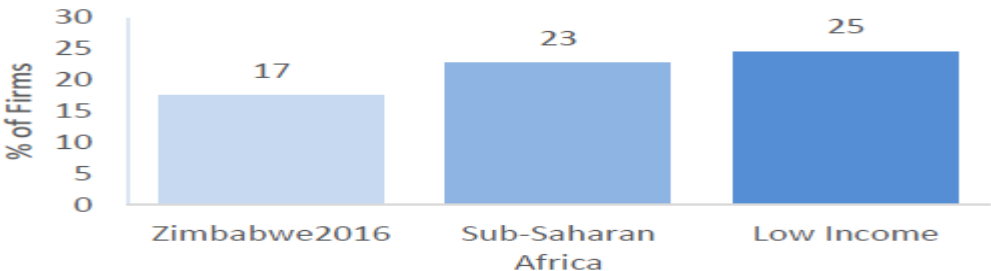
Therefore the prolonged fiscal deficit, falling GDP that is the contraction of the spending power of the citizens, GNP the fiscal ability of the national government coupled with a population

increase have far reaching effects on the economy and wellbeing of refugee children, since the economy is confronted by massive spending strains more than it could generate, as the state depends heavily on imports and borrowings than exports. As a matter of fact the debt bill of the state increases yearly which will result in the state failing to acquire further funding due to overdue debts. Thus, according to the African Development Bank 2014 the indicators shows that, due to weak policy implantation Zimbabwe’s economy was the fastest shrinking in Africa.

4.3.2 Corruption

Corruption by public authorities can be a noteworthy authoritative and money related weight on firms. Six respondents who answered questions concerning the causal effect of corruption on the crisis noted that, Corruption creates a troublesome business condition by undermining operational effectiveness and raising the expenses and dangers related with running a private firm. Wasteful controls oblige firms' tasks as they exhibit open doors for requesting bribes, where firms are required to make "informal" installments to open authorities to complete things.” In numerous economies rewards are normal and very high and they add to the bureaucratic expenses in acquiring required permits and licenses. They can be a genuine obstruction for firms' development and improvement.

Fig 1 showing Bribery incidence (percent of firms experiencing at least one bribe payment request)



Source World Bank Zimbabwe Country profile

The figure above shows the percentage of bribery incidents in three areas, and Zimbabwe is shown to have more companies that have experienced bribery incidents. Zimbabwe has an approximate 17 firms, whilst the Sub-Saharan Africa and other low income states have 23 and 25

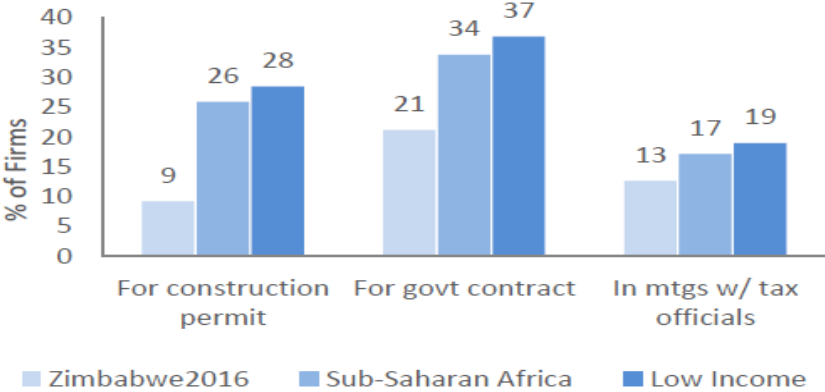
firms respectively. These bribery incidents have far reaching effects on the economy of Zimbabwe, since they force some genuine investors to shutdown business operations, hence, resulting in high unemployment rates.

Respondent Z noted that, “*High unemployment rate shutters the economic capabilities of refugee families as dreams of acquiring meaningful employment became unrealistic*”.

Six respondents also highlighted that investor flight as results of bribery and corruption incidents have far reaching effects on the economy, as the state loses some of its revenue generating sources.

Figure 2 shows the degree to which firms are asked for to pay a fix with a specific end goal to get preferential public services. Organizations might be requested to pay bribes when they ask for a development permit, while attempting to secure an administration contract, or amid gatherings with tax authorities. These three kinds of exchanges are regular cases where opportunities for bribery happen (World Bank 2016). Hence this makes the cost of doing business in Zimbabwe more expensive than in other low income states.

Fig 2 Percentage of companies requested or expected to give gifts or informal payment



Sources World Bank: Zimbabwe Country Profile 2016.

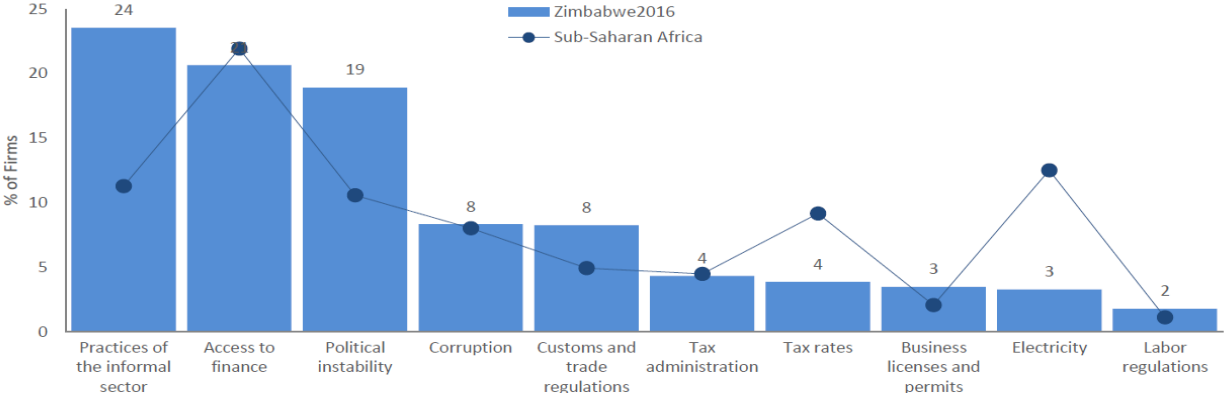
One respondent highlighted that, “*the main reason why Zimbabwe is failing to attract FDI is all due to the high costs of investments and bribes requested by public officials to grant contracts. As a result, investors chose to invest in other countries*”.

Therefore from the above statistics and presentations, corruption and bribes have been major driving forces of the economic crisis in Zimbabwe, as investor flight have defeated the hope of ever making economic progress in Zimbabwe as major firms close down and invest in other countries that have a more open and flexible business environment. These circumstances also means that major funders will also lose faith and confidence in the government hence cutting investments and relations with Zimbabwe the situation become more complex to solve.

4.2.2 Business Environment Obstacles/ Constraints (BECs)

BECs can be detrimental to the economy as companies consider the intensity of business environment obstacles before they invest in a country. Therefore analyzing the enterprise surveys conducted by the World Bank in 2016 it shows that the causal effect of the economic crisis was a large pool of BECs in Zimbabwe where small, medium and large enterprises were forced to choose other destinations than Zimbabwe. Hence these constraints directly affect the economy and the government’s capability to fend for its citizens as well as refugees synonymously.

Fig 3: Top ten Business Environment Constraints

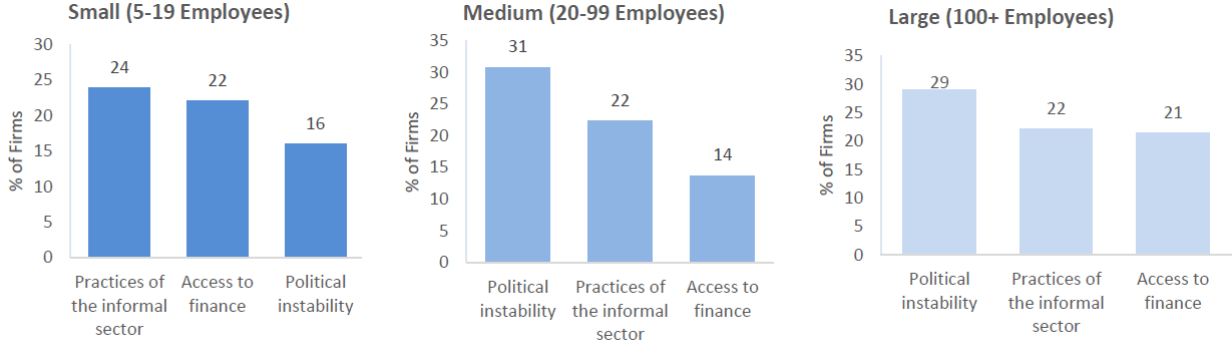


Source World Bank Databank 2016

Figure 3 demonstrates the percentage of firms that consider a particular business condition obstacle as the most essential one. The respondents were requested to pick the greatest hindrance to their business from a rundown of 15 business condition impediments. The figure shows the best 10 positioning snags contrasted with the regional midpoints (World Bank 2016). Thus the economic crisis in Zimbabwe has been of our own making since the political economic and social environment has labeled Zimbabwe as a state that is not favourable for business, hence,

resulting in major investor and donor pullout as they feel that their investments were not adequately protected by the government due to heavy manipulation of regulations and poor corporate governance by public officials.

Fig 4: Top Three BECs by Firm Size



Source World Bank Data Bank: Zimbabwe Country Profile 2016.

Figure 4 shows the main 10 constraints for small, medium, and huge firms. In numerous economies, the view of managers of extensive firms is altogether different from the impression of supervisors of medium and little firms. Four respondent’s answers highlighted that, this is identified with the ability to explore business condition impediments: bigger firms may have more alternatives to confront obstructions yet in the meantime they are additionally more obvious and more presented to disappointments of the business condition.

Hence the volatility of the business environment, rampant corruption, and poor and weak policy implementation in Zimbabwe, as highlighted by the World Bank country profile for Zimbabwe (2016), has made it difficult for the administrative government to kick start economic development and viable social and political policy initiatives. Hence the economic crisis directly transcend into social and economic problems faced by child refugees in Zimbabwe as some officials may deliberately embezzle funds reserved for refugee assistance and hence nothing will be done to correct it due to politics of patronage and loyalty.

4.4 Problems associated with poverty on child refugees

From the data collection process, poverty was distinguished as one of the most detrimental effects of the crisis on child refugees in Zimbabwe especially at Tongogara Refugee camp. Most respondents said that many disease outbreaks in camps were due to poor sanitation extreme levels of poverty on the refugee population since most families are incapable of fending for themselves.

4.4.1 Sanitation and Health problems

Fig 5 showing makeshift pit latrine toilets at Tongogara refugee camp



Photo credits: IOL Online Newspaper

The picture above shows some of the toilets at TRC which shows there is severe poverty in the community as they (refugees) cannot be able to build standard, durable and secure toilets. Therefore analyzing the picture, one can identify several dangers they pose to child refugees. These dangers may include; safety issues, that is, due to their proximity to the housing tents and nearness to the road, toddler refugees are at the risk of falling down into the toilets without being noticed. These type of toilets even poses threats to the health of the refugees as they are substandard and too close to households, thus flies can easily contaminate food sources as the toilets does not have fly traps.

Sanitary pads are a basic need for any women. Life has been hard for us because no one is providing that for us. Girls have resorted to using pieces of cloth. This exposes us to diseases, complained one woman from Rwanda

Many of us have been suffering from diarrhoea and there is no doctor to treat us when we are sick. On many occasions there is no medication at the clinic and we are referred to Chipinge hospital which is far away, said Respondent X

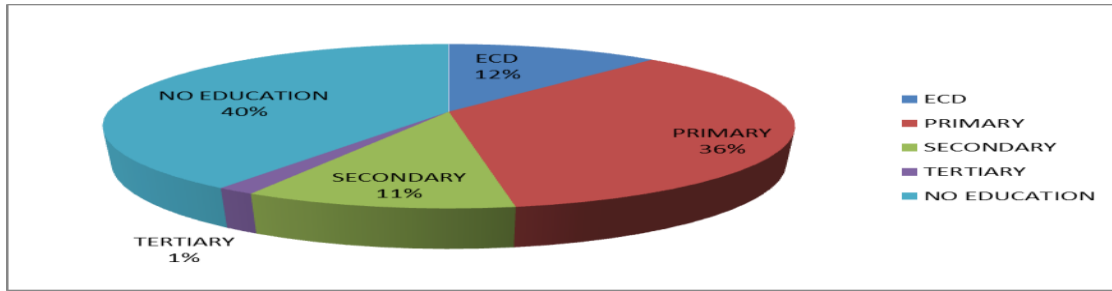
According to data collected from several Non Governmental Organisations, since March 2010 more than 25 refugees died due disease outbreaks in the camp because of poor sanitation as refugees cannot afford to access some of the materials like tissues, standard toilets, sanitary pads, buckets and many others as they depend on aid assistance.

Therefore from the sentiments of women and a portion of child refugees interviewed by The Zimbabwean Newspaper 2010 and the Joint Assessment Mission Report team in 2014, as highlighted above shows that poverty has been the major cause of diseases in the refugee camps and populations. Thus, this means that minors and children suffers the most as they are vulnerable to diseases as their immune systems are weak to counter some diseases like Tuberculosis(TB) and cholera. Thus shortage of medical resources and incapability to acquire required services has been more detrimental to child refugee health and hygiene protection.

4.4.2 Education problems

Basing on findings of acquired through document reviews, the pie chart below shows the educational distribution of the refugees in Zimbabwe. According to UNHCR (2017) there were about 584 child refugees enrolled at ECD level, 1768 enrolled at primary school level, 534 enrolled at secondary school level, 75 were said to be attending tertiary education and approximately 2000 plus were believed to be home sitters due to factors like failure to access refugee status in Zimbabwe some were illegal immigrants who had refused to be repatriated back to their countries of origin. Therefor the distribution of the educational population will be presented on a pie chart below. ECD constitutes 12%, Primary 36%, Secondary 11%, Tertiary 2% and home sitting children 40% of the child refugee population in Zimbabwe.

Fig 6 Child refugee education distribution



20 out of 24 respondents highlighted that the Crisis induced poverty have forced many refugee children to drop out of school due to various reasons. Chiketo (2016) said that more than 265 Mozambican refugees missed classes due to staff shortages.

“Giving their views about education, children in the survey said they felt deprived because of the recent reduction in food because they cannot have CSB porridge before school and this affects their concentration. They complained of inadequate school supplies such as textbooks, as well as desks and classroom space. They further said there was need for maintenance work in the school. They found the sanitation facilities in school to be adequate but were dissatisfied with the quality of the water which they described as “salty and smelly”. Even though some families have solar lamps, the children complained that the lack of electricity in the camp limited their study time in the evening. Other challenges include inadequate soap at household level to wash uniforms yet they are punished at school for having dirty uniforms”, JAM Report 2014.

Other educational difficulties highlighted by most refugee school dropouts involved postponements in getting treatment glasses; the emphasis by the secondary schools on arts or humanities modules which restricted prospects for those understudies who might need to seek after lessons in the sciences; the absence of chance to re-sit the academic year for examinations to those who flop their Ordinary level examinations and insufficient assortment of relaxation exercises. additional grievances also arose about swarmed or congested living places where adolescent young men and young ladies rest in a similar chamber; extend periods of time spent by young ladies in water gathering restricting their learning time and insufficient sanitary pads driving them to be missing from school at specific circumstances of the month. Most of the adolescent said they saw their impending future in relocation to a third nation, while others

considered marriage to be a conspicuous advance. A few nevertheless thought of training and proper work as vital elements for an improved future.

Data accumulated from the UNHCR-WFP Joint Assessment Mission Report (2014) demonstrates that, albeit most youngsters are in school, an expected 200 children of primary school age are not in school because of an assortment of reasons including ill-health wellbeing, absence of uniforms and other unspecified reasons. A couple of out of school youngsters were said to have dropped out on the grounds that they were required to repeat the school year. Some are not yet enlisted on the grounds that they can't talk the official dialects of Zimbabwe and are selected in the Accelerated learning Program. Different purposes behind dropping out incorporate looking after sick relatives or on the grounds that the school is full. A portion of the young girls were supposed to be not in school since they are required to trim and preserve their hair short which conflicts with their faith.

4.4.3 Psycho-Social Problems

80% of data from questionnaires and interviews highlights that the economic crisis have far reaching effects on the psychological and social welfare of refugee children. One of refugee women said prostitution was rife in the camp as young girls tried to eke a decent living. Women said cases of HIV/AIDS and unwanted pregnancies were likely to rise if the issue of poverty is not eradicated in the camp (The Zimbabwean 2010). The major cause of this crisis was that food rations given to refugees were inadequate to meet the demands of the surging populations in refugee camps.

One woman said, “Little girls as little as 15 years are sleeping around with men here to raise money to buy pads. There is hunger here and young girls are exchanging sex for food or money to buy sanitary ware”.

We are hungry and sick here. There is no food at all. They are giving us poor and little food that is not adequate to us. We cannot sustain those little food rations. It is a miracle that we are surviving under these conditions, said Ruki Naituve from Rwanda (The Zimbabwean 2010).

Several single women were alleged to turn to value-based sex to eke their substantial needs since they have no wellspring of extra help. This places them in danger to HIV and in addition being shunned by the married ladies in the camp who blame them for destabilizing their relational unions (UNHCR and WFP JAM Report 2014). This prolongedly affects some refugee youngsters as some will end up surrendering their education to fend for sick relatives. According to Muchini (1993) Independent unaccompanied children usually lack the financial resources and the courage to seek medical help from clinics and hospitals. Furthermore, the lack of responsible adults to urge them to seek health facilities means that such children usually take little preventive care, seeking assistance only when problems have become extreme. Mozambican street children in Zimbabwe have been seen with ugly sores. Therefore, with this in mind, poverty induced by the economic crisis has been a major cause of concern to the protection of the child refugees in Zimbabwe.

A few kids said some of them endured child abuse which incorporates beatings by guardians, intemperate work, incest and sexual assault. A portion of the abuse cases were alleged to be accounted for to the police, however, it appears as if though nothing was done. Along these lines, destitution negatively affects their social life and this affects their perspective of life because of the trauma or psychological injury from such encounters. Hence as aligned by Muchini (2010), WFP and UNHCR JAM Report (2014) and The Zimbabwean (2010), the economic crises have had expansive consequences for psycho-social prosperity of tyke displaced people as they cannot satisfy their desires because of financial and money related issues faced by the administration, NGOs and different donors to support the education trajectories of refugees as the nation (Zimbabwe) is fiscally or monetarily crippled.

4.5 Legal and Legislative Related Problems

Data from surveys and document reviews shows that there is a leakage in the legal and legislative environment which gives a lot of security problems to child refugees. The government of Zimbabwe is a signatory to various refugee conventions and Protocols, which allows free movement of refugees. However, the encampment policy and the refugee status determination strategy have some loopholes which affect the wellbeing of child refugees. 70% of the data findings showed that there were also problems associated with legal and legislative frameworks.

Most of human rights activists complained that the encampment policy and the refugee status determination tends to undermine the rights of the refugee minors as some will be denied urgent assistance access to health and education facilities before acquiring refugee status.

The JAM report (2014) highlighted that the encampment policy or the settlement strategy expressed in the Refugee Act of 1983 negatively affects the economic capabilities of refugees, since it constrains the employment possibilities and self-reliance prospects of refugee families. Seven respondents said that without financial related help evacuees cannot take part in any productive farming exercises to fend for their families as Tongogara Refugee Camp is situated in a semi-arid region which is not useful for farming. In this manner the majority of the youngsters will end up being malnourished because of absence of an adjusted eating routine or balanced diet as they feast upon a similar kind of food for longer timeframes due deficiencies and financing shortages. On arrival, refuge seekers require plates, pots, buckets, and cover yet these things except for a segment of blanket allocation is not given until the point when asylum seekers have passed the status determination procedures. Amid this interim time period, they are given utensils to be utilized on communal basis. Other non-nourishment things, including mosquito nets are conveyed after the Refugee Status Determination (RSD) interviews (JAM Report 2014)

Having considered the combination of the above factors in the JAM Report (2014), the legal and legislative frameworks fail to adequately protect the rights of child refugees, as assistance is a must at the arrival of asylum seekers. Thus after having travelled for thousands of kilometers and experiencing psychological traumas and exhaustion, the status determination procedure tends to lack firm protection stance to ensure that child refugees are quickly attended to. That is even though the government should comply with international standards, the legal frameworks are affected by the economic dilemmas the country currently face, as they design policies that makes it easier for them to curter for the refugee issues yet minimizing costs and expenditure.

4.6 Effects of the economic crisis on child Refugee protection procedures.

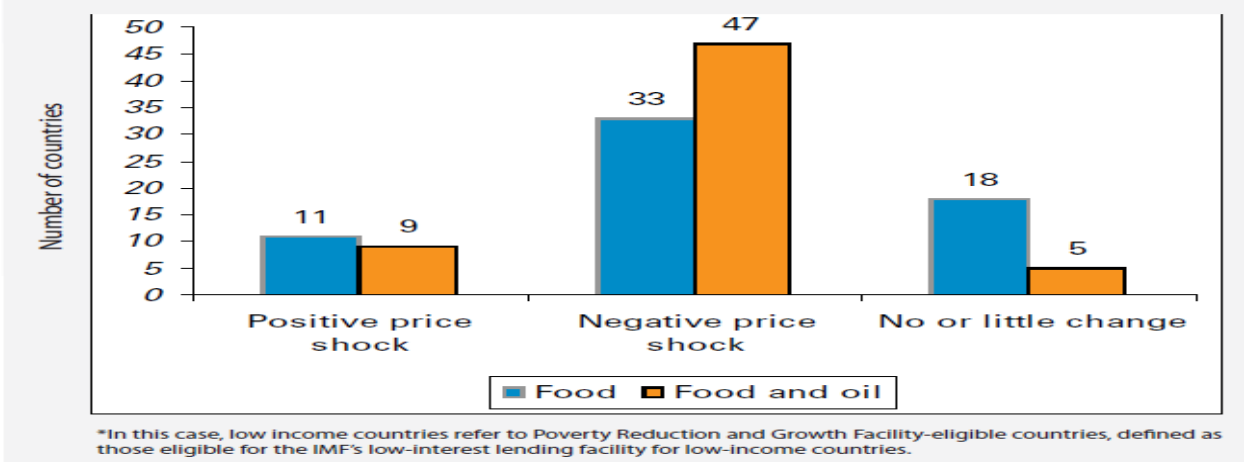
As indicated by UNICEF (2009), the effect of shocks on social welfare relies upon an assortment of elements, including the idea and nature of the stun, the nation's macroeconomic circumstance, initial household and society conditions, and the degree and sorts of strategy reactions by the administration. Developing nations, at present, face a blend of shocks incorporating sharp

increments in food and fuel costs and a worldwide financial lull. Drawing on forecasts of the effect of the present emergencies, it is conceivable to anticipate a portion of the manners by which the present mix of stuns will effect on child refugee insurance and protection.

4.6.1 Food and fuel prices increase

Figure seven shows how the food and fuel costs influence the suitability of approaches in low income nations like Zimbabwe. Consequently, these stuns influence the welfare of evacuee kids living in Zimbabwe.

Figure 7: Impact of increased food and fuel prices on low-income countries’ current account



Source: Social and Economic Policy Working Briefs; UNICEF 2009

In analysis of Figure 7, as construed by UNICEF (2009), in the event of recent emergencies, Zimbabwe is a net importer of sustenance stuffs, net shippers of the two commodities (food and fuel) and encounter high import charges accordingly in 2008. Moreover, since poorer families have a tendency to consume food as a more prominent share of their general expenditure, the cost increments contrarily influenced their purchasing power and made inflationary weights. Accordingly, numerous affected governments expanded utilization sponsorships or decreased nourishment and fuel import levies. Thus, there are various developing nations with exhausted monetary assets to react to the worldwide financial lull (UNICEF 2009). Therefore fuel and food

price increases have a direct effect on the social welfare of child refugees in Zimbabwe since the government will end up slushing its assistance to refugees to meet some issues concerning its own citizens. According to UNHCR (2017) the government of Zimbabwe used to provide for 90% of the refugee assistance fund and donors issuing the remaining 10% of the budget. However, due to the effect of food and price increases and import expenses it now offer 10% and donors the rest, which is a direct pointer that the economic crisis directly affect the efficiency of child refugee protection policies in Zimbabwe.

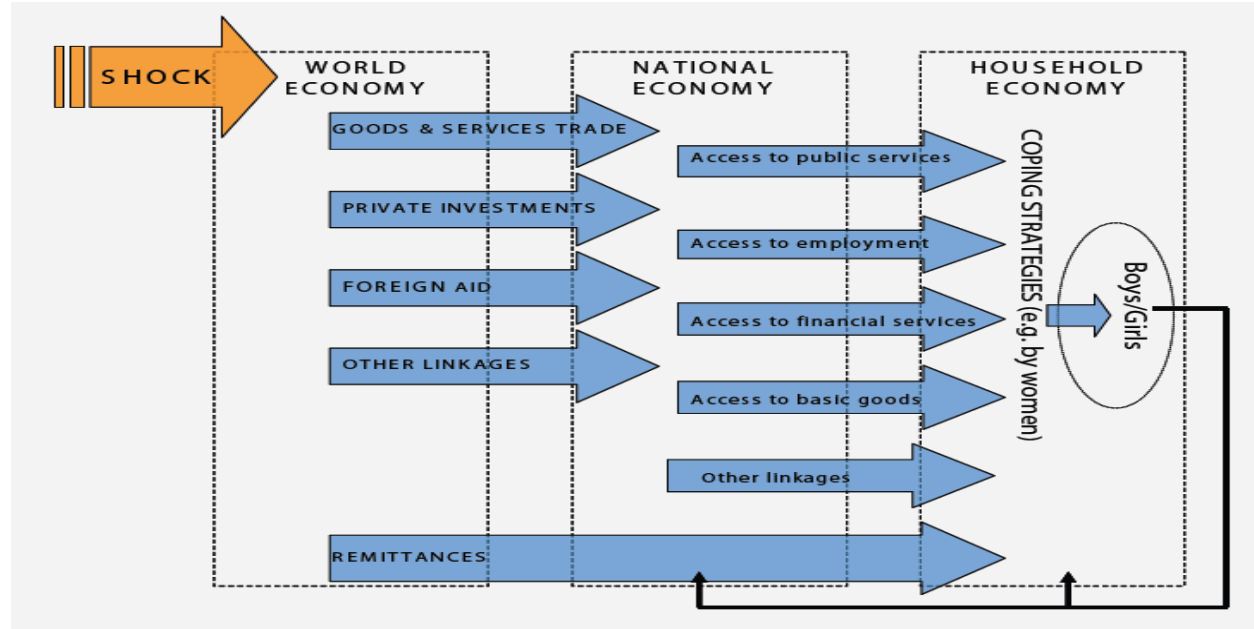
Eight respondents noted that, for those households that are net consumers of food, higher prices diminish their purchasing power and could push them below subsistence and into poverty. The increase in prices is exacerbated by rising unemployment and decreases in wages that poor households face. In particular, many refugees have lost employment or are receiving lower wages as a result of the economic situation in Zimbabwe. One respondent argued that reduced employment and wages can push many refugee families into poverty and force them to make difficult choices about household spending.

UNHCR Global Appeal Update (2011) highlighted that, refugees in Zimbabwe require full care and maintenance support owing to the encampment policy and the country's struggles to secure enough resources to provide a balanced diet to child refugee at Tongogara refugee camp. GOAL Zimbabwe (2017) also noted that, the refugees at Tongogara refugee camp were going for more than 3 weeks eating *matemba*/kapenta and sugar beans due to shortages of food supplies as the government was also trying to provide food aid to its own citizens who were affected by the elnino effects in 2015 as well as the Tokwe-Mkorsi victims.

Therefore, as developing nations face a combination of macro level impacts of the emergencies, the effect goes through to the family unit level (See Figure 8). These smaller scale level effects are experienced in the type of lessened family unit income, due to lower wages and business or constrained access to credit, decreased genuine income, despite higher sustenance costs, and diminished access to public services, when governments are compelled to decrease benefit conveyance even with reduced financial space. According to UNICEF (2009), under states of more tightly liquidity, slower development or growth and outright fiscal contraction, social planning and social spending tend to face undue pressure, as has been the situation in scope of past emergencies. Diminished spending on this scale can restrain the arrangement of imperative

wellbeing and education benefits when poor family units are likewise encountering stuns from diminished wage.

Fig 8: From macro to micro to child-level: How aggregate shocks can affect child refugees.



Source: JULY 2009 UNICEF POLICY AND PRACTICE

On analyzing figure eight, four respondents noted that an economic lull at the global level (macro level) means a decrease in foreign aid, national remittances, private investments and trade. In turn these affect the policies and strategies of nation in the provision employment, public services, basic goods and other linkages at the national level (micro level). And problems at the national or family level directly affect the social wellbeing of child refugees as shortage of assistance means they will suffer more than their adult counterparts, since it is the adults who decides on the allocation of family resources. Therefore the global economic shock of 2008, coupled with the political fiasco of 2008 in Zimbabwe have had far reaching effects on the protection since the government and other NGOs were forced to suspend operations as the inflation was at its peak, rising at 200 percent every trading hour as the Zimbabwean dollar was more or less useless.

UNICEF Working Brief (2016; 3) highlighted that,

“Because the impact of shocks on a household may not always be evenly divided among household members, it is important to consider what determines the impact on children in particular. In many cases, the coping strategies that poor households use when facing a crisis are harmful towards children, often girl children in particular. The effects of the crisis on children are of particular concern because they can limit a child’s development, potentially locking future generations in poverty.”

UNICEF representative said that, *"Existing resources were used to assist over 7500 Mozambique an asylum seekers; some 1000 are currently in Tongogara refugee camp, while 6000 are living within villages in Chipinge. Therefore, additional resources are required for the government and humanitarian partners to scale up protection, health, nutrition and other solutions for the refugees and asylum seekers in Zimbabwe."*

An official at the camp, who favored anonymity, said financing generally originated from the US. In any case, the US has cut donor support by 7% this year (2016/17), while one year from now it is normal the cut would scale up to 50%, after President Donald Trump's proposed foreign aid slashes to Africa. UNHCR officer in control at Tongogara, said their office was being requested to accomplish more with less assets but the requirements continue as before or more. Another respondent who favored obscurity said that, because of the financial quarrels and high degrees of poverty and joblessness, and extreme power cuts in Zimbabwe, the electric fence of the game park close to Tongogara was vandalized and it postures dangers of wild animals to the camp.

“The challenging economic and political environment places constraints on the implementation of humanitarian programmes in Zimbabwe. With most refugees restricted to Tongogara camp, the possibilities for moving away from dependence on humanitarian assistance and towards self-reliance are limited. The Government has made land available for cultivation, but the lack of irrigation prevents their full utilization). UNHCR Global Appeal Update 2011.

The Information on the website of Commissioner for Refugees in Zimbabwe shows that due to the continuation of the economic slide, the government has failed to complete and meet the

demands of the increasing influx of refugees. This is supported by the appeal on the website which noted”

“Due to increased monthly influx of asylum seekers enrolled in Tongogara Refugee Camp, the need for primary, secondary and tertiary education is increasing daily. You may help towards the construction of more class rooms, provision of stationary or paying of school fees for refugee children. Shelter_ as population increase, the need for accommodation also increases. In 2017/ 18 the program country budget will be reduced by 30% against an ever increasing population of refugees and asylum seekers I the country. You may help with building materials or cash assistance for the construction project.” Source Commissioner for Refugees Zimbabwe Online, (c2017)

4.6.2 Difficulties in accessing in health care and quality education

UNHCR (2011) contended that child refugees and internally displaced persons in Zimbabwe face severe difficulties in gaining access to key services such as health and education. The cost of replacing national identity cards is prohibitive without such documentation. Seven respondents stated that, due to improper education child refugees often has limited knowledge regarding their rights and the procedures for realizing them in practice. The information in the Global appeal update showed that only 70 percent of newly born children were going to be issued birth certificates by the home affairs department which means the remaining 30 percent margin were and are still facing challenges in accessing health and education and health services. The schools at Tongogara refugee camp were under resourced in terms of learning materials and teachers which mean refugee children were going to access low or poor education as compared to their indigenous children counterparts.

Therefore macroeconomic shocks at global level affect child refugees in Zimbabwe in the sense that if all nations suffer economic pressures donor assistance will decrease, and the end result will be high costs of living, food and fuel price increases at national level, which will directly imply funding shortages in refugee protection projects, policies and schemes to cater for the basic needs of child refugees in Zimbabwe. That is the failure of the economy directly affects the effectiveness of child refugee protection procedures due to funding constraints.

4.7 Factors affecting the implementation of refugee protection policies and programmes in Zimbabwe.

4.7.1 Funding shortfalls

Four public officials answering questions about factors affecting the implementation of refugee policies and programmes stated that, funding shortfalls has been a major effect of the crises in the implementation of viable policies and programmes for the protection of child refugees. The UNHCR Global Appeal Update 2011 showed how the 20-40 percent funding shortfalls affected its operations. It highlighted a 30 percent reduction of sanitary ware provided to young girls and women, a reduction of water supply available for every person per day from 20 litres to 15 litres, only 70% of the new born refugee children being issued with birth certificates, and the 30% reduction of UNHCR assistance to people of concern (physically disabled, mentally ill and some who are terminally ill).

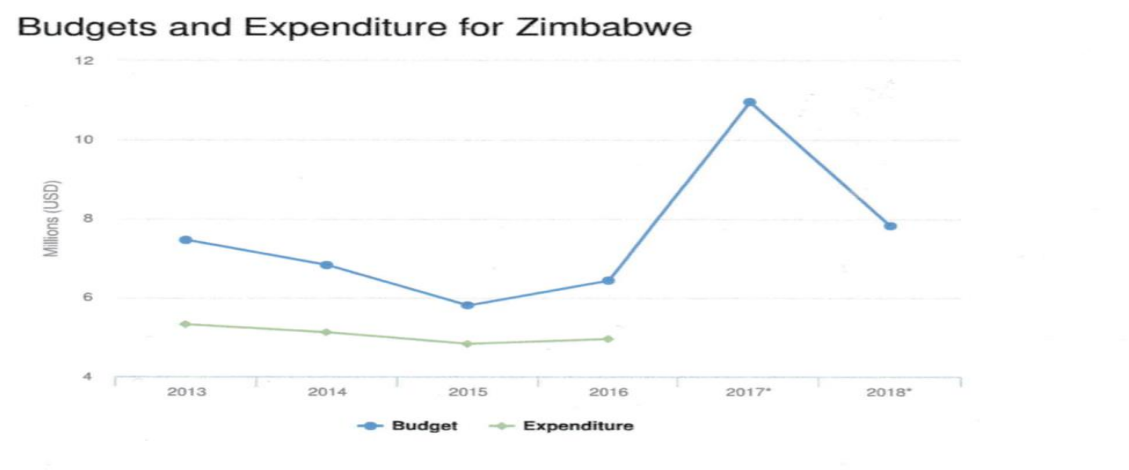
4 human rights officials stated that the funding shortfalls resulted in delays in the conduct of Refugee Status Determination Procedures (RSDPs) and Refugee Status determination Interviews (RSDIs). The major reason being the lack of adequate materials to conduct the processes as they need vast resources due to increased influx of refugees. According to some statistics in the 1980s and 90s the government used to provide 90 % funding to these processes and NGOs and donors providing the other 10 percent. However in the last 17 years the opposite is true of the situation.

4.7.2 Lean Budgets versus an increase in refugee arrival in Zimbabwe.

Most institutions bedeviling in the field namely UNHCR and the Government stated that, they were operating on lean budgets due to a surge in the influx of refugees into the country which had made it difficult to formulate clear road maps to cater for their needs. Figure nine shows the UNHCR operating plan for Zimbabwe from 2013-2018 with the expectation that the expenditure will not subside the existing budgets. However the UNHCR commissioner in Zimbabwe noted that the recurrence of the political conflicts in DRC, South Sudan and Mozambique in recent years resulted in Zimbabwe being a destination of more refugees than the anticipated numbers. This therefore means that the budgetary plans were supposedly not going to sustain the increasing demands of the refugee populace, as according to UNHCR (2017) the actual number

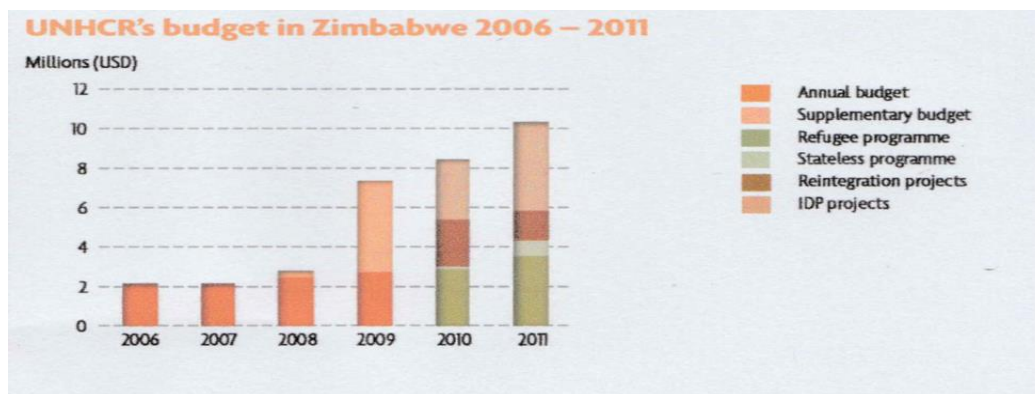
of refugees who arrived in the country exceeded the expected numbers by more than 20% from the period 2015-2017. The number of new asylum-seekers, particularly from the Democratic Republic of the Congo, is expected to increase during 2018. Progress on the prevention of statelessness is gradually improving. Despite facing economic challenges, the Government continues to support refugees and asylum-seekers through the provision of land, transit Centre facilities, warehouses, access to services and social amenities, personnel and documentation. Coordination mechanisms with partners are in place and will be continued in 2018. (UNHCR 2017)

Fig 9 showing the UNHCR budgets and expenditure plan for Zimbabwe from 2013-2018



Source: UNHCR operating plan for Operations in Zimbabwe from 2013-2018

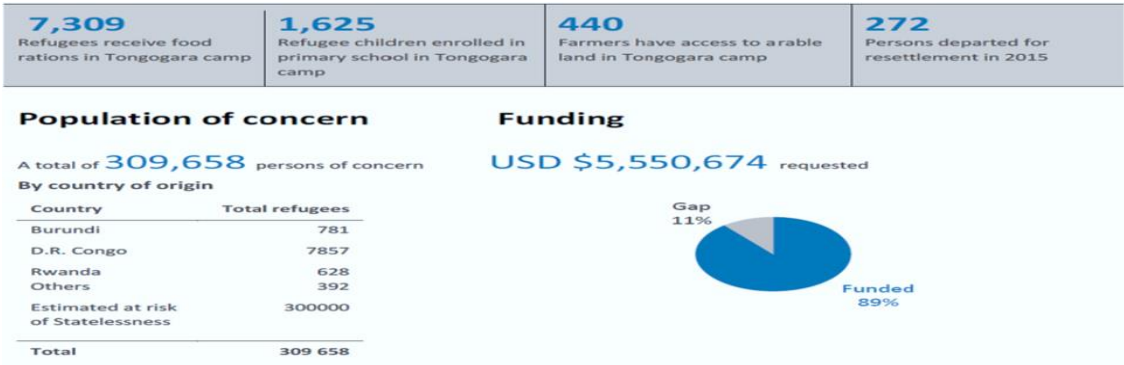
Fig 10: UNHCR Budget trends from 2006-2011



Source: UNHCR Global Appeal Update 2011

Fig 10 shows that, the UNHCR budget for Zimbabwe programmes remained more or less the same in 2006 and 2007. In 2008, the budget increased by 31 percent due to new interventions for persons displaced by violence in the aftermath of the disputed national election. In 2009, the budget rose by 162 percent, with the expansion of the IDP programme in the country. The budget increase of 15 percent in 2010 related to the introduction of the comprehensive needs assessment approach, planned activities for Zimbabwean returnees and the introduction of new activities in the area of statelessness. The 2011 budget, which reflects an increase of 23 per cent, includes expanded refugee, IDP and statelessness programmes to respond to assessed needs and an increase in the population of concern. Thus even though the statistics shows an increase in budgets the UNHCR Global Appeal Update (2011) highlighted that, the funds were not adequate enough to cater for the refugee needs as the numbers continued to increase beyond expectations.

Fig 11: Statistics of UNHCR assistance beneficiaries.



UNHCR Zimbabwe fact sheet of 2015

The 11 percent funding deficit highlighted in figure 10 has far reaching effects on child refugee assistance modules. This is supported by the UNHCR (2015)’s assertion that, despite the increase in population of concern, the budget continues to reduce. Therefore, this resulted in a considerable funding gap in shelter, education, WASH, livelihoods and core relief items support. Three respondents also argued that, failure to meet these needs have had a negative impact on protection, assistance and solutions. According to respondent Y who works with UNHCR funding shortfalls highlighted in figure 10 hampered the efficiency of the organisation’s refugee programmes which resulted in only 7 309 out of a possible 9 000 plus refugees in need of assistance securing food aid. Out of a possible 2 000 primary level children only 1 625 were

enrolled into school and the deficit resulted in only 440 refugee farmers having access to arable land against the UNHCR’s desire to ensure that all refugees have access to arable land.

Fig 12: statistics showing WFP assistance funding shortfalls in Zimbabwe.

| WFP Assistance | | | |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------------|--|
| Country Strategic Plan | Total Requirements (in USD) | Total Received (in USD) | 6 Month Net Funding Requirements (in USD) |
| CSP (April 2017 – Dec 2021) | 269 m | - | 14.6 m |

GENDER MARKER  CSP 2017 - 2021 *May – October 2017

Source: WFP Zimbabwe Country Brief 2017

The statistics above from the WFP shows how much is needed to capture its assistance programmes to refugees in Zimbabwe. The WFP Country Brief (2017) highlighted that, refugee inflow at Tongogara Camp keeps on expanding on a month to month premise, in spite of the suspension (due to resource constraints) of the relocation of evacuees at the border with Mozambique. USD 29.6 million is critically required for WFP to actualize its exercises in the nation through December 2017 but by December 2017 nothing was received as demonstrated by the statistics above. (WFP Zimbabwe Country Brief 2017) Together with UNHCR and Terre des Hommes, WFP helps 9,182 outcasts dwelling in the Tongogara Refugee Camp by giving money based help to the general exile populace and in-kind to fresh introductions. The apportions enable refugees to meet their full day by day caloric necessities. With an expanded deluge of new arrivals, following the migration of evacuees at the outskirts amongst Zimbabwe and Mozambique, extra assets keep on being required to guarantee that refugee fundamental needs are met consistently. Therefore continued funding deficiency will probably hamper the WFP assistance initiatives in Zimbabwe.

Fig 13: Statistics of Total Beneficiaries of WFP assistance



Source: WFP Zimbabwe Country Brief 2017

Figure 13, shows the actual number of people who benefited from the WFP assistance program in Zimbabwe. Though it seems like a large number of refugees were assisted, however the assistance module was all inclusive and therefore child refugees tends to suffer more because family allocations are decided by adult counterparts, which means that some of the unaccompanied or orphaned children will be disadvantaged since allocations will be made in favour of those accompanied ones.

Fig 14 Showing Zimbabwe’s Social Sector budget allocations in 2012

| Sector | Threshold | Share of Recurrent Expenditure | Share of Total budget |
|--------------------|-----------|--------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Education | 12% | 31.4% | 25% |
| Health | 15% | 10.8% | 8.6% |
| Water & Sanitation | | 3.5% | 2.8% |
| Social protection | | 1% | 0.8% |
| TOTAL | | 46.7% | 37.6% |

Source: 2012 National Budget Zimbabwe

Fig 14 shows a contrast between the social sector expenditure against the share of the total budget which therefore means that funds allocated for child refugee needs were not adequate to the increasing demands of the refugees. Six Respondents hinted that, the budget allocations from 2010-2017 in the social sector have been too lean to sustain the elnino effects and the increased arrival of refugees from Mozambique and DRC, as the numbers keeps on surging above the expected refugee and asylum seekers arrival.

Therefore the statistics above shows that the operations of the Zimbabwean government, UNHCR and WFP with the aid of other partners and donors, policies and programs were hindered by lean budgets which are incapable to meet the increase in refugee population as there are difficulties in securing adequate funding due to several discrepancies in the political-economic environment in Zimbabwe. Thus much work should be done to establish a viable child refugee protection regime, since prolonged operation under lean budgets is detrimental to the wellbeing and protection of refugee children in Zimbabwe as their needs cannot be meet urgently.

4.8 Factors that weaken child refugee protection programmes and frameworks.

4.8.1 Inadequate Information

Four Human Rights activists highlighted that lack of information about the parentage; date of birth and place of origin can jeopardize the future of unaccompanied asylum seeking children. Muchini (1993) highlighted that, some abandoned or orphaned children came into camps without any information about their parents' names and places of origin. Some children were sent from hospitals like Chipinge without even a name. Some officials who work at Tongogara refugee Camp who preferred anonymity stated that several children or minor are received at the camp without any background information, name or even birth certificates and this usually makes it difficult for officials to determine the status of such children, as some of them may be too young to give useful information about their history.

Respondent W, who works with UNHCR at TRC stated that, sometimes it is very difficult to determine the nationality of some unaccompanied minors and separated children due to language barriers. Some children little is known about their background because they appeared very timid, sad and would not answer questions, making little or no eye contact with visitors. More than 70% of the respondents commented that the authorities should exercise caution with unaccompanied children as the traumas they experience during their migration affects their brain, because these children are too young to experience torture, abuse and various serious and dangerous experiences.

4.8.2 Lack of accurate assessment

Two human rights organisations stated that, the government seems to lack clear and effective policies for refugee children in Forster homes and local societies of Zimbabwe. There is still little information about the numbers of children placed in such homes, hostels and boarding schools. Their presence needs to be noted and clear plans made for their eventual repatriation. One notable official who preferred anonymity said that there is need for a clear assessment program to determine real child refugees in order for Zimbabwe to effectively plan for future repatriation purposes since there are cases of non-refugee children residing at Tongogara refugee camp.

Therefore the above findings shows that the lack of a meaningful research about the background of child refugees has led to some non-refugee children residing in refugee camps due to the ineffectual status determination process. In turn the existence of non-refugee children, thereby mean accumulation of unnecessary expenditure and failure to cater for real child refugees. Therefore due care should be placed on key information needs and research in order to plan for the future programmes and budget allocations in order to mitigate child refugee suffering in Zimbabwe.

4.9 Chapter Summary

This chapter was aimed at the presenting, analyzing and interpretation of research findings. Comparison was made to other researches related to the study. The main aim of referring to other studies and researches was to substantiate evidence and give a comprehensive, rational and practical method of analysis to fill literature gaps. Analysis was done in order to screen and detect possible areas of concern on the acquired data. Therefore , main focus was put on findings that have direct contribution to the study financial, social and material consideration were variables that were pulverized and substantiated into meaningful information to evaluate the impact of the shocks on refugee children. The next chapter will be putting focus on proffering conclusions and recommendations.

CHAPTER FIVE: CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Introduction

The essence of this chapter is to present conclusions drawn from the results and offer recommendations. The major concern is to offer final analysis and judgement of the research study. Conclusions and recommendations will be proffered in tandem with the research objectives which were the road map that directed the research study. Attention will be put on key issues that affect the viability of the refugee protection discourse and possible durable solutions will also be offered.

5.2 Summary of Findings

Through interviews, questionnaires and document reviews, the researcher found out the economic crisis has far reaching effects to child refugee protection, poor policing and inconsistent corporate governance were highlighted as major causes of the economic crisis. Information from most sources indicated that poverty was the major reason for refugee school dropouts and various social issues like child marriages and prostitution. The researcher also noticed that the encampment policy was problematic to the livelihood of some child refugees. Statistics also showed that refugee protection measures were under resourced due to donor pullout and difficulties in securing adequate funds. Through document reviews and statistical analysis the researcher also realized that most NGOs and the government were operating on lean budgets that could not sustain the needs of the refugee children.

5.2.1 The major causes of the economic crisis

Through interviews, surveys and document reviews, the analyst discovered that poor policing techniques, poor policy implementation, corruption and BECs were the key driver towards the monetary slide Zimbabwe is facing. In addition, these issues transcend specifically into social issues that affect the country and refugees at large. Macro-economic markers and statistical information introduced all points to what truly caused the emergency in Zimbabwe. Several policies were highlighted to demonstrate how they affected the once blooming economy into tatters.

5.2.2 Problems associated with poverty on child refugees

The findings demonstrated that poverty induced several problems on child refugee welfare. From interviews and document reviews research demonstrated that poverty proffered several problems to child refugees which includes health and sanitation problems as a result of the inability to meet the high costs of sanitary ware. Prostitution, HIV/AIDS and child marriages were problems that resulted in major refugee school dropouts missing education since they could be either fending for sick relatives looking after young siblings or could not meet the high costs of school fees or education related materials.

5.2.3 The legal and Legislative Related Problems

With reference to the findings on this theme, the encampment policy is critical issue which was a notable culprit to child refugee suffering. Most findings and respondents stated that it crippled and limited the economic self-reliance abilities of refugee families to fend for their needs as it insinuates reliance on assistance an aid. The RSDPs and RSDIs delays also defeats urgency and effective child refugee procedures as highlighted by the findings. 50 % of the findings demonstrated the discrepancies that the legal and legislatives processes and procedures puts on the welfare a practical example being their conditionality, selective and lack of a stipulated time frames which makes it difficult for child refugees to access most essential services like education and medication during the waiting period.

5.2.4 The impact of the economic crisis on child refugee protection procedures

From the findings a multiplicity of effects were highlighted to have been affecting the viability of policies and programmes to cater for child refugee needs. The economic challenge have resulted in food and fuel prices increases which makes the costs of acquiring assistance supplies very unbearable for the already struggling government. That is lack of funding and inadequate financial resources coupled with an increase in the refugee population tripping into Zimbabwe have created many problems for policy makers to institute high performing child refugee programmes. In essence financial challenges in collaboration with budget deficit affected the Zimbabwean stance on refugee programs where refugees will think that they are segregated due to their nationality due poor service delivery.

5.2.5 Challenges faced in the implementation of child refugee policies and programmes

Presentation of findings on this theme, demonstrated the core challenges affecting the implementation of policies and programmes for child refugees. Funding shortfalls have been a major challenge to fully initiate viable programmes. The government, UNHCR and other NGOs' prolonged operation under lean budgets coupled with an increased influx of refugees also affected budgetary and policy plans for initiating special policies and projects for child refugees. That is Zimbabwe have been trying by all means to ensure adequate protection of refugees but the economic situation have made it difficult to archive that goal.

5.2.6 Factors that weaken child refugee protection programmes and frameworks

Inadequate information is detrimental to the strength of refugee programmes and initiatives in the country. The lack of prior information about the numbers, and actual background of the refugee minors have made the government to sources resources which are inadequate to sustain the kids. Lack of research about the needs of refugee children and the actual identity of origin have led to cases where non refugee children to reside in TRC and accessing aid at the expense of real refugees. Hence without prior consideration the impacts of the economic crisis will continue to take its toll on the welfare of refugee minors.

5.3 CONCLUSIONS

5.3.1 Major causes of the economic crisis

After analyzing the findings a multiplicity of the factors that gave rise to the economic side were raised. Some respondents highlighted the Fast Track Land Reform Program, the black Friday, ESAP, the Indigenization and Economic empowerment policy, poor governance, corruption and so many others. But in general the researcher factored out that the most outstanding issues was poor policing and poor corporate governance by the Zimbabwean government. The policies were reactionary and party based which gave rise to high level of unnecessary expenditure due to party based politics. The so called economic sanctions had little effect to the economic crisis since even the Smith government was able to bring economic prosperity to Rhodesia now Zimbabwe under sanctions. The ease of doing business also contributed to the economic shocks, that is, instead of attracting investors, policies, corruption and BECs scared away investors. This

therefore was detrimental to the performance of the economy as the government lost some of its corporate tax sources and hence resulted in high unemployment rates.

5.3.2 Problems associated with poverty on child refugees

Poverty has induced several problems in refugee communities in Zimbabwe. Due to the need to eke a life in refugee camps some refugee girls end up indulging in prostitution since the commodities assistance does not sustain all their requirements. Muchini (1999)'s assessment also supports the view that poverty have forced so many refugee children to escape refugee camps or societies to earn a life on the streets, some refugees cannot continue with their education because they have several responsibilities and cannot sustain the cost of education in Zimbabwean schools. Thus it can be said that, the crisis induced poverty has also crippled economic capabilities of most refugee families as they are forced to remain in refugee camps as there is less guarantee in securing employment outside the camp considering the high levels of unemployment in Zimbabwe.

5.3.3 Effects of the legislative frameworks in securing adequate protection for child refugees.

From the reviews of reports, plans, documents and interviews, the encampment policy captured in the Refugee Act, and the RSDPs and RSDIs makes it difficult for child refugees to access medical, education and food assistance as the procedures involved are sometimes delayed and too long. In terms of children especially those of the 15-17 years age range, it is difficult for them to acquire refugee status if they lack documentation about their history of origin and knowledge about their date of birth. However, the legal frameworks can be commented for providing a road map in the journey of child refugee protection as some of the clauses advocates for the special treatment of refugee minors whether possessing documentation or not.

5.3.4 The impact of the economic crisis on child refugee protection

From the statistical data presented in the previous chapter, it has been noted that the economic crises have affected the funding of the refugee protection programmes. Due to the economic crisis some of the organisations who were partnering the government and the UNHCR in offering assistance to refugees closed down or even collapsed out rightly due to financial

challenges. Therefore this closure meant reduced funding to the programmes and initiatives to offer refugee self sustainance in several ways which includes (i) refugee adults cannot secure employment (ii) reduced budgets which cannot sustain the needs of the increased numbers and (iii) late response to urgent security issues. Thus the economic crisis has a major role to play on child refugee suffering in Zimbabwe.

Since the effect of stuns on a family unit may not generally be equally partitioned among family individuals, it is imperative to consider what decides the effect on kids in particular. In request to react to a stun, families may fall back on troublesome methods for dealing with stress, which regularly are most harming to ladies and girls. When kids grow up lacking training and experiencing the impacts of poor nourishment, adverse physical and cognitive outcomes to their improvement can come about. For instance, because of diminished tutoring amid times of emergency in Zimbabwe, a kid's lifetime income were 14 percent for each penny lower than the normal child. These effects can likewise be exchanged from influenced youngsters to their future kids making an intergenerational transmission of destitution. One clear case of this is the relationship between a mother's nutritional status and her kid's nourishing status

5.3.5 Challenges faced in the implementation of child refugee protection programmes and policies.

From the research findings on documents and from interviews the researcher found out that, the initiation of refugee protection strategies in Zimbabwe faces several problems in the implementation of refugee policies due to the increased number of refugees who continue to flood the country. Therefore this means that the already existing budgets and supplementary budgets will not be able to sustain the increasing demand. The UNHCR also highlighted operations where hindered by lean budget and the unexpected occurrence of natural disasters. Thus with the difficulties in acquiring funding it is difficult to predict and plan for the future as there are little or no resources at all.

5.3.6 Factors that weaken child refugee protection programmes and frameworks

From the research information from interviews, questionnaires and document analysis, the economic crisis have led to the government to overlook the importance of sourcing adequate

information about the origins and wellbeing of child refugees. Lack of research on the field of child refugee protection discourse has also led the failure to provide adequate assistance to exonerate the problems faced by the minors living in Zimbabwe. Therefore, if proper considerations are not put in place child refugee programmes and policies will remain lagging behind and weak to capture all the necessary requirements of the minors.

5.4 Recommendations

5.4.1 Lobbying and Advocacy

UNHCR and the government should lobby and advocate for integration of refugees in the nations of asylum. This proposal is premised on the possibility that numerous evacuees are stuck in the nations of refuge with no or constrained hope of returning to their nation of origin as a feature of voluntary repatriation. For instance, unaccompanied child refugees are stuck in their nations of refuge because of the way that the possibilities of intentional repatriation are thin as a result of what they call cold war occurring in their nation of birthplace. NGOs and all necessary organisations should also advocate for citizens to contribute towards averting the problems of the economic crisis on the social welfare of child refugee by encouraging citizens to stop maltreating and abusing the minors just because they are foreigners.

5.4.2 Research and Planning for separate budget to cater for CR needs.

The Government and Non-Governmental Organisations working with refugee children in Zimbabwe should conduct a comprehensive research on the allegations and cases of abuse and exploitation to refugee children as these issues have been hinted by the children and most NGOs but have not been thoroughly investigated and documented. There is also need to pay special attention to unaccompanied refugee girl child who is often marginalized on the basis of gender and age. There is need for the government to undertake a research on the actual needs and the demographics of child refugees in Zimbabwe. Research is essential in order to plan for all necessary initiatives towards the upkeep of refugee children. The government and the UNHCR must have a special and separate budget for the assistance of refugee minors. This budget will help cater for the needs of children for example some toddlers need a balanced diet to avoid malnourishment, but the existence of the single potent meal like beans and kapenta is

problematic to the diet of the minors. Therefore a separate budget will aid in a quick response to the problem affecting specific needs of minors like education, medication, sporting and so many others.

5.4.3 Provision of Education and awareness campaigns

Quality training and education must be provided for and it must be reliable and consistent with necessities or needs of child refugees. It must incorporate therapy and guidance to decrease the psychological injury prompted on these minors previously before, during and after movement encounters. Subsequently giving therapy and counseling sessions to traumatized youngsters will help in their adaption to the new environment and to acknowledge the circumstance that they are no longer in their usual ranges of familiarity and exact alert to be taken while interfacing or interacting with host nation natives. The training framework should likewise incorporate local dialect lessons to enable the displaced people in their cooperation with the local children so as to decrease instances of separation, discrimination and racial isolation.

Most youngsters are young to the point that they don't have the foggiest idea about their rights in the host nation. Consequently awareness lessons are fundamental in the insurance of their rights. The legislature or UNHCR must allocate authorities who will clarify and outline the particular rights that these minors have, to them and the strategy to be taken if abuse cases appear to them. That is the education or training framework provided must leave these youngsters in a situation to distinguish and comprehend abuse when it is done keeping in mind the end goal to enhance their self-assurance techniques. Therefore special education curriculum ought to be offered so they enhance their interactive association abilities and moderate their state of mind towards outsiders. Additionally, there is need to endeavor on psycho-social help programs in the schools. This will likewise involve the preparation of educators in injury taking care of and guiding, thinking about that there is a lack of prepared advocates in the camp. Endeavors ought to be made to guarantee that all offspring of school going age stay in school. Making of cooperative energies is additionally prescribed in the field of sustenance security to guarantee a supportable nourishment store network.

5.4.4 Endorsements to Civil Societies and Non-Governmental Organisations

Counseling of unaccompanied refugee children must be an absolute necessity. After the horrible adventure or traumatic journey, each youngster will somehow show signs of trauma and it is basic that they get counseling. Some may not show signs of injury or trauma along these lines all offices and agencies dealing with child refugees ought to empower their officers in perceiving psychological injury and methods for helping such kids to adapt. There is extraordinary need to work in a joint effort with the host government and guarantee that all unaccompanied evacuee kids have simple access to essential needs, for example, food sustenance, shelter and garments. In any case, to guarantee that such needs are met there is need for the organizations to participate in a more aggressive fundraising to ensure that such fundamental needs are met regardless of the absence of financing.

NGOs and Human rights organisations must also engage in one on one conversations with refugee children so as to quickly detect cases of abuse and concern. They must also act as watchdogs of refugee rights and must take an active action in ensuring that perpetrators of abuse or racial slurs are prosecuted in-order to reduce the vulnerability of refugee minors. They must also work with the government and camp officials to ensure that no embezzlement of the funds or commodities that are meant for child refugees.

5.4.5 Recommendations for Policy and Coordination in Government Departments and Humanitarian Organisations.

The current gap between Zimbabwean laws, the Refugee Act and the truth must be limited to deflect the helplessness of child refugees. The policy instruments must incorporate special definitions of child refugees and their entitlements with the goal that their security will not be breached by local people. The government institutions and non-state organizations should likewise guarantee that they have an extraordinary spending plan and budget exceptionally held for child refugee welfare to support their advancement which additionally implies a brighter future for the upcoming age or future generation of refugees. Officials and human rights agents should likewise actualize reformatory measures and provisos to deflect local people from violating the privileges of young refugees. They should likewise participate in further research to ceaselessly elucidate issues that influence the respect of tyke refugees so that there will be huge

writing concerning the child refugee protection and insurance discourse. Strategies must not be reactionary but rather sound or rational, keeping in mind the end goal to satisfy the necessities of the general population.

It is the obligation of the national government to play a major role in addressing the necessities of unaccompanied displaced children. Such needs should be viewed comprehensively and holistically, thus the requirement for an inter-sectoral government advisory group to be built up keeping in mind the end goal to screen the execution of regulations and administration arrangement for unaccompanied displaced young refugees. Every office ought to have an unmistakable command to administer and screen whether the necessities of these youngsters are being met. This will likewise maintain a strategic distance from a circumstance where one office assumes sole liability of managing child refugee issues (Nhede 2016).

5.5 Conclusion

The research study's main focus was to offer a detailed synopsis on how the economic crisis affects child refugee protection in Zimbabwe. Historical issues were considered to trace and predict the future of child refugee protection discourse in Zimbabwe. It unraveled different trajectories in which NGOs and government workers are necessary in enhancing the welfare of refugees. Discussion also revolved around the durable solutions to refugee protection. It was also the intention of this study to come up with recommendations for improving operational practice in Zimbabwe in the face of refugee protection. These recommendations are predicated on the fact that the economic crisis is strategically positioned and that other researchers, government and NGOs can research, advocate and lobby, and engage stakeholders in the best interest of protecting child refugees.

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ANNEXTURES

APPENDIX 1: In-depth Interview Guide

Objective: To record economic analytical information about the major causes of the economic crisis in Zimbabwe and its prolonged impacts on child refugee protection

Hello my name is Tanyaradzwa Lloyd Mavura (R1444089F) I am a student studying towards a BSC Honours Degree in Politics Management at Midlands State University. In fulfillment of the degree program, we conduct research studies as a requirement. Hence I am doing a research topic titled: *An analysis of the impact of the economic crisis on child refugee protection in Zimbabwe from 2000-2017.*

Key Questions

- a. How long have been in this field?
- b. What do you think is the major cause of the economic crisis in Zimbabwe?
- c. How far have this crisis affected child refugee policies and projects in the country?”
- d. What are the major challenges do you face in implementing refugee frameworks?
- e. Do you think that there are legal and legislative stances that affect child refugee assistance projects and initiatives?
- f. Are there any factors that weaken the viability of existing programmes and frameworks for refugee minors?

N.B; take note of non-verbal cues, expressions and legibility of texts.

APPENDIX 2: In-depth interview guide

Objective: Also to record first hand, experiences of refugee minors at Tongogara refugee camp.

Key questions (These are guides to help focus discussions)

- a) How old are you?
- b) When did you arrive in this country?
- c) What is your home country?
- d) Why did you leave your home country?
- e) What were your experiences from the time of leaving your country up to this moment?
- f) Whom are you living with?
- g) Give a comparison of life back home and life at Tongogara (probe to understand plight)
- h) What assistance have you received since your arrival?
- i) Are there any challenges you are facing by virtue of being in this camp?

NB; Observe non- verbal cues during the discussion. Interviews to be done on a one on one basis.

APPENDIX 3: QUESTIONNAIRE GUIDE.

Guiding questions

1) What do you consider as the major causes of the economic crisis Zimbabwe?.....
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2) Have business environment constraints contributed to the demise of the economy and how?
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3) What challenges does poverty induce on refugee minors' social wellbeing and their future?
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4) Are there any legal and legislative problems on refugee minors? YES/NO if yes how do they affect their protection?

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5) What are the effects of the economic crisis on child refugee protection strategies?

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6) What are the factors that affect the implementation of child refugee protection programmes and policies?

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7) Are there any factors that you think weakens refugee policies and projects?

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8) What are strategies that can be put in place to avert the impact of the economic crisis on child refugee protection?

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APPENDIX 4: Dissertation Marking Guide

MIDLANDS STATE UNIVERSITY

FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES

DEPARTMENT OF POLITICS AND PUBLIC MANAGEMENT

GUIDELINE FOR MARKING DISSERTATION

| ITEM UNDER OBSERVATION | COMMENTS | SCORE |
|---|----------|-------|
| Title [10 marks] <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Is the title clear and precise?• Does the title expose the problem under investigation? | | |
| Abstract/Introduction [10 marks] <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Does the abstract successfully bridge the gap between the title and subject?• Does the student demonstrate knowledgeability about the nature, problem and purpose of study?• Have the objectives of the study been clearly stated?• How relevant is the literature reviewed and theories used? | | |
| Content [50 marks] <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Are the chapters well laid out and coherent?• Does the work show the use of relevant research methods?• Is the evidence authentic?• Is there evidence of | | |

| | | |
|--|--|--|
| research? | | |
| Conclusion/ Recommendation [10 marks] <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Has the work been resented? • Does the conclusion answer the objectives? | | |
| Reference [10 marks] <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have the references been accurately presented? • Has the referencing style been consistent? | | |
| Layout, Presentation and Editorial Assessment [10 marks] <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is there continuity in the style of writing? • Is there correct use of English in terms of consistency? | | |
| TOTAL SCORE (100 MARKS) | | |

Signature of the Supervisor.....Comment on Submission.....

Signature of the Marker.....Date.....

Signature of the Moderator.....Date.....