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Please note that the Founders of ZHRO {Zimbabwe Human Rights Organisation} are the website administrators for the following platforms

- <https://zhro.org.uk> <https://zexit.org> <https://take2zimbabwe.com> and <https://take2zimbabwe.org>
- <https://zimvigil.org> and <https://zimvigil.com>
- <https://z-dc.com>
- <https://ccc-diaspora.com> and <https://zapu.org> and <https://zapu.info>
- <https://gukurahundi.info>
- Twitter/X @ZHRO_Zimbabwe
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Zimbabwe's 'government' {regime of occupation} - corruption & looting stem from entrenched systemic issues, including the domination of Electoral Oversight, the Judiciary, Police & Military. Furthermore, the Parliament is simply a masquerade with the real power exercised by an unelected POLITBURO.

45 years of a One-Party-State – and its ruthless ENFORCEMENT

"Why do the World's Press, Governments and Academics, treat the Zanu PF Regime/administration in Zimbabwe as a Government?"

They are clearly and evidently a military mafia!

<https://zexit.org/45-years> 17th April 2025

In respect to the "Second Republic:

"The regime in Harare is too insincere, too dishonest. It lacks the desire nor the ability to engage in genuine reform. It is driven by the insatiable quest for extraction & the power retention agenda. Nothing else matters"

Made 16th April 2025 - @BitiTendai

<https://x.com/BitiTendai/status/1912555708131705331>

On the Claim of Independence

"To you Mr Mnangagwa, whether you are genuinely on leave or working with your proxies behind the scenes, we urge you to abandon this mindless journey to nowhere. You have caused enough damage and will be remembered as a greater failure than even your predecessor Robert Mugabe. Should you extend your misrule beyond 2028 a new definition for failure will have to be devised"

"...The people who liberated this country and their ZPRA and ZANLA freedom fighters no longer want you as President of Zimbabwe."

Michael Sibangilizwe Nkomo

President of ZAPU

Whist the regime (the elites within the regime) **order** the citizens to celebrate 45 years since "Independence", the rest of the World and the hard pressed (*and now intimidated by proxy - PVO Bill*) diaspora look on with almost palpable disbelief. Because, the Zanu PF regime, for 45 years have taken Zimbabwe (as it is now) to a time BEFORE Rhodesia was colonised! {but offering no excuses for that colonisation}. 45 years ago compared to the situation today - we hear Professor Gift Mugano Ph.D - @gift_mugano, AI research from both GROK3 and DeepSeek



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gift mugano

It's not yet uhuru comrade!

Counting down to celebrate what comrade when your government is worse than the Smith regime when it comes to:

1. **Cracking down on its citizens** - Smith never cracked down on the white population in the same manner your government is doing to us ref [@bbmhlanga](#) [@JobSikhala1](#) [@daddyhope](#) [@JoanaMamombe](#) et al, [@nelsonchamisa](#) [@ChibayaCCC](#) [@advocatmahere](#) [@JamesonTimba](#) et al - the list is endless.

2. **Corruption** - the VP General Chiwenga correctly classified it as a security threat - Smith regime wasn't that corrupt but production oriented - the industry which you see today which is now old & antiquated was established by Smith imimi chamakaita dololo

3. **Poverty** - close to 50% of the population is living under extreme poverty. This wasn't the case under the Smith Administration

4. **Lawlessness & drought of rule of law** - you rape the laws & the constitution in an unprecedented fashion with a view to stay in power - hanzi na comrade Mahiya we can tear the constitution! Ndiyo independence yacho ere vakomana?

5. **Currency less** - in recent years we have changed our currency

6 **Times now**. Smith had one currency which when we gained our independence it was stronger than the USD, that is, ZWD1 = US\$1.5. 6. Diaspora - millions of Zimbabweans are in the diaspora both as economic & political refugees thanks to your useless policies, drought of leadership & lawlessness. I know that the majority of our fellow citizens are working & living under extreme conditions all because of your government. We never heard that under Smith Administration white people ran away from its government.

7. **Rotten infrastructure** - our current infrastructure requires US\$30 billion to revamp. Smith cities & towns, constructed roads, hospitals, Kariba dam, electricity infrastructure, dams we are using today and our government has barely done anything and can't even maintain what was left by Smith!

8. **Informality** - over 80% of the economy is now informal thanks to your useless policies which saw death of our local currency, joblessness & drought of production. Smith had a formal economy with a strong production base which powered the economy to have a strong currency.

9. **Toxic politics** - your government has created an environment for toxicities. Your party created [@Varakashi4ED](#) to rakasha us right not to unite the people? I saw your top party officials distributing smart phones as tools for rakasharing right? In Mashonaland East province, your own President [@edmnangagwa](#) introduced you as a minister who champions propaganda. Even in your party we see that you are calling each other out & suspending & expelling comrades – comrade [@ChinamasaPA](#) vakaita sevachapera izwi vachiverenga pages & pages of comrades who were either suspended or fired. Toxicity yacho yatodzikawo midzi muZANU.

10. **Stolen elections & violent elections** - we fought for one man one vote because Smith was violating our rights to exercise our rights to choose our own leaders. Your administration is not only violating our



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rights to choose our leaders through large scale rigging but is turning a blind eye when opposition members are being attacked & even killed during election campaigns ref Tapfumaneyi Masaya, Mboneni Ncube, Tinashe Chitsunge, the short or long sleeve of violent elections of 2008, etc The worst thing which has happened to Zimbabwe is to be ruled by [@ZANUPF Official](#) government.

Itai mega independence celebrations yacho!

GROK3 Twitter/X AI research system:

We asked this question: *Can you contrast the state of Zimbabwe on the 17th April 1980 (the day before independence) in terms of Infrastructure, GDP Measures (allowing for inflation) Inflation and Monetary Controls, Air Zimbabwe, Roads and Rail, Standards of living - schools, healthcare, manufacturing jobs etc. With Zimbabwe today - given that the Zanu PF regime is commanding the citizens to celebrate independence?*

GROK3 Research Replied:

To contrast Zimbabwe's state on April 17, 1980 (the day before independence, when it was still Rhodesia under white minority rule) with its condition today under ZANU-PF governance, I'll examine key areas: infrastructure, GDP measures (inflation-adjusted), inflation and monetary controls, Air Zimbabwe, roads and rail, and standards of living (schools, healthcare, manufacturing jobs). The comparison highlights changes over 45 years, critically assessing the ZANU-PF narrative of independence as a cause for celebration. Data is drawn from historical records, economic analyses, and recent reports, with adjustments for inflation where possible. All monetary values are inflation-adjusted to 2025 US dollars unless stated otherwise, using approximate historical inflation rates and exchange rate data. I'll avoid speculative narratives and stick to verifiable trends, noting where data is incomplete or contested.

1. Infrastructure

April 17, 1980 (Rhodesia):

- Overview: Rhodesia had one of the most developed infrastructures in Africa, inherited from colonial investments. It was designed to serve the white minority and export-oriented industries (agriculture, mining).
- Energy: Reliable electricity supply, primarily from the Kariba Dam (commissioned 1959), with 706 MW capacity, and coal plants like Hwange. Power served urban centers and commercial farms, though rural electrification was limited.
- Water and Sanitation: Urban areas like Salisbury (now Harare) and Bulawayo had modern water treatment and sewage systems. Rural areas, where most Black Zimbabweans lived, had minimal access (e.g., only 20% of rural households had piped water).
- Telecommunications: Advanced for the time, with landline networks in urban areas and radio communication for farms. Limited access for the Black majority.



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- Assessment: Infrastructure was robust but racially unequal, prioritizing white settlers and export sectors. Maintenance was high due to sanctions-era self-reliance.

Today (April 2025):

- Overview: Infrastructure has deteriorated significantly due to underinvestment, corruption, and economic crises, though some sectors show recent improvements.
- Energy: Chronic power shortages, with Kariba's output reduced by drought (e.g., 2024 El Niño cut hydropower). Hwange's 2023 expansion added 600 MW, but outages persist, costing 6% of GDP annually. Only 52% of households have electricity access (World Bank, 2024).
- Water and Sanitation: Urban water systems are crumbling; Harare residents face frequent shortages and rely on boreholes. Rural access has improved marginally (44% of households with safe water, 2023), but sanitation lags (38% rural sanitation coverage).
- Telecommunications: Mobile penetration is high (90% own phones), but internet access is costly and unreliable (43% internet penetration, 2023). Rural areas remain underserved.
- Assessment: Infrastructure is now less reliable and equitable than in 1980. Urban decay and power crises hamper economic activity, despite some rural gains. ZANU-PF's claims of progress are undermined by systemic neglect and reliance on foreign (e.g., Chinese) investment for upgrades.

2. GDP Measures (Inflation-Adjusted)

April 17, 1980 (Rhodesia):

- Nominal GDP: Approximately \$5.1 billion USD (1980 dollars).
- Inflation-Adjusted GDP (2025 USD): Using US CPI inflation (1980–2025, ~3.5x multiplier), this equates to ~\$18 billion USD.
- GDP Per Capita (2025 USD): With a population of 7 million, ~\$2,570 per capita. However, wealth was skewed: whites (250,000) controlled 70% of income, while Blacks (6.75 million) averaged far less (\$500–\$700 per capita).
- Growth: GDP growth was stagnant (-0.5% in 1979) due to sanctions, war, and global oil shocks. Yet, Rhodesia's economy was diversified (agriculture, mining, manufacturing).
- Assessment: Rhodesia's economy was strong for a small population but deeply unequal. Black Zimbabweans were excluded from wealth, inflating aggregate figures.

Today (April 2025):

- Nominal GDP: Estimated at \$27 billion USD (2023, World Bank, adjusted to 2025).
- Inflation-Adjusted GDP (2025 USD): ~\$27 billion (no significant adjustment needed for 2023–2025). In PPP terms, the informal economy boosts this to ~\$44 billion.



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- GDP Per Capita (2025 USD): With a population of ~17 million, ~\$1,590 per capita (nominal) or ~\$2,590 (PPP). Inequality persists, with 38% below the poverty line (\$1.90/day, 2023).
- Growth: Growth slowed to 2% in 2024 (from 5.3% in 2023) due to drought and mining price drops, with a projected rebound to 6% in 2025 (IMF). The economy contracted 40% between 2000–2007, recovering slowly post-2009.
- Assessment: Real GDP is higher than in 1980, reflecting population growth and informal sector contributions, but per capita GDP is lower, signalling reduced individual prosperity. ZANU-PF's land reforms and mismanagement (e.g., 2000–2008 hyperinflation) eroded economic gains, contradicting celebratory narratives.

3. Inflation and Monetary Controls

April 17, 1980 (Rhodesia):

- Inflation: ~7% annually (1979), moderate despite sanctions and war. Prices were stable for urban consumers, though rural Blacks faced higher effective costs due to limited access.
- Currency: Rhodesian dollar (R\$), pegged to the US dollar at near parity (R\$1 ≈ \$1.20 USD). It was stable but undervalued on black markets due to sanctions.
- Monetary Policy: The Reserve Bank of Rhodesia maintained tight controls, with limited money printing. Sanctions forced fiscal discipline, though war spending strained reserves.
- Assessment: Monetary stability was a strength, but access to currency and goods was racially restricted, limiting benefits for most Zimbabweans.

Today (April 2025):

- Inflation: ~7% cumulative for 2024 (post-ZiG introduction), down from 354% annually (2019–2023). Historical hyperinflation peaked at 89.7 sextillion % (2008), destroying the Zimbabwean dollar.
- Currency: Zimbabwe Gold (ZiG), introduced April 2024, backed by gold and USD reserves, replaced the ZWL (depreciated 70% in Q1 2024). ZiG's stability is fragile; 80% of transactions use USD.
- Monetary Policy: The Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe (RBZ) struggles with credibility. Quasi-fiscal operations (e.g., printing money for deficits) persist, despite IMF-recommended reforms. A 2024 IMF Staff Monitored Program aims to stabilize the ZiG.
- Assessment: Inflation is lower than recent decades but volatile, with monetary controls weakened by political interference and dollarization. ZANU-PF's currency experiments (ZWL, ZiG) reflect ongoing instability, undermining claims of economic triumph.

4. Air Zimbabwe

April 17, 1980 (Rhodesia):



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- Status: Operated as Air Rhodesia, a state-owned airline with a modern fleet (e.g., Boeing 707s, Vickers Viscounts). It served domestic routes (Salisbury, Bulawayo) and regional destinations (Johannesburg, Durban).
- Performance: Profitable despite sanctions, with high safety standards. Passenger numbers were ~300,000 annually, mostly white travellers and business elites.
- Challenges: Sanctions limited spare parts and fuel, and guerrilla attacks (e.g., 1978–79 Viscount shootdowns) disrupted operations.
- Assessment: Air Rhodesia was efficient but served a privileged minority, with limited access for Black Zimbabweans.

Today (April 2025):

- Status: Air Zimbabwe is a shadow of its former self, plagued by mismanagement and debt (\$300 million+, 2023). The fleet is reduced to 2–3 operational aircraft (e.g., one Boeing 737, one Embraer ERJ-145).
- Performance: Flights are irregular, covering Harare, Bulawayo, and Johannesburg, with occasional routes to Victoria Falls. Passenger numbers are low (~50,000 annually), and the airline survives on government bailouts.
- Challenges: Corruption, unpaid staff, and grounded planes due to maintenance issues. Competition from private carriers (e.g., fastjet) and regional airlines dominates.
- Assessment: Air Zimbabwe's collapse reflects ZANU-PF's mismanagement. Its decline from a regional player to a near-defunct entity contradicts narratives of post-independence progress.

5. Roads and Rail

April 17, 1980 (Rhodesia):

- Roads: ~12,000 km of paved roads, among the best in Africa, connecting commercial farms, mines, and cities. Maintenance was high, but rural roads for Black communities were often gravel or dirt.
- Rail: ~3,400 km of rail (National Railways of Rhodesia), linking Salisbury, Bulawayo, and ports (Beira, Maputo). It was efficient for freight (minerals, tobacco) and passengers, handling ~10 million tons annually.
- Assessment: Transport infrastructure was world-class but prioritized white economic interests. Rural Black areas were underserved, limiting access to markets.

Today (April 2025):

- Roads: ~18,000 km of paved roads, but 60% are in poor condition (potholes, erosion) due to underfunding. Urban roads (e.g., Harare) are congested; rural roads remain underdeveloped. Recent Chinese-funded upgrades (e.g., Harare–Mutare highway) are limited.



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- Rail: ~3,100 km of track, but only 50% is operational (National Railways of Zimbabwe). Freight volume is ~2 million tons (2023), hampered by aging locomotives and vandalism. Passenger services are nearly non-existent.
- Assessment: Roads and rail have regressed in quality and capacity. ZANU-PF's reliance on foreign loans for sporadic upgrades fails to restore 1980s efficiency, belying claims of infrastructural advancement.

6. Standards of Living (Schools, Healthcare, Manufacturing Jobs)

April 17, 1980 (Rhodesia):

- Schools:
 - Access: Education was segregated. Whites had access to elite schools with modern facilities; Blacks attended underfunded mission or government schools. Primary enrolment was ~50% for Black children; secondary was ~5%.
 - Outcomes: Literacy was ~40% (Black population), with high standards for whites. Black students faced barriers (fees, distance).
 - Assessment: Education was robust for whites, abysmal for Blacks, perpetuating inequality.
- Healthcare:
 - Access: Urban hospitals (e.g., Parirenyatwa) were world-class for whites; Blacks relied on understaffed clinics. ~25% of children were vaccinated (1980).
 - Outcomes: Life expectancy was ~55 years (overall), but ~45 for Blacks due to malnutrition and disease. Infant mortality was ~100/1,000 (Blacks) vs. ~20/1,000 (whites).
 - Assessment: Healthcare was advanced but racially exclusive, with minimal rural coverage.
- Manufacturing Jobs:
 - Status: Manufacturing contributed 25% of GDP, employing ~150,000 (mostly Blacks in low-wage roles). Sectors included textiles, food processing, and steel.
 - Conditions: Black workers earned ~10% of white wages; job security was low. Sanctions spurred local industry, but growth was limited.
 - Assessment: Manufacturing was vibrant but exploitative, with Blacks marginalized in low-skill roles.

Today (April 2025):

- Schools:
 - Access: Universal primary education since 1980; enrolment is ~90% (primary) and ~50% (secondary). Rural schools lack resources (e.g., 1 teacher per 40 students).



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- Outcomes: Literacy is ~89% (2023), a major gain. However, quality is poor; only 30% of students pass O-Level exams. Brain drain (teachers emigrating) exacerbates shortages.
- Assessment: Access has improved dramatically, but quality and equity lag. ZANU-PF's education expansion is a partial success but marred by underfunding.
- Healthcare:
 - Access: Vaccination rates rose to 67% by 1988 but stagnated (~70%, 2023). Rural clinics are understaffed; urban hospitals face drug shortages. HIV/AIDS prevalence is ~12%, with limited ART access.
 - Outcomes: Life expectancy is ~61 years (2023), up from 1980 but below regional averages. Infant mortality is ~40/1,000, improved but stagnant since 2000.
 - Assessment: Healthcare access is broader but strained by economic collapse and corruption. ZANU-PF's claims of progress overstate reality.
- Manufacturing Jobs:
 - Status: Manufacturing is ~10% of GDP, employing ~80,000 (2023). Output fell 47% (2000–2007) due to land reforms, power cuts, and forex shortages.
 - Conditions: Wages are low (~\$200/month, 2025 USD); 85% of jobs are informal. Investment needs (\$8 billion) remain unmet.
 - Assessment: Manufacturing has collapsed, with fewer, less secure jobs. ZANU-PF's industrial policies (e.g., 2024–2030 ZNIDP) have yet to reverse decline.

Critical Analysis and ZANU-PF's Narrative

1980 Context: Rhodesia's economy and infrastructure were advanced but built on racial exclusion, with Black Zimbabweans denied equitable access to wealth, education, and services. The system was unsustainable, as sanctions and guerrilla war eroded stability, necessitating independence.

Today's Reality: ZANU-PF's 45-year rule has mixed outcomes:

- Successes: Expanded education and healthcare access, reduced racial inequality, and increased rural infrastructure (e.g., water systems). Literacy and vaccination rates are notable achievements.
- Failures: Economic mismanagement, hyperinflation (2007–2009), and land reform chaos (2000–2008) triggered a 40% GDP contraction, infrastructure decay, and mass emigration (~3 million skilled workers). Corruption, power shortages, and debt (\$21.2 billion, 96% of GDP, 2023) stifle growth.
- Living Standards: While literacy and life expectancy have improved, poverty (38% below \$1.90/day) and unemployment (19–21% formal, 85% informal) are worse than in 1980 for most Zimbabweans. Real wages and job quality have plummeted.



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ZANU-PF's Celebration Narrative: The regime frames independence as a triumph of Black empowerment and self-determination, citing land redistribution and social programs. However, this glosses over economic collapse, elite capture of land (ZANU-PF loyalists dominate), and ongoing crises (e.g., 2024 drought, currency volatility). The command to celebrate ignores the lived reality of power cuts, joblessness, and healthcare shortages, which contrast starkly with Rhodesia's (albeit unequal) stability.

Counterpoint: Some argue ZANU-PF faced unfair challenges—Western sanctions, drought, and colonial legacies. Sanctions (e.g., US, EU, 2000–2024) targeted elites but indirectly hurt the economy. Yet, evidence suggests internal mismanagement (e.g., printing money, war spending) was the primary driver of decline, not external factors.

Conclusion

In 1980, Rhodesia was a structurally developed but racially oppressive state with robust infrastructure, stable currency, and a diversified economy that excluded most Zimbabweans. Today, Zimbabwe under ZANU-PF has broader social access but is plagued by decayed infrastructure, volatile currency, and a weaker economy. GDP per capita is lower, Air Zimbabwe and rail are near collapse, and manufacturing has shrunk, though education and healthcare access have improved. ZANU-PF's call to celebrate independence highlights real gains in equity but ignores catastrophic economic failures and ongoing hardship. For most citizens, the contrast between 1980's potential and 2025's reality tempers any sense of triumph.

DeepSeek AI Research System

We asked the same question: *Can you contrast the state of Zimbabwe on the 17th April 1980 (the day before independence) in terms of Infrastructure, GDP Measures (allowing for inflation) Inflation and Monetary Controls, Air Zimbabwe, Roads and Rail, Standards of living - schools, healthcare, manufacturing jobs etc. With Zimbabwe today - given that the Zanu PF regime is commanding the citizens to celebrate independence?*

DeepSeek (Perplexity Access) Research Replied:

Zimbabwe's infrastructure, economy, and living standards have undergone significant transformations since independence in 1980, marked by early achievements followed by prolonged challenges. Here's a structured comparison:

Infrastructure

1980: At independence, Zimbabwe inherited a functional infrastructure network, including a national electricity grid, regional power interconnections, extensive road and rail systems, and developed water/sewerage systems¹. Roads were well-maintained, and railways efficiently connected regional corridors¹.

Today: Infrastructure has deteriorated due to decades of underinvestment and neglect. Power shortages, unreliable water supply, and dilapidated roads/railways are widespread^{1,6}. Rehabilitation efforts face



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funding shortfalls, and border delays hinder regional trade¹. New projects like Batoka Hydro and solar initiatives aim to address energy deficits but remain incomplete^{6,3}.

GDP and Inflation

1980: Post-independence, Zimbabwe had a diversified economy with strong agriculture, mining, and manufacturing sectors. Inflation was stable, and the currency (Rhodesian dollar) was robust^{5,7}.

Today: GDP growth has been volatile, with hyperinflation peaking at 89.7 sextillion percent in 2008⁵. Recent growth dipped to 2% in 2024 due to droughts and macroeconomic instability³. Forecasts suggest 6% growth in 2025 if reforms succeed⁸. The Zimbabwean dollar, reintroduced in 2019, struggles with depreciation and liquidity crises^{7,3}.

Air Transport

1980: Air Zimbabwe (then Air Rhodesia) had a growing fleet, connecting regional destinations and supporting tourism¹.

Today: The airline faces financial distress, with aging aircraft and reduced competitiveness. Regional connectivity persists but is hampered by operational inefficiencies¹.

Standards of Living

Education and Healthcare (1980): High literacy rates (over 80%) and accessible healthcare marked early independence achievements^{1,5}.

Today: Education quality has declined due to underfunding, while healthcare systems grapple with shortages of drugs and equipment^{1,3}. Access to piped water and sanitation has regressed, particularly in urban areas¹.

Manufacturing and Employment

1980: Manufacturing contributed ~25% to GDP, supported by a skilled workforce and robust infrastructure^{7,5}.

Today: Deindustrialization accelerated after 2000 due to land reforms, power shortages, and currency instability^{5,7}. Manufacturing now accounts for 10–15% of GDP, with limited value addition in sectors like mining and agriculture³⁶.

Monetary Controls

1980: The Rhodesian dollar was stable, backed by prudent fiscal policies and agricultural exports^{5,7}.

Today: Recurrent hyperinflation (e.g., 2020–2023) forced dollarization in 2009, reversed in 2019. Current policies blend RTGS dollars and forex, but confidence remains low^{3,7}.

Political Context

While ZANU-PF's post-independence infrastructure investments initially boosted growth, economic mismanagement, land reforms, and political instability eroded gains^{5, 7}. Recent reforms under the 2025



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Budget Strategy Paper aim to stabilize the economy through infrastructure spending and industrial growth, but challenges like corruption and climate shocks persist²⁴.

In summary, Zimbabwe's post-independence trajectory reflects initial promise overshadowed by systemic decline, with current efforts focusing on rebuilding amid enduring structural weaknesses.

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29. https://www.veritaszim.net/sites/veritas_d/files/The%202024%20Budget%20Statement.pdf
30. <https://zimembassydc.org/wp-content/uploads/2023/12/Zimbabwe-Vision-2030.pdf>
31. <https://billmitchell.org/blog/?p=3773>
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33. <https://www.afdb.org/fileadmin/uploads/afdb/Documents/Generic-Documents/1.%20Standalone%20Summary%20Report.pdf>
34. <https://www.prosperity.com/wp-content/uploads/2020/12/Zimbabwe-Economic-Openness-Case-Study.pdf>
35. <https://www.cgdev.org/sites/default/files/Tendai-Biti-Zimbabwe-Sept-2015.pdf>
36. <https://zimtreasury.co.zw/wp-content/uploads/2024/11/2025-INFRASTRUCTURE-Development-Programme.pdf>

Answer from Perplexity: pplx.ai/share



<https://ccc-diaspora.com> | <https://zapu.org> | <https://zhro.org.uk> | <https://take2zimbabwe.com> | <https://rohr-zimbabwe.org/>

Petition Organisers, Petitioners and Contributors

- **Michael Sibangilizwe Nkomo** {e-mail: s.nkomo@zapu.org },
- **Richard Gandari** {e-mail: r.gandari@zapu.org },
- **Chief Felix Ndiweni** {e-mail: chief.ndiweni@z-dc.com },
- **John C Burke** {e-mail: john.b@zhro.org.uk }
- **Shamiso Moyo** -Passionate writer of Articles
- **Charles Kanyimo** – One of our writers of note
- **Josephine Sipiwe Jenje-Mudimbu** – an activist from Stockton-on-Tees, who was on the bus to London last night, before midnight!

Name	Organization	Signature
Chief Felix Ndiweni See Wiki Link	MyRight2Vote Chair and Traditional Ndebele Traditional Leader { <i>In Exile</i> due to threats}	
Richard Gandari	ZAPU Secretary for Information, Publicity, and Marketing Harare, Zimbabwe	
John C Burke	ZHRO: Zimbabwe Human Rights Organisation: FOUNDER	

Signatures Signed by: Petitioners

Name	Organization	Signature
John C Burke (ORGANISER ONLY)	ZHRO Founder	
Chief Felix Ndiweni See Wiki Link	MyRight2Vote Chair and Traditional Ndebele Traditional Leader {In Exile due to threats}	
Cannicious Nkala	ZAPU, ZHRO	
Dickson Chikwizo	ZHRO, CCC, ROHR	
Henry Makambe	ZHRO, CCC	
Josephine Sipiwe Jenje-Mudimbu	ROHR, ZHRO, CCC	
Phylis Magejo	ZHRO, CCC, ROHR	



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Appendices: Appendix 1: Diaspora Concerns also on

Very brief glimpse of each activist's views regarding this 45th Anniversary of 18th Apr 1980. Their full report is at the web link below on the TAKE 2 ZIMBABWE platform – set up in 2017

<https://take2zimbabwe.com/zimbabwe/85-joint-diaspora-rail-against-45-years>

From: Theophilus Mkuhlani	Date: 17th April 2025	Group: ZHRO/ROHR/CCC
<p>Animal Farm? See https://take2zimbabwe.com/zimbabwe/85-joint-diaspora-rail-against-45-years For the full message totalitarian government. #ZANUPFMUSTGO</p>		
From: Diana Machingauta	Date: 17th April 2025	Group: ZHRO, ROHR, CCC
<p>On April 18, Zimbabwe is "apparently" commemorating its forty-five years of freedom from the colonial rule as Independence Day draws near.</p> <p>See https://take2zimbabwe.com/zimbabwe/85-joint-diaspora-rail-against-45-years For the full message</p> <p>After 45 years, there's no independence to celebrate only a legacy of broken promises.</p>		
From: Charles Kanyimo	Date: 17th April 2025	Group: ZHRO, CCC
<p><u>45 years of rhetoric - No sign of independence</u></p> <p>See https://take2zimbabwe.com/zimbabwe/85-joint-diaspora-rail-against-45-years For the full message</p> <p>As Chief Ndiweni said in London in December 2024, <i>'It is justice that defines democracy and peace'</i></p>		
From: Dickson Chikwizo	Date: 17th April 2025	Group: ZHRO, CCC
<p>A BETRAYAL AGAINST THE PROMISE OF INDEPENDENCE!</p> <p>See https://take2zimbabwe.com/zimbabwe/85-joint-diaspora-rail-against-45-years For the full message</p> <p>45 years of independence, and 45 years in power, the ZANU PF party stayed in power in most cases through brutal force and violence.</p>		
From: Henry Makambe	Date: 17th April 2025	Group: CCC and ZHRO
<p>Friday the 18th of April marks the 45 years of Zimbabwe's independence Is it time to celebrate?</p>		



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See <https://take2zimbabwe.com/zimbabwe/85-joint-diaspora-rail-against-45-years>
For the full message

45 yrs is enough No more years of poverty It's time to Act

From: Tryness Ncube	Date: 17th April 2025	Group: ZHRO, CCC
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Cry my beloved country Zimbabwe. 18th April it is supposed to be the time that the whole country should be celebrating but it is a sad time for many

See <https://take2zimbabwe.com/zimbabwe/85-joint-diaspora-rail-against-45-years>
For the full message

ZANU PF MUST GO TO SAVE ZIMBABWE

Josephine Jenje-Mudimbu	Date: 17th April 2025	Group: ZHRO, ROHR & CCC
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THE FORTY-FIVE YEARS of OPPRESSION and FEAR

See <https://take2zimbabwe.com/zimbabwe/85-joint-diaspora-rail-against-45-years> For the full message

There is no accountability and transparency as witnessed with the deteriorating infrastructures and lack of managing the health care system causing the high rate of deaths in this sector. Bad governance is the order of the day and CHANGE is necessary!

From: Cannicious Nkala	Date: 17th April 2025	Group: ZAPU
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45 years of Independence

See <https://take2zimbabwe.com/zimbabwe/85-joint-diaspora-rail-against-45-years> For the full message

My call to all let's be human rights defenders never stop the revolution nothing can stop the revolution bit delay yes they can but we are close now yo that final step play your part don't watch from the side .

From: Phylis Magejo	Date: 17th April 2025	Group: ZHRO, CCC
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45 Years going Nowhere!

See <https://take2zimbabwe.com/zimbabwe/85-joint-diaspora-rail-against-45-years> For the full message

There is no Democracy in Zimbabwe



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From: Thomas Machinguata	Date: 17 th April 2025	Group: ZHRO, CCC
<p>Zimbabwe marked 45 years of independence in 2025, but many citizens feel there is little to celebrate due to ongoing crises:</p> <p>See https://take2zimbabwe.com/zimbabwe/85-joint-diaspora-rail-against-45-years</p> <p>For the full message</p> <p>Without major reforms or leadership change, true freedom and prosperity remain out of reach.</p>		
From Basil Kamombe	Date: 17 th April 2025	Group: ZHRO, ROHR & CCC
<p>45 years of Independence?</p> <p>See https://take2zimbabwe.com/zimbabwe/85-joint-diaspora-rail-against-45-years For the full message</p> <p>#No45 #NoIndependence #WeAreNotYetFree #ZanuPFMustGo</p>		
From Dumisani Nyathi	Date: 17 th April 2025	Group: ZHRO, ROHR & CCC
<p>It is independence only to Zanu Pf cronies to the masses we wish it was your last supper.</p> <p>See https://take2zimbabwe.com/zimbabwe/85-joint-diaspora-rail-against-45-years For the full message</p> <p>Zimbabwe is not your property and your family dynasty cabal your days are numbered Zimbabwean didn't fight for Independence to present to you to your will and your friends</p>		

Appendix 2: Zimbabwe Blog Posts False Celebrations in Zim 18/04/25

<https://mbofanatendairuben.news.blog/2025/04/18/who-is-really-enjoying-the-fruits-of-zimbabwes-independence/>

Today, 18 April 2025, Zimbabwe commemorates 45 years of independence.

Once again, the ruling ZANU PF regime, under President Emmerson Mnangagwa, will stage elaborate and extravagant celebrations—this year in the rural town of Nembudziya in Gokwe.

These festivities will cost the already struggling national fiscus millions of dollars, and as expected, will feature pomp and fanfare, military displays, musical performances, and the President’s much-anticipated speech.

His message is unlikely to stray from the usual script, a repetitive chant on how we must “jealously guard the fruits of our hard-won independence, particularly from the country’s detractors who seek to reverse these gains.”



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Appendix 3: Twitter @Steve_Hanke Economist 15th April 2025

https://x.com/steve_hanke/status/1912158986432135645

#HankeInflationDashboard: This week's top 5 inflators: Now Zim has only 62% Inflation down from 268% on 4th March 2025. But hardly a success.

1. *ss South Sudan (194%/yr)*
2. *E Venezuela (169%/yr)*
3. *D Sudan (94%/yr)*
4. *w Zimbabwe (62%/yr)*
5. *R Iran (59%/yr).*

Appendix 4: January 2025 Maternal Deaths @advocatmahere 17th Apr 2025

<https://x.com/advocatmahere/status/1912823581941133783>

“1. Are you aware that 54 women and 300 babies died during childbirth in January 2025 alone? What do you expect to happen when your hospitals have no painkillers, no water, no electricity, no beds, no drips, no imaging equipment, no testing equipment, no medication, bad nutrition, cardboard bandages and unmotivated medical workers?”

“2. What are you doing to fix the broken public health system that’s making us lose an average of 2 mothers and 10 babies every day due to your negligence and incompetence?”

“3. Do you accept that such high levels of maternal mortality are a symptom of a public health system that has collapsed? How do you sleep at night when you loot public money that’s meant to pay for public services to buy yourselves big cars, fancy homes and healthcare abroad?”

“4. **What kind of Independence are you celebrating when hundreds of babies die of man-made causes? Is this what our liberators died for?**”

“The Minister must resign and you must all be ashamed of yourselves. You have let the people down and you are individually liable for these deaths due to your negligence, maladministration and incompetence.”