

BINDURA UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE EDUCATION

FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES AND HUMANITIES



**EFFECTS OF DROUGHT ON ECONOMIC SECURITY IN ZIMBABWE: A STUDY
OF MUREWA DISTRICT.**

By

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ABSTRACT

The aim of the study is to analysis the effects of droughts on economic security of Zimbabwe in Murewa District. The study was guarded by a theory which is the human basic needs theory by Abraham Maslow (1943), also the study has literature reviews related to this study. The research was done using the qualitative research paradigm. There was use of interview guard and questionnaire as the research design, used in collecting findings of this study. The population that was targeted were only of Murewa District, and the number of people interviewed were 30 and the number of people who answered the questioners were 35. Moreover, it was noted that drought has effects on agriculture causing death of crops and animals which results in poor production and harvest. Apart from that, drought affect the income of the farmers because the farmers relay on selling crops and animals, so due to poor harvest they will have nothing to sell to their income. It is also note that, drought has effects to the business sector, noting that the District is full of farmers it means the customers' business owners have are farmers and if the farmers income is affected it means the sales of business sector are also affected. Lastly the study indicates that, drought has effects on vendor because the goods they sell are from farmers, so due to poor harvest vendors they will end up having nothing to sell. The study finding shows that drought is a major threat to economic security of Murewa District. For further study, one will have to research on the effects of drought on social security of Murewa District.

Keywords: effects, agriculture, economic security, economy and farmers.

DECLARATION FORM

I, Delan G Manyaya(B211091) hereby declare that this dissertation is the result of my own research and study, except to the extent indicated in the acknowledgements and references included in my body of the paper, and that it has not been submitted in part or in full for any other degree to any other University.



20/09/2025

Student's signature (Delan G Manyaya)

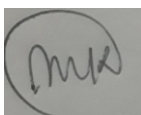
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DEDICATION

First and fore most I would like to praise and give thanks to the Almighty God, the creator of the Universe who permitted a commence of the journey. Lastly, I would like to express my special thanks to my family, mostly mother Miss Jofana for extending her financial, physical and emotional support.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

CHAPTER ONE.....	9
1.0 INTRODUCTION	9
1.1 BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY	9
1.2 PURPOSE OF THE STUDY	10
1.3 STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM.....	10
1.4 OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY	11
1.5 RESEARCH QUESTIONS	11
1.6 ASSUMPTIONS OF THE STUDY	11
1.7 SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY.....	12
1.8 THE DELIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY	13
1.9 LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY.....	14
1.10 DEFINITION OF KEY TERMS.....	14
1.11 DISSERTATION OUTLINE.....	15
CHAPTER TWO.....	17
2.0 LITERATURE REVIEW AND THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK	17
2.1 INTRODUCTION	17
2.2 THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK	17
2.2.1 HUMAN BASIC NEEDS THEORY	17
2.3 THE CONCEPT OF DROUGHT	19
2.4.1 EFFECTS OF DROUGHT ON AGRICULTURE	20
2.4.2 THE FINANCIAL EFFECTS OF DROUGHT ON FARMERS IN ZIMBABWE.....	22
2.4.3 THE EFFECTS OF DROUGHT ON BUSINESS SECTOR IN ZIMBABWE.....	23
2.4.4 THE EFFECTS OF DROUGHT ON VENDORS IN ZIMBABWE	24
2.5 CASE STUDY OF MASVINGO RURAL DISTRICT.....	25
2.5.1 MASVINGO RURAL DISTRICT OVERVIEW	25
CHAPTER THREE.....	28
3.0 RESEARCH METHODOLOGY	28
3.1 INTRODUCTION	28
3.2 RESEARCH APPROACH	28
3.2.1 ADVANTAGES OF USING QUALITATIVE RESEARCH TECHNIQUES	28

3.4 POPULATION	30
3.5 SAMPLE.....	31
3.6 SAMPLING METHODS.....	31
3.7 RESEARCH INSTRUMENTS.....	31
3.7.1 QUESTIONNAIRES	32
3.7.2 KEY INFORMANTS INTERVIEWS.....	32
3.8 DATA ANALYSIS AND PRESENTATION.....	32
3.9 ETHICAL CONSIDERATIONS.....	33
THE RESEARCH WILL GIVE CLOSER ATTENTION TO THE FOLLOWING IMPORTANT ETHICS;	34
3.10 VALIDITY AND RELIABILITY	34
3.11 CHAPTER SUMMARY	35
CHAPTER FOUR	36
4.0 DATA PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS	36
4.1 INTRODUCTION	36
4.2 BIOGRAPHY DATA.....	36
4.2.1 AGE.....	36
4.2.2 SEX	37
4.2.3 YEARS OF EXPERIENCE	38
4.4EFFECTS OF DROUGHT ON LIVESTOCK, CROPS, AND INCOME.....	38
4.3.1 EFFECT OF DROUGHT ON LIVESTOCK:.....	39
4.3.1.1 DEATH OF LIVESTOCK.....	39
4.3.1.2 POOR BREEDING	40
4.3.2 EFFECTS OF DROUGHT ON CROP PRODUCTION.....	40
4.3.2.1 WITHERING OF CROPS.....	40
4.3.3 EFFECTS OF DROUGHT ON THE INCOME OF THE FARMERS.....	41
4.4 EFFECTS OF DROUGHT BUSINESS SECTOR.....	42
4.4 EFFECTS OF DROUGHT ON SALES, SUPPLY CHAIN, AND INCOME	42
4.4.1 EFFECTS OF DROUGHT ON SALES	42
4.4.2 EFFECTS OF DROUGHT ON THE SUPPLY CHAIN	43
4.4.2.1 EFFECTS ON SOURCING FOR THE RAW MATERIALS.....	43
4.4.3 EFFECTS OF DROUGHT ON INCOME OF THE BUSINESS OWNERS	45

4.5 EFFECTS OF DROUGHT ON VENDOR.....	46
4.5 MAJOR EFFECTS OF DROUGHT FACED BY VENDORS	46
4.5.1 EFFECTS OF DROUGHTS ON SOURCES FOR GOODS THAT THEY SELL.....	46
4.5.2 EFFECTS OF DROUGHTS ON THE GOODS SOLD	47
4.5.3 EFFECTS OF DROUGHT ON SALES OF VENDORS.....	48
4.6 CHAPTER SUMMARY	49
CHAPTER FIVE.....	50
5.0 SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS	50
5.1. INTRODUCTION	50
5.2. SUMMARY	50
5.2.1. THE SUMMARY OF THE WHOLE PROJECT	50
5.2.2. SUMMARY OF THE RESEARCH FINDINGS	51
5.3. CONCLUSIONS.....	52
5.4. RECOMMENDATIONS	53
REFERENCE	55
APPENDIX ONE.....	60
APPENDIX TWO	63
APPENDIX THREE	67
APPENDIX THREE	68

CHAPTER ONE

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the study

Zimbabwe, a landlocked country in Southern Africa, is prone to frequent and severe droughts that have devastating consequences for economic security, food security, and human well-being. Droughts have become a recurring phenomenon in Zimbabwe, affecting around 75% of the agricultural land. Zimbabwe's vulnerability to drought is exacerbated by climate change, poor infrastructure, and limited resources. According to the Zimbabwe Meteorological Services Department 2024, droughts occur in the country every 2-5 years, with severe impacts on agriculture, livestock, and water resources, in the end they is reduced agricultural production by 20-30% decline in crop yields, livestock losses by 10-20% decline in livestock numbers, water scarcity by 50-70% decline in water availability and economic losses by around \$100 million annually. Currently Zimbabwe is facing droughts because of El Nino in 2023-2024 season and this has affected the agricultural in the nation and to make thing worse Zimbabwe economic is based on agriculture. The storm destroyed more than half of the country's harvest, leaving about 7.6 million people at risk of acute hunger. Figures from the authorities showed that 57 per cent of people in "rural" parts of the country are set to be food insecure between January and March 2025, a peak hunger period there according to UN report 2024.

Murewa is a District, located in Mashonaland East province of Zimbabwe, is characterized by its reliance on subsistence agriculture. The period from 2010 to 2014 saw significant challenges for local farmers due to recurrent droughts. In 2013, for instance, a severe

drought led to an estimated 60% reduction in maize yields, which is the staple food for the majority of households in the District. Local farmers reported that over 75% faced difficulties in meeting their food requirements, pushing many into food insecurity. The Zimbabwe Meteorological Service (2020) has reported that these climatic changes have led to reduced agricultural production in the region. Agriculture have been reliable source income in Murewa District's economy. Droughts have severely affected crop yields, particularly staple crops like maize. In recent years, many households have faced food shortages, with estimates indicating that a significant portion of the population has been food insecure (FAO, 2019). Murewa District has 2 urban wards out of 30 wards meaning the other 28 are rural wards which survives on agriculture. Around 23 wards practice are in agriculture and if drought strike the District is in trouble for example this year 2024.

1.2 Purpose of the study

The purpose of the study is to analyse the effects of droughts on economic security in Zimbabwe focusing on Murewa District.

1.3 Statement of the problem

This is a problem because Murewa District is a rural District surviving on agriculture so and drought have a negative effect on both cattle and crop hindering economic security of the settlers in the District leading to 75%-80% increase in poverty (+Zimbabwe National Statistics Agency, 2022). Here is the statistics of households affected by this in the last 10 years by drought in Murewa District, which including droughts 60% of households (Murewa District Development Plan (2020), there is 40%-50% crop (maize, cotton and tobacco) yield decline drought (FAO, 2022), 20%-30% increase in livestock deaths (Zimbabwe Veterinary Services

Department, 2022). and 30%-40% decline in agricultural outputs (Ministry of Agriculture, Water, Climate and Rural Resettlement, 2022).

1.4 Objectives of the study

1. To assess, effects of droughts on agriculture.
2. To examine, financial effects of drought on farmers in Murewa.
3. To examine, effects of drought on business sector within Murewa.
4. To examine, effects of drought on vendors in Zimbabwe.

1.5 Research Questions

1. How does drought affect the agriculture products?
2. How does drought affect income of famers within Murewa?
3. How is the business sector affected by drought?
4. What are the effects of drought to vendors?

1.6 Assumptions of the study

Drought has become a threat to the economy of people in Murewa District. This is due to the fact that Murewa District is depends on agriculture and the presences drought effects on crops has led to food insecure leading to poverty in the District as it depends on farming and not only affecting crops but also livestock. Murewa Rural District Councils and Ministry of Agriculture, Water, Climate and Rural Resettlement response to drought is critical in mitigating their impact on economic security. Drought has also affected some aspects of human security such education, health and many others, this is because farming is the major source of revenue

resulting in majority of the farmers facing capital crises because the major source of revenue has been affected.

The Local Authority and Ministry of Agriculture, Water, Climate and Rural Resettlement need to improve is early warning systems in order to alert the farm on the possible outcome of the following season so that they will plant crops that can adopt the situation. The efforts of the Local Authorities (Murewa Rural District Council) and the government to come out with the possible solutions that will improve economic security in the District, need to be reform in order improve livelihood of the people in Murewa District to achieve the best economic security for the people living within the District.

1.7 Significance of the study

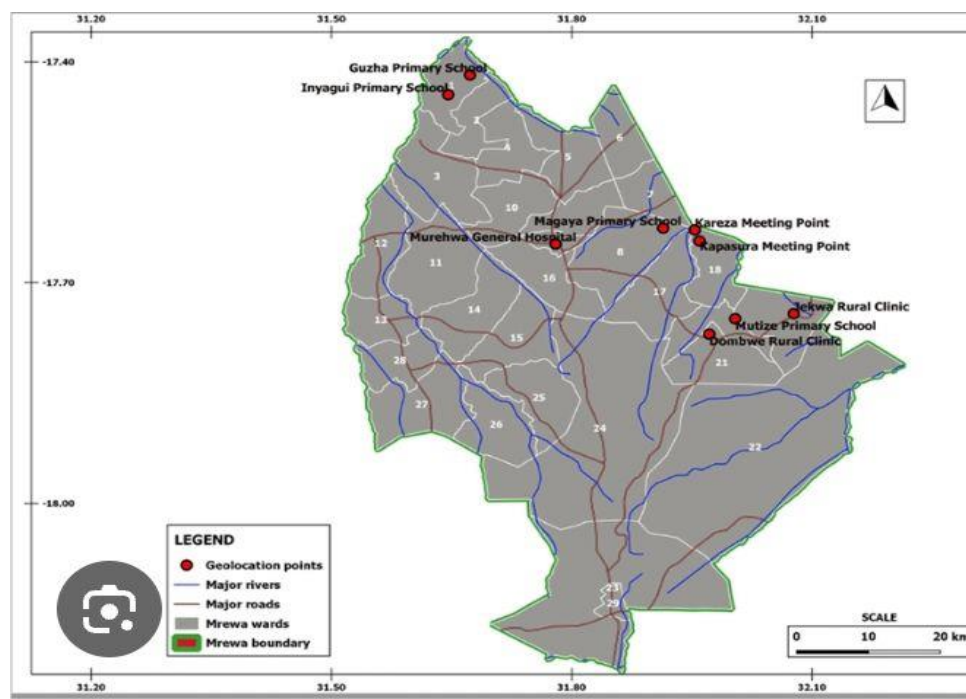
The study will contribute to, understanding of droughts and their effects on economics security in Murewa District. The study will help the Ministry of Local Government and Public Works, Murewa Rural District Council and the government in formation of policies and framework that can help improving human security in Murewa District. The study findings can help to improve the disaster response and management efforts in Murewa District by highlighting areas of need and opportunities for improvement. By doing the study it will contribute to achieve Sustainable Development Goals which include goal 13(climate Action) and also goal 11 (Sustainable Cities and communities). The stakeholders that are to benefit from this study which include development practitioners, emergency responders, policy makers, researchers and academics, humanitarian organization, government agencies and the local communities according to Tierney (2014) with support of Smith (2013).

1.8 The delimitations of the study

1. Geographical scope: This research will be conducted in Murewa District only and will only target the Murewa traditional wards, in Murewa District. Murewa is a District located in Mashonaland East Province, Zimbabwe. It is approximately 88.4 kilometers (47 miles) northeast of Harare, the capital city of Zimbabwe. It has a population of 205,440 people, 3,556 km² which is of Shona speaking people (One of the original Shona tribes) name meaning “a place of the rain” according to Thomas Brinkhoff (2023). It has two urban wards and 28 rural wards.

2. Timeframe: The study will be focusing on recent event in a timeframe from 2000 up to date, excluding events outside this timeframe.

3. Scope of natural disaster: The study only examines the effects of droughts on economic security.



1.9 Limitations of the study

Not the whole of Zimbabwe is going to be researched during the study and not all the wards are going to be studied only the traditional wards that have been affected by the drought which is not the whole of the Murewa District will be researched so wards will not be attained to, so to solve this a future study can be expanded to other wards, regions and Districts to increase generalizability.

The study relies on surveys and interviews which may be subjected to biases and is difficult to trust and use, so the triangulate data collection methods with additional sources, such as secondary data or observational studies are to be used in order to counter the problem. There might be a challenge in cooperation with the locals, not all of them will be will to participate, in this case there will be need to communicate with the agency who undergo the same research in order to acquire the information. So, to cover this gap the researcher will use the secondary sources.

1.10 Definition of key terms

United Nations (1992) says, "A natural disaster is a sudden, calamitous event that seriously disrupts the functioning of a community or society, causing widespread human, material, economic or environmental losses."

Drought is a prolonged dry period characterized by a deficiency in precipitation relative to the statistical multi-year average for a region, resulting in significant adverse impacts on water supply, agriculture, and ecosystems according to Wilhite, and Glantz, (1985).

Economic security is the condition in which individuals and households have stable access to adequate resources to meet their basic needs, allowing them to maintain a decent standard of living according to (UNDP). (1994).

Food security is when is food stability is achieved when every individual consistently has reliable access to enough nutritious and safe food, enabling them to lead a healthy and productive life (FAO). (1996).

Global warming is the long-term rise in the average surface temperature on the Earth due to the rising levels of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere, primarily carbon dioxide, methane, and water vapor, caused by human activities which include burning fossil fuels, cutting down of trees, and land-use changes Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (2020).

Effects refer to the "consequences that follow from a particular action, event, or set of circumstances" and can be understood as "the outcomes or results of a process or phenomenon" (Patton, 2018,).

Global Warming is "The long-term rise in the average surface temperature of the Earth due to the increasing levels of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere" (IPCC, 2021).

Effects are "The emotional, psychological, or social influences of natural disasters or global warming on individuals or communities" (Kelman and Mercer, 2015).

1.11 Dissertation Outline

1. Chapter One: Introduction; background, purpose of the study, statement of the problem, research objectives, research questions, assumptions, significance of the study, delimitations of

the study, limitations of the study, ethical considerations, definition of keywords and dissertation outline

2. Chapter Two: The literature review and theoretical framework

3. Chapter Three: Research methodology and design; qualitative research and quantitative

4. Chapter Four: Data presentation, analysis and discussion of findings

5. Chapter Five: Summary, conclusions, recommendations and areas for further research

CHAPTER TWO

2.0 LITERATURE REVIEW AND THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

2.1 Introduction

The chapter takes a closer look at the literature that is related the effects of drought and the how it was countered by local communities, the government and non-governmental institution. This chapter will be guided by the economic security theory for a deeper understanding on the effect of drought on the economy.

2.2 Theoretical Framework

Grant and Osanloo, (2016) define theoretical frameworks is the clarification and justification of beforehand verified theories and how they may apply to the problem statement. In this context the human security theory mostly explains the needs that the community needs.

2.2.1 Human Basic Needs Theory

The human basic needs theory also known as the Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs, was developed by a man named Abraham Maslow in the year (1943). The theory was made to bring about the basic need of the people. He placed these needs in a hierarchy form. The theory brings out the basic needs needed by people to survive and also to meet peace and security at a personal level.

Drought is a major threat to human security, mostly on the economic sector. Drought affects the human basic needs needed in the daily living of the people. Drought leads to reduced agriculture production, affecting livelihoods and leading to poverty according to Galtung (2017). It can be noted that where there is poverty there is no human security and this affect economy security at a greater extent. This drought has affected not only the farmers but the economic

systems. Drought leads to crops failure which will affect production caused by harvest failure. As noted by Hoddinott (2006), food insecurity can result in decreased productivity and increased vulnerability to poverty. Crop loss leads to the rise of starvation and malnutrition to the people mostly those who survive on agriculture only. This will also affect their income because most of the farmers relies on farmer, on selling their products to the money so if they have nothing to sell it will become a problem to get their income. Drought also affects the availability of water to the farmers, affecting both crops and livestock.

Drought does not only affect the crop but also livestock production which also affects the production among farmers that relies on animal rearing. As noted by Lobell et al. (2011), even short-term droughts can have devastating impacts on agricultural productivity, leading to income losses for farmers and increased poverty levels. Drought can also lead to death of livestock and also lead to the rise of various animal diseases which will affect meat production and also this can also affect the breeding among different animals. This loss not only affects food security but also diminishes a household's ability to generate income from livestock sales according to Thornton et al. (2009).

Drought also affects the market where these products are sold, this is among the vendors and business owners. Due to the lack of products this will lead to demand of product, leading to rise of products prices. This will lead to shortages of these products as time goes by. This will lead to starvation among the people that District and the nation due to lack of enough food to feed the people. This will also affect the income of the business owners and vendors leading to poverty. Households already struggling with economic insecurity may find it increasingly difficult to afford basic food items, leading to malnutrition and health problems Schmidhuber

Tubiello (2007). According to IPC-IG (2020) research shows that drought leads to economic losses, mostly in rural areas whose agriculture is the primary source of income.

2.3 The Concept of Drought

Numerous professional groups, including economists, environmentalists, ecologists, hydrologists, meteorologists, and agriculturalists, have taken notice of drought as a detrimental economic and environmental calamity (Mishra and Singh 2010:2). Both high and low rainfall regions are susceptible to drought (Mishra and Singh 2010; Wilhite and Glantz 1985; Wilhite, Hayes and Svoboda 2000). Despite occurring in almost every climate zone, the impacts of drought vary by location based on the risks and vulnerabilities of the local population. In contrast to other natural disasters like floods, earthquakes, volcanoes, and tsunamis, drought is non-structural, and its effects gradually build up over time, often lasting for years after the drought has ended (Wilhite 1993). Furthermore, the effects of droughts are dispersed across a wider area than the harm caused by other natural hazards, which are localised (Wilhite et al 2000).

Factors like extreme temperatures, strong winds, and low humidity are some of the primary signs of a drought (Mishra and Singh 2010). Unlike, heat wave or aridity, a drought is a transient phenomenon that deviates from typical weather patterns (Hisdal and Tallaksen 2000). While drought is a transient anomaly, aridity is a permanent climate condition that occurs in regions with insufficient rainfall (Mishra and Singh 2010). The difference between a heat wave and a drought is that the former lasts only a few days.

Furthermore, droughts are caused by decreased precipitation across a season or year, as well as climatic conditions like extreme temperatures, strong winds, and low humidity that can make the drought worse according to Wilhite 1993, Wilhite et al (2000). Reduced water

availability in surface and groundwater resources due to a drought affects riparian habitats, crop output, power generation, recreational activities, water quality, and social and economic activities (Mishra and Singh 2010).

2.4.1 Effects of Drought on Agriculture

Zimbabwe being one of the agriculturally based economies has face challenges on agriculture due to the effects of agricultural. This has affected also the food security of the state as it is based on agriculture. The period from 2010 to 2014 saw significant challenges for local farmers due to recurrent droughts. In 2013, for instance, a severe drought led to an estimated 60% reduction in maize yields, which is the staple food for the majority of households in the District. This is a problem because Murewa District is a rural District surviving on agriculture so and drought have a negative effect on both cattle and crop hindering economic security of the settlers in the District leading to 75%-80% increase in poverty (Zimbabwe National Statistics Agency, 2022). Here is the statistics of households affected by this in the last 10 years by drought in Murewa District, which including droughts 60% of households (Murewa District Development Plan (2020), there is 40%-50% crop (maize, cotton and tobacco) yield decline drought (FAO, 2022), 20%-30% increase in livestock deaths (Zimbabwe Veterinary Services Department, 2022). and 30%-40% decline in agricultural outputs (Ministry of Agriculture, Water, Climate and Rural Resettlement, 2022).

Local farmers reported that over 75% faced difficulties in meeting their food requirements, pushing many into food insecurity. One of the most immediate effects of drought in Zimbabwe is the decline in crop yields. According to Moyo (2019), the reliance on rain-fed agriculture makes Zimbabwean farmers particularly vulnerable to climatic variations. Drought

has led to insufficient soil moisture and this has affected the growth of staple crops like maize. The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) reported that in years of severe drought, maize production can drop by over 50%, leading to significant food shortages (FAO, 2020). The implications of reduced crop yields extend beyond immediate food shortages. As highlighted by Nyanga et al. (2012), persistent drought conditions can lead to long-term changes in agricultural practices and land use. This can also to farmers changing their farming method and traditional seeds in order to adjust to drought conditions, which can alter local diets and agricultural biodiversity.

Over the years, Zimbabwe's drought has made it more difficult for animals to survive and produce. Since the majority of Zimbabweans live in rural regions, drought also has a significant impact on cattle production, which is essential to many rural populations in Zimbabwe. According to Mapfumo et al. (2017), during drought, animals suffer from hunger and higher death rates due to reduced water availability and deteriorated pastures. Since animals are frequently used as a source of savings and revenue from sales, the loss of livestock not only affects the availability of food but also the financial stability of farming households. Because crop and livestock systems are interdependent, drought can lead to a severe series of food insecurity and promoting poverty. Because crop and livestock systems are interdependent, drought can cause different series of food insecurity and leading to poverty. According to Chikozho (2008), farmers become less able to recover after suffering drought-related losses to both crops and cattle, which eventually makes them more vulnerable. The health of the animals is further threatened by this circumstance, which is made worse by restricted access to feed and veterinary care during dry spells.

2.4.2 The Financial Effects of Drought on Farmers in Zimbabwe

Zimbabwe being a state that survives on agriculture and most of the people depends on farming, in times of drought farmers face financial problems. This is mostly because farmers sell their products to get money and if they are no product to sell this becomes a problem. Drought has serious financial effects on farmers in a nation that depends heavily on agriculture for both food security and economic stability. The decrease in crop yields is the most direct financial effect of drought on farmers. Moyo (2019) asserts that drought can cause a sharp drop in crop yields, which can result in significant financial losses for farmers. Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) in their report state that, the production of maize, a staple crop, can decrease by up to 50% or more during years of severe drought (FAO, 2020). Because lower yields result in fewer sales and income, this decline has a direct impact on farmers' profits. Moreover, the immediate loss of crops is not the only financial hardship. According to Nyanga et al. (2012), farmers frequently incur higher expenses when they invest in irrigation systems or buy extra feed for their animals in order to lessen the effects of drought. These extra costs have the potential to further reduce farmers' already declining incomes and put many of them in even more financial jeopardy. It can be noted that if there is no income the challenge will be that they will no money to send children to school lack of money to buy basic need of the family.

Drought has a major impact on livestock production, which is essential for many Zimbabwean farming households, in addition to crop failures. Mapfumo et al. (2017) point out that during drought, livestock mortality rates are high due to water scarcity and inadequate pasture. Since livestock are frequently used as savings and loan collateral, losing them not only lowers the direct revenue from sales but also the potential to generate income in the future. Farmers are more economically vulnerable since they have to worry about both crop and

livestock losses. According to Chikozho (2008), farmers' capacity to recover financially is seriously hampered when they suffer concurrent drought-related losses in both crops and livestock. Increased reliance on unofficial credit systems is frequently the result of this circumstance. Also, livestock production relies on buying medication and vaccines for the livestock and if income is a problem, it may become difficult to keep the livestock from being affected and dying.

2.4.3 The Effects of Drought on Business Sector in Zimbabwe

In Zimbabwe, drought is a persistent problem that has a major effect on many economic sectors, especially agriculture, which is the foundation of the nation's economy. But the effects of drought go beyond agriculture and have an impact on the larger business community. Using academic research as a guide, this essay explores the various ways that Zimbabwe's drought has affected businesses, highlighting the complexity of the problem. Supply chain disruption is one of the most direct consequences of drought on the business sector. A vital source of raw materials for many industries, such as manufacturing, textiles, and food processing, is agriculture. Businesses that depend on these raw materials may experience shortages that could cause production to stop when drought conditions result in lower agricultural output, claims Moyo (2019). For example, the reduction in maize production brought on by the drought has an effect on businesses engaged in the processing of maize and related industries in addition to food security.

The ripple effect of disrupted supply chains can lead to increased operational costs for businesses. As noted by Chikozho (2008), companies may be forced to source raw materials from alternative suppliers at higher prices or invest in costly logistics to transport materials over

longer distances. These increased costs can diminish profit margins and lead to higher prices for consumers, further exacerbating economic challenges in a country already grappling with inflation.

Drought conditions often result in increased operational costs for businesses across various sectors. Water scarcity can lead to higher costs for water procurement and management, particularly for industries that rely heavily on water, such as manufacturing and beverage production. Mapfumo et al. (2017) emphasize that businesses may need to invest in alternative water sources or treatment facilities to ensure continuity in operations during drought periods. Investments like often face capital resource restraints, mostly the small and medium-sized enterprises that has financial problems to absorb these additional costs. Moreover, energy supply can also be affected during drought periods, particularly in Zimbabwe, where hydropower is a significant source of electricity. Drought-induced reductions in water levels at hydroelectric dams can lead to power shortages, forcing businesses to rely on more expensive diesel generators or alternative energy sources. According to Nyanga et al. (2012), the resultant increase in energy costs can further erode profit margins and hinder business growth.

2.4.4 The Effects of Drought on Vendors in Zimbabwe

In Zimbabwe, vendors frequently depend on agricultural items for their livelihoods, especially those who operate in urban. Many vendors purchase their goods directly from farmers or local marketplaces, which leaves them extremely susceptible to changes in drought-related agricultural output (Chikozho, 2008). Vendors experience a shortage of commodities when drought circumstances result in lower crop yields, which can raise costs and restrict their capacity to supply necessary things. In addition to affecting sales, this scarcity lowers consumer

purchasing power since higher prices discourage people from purchasing non-essential items. The informal character of sellers' companies exacerbates their financial risk. According to Moyo (2019), unofficial dealers frequently do not have access to financial support networks like. Informal vendors frequently may not have access to financial support networks that could help them weather drought shocks, such insurance or loans. Due to their lack of financial stability, many vendors find it difficult to continue operating during droughts, which lowers their incomes and raises the poverty rate.

Drought has a direct effect on vendors' sales since it drastically changes customer behavior. Consumers' priorities necessities above discretionary expenditure as food costs rise as a result of decreased agricultural output. According to Moyo (2019), consumers often change their buying patterns to less expensive options or cut back on their consumption altogether during dry spells. This change may result in lower sales for vendors and more rivalry among them for the few clients they have significant drought. Moreover, a drop in consumer confidence may result from the psychological effects of drought. Nyanga et al. (2012) state that customers are less inclined to make purchases when they are unsure of their financial stability as a result of growing costs and food insecurity. This conduct makes it difficult for vendors, who have to deal with their own weaknesses and quickly adjust to shifting market conditions.

2.5 Case Study of Masvingo Rural District

2.5.1 Masvingo Rural District Overview

Zimbabwe has been a country that has been experiencing lot of drought series recently and number of cases of drought have been recoded from the pre-colonial era. According to Chitongo (2013) Masvingo Rural District is one of District in Zimbabwe prone to drought and is

facing some challenges caused by droughts. According to the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) (2020) the causes of droughts in Zimbabwe is climate change leading to unpredictable weather patterns, this leads to the El Nino phenomenon, which causes erratic rainfall patterns, leading to either severe floods or prolonged droughts. Masvingo rural District being a District that relies on agriculture drought has weaken its economy affecting the economy security. Drought severely undermines agricultural productivity by reducing crop yields, which directly threatens the income of farmers. According to Chikodzi et al. (2021), the adverse effects of drought lead to increased poverty levels, as many families struggle to meet their basic needs.

Masvingo being an agricultural District, drought has affected food security of the District. Most of the population relays in agriculture and the use sprues from their harvest and poor harvest affect their food security risking droughts in the District. Munowenyu (1997) support this by stating that, the severe impact of drought on grain crops in communal areas, leading to significantly reduced or zero harvests, prompted the government to import yellow maize as an emergency relief measure. This has caused the starvation of people in Masvingo, because they will be no sprues from the previous harvest and their source of income is farming, they will not have money to buy food for them to feed on and this has caused malnutrition among the local people affected their health. Chitongo (2013) say that due to crop failure in the fields, income used for inputs such as seeds, pesticides and fertilizers was all wasted in vain because of the drought.

Droughts has also affected the water levels in the Masvingo District. It can be noted that drought is caused by the lack of sufficient rainfall and it can be noted that lack of adequate rainfall leads to lack of water to drink for both people and cattle, and lack of water for crops. This also caused dryness for water sources in Masvingo area. This has become a major problem

to the whole District lead to lack of water for drinking and for farming. Droughts has led to dryness of the waters for the people in the District leaving them with no water for watering their crops and this was challenging because it being an agricultural District with no water means no crops will be grown affecting their income. Drought significantly diminishes water availability, affecting both agricultural irrigation and drinking water supplies. Gadzirai et al. (2022) note that water scarcity can lead to conflicts among communities as they compete for limited resources. . The decreasing in water levels in dams and rivers has affected the quality of water.

2. 6 Chapter summary

This chapter provides the literature review of the study which highlighted the narratives from other scholars' work, found in secondary data sources which is relevant to the study. So, the research included data taken from these sources written by scholars that has similar to this research: effects of drought on economic security. Furthermore, this chapter looked at the theoretical frame which this study is hinged to. The theory that was used in the theoretical framework is the human basic needs theory which looks at the basic needs of the people. In this chapter there is literature on how drought has the effect on the economic security in general the end up with the chapter summary.

CHAPTER THREE

3.0 RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

Chapter two contains means of how information was gathered from different sources. It gave an overview of the research methods and design, population sampling, data collection methods and also the ethical issues were considered. The demands of the research questions were met through ensuring the feasibility of the study.

3.2 Research approach

According to Crossman (2020), qualitative research is a kind of social science study that gathers data and works with non-numerical information in an effort to interpret meaning that aids in understanding social life through the examination of a certain community or area. The use of questionnaires, interviews, and observations. The study was based on word analysis and is descriptive. In terms of research design, this study employed qualitative research method.

3.2.1 Advantages of using qualitative research techniques

Qualitative research techniques offer a profound comprehension. It allows for a comprehensive examination of participants' perspectives and experiences with drought and its effects on the economy. According to Denzin and Lincoln (2011), qualitative research enables researchers to capture the breadth of human experience, which is critical for comprehending complex social processes.

Methodologies for qualitative research are flexible. Because qualitative interviews are semi-structured, researchers understood their questions based on participant responses, which

leads to the emergence of new themes and insights. Creswell (2014) highlights the adaptability of qualitative research designs, claiming that they may develop as data is gathered, making the results pertinent. This because qualitative methods are flexible, the researcher modified his strategy in response to responses and new information gleaned from data collection.

Contextual insights are provided by qualitative research methods. By establishing the context in which participants live and work, qualitative research provided insights into regional customs, economic realities, and practices that quantitative methods might miss. In rural areas like Murewa, where indigenous knowledge and customs influence economic resilience, this was crucial. Qualitative research looks at the function of context in determining people's experiences. Geertz (1973) emphasized the need to understand cultural and social backgrounds for analyzing human behavior.

A multitude of data was produced by qualitative research methods. Rich, descriptive data produced by the qualitative approach was provided light on patterns in economic security and coping strategies associated to drought. Establishing comprehensive understandings of people's life experiences requires this diversity (Patton, 2002). Rich, descriptive data generated by the qualitative approach revealed underlying issues and themes related to the effects of drought, including food scarcity, health issues, and social dynamics—all of which are commonly connected to economic security.

3.3 Research Design

Creswell (2013) defines research design as a strategy meant to integrate the different mechanisms of the study in a coherent and logical manner. They will be use of a case study. This research used qualitative research technique. Qualitative research will enable a factual and

deeper understand the effects of drought in Murewa District. The research design serves as a guideline to conducting research and also assist in making sure that the goal of the research has been fulfilled

3.4 Population

Starman (2013), defined population as the entire population from which the researcher intends to draw findings. The main targeted population were farmers. This was the primary focus of smallholder farmers who rely on rain-fed agriculture, as they are particularly vulnerable to drought impacts (Moyo et al., 2017). This was because most of the population in the District are smallholder farmers. Smallholder farmers in Murewa District are directly affected by drought conditions and agricultural productivity challenges. Though the ones that have large farms turn to have irrigation to support them in drought time there was also need to focus on them.

On economic issues, it was difficult to leave behind the local business owners. These business owners dependent on agricultural products or local markets were also included, as their economic security may be directly affected by agricultural disruptions (Chikozho, 2008). This means if the outputs of the season are down they are likely to suffer because they work hand in hand with farmers.

Community Leaders were also engaged with. Local leaders and representatives who can provide insights into community-level responses to drought and economic security issues. These had the average understanding on how the people had been affected by the drought.

The other group that was looked at were the local vendors in the District. Like the business owner the vendors are also high affected if they lack of productive outcomes due to drought. Vendors in Murewa District survive on buying and selling goods from the smallholder

farmers this means if small holder farmers did had a bad harvest the vendors are affected by the drought also because the price of the product rises as they will be increase in demand of goods.

3.5 Sample

A sample of the study can be defined as a subset of the population of the study which represents the whole population of the study. The research targeted ward 2 and ward 30 which are the urban wards. This study had a sample of up to 30 people which included 10 farmers, 2 local leaders, 8 business owners and 10 vendors.

3.6 Sampling Methods

Sampling is defined by Kumar (2012) as the selection of subset of the population of interest of a research study. Purposive sampling and basic random sample methods were employed in the study. Purposive sampling allowed the researcher to choose a sample of the most helpful people who contributed to the research's goal (Starman, 2013). The chosen individuals were representatives of local leaders and business entrepreneurs. According to Starman (2023), simple random sampling is the process of selecting a selection of people at random from a larger group. People were chosen at random from among the farmers and vendors. These sampling techniques aided in achieving the study goals within a certain demographic and required the selection of respondents who could respond to the research questions.

3.7 Research Instruments

Data collection can be defined as a procedure used to gathering and measuring information of targeted variables of established system, which then causes one to answer relevant questions and evaluate outcomes, (Kumar, 2012). Factual with deeper understanding of the

challenge at hand requires using qualitative research methods which included questionnaires and interviews.

3.7.1 Questionnaires

Questionnaires aim to ensure that answers can be accurately combined and that comparisons could be made between all different residents and ages. The questionnaires sought different people's perspectives on the challenges faced by Murewa District in relation to drought. These questionnaires gave respondents ample time to think and analyze on their views concerning drought occurrence in Murewa. These questionnaires allows residents to express their insights freely as they can answer to the questions in their time of relaxation. However some of the questions may not be returned as other residents may decide not to answer or even throw them away.

3.7.2 Key Informants Interviews

Key informant interview according to Cresswell (2014), are qualitative in depth interviews with people who know what is going on in the community. Key informants were targeted specific people possessing vital information and knowledge regarding the community in which the collection of key findings on drought is done. Rowley (2012) defines an interview as an oral talk with the exchange of words in which the interviewer strives to get information and gain knowledge from interviewees. These key informants gave detailed information concerning the two wards in Murewa District. These interviews were also necessitated for deeper understanding of the issue in question as there was a platform to exchange and share ideas.

3.8 Data Analysis and Presentation

Cresswell (2013), state that data analysis is the procedure of suing different graphical formats to visually represent the connection between sets data so that an informed decision can

be made based on them. In this study, data was presented in a graphical and narrative manner. The narrative form was based on presenting data from quotations made or indicated by the informants. Some of the information gathered from different stakeholders was summarized.

Donvos (2002) said in Kiteley and Stogdon (2014) that data analysis is a way of giving command, structure and life to the collected information. So, in cases like this there was use for instance graphs helped in presenting and showing the key results from the research. Rakotsoane (2012) notes that analyzing data from qualitative research involved assessing word and not numbers and the information was displayed in written words. So, data was presented in tables and graphs.

3.9 Ethical Considerations

University of Nottingham (2013) argues that researchers are mandated to conduct their study earnestly and in a lawful manner in relation to their action prior, during and post the research process. By stating this it means the researcher was truthful about his/her research and in regards to the research before information gathered, the researcher was handled letter by the University which allows him/her seeking permission to collect data and also in this case a letter from Murewa Ministry of Local Government and Public Works was used to giving permission to the researcher to undertake the research. Sanders et al (2007) summarizes ethics to be considered when doing research as, ethical research practices involve obtaining information consent from participants while minimizing potential deception ensuring the confidentiality and anonymity of individual data respecting participants' privacy rights and acknowledging the voluntary nature of their involvement, including their right to withdraw at any stage.

The research will give closer attention to the following important ethics;

Confidentiality include the researcher's skill to watch over the information gathered and be only that the study findings were limited for academic use. Confidentiality also included protecting the identities of the participants. This study looked at considering this ethic in the course of the survey to gain trust from respondents and enforce participation from the respondents.

There was also protection from threats also known as the principle called non-maleficence and also the do no harm principle. The principle was held as obligation to the research or the researcher not to cause harm to others (Cresswell, 2014). The study was done in way not that harm was caused by the study be it to the participants.

Also, there is informed consent which Creswell (2014) defines it as informants or respondents right to be involved in the research without form of any pressured or forced to do so. Silverman (2011) state that people included are allowed to refuse to get involved in the study if they do not want. The researcher sought consent from the respondents first by inform them about the nature of the research, why the study is being done and how it will for their benefit.

More so, the researcher tried by best means possible to gather original information and making sure that there is no plagiarism that is being done by acknowledging all the secondary sources from which the literature was drawn.

3.10 Validity and Reliability

Cresswell (2013) says that, validity is how a method measures what is intended to measure. This means that the validity is measured by how viable the results obtained correlates to the real properties, characteristics and variations in the world henceforth if the validity is high,

it implies that the results are corresponding the traits of the real world whether social or physical. According to Kumar (2012) research validity is the degree to which a research method produces solid and long term results.

In line with validity and reliability of the research, the study clearly indicated, ways of investigation in order to produce the similar results when repeated on different populations with the same methods.

3.11 Chapter summary

The chapter has shown how information was gathered and presented. This third chapter has included the used research design, population sampling, the data collection techniques, also data presentation and analysis, including also viability and reliability of the study and ending up with the ethical consideration to the study.

CHAPTER FOUR

4.0 DATA PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS

4.1 Introduction

This chapter analysis data collected from the residents of Murewa District on the effects of drought on the District's economy. This chapter comprises of the data that was gathered as a result of the interviews conducted and the questionnaires provided in the Murewa District. The data is presented in the form of pie charts and bar graphs. In this chapter will be focusing on the objectives which are effects of drought on agriculture, effects of drought on farmers financial income, effect of drought on business sector and effect of drought to farmers.

4.2 Biography Data

4.2.1 Age

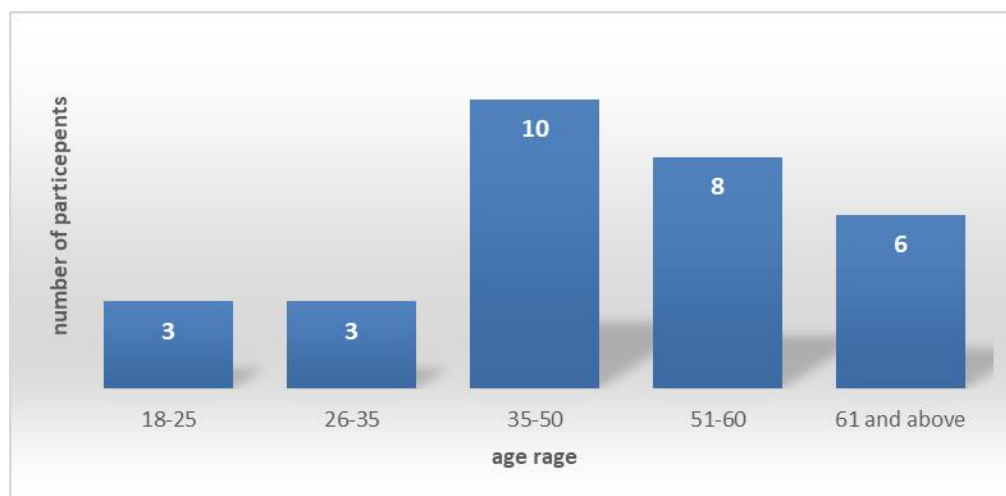


Fig 4.1. Age of the respondents (No.30)

Figure 4.1 show that most respondents 10 (33%) aged 35-50, then the least respondents 6 (20%) were aged 18- 25. This will help in knowing how different age groups are affected by drought

4.2.2 Sex

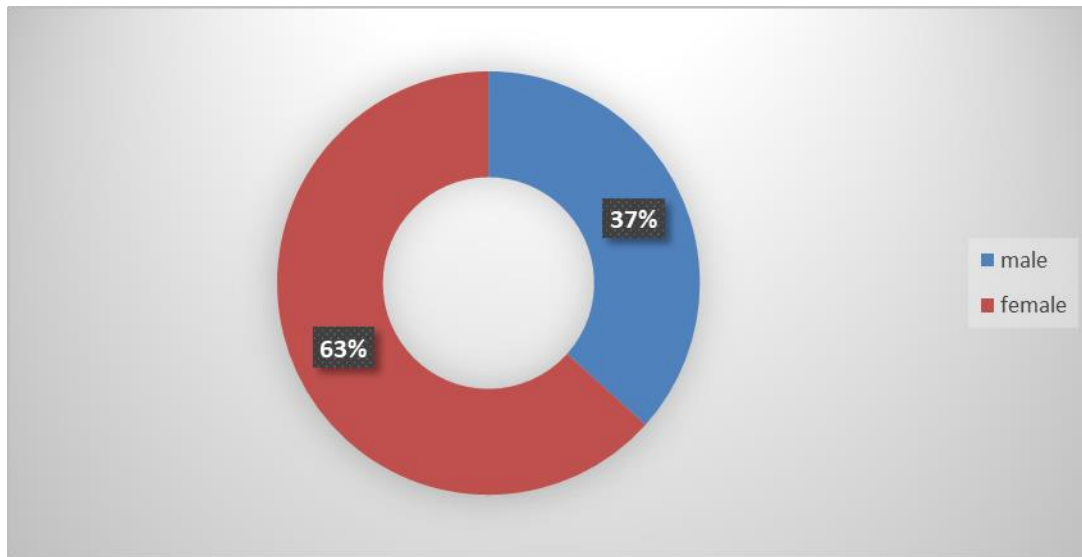


Fig 4.2 Sex of respondents (No.30)

Figure 4.2 indicates that most respondents 19(65%) were women, and the least respondents 11(37%) were men. This will help in knowing how different genders are being affected by drought.

4.2.3 Years of experience

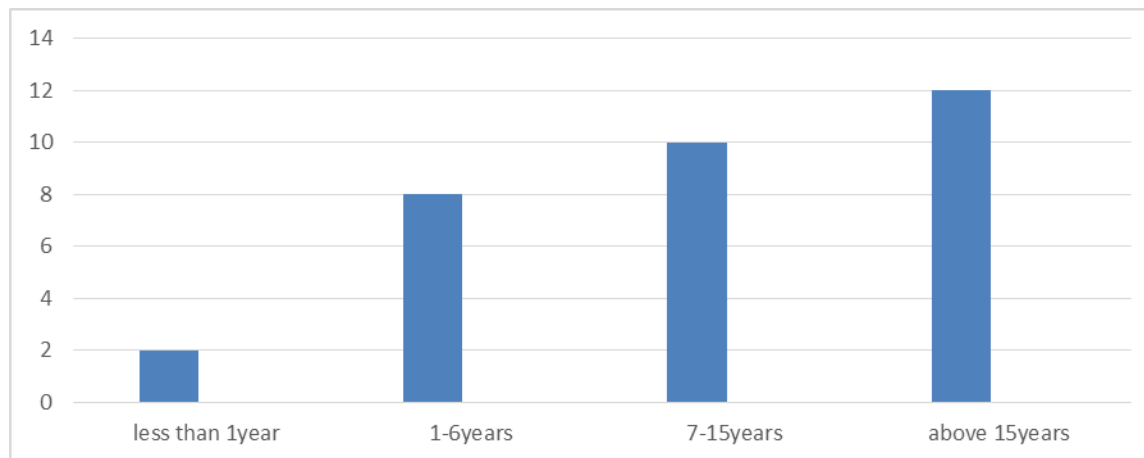


Fig 4.3 Years of experiences (No.30)

Figure 4.3 show that most respondents were 12(40%) being above 15 years of experiences the least were 2(7%). Years of experience will help to have an understanding how different groups dealt with the effects of drought.

4.3.1. Effects of drought on agriculture and economic security

The first objective is the effects of drought on agriculture. This section looks at the effect of drought on agriculture and how it affects the incomes of the farmers.

4.4Effects of drought on livestock, crops, and income

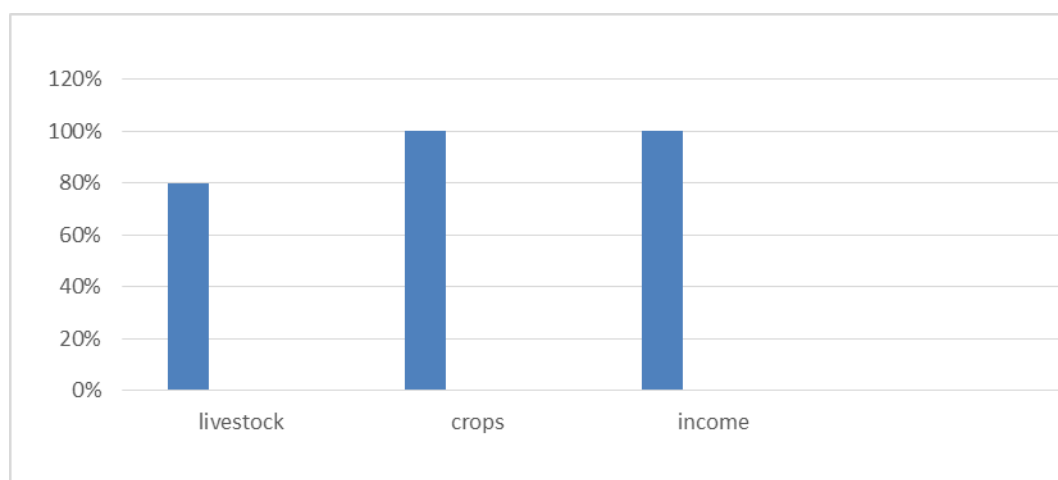


Figure 4.4 Effects of drought on livestock, crops, and income (No. 30)

4.3.1 Effect of drought on livestock:

4.3.1.1 Death of livestock

Figure 4.5 shows that the least respondents 18 (60%) pointed out that drought has caused the death of animals in the District. Most of the population agreed that drought has led to the death of livestock. One of the respondents averred that;

“Drought has led to lack of adequate water and pastures for the livestock to feed on hence due to hunger and thirst, causing death of animals,” (respondent 3).

Due to lack of pastures for animals to feed on and also the lack of water to drink from, since a lot of rivers have dried up, has led to the death of animals in the District. Lack of water and pastures leads to different sicknesses that lead to the death of animals for example malnutrition, heat stress, and vector-borne diseases.

4.3.1.2 Poor breeding

Drought also leads to poor breeding among livestock. When animals have no greener pastures and adequate water to drink, this will lead to poor breeding ending in most animals not giving birth well. This was supported by the interviewees stating that:

“Livestock need green pasture and enough water so that they may be able to give birth, so drought makes it difficult for animals to breed well.” (Respondent 5).

Because of drought, most cattle end up not breeding well due to lack of green pastures and adequate water. This will result in livestock not being able to give birth well and not having quality milk to feed their young ones. So, this proves that drought has effects on livestock.

Drought has a major impact on livestock causing death and poor breeding to animals in the District. These results are similar to those of Mapfumo et al. (2017) who state that, during drought, animals suffer from hunger and higher death rates due to reduced water availability and deteriorated pastures. From this research, it can be noted how drought has an effect on agriculture through animal death and poor breeding.

4.3.2 Effects of drought on crop production

4.3.2.1 Withering of crops

Figure 4.4 indicates that the most respondents 30 (100%) agreed that drought causes poor crop production. The research shows that drought has led to crop demise because of the fact that plants lack water to survive on and the crops end up drying up. This will lead to a poor harvest mostly in the farming season. The interviewees prove that due to drought there will be agricultural loss.

“Due to drought, lack rain leads to water shortage for crops both in the field and garden leading to the death of these crops”. (Respondent 1)

Drought has a major effect on crops leading to the death of crops and poor harvest. Poor harvest leads to hunger in the District. Most of the crops grown are food crops mostly the staple food. This is similar to the research of the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) that state that in years of severe drought, maize production can drop by over 50%, leading to significant food shortages (FAO, 2020). So, this now shows that in drought times there is a lot of crop failure leading to hunger and poverty.

4.3.3 Effects of drought on the income of the farmers

Figure 4.4 indicates that the most respondents 30(100%) highlighted that in times of drought farmers' income is affected. Drought affects the income of the farmers in the District. Most of the people in the District survive on farming because it is an agricultural District. This was supported by one of the interviewees who state that.

“We had nothing to sell, we ended up with no money due to the death of the animals and crop failure we had last season when the drought occurred.” (Respondent 9)

This is the same as what was reported by the Zimbabwe National Statistics Agency (2022) which stated that Murewa District is a rural District surviving on agriculture and drought has a negative effect on both cattle and crop hindering economic security of the settlers in the District. These farmers earn their income by selling crops and livestock meaning in times of drought they are at a great disadvantage due to the death of crops and animals; farmers are left with nothing to sell thereby affecting their incomes. This will result in poverty for the farmers in the District.

Drought has lots of effects to agriculture, it can lead to the death of crops and livestock which the farmers depend on in order to earn their income. This has also an effect on their income due to the lack of products to sell as they rely on selling agricultural products. This proves how drought affects agriculture and economic security.

4.4 Effects of drought business sector

4.4 Effects of drought on sales, supply chain, and income

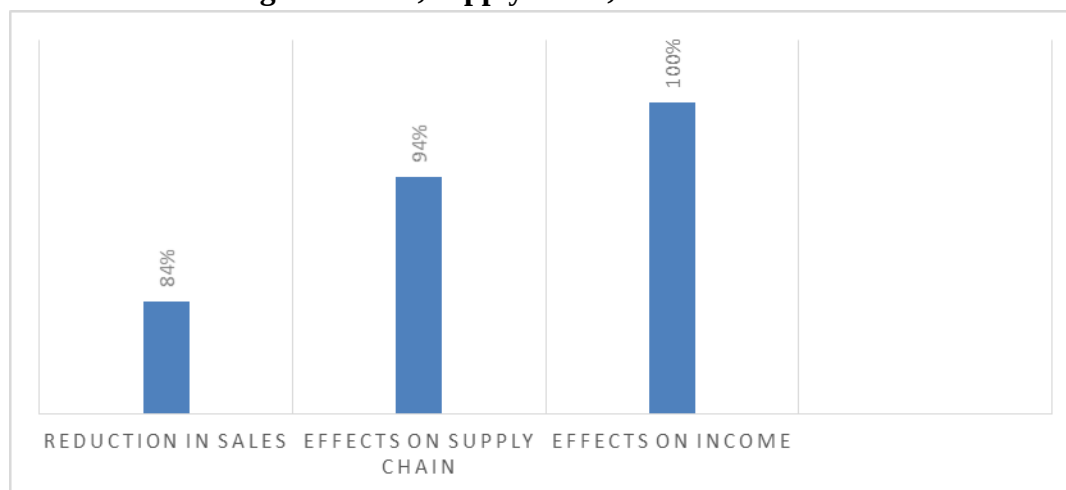


Fig 4.5 Effects of drought on sales, supply chain, and income (No.30)

4.4.1 Effects of drought on sales

Figure 4.5 shows that drought causes a reduction in sales as supported by the least respondents 25(84%). There is a reduction in sales which is caused by drought, since few people have money to buy products that are sold at the shops. One of the respondents support this fact say that;

“In drought times few people turn to buy the goods we sell because of poor money circulation; our customers complain that saying they do not have money to by our products.” (Respondent 23)

Due to drought, lot of farmers end up not having anything to sell meaning they will end up not having money to buy even essential needs. The District is full of farmers who are also affect by drought, which means they have no money to supporting the local business. This will result in the reduction of sales of the local business leading to the economy being affected. So, this proves that drought has a major effect on the local business.

4.4.2 Effects of drought on the supply chain

Figure 4.5 indicates that the least respondents 27 (90%) of agreed that drought affects the supply chain making it difficult for business owners to source for raw materials. If sourcing or raw materials is difficult it will to the increasing of prices of raw materials because of the increase in demand.

4.4.2.1 Effects on sourcing for the raw materials

Drought has a major effect on the supply chain (between the farmers and the business owners) thereby breaking the supply chain. This is echoed by one of the respondents who also relayed that;

“Due to drought, it will be difficult to source products from the farmers because they have nothing to sell due to the poor harvest so, this makes it hard to find raw material from the farmers.” (Respondent 25)

Due to poor harvest, farmers will end up having nothing to sell to the markets meaning those who are at the markets will end up having nothing to sell. This is similar to the research of Moyo (2019) claiming that businesses that depend on these raw materials may experience shortages that could cause production to stop when drought conditions result in lower agricultural output. So, this shows that drought breaks the supply chain since the business owners

will have nothing to sell meaning their sales are affected. Some business owners will end up traveling far to find inputs and the process is expensive leading them to raise the prices of their goods. This evidence shows that drought has a major effect on the supply chain affecting the business sector.

4.4.2.2 Effects on the prices

When raw material becomes rare to find this will result in the demand for raw material meaning that the price of the raw material will rise. One of the respondents averred that;

“Drought leads to the rise of prices of raw products due to demand on the markets”.
(Respondent 22)

In times of drought, there is crop failure and death of livestock, which leads to scarcity of these products on the markets leading to demand of these products. This demand causes the rise of prices of raw materials and it becomes difficult to afford these products. This leads to the suffering of the local business owners, resulting in other business owners having nothing to sell because they cannot afford the raw materials which are difficult to find. Some farmers will end up traveling far to sources for goods which makes it expensive.

Drought affects the supply chain of the District affecting the District economy because there will be a high demand for products on the market while the farmers have nothing to sell meaning the business owners will end up having few products to sell also at a high price. This is similar to what was stated by Chikozho (2008), companies may be forced to source raw materials from alternative suppliers at higher prices or invest in costly logistics to transport materials over longer distances. Hence, this evidence shows that the business sector is affected also by drought which affects the economic security of the District.

4.4.3 Effects of drought on income of the Business Owners

Figure 4.5 shows that the most respondents 30 (100%) indicated that drought has effects on the income of business owners. The business sector's income is affected in times of drought due to the damage on the supply chain, having little product to sell which will result in loss. One of the respondent states that;

“In the time of drought, the supply chain is broken, because farmers will have no raw material to sell, this means will also have nothing to sell means we will end up having losses, and this affects our income.” (Respondent 24).

This shows that due to drought business sector tends to generate low income which will result in losses in most of the business sectors mostly the general dealers. The other participant stated that;

“Because drought affects the farmers, and nearly 85% of the population are farmers this means that most of the farmers will have no money which will result in them not buying our goods, results in us suffering losses.” Respondent 30

This will now show that drought has major effects on the business sectors and if the business sector is affected it means that the economy is insecure. Due to the effects on sales and supply chain, it means the income of the business owners is affected. Drought leads to losses due to the issues of few people buying and the rise of prices of goods which drives customers away.

The business sector is the major key sector to look at when we discuss the issues that have to do with the economic security of a particular territory. From the research, it can be noted that due to the problems being faced by the business sector of the District in times of drought, the Districts take a heavy blow from drought leading to losses. This shows that drought has major impact on the economic security of Murewa District.

4.5 Effects of drought on vendor

4.5 Major effects of drought faced by vendors

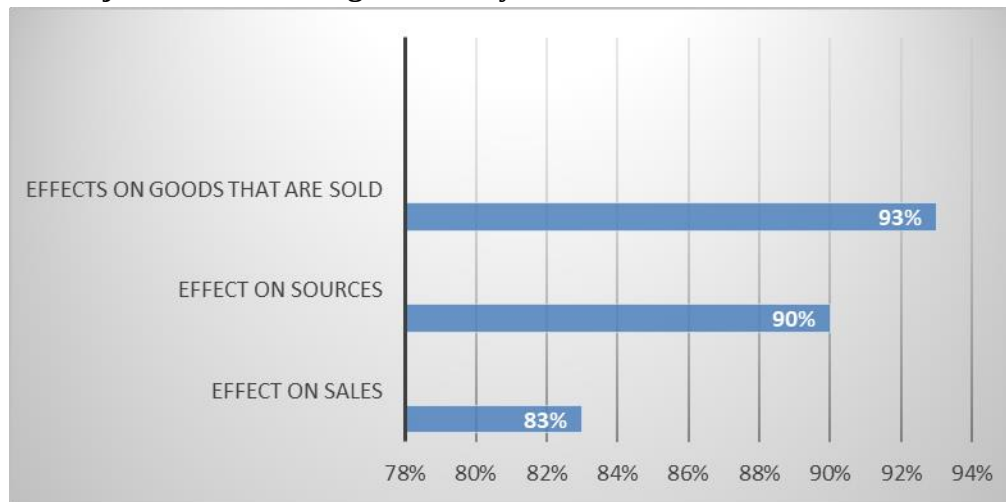


Fig 4.6 Effects of drought faced by vendors (No.30)

4.5.1 Effects of droughts on sources for goods that they sell

Fig 4.6 indicated that 27 (90%) participants agree with the fact that in times of drought sourcing for goods is difficult for vendors. The vendors face challenges when it comes to sourcing these goods due to droughts. One of the respondents' states that;

"Most of us vendors in times of drought, sources will be difficult we will have to visit farmer because the few farmers will come to the market to sell their products,"
(responded 12.)

The other challenge vendors face is sourcing for the products they sell. When droughts hit, the products will be difficult to find because only a few farmers will have them. This is in support of research by Moyo (2019), consumers often change their buying patterns to less expensive options or cut back on their consumption altogether during dry spells. Drought makes

it difficult to source for goods that vendor sell, because of poor harvest these goods will have been affected.

4.5.2 Effects of droughts on the goods sold

Fig 4.6 revealed that the most respondents 28 (93%) support the fact that drought have effect on good that are sold by vendors. Droughts have effects on the goods that are sold by the vendor. The research indicates due to drought, goods that vendors sell are affected by drought. One of the participants averred that;

“Due to drought, we will not be able to get goods to sell because of the poor harvest, it is difficult to find goods sell. The source of goods we sell are farmers and this means if farmers are affected so are we”. (Respondent 24)

This means due to poor harvest the farmers will end up having nothing to sell to the vendors, resulting in vendors also having nothing to sell. Most of these goods are grown in the gardens, due to lack of rainfall these gardens dry up meaning no crops will be able to be grown those gardens, resulting in vendors having nothing to sell. The other challenge to these goods is that they are perishable good means they can easily rot if they stay for long period of time, another respondent shared that;

“Most of the goods we sell are perishable goods and because of drought most the people usually are broke meaning they will not buy our goods affecting these goods because if they stay longer, they will rot causing us to have losses.” (Respondent 23)

The products that vendors sell need to be bought as soon as they are purchased because they are perishable goods, in just few days most of these products will end up rotting, and they will have to source them time and time again so as they have stock to sell. Also, because of

drought the demand of these products rises. This is also supported by the research of Nyanga et al. (2012) stating that customers are less inclined to make purchases when they are unsure of their financial stability as a result of growing costs and food insecurity. This will to the problem only few customs will end up buying these products due to the prices, leading to some goods rot because no few people are buying. So, to reduce these loses they end up selling these goods at a lower price giving them little or no profit.

4.5.3 Effects of drought on sales of vendors

Figure 4.6 indicates that the least respondents 25 (83%) supported that fact that drought affect the sales of vendors. In drought times most of sales of the vendor are affected, affecting their income. One of the respondents said that;

“In the time of drought, the goods we sell are difficult to sources because only few farmers will have them, leading to the rise of prices of these good on the market. Most of the times we travel far to source for these goods which is also expansive, so to cover for our expenses we increase the price of our goods which will lead to customers not buying our goods due to the prices.” (Responded 21)

This shows that in the times of drought it is difficult for vendors to maintain their incomes. These findings are in line with Chikozho (2008) stating that, many vendors purchase their goods directly from farmers or local marketplaces, which leaves them extremely susceptible to changes in drought-related agricultural output. This shows that in the time of drought it is difficult for vendors to maintain their incomes. The first challenge is that vendors will have nowhere to sources for these goods they sell, which leads to rise in demands of these goods. Demands of goods means increases of goods’ prices, so for vendors to maintain their income they will have to increase their prices too. The problem with this that few people end up buying

these goods due rise of prices, it must also be noted that in times of drought the largest population is broke so it means few people will be willing be able afford these goods, affecting the sales of the vendors.

From the information above it shows clear how drought affect vendors and how it is difficult for money to circulate in the District affecting the economy security of Murewa District.

4.6 Chapter summary

Drought has affected the economy of Murewa District to a larger extend. From the look of thing money circulation is affected by drought in the District, as long one sector is affected all sectors turn to suffer mostly the farmers. Drought also has affected the supply chain and as long the supply chain is affected the whole economy will also suffer. The end result of drought is starvation and poverty to the community in Murewa affecting the economy of the District.

CHAPTER FIVE

5.0 SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1. Introduction

This chapter will be focusing on the summary of the whole project as well as the findings concerning the contribution of effects of drought on economic security in Zimbabwe: a study of Murewa District.

5.2. Summary

5.2.1. The summary of the whole project

Chapter One focuses on the introduction to the study in which highlights the background of the study as well as the significance of the project. The study also looked at the aim of the study, the objectives of the study and also the research questions were also written in this chapter. In chapter one there is also the delimitation, the limitation, also there is the definition of the key terms and lastly, there is the assumption of the study as well as the chapter conclusion.

Chapter Two provides the literature review of the study which highlighted the narratives from other scholars' work, found in secondary data sources which is relevant to the study. So, the research included data taken from these sources written by scholars that has similar to this research: effects of drought on economic security. Furthermore, this chapter looked at the theoretical frame which this study is hinged to. The theory that was used in the theoretical framework is the human basic needs theory which looks at the basic needs of the people. In this chapter there is literature on how drought has the effect on the economic security in general the end up with the chapter summary.

Chapter Three contains the methodology that are used in conducting research, this included information of the research designs, the targeted population, also the sampling techniques as well as the data collection tools and data analysis methods utilized in conducting the study. Moreover, this chapter provide an insight into the ethical consideration made reference in the study.

Chapter Four focuses on presented, analysed and discussed findings of the research. In this chapter data was presented in the text, pie charts and graphs which were made to create visual back up of the data. These findings were placed groups of themes and subthemes, these themes were linked to the objects of the study.

Chapter Five looks at the final chapter that looks the summary and the conclusion of the whole study/ project. The chapter also looks at the recommendation that can be made that helps in filling the gaps left behind that the researcher did not look at that needs attention.

5.2.2. Summary of the research findings

The first objective of the study was to analyse effect of drought on agriculture. The study revealed that drought has lot of negative impacts on crops. Drought leads to the death of livestock that are kept by the farmers in the District that will lead to poverty in the District, also droughts lead to rise of diseases to livestock that affect livestock leading poor breeding and poor meat quality. Moreover drought lead to poor crop product, this leads to death of crops lead poor harvest that leads hunger because they will be nothing to eat and also to sell.

The second objective of the study was to analyse effect of drought on farmers' income. The study showed that due to drought there is death of livestock and crops which leads to poor

production. This results in farmers having no products sell, affecting their income as they rely in selling their agriculture good.

The third objective of the study was to analyse effect of drought on business sector. The study indicated that drought has many effects to the business sector. Murewa District survive on farming so if the farmers has nothing to sell it means that they will have no money meaning that they will not buy thing sold by business sector affecting the business. Also the business sell product they buy from the farmers for examples meat, mill meal and many food stuffs made from crops grown by the farmers.

The last objective of the study was to analyse effects of drought to the vendors. The research indicated that drought have major effects to vendors. Vendors sell mostly perishable goods that are sold by the farmers and if the farmer have poor harvest it means vendors will have next nothing products to sell. Drought lead to lack of water used for gardening and most of the products sold by vendors is from the gardens and this has a great effect to the vendors having nothing to sell and nowhere to sources for these products like vegetables and tomatoes.

5.3. Conclusions

The first research question was: how does drought affect the agriculture products. From this study it can be concluded that drought has a major effect to agriculture. If agriculture is affected it means people will have no food to eat leading to hunger and poverty. This will affect people from achieving SDG 1(no poverty) and SDG 2 (zero hunger). The study shows that drought has effects on people's livelihood.

The second research question was: how does drought affect income of famers in District. From the study it can be concluded that drought has effects on farmers in come. Drought can

lead to death of both crops and animals leaving farmers with nothing to sell so as to earn money to have a better livelihood. This affects people's lives which makes it difficult to achieve SDG 1 (no poverty).

The other research question was: how is the business sector affected by drought. The study concludes that drought has effects on the business sector. The District has a lot of farmers who buy products from the local business owner and this means if the farmers have no money, it means they will not buy things from the business centers, affecting the business owners' income. Also, some of the products sold by the business owner are from crops and animals, from the farmers and if the farmers had a poor harvest it means that the business owners have nothing to sell affecting the business sector. Because of these findings it means SDG 12 (responsible consumption and production) cannot be achieved.

This last research question was the effects of drought on vendors. From the study, it can be noted that drought also has effects on vendors. Vendors are affected by drought because the products they sell are from the farmers and if the farmers have a poor harvest, it means that vendors will have no products to sell affecting their sales and income. Also, this means vendors will have to go far to source for goods that they sell. Because of these findings it means SDG 12 (no poverty) cannot be achieved.

5.4. Recommendations

The effect of drought on agriculture is withering of crops and livestock affecting the income of farmers. It is recommended that the farmers should keep drought-resistant animals and grow drought-resistant crops.

Drought has effect on the income of farmers due to lack of products to sell. It is recommended that farmers must find ways to counter drought like the ones asked above on the first recommendation to maintain their income.

Drought has effects on business sector affecting their income and sales. It is recommended that business owners should focus on the business that cannot be affected by drought.

Drought has effects on the sales and income of vendors. It is recommended that vendors should do projects that are not affected by drought to maintain their income.

5.5. Area for further research

The topic for further research is the effects of drought on social security.

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Appendix One

QUESTIONNAIRE: ECONOMIC SECURITY SURVEY OF MUREWA DISTRICT

I am Delan G Manyaya a fourth year student at Bindura University of Science Education doing Bachelor of Science Honor's Degree in Peace and Governance. It is a pre requisite for final year students to undertake research and per project and I am carrying out a research on: EFFECTS OF DROUGHT ON ECONOMIC SECURITY. A STUDY OF MUREWA DISTRICT. I am appealing for your assistance, contributions and relevant information regarding to the study.

Instructions: Please indicate by ticking:

Section 1: Demographic Information

1. Age group

Under 18	18-25years	26-35years	36-50years	50-60 years	60 years and above

2. Gender

male	
Female	
Non-binary	
Prefer not	

3. Occupation

Farmer	
Business owner	
Local leader	
Vendor	

4. The years of experience on your field

Less than one year	
1-6 years	
7-15years	
Above 15 years	

Section 2: Effects of droughts on agriculture to farmers:

1. What are the biggest challenges you face due to drought?

Reduction in crop production	
Increased cost of production	
Reduced customer demand	
Increased prices of raw material	
Market demand fluctuation	

2. How frequently do you experience drought conditions in Murewa District?

Rarely [] Occasionally [] Frequently []

3. How has drought impacted your agricultural income in the past five years?

Increased	
No change	
Decreased	

4. Have you had to take loans to cope with financial losses due to drought?

Yes [] No []

5. How do you perceive the current economic climate in your community?

Positive	
Neutral	
Negative	
worse	

6. Have you had to sell assets (e.g., livestock, equipment) to cope with drought-related financial strain? Yes [] No []

Effects of Drought on the Business Sector

1. If you own or operate a business, how has drought affected your business operations?

Significantly impacted	
Somewhat impacted	
No impact	

2. Have you seen a decrease in customers due to drought conditions? YES [] NO []

3. What strategies have you implemented to maintain your business from falling.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Effects of Drought on Vendors

1. As a vendor, how has drought affected your supply chain?

Severely affected	
Moderately affected	
Slightly affected	
Not affected	

Appendix Two

INTERVIEWS GUIDE

I am Delan G Manyaya a fourth year student at Bindura University of Science Education doing Bachelor of Science Honor's Degree in Peace and Governance. It is a pre requisite for final year students to undertake research and per project and I am carrying out a research on: EFFECTS OF DROUGHT ON ECONOMIC SECURITY. A STUDY OF MUREWA DISTRICT. I am appealing for your assistance, contributions and relevant information regarding to the study.

Effects of drought to agriculture and how it has affected farmers and their income:

1. What type of farming do you specialize in crops or livestock?

.....

2. Because of drought what are the biggest challenges you face in your farming operations?.....

.....

.....

3. How has drought affected your farming practices?.....

.....

.....

4. How has drought affected your financial income?.....

.....

.....

5. What changes do you plan to make to your farming practices to mitigate the effects of future droughts in order to maintain your income?

.....

.....

.....

.....

6. Has there been decreased crop yields have due to recent droughts?.....

.....

7. Did you face increased the cost of farming inputs (seeds, fertilizer, etc.)?.....

.....

8. Has the quality of my produce has declined due to drought conditions?.....

.....

.....

EFFECTS OF DROUGHT ON BUSINESS SECTOR:

1. What is the type of business do you do?.....

.....

2. How has the drought affected your business operations and sales?

.....

.....

3. Has there been any financial losses that you had due to the drought?.....

.....

4. What measures have you taken to cope with the economic impacts of the drought in order to maintain your income?.....

.....

.....

5. Because of has there been increase or decrease of goods demand form the customers?.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

6. What are the biggest challenges that your business has faced as a result of drought?

.....

.....

7. How has drought specifically impacted your supply chains?

.....

LOCAL LEADERS TO THE LOCAL COMMUNITY:

1. Can you briefly introduce yourself and your role as a local leader?

2. How has drought affect the economy of Murewa District at large?.....

3. Has the poverty levels rose due the drought?.....

4. What are the major economic loss has the District suffered due to drought?.....

5. Due to drought has there be any effect on the economic security of the District?.....
 ,.....

EFFECTS OF DROUGHT TO VENDORS:

1. Can you briefly introduce yourself and what type of products do you sell?

2. How has drought affected your sales and revenue?

.....
.....
3. How has the drought impacted your ability to meet your financial obligations?

.....
.....
.....
.....

4. What measures have you taken to cope with the economic impacts of the drought in order to maintain your income?

.....
.....
.....
.....

5. How difficult was sourcing goods due to drought related issues?.....

.....
.....

6. How has the drought affected the prices of goods and services you sell?.....

.....
.....

7. What do you find is the biggest challenge of selling goods in drought conditions?.....

.....
.....

Appendix Three

BINDURA UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE EDUCATION

FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES AND HUMANITIES



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of Science Education

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DEPARTMENT OF PEACE AND GOVERNANCE

28 November 2024

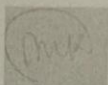
TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

RE: REQUEST TO UNDERTAKE RESEARCH IN YOUR ORGANISATION

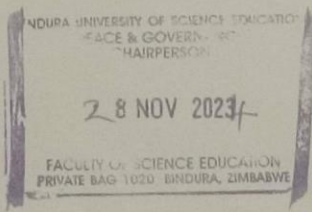
This serves to introduce the bearer, Delan G Mangaya, Student
Registration Number B2110413, who is a HBSC PEACE AND GOVERNANCE
student at Bindura University of Science Education and is carrying out a research project in your
area/institution.

May you please assist the student to access data relevant to the study, and where possible, conduct
interviews as part of a data collection process.

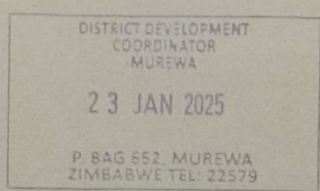
Yours respectfully



J. KUREBWA (DR)
Acting Chairperson



1



Appendix Three

delan godfrey manyaya 11.docx			
ORIGINALITY REPORT			
8%	4%	3%	5%
SIMILARITY INDEX	INTERNET SOURCES	PUBLICATIONS	STUDENT PAPERS
PRIMARY SOURCES			
1	Submitted to Bindura University of Science Education Student Paper	3%	
2	Moyo, Sidney. "Evaluating the Effects of the 2018/2019 Drought in Zimbabwe: A Case Study of Gwakwe Village, Ward 6 in Gwanda District", University of South Africa (South Africa) Publication	1%	
3	news.un.org Internet Source	<1%	
4	www.coursehero.com Internet Source	<1%	
5	liboasis.buse.ac.zw:8080 Internet Source	<1%	
6	elibrary.buse.ac.zw:8080 Internet Source	<1%	
7	Submitted to University of South Africa Student Paper	<1%	
8	Abegão, João Luís Ramalho, "Human Overpopulation Atlas", Universidade do Porto (Portugal), 2024 Publication	<1%	
9	ir.kabarak.ac.ke Internet Source	<1%	
10	ulspace.ul.ac.za Internet Source	<1%	
11	Submitted to Sonoran Desert Institute Student Paper	<1%	