

NgoNhlolanja ka 2016 uhulumende weZimbabwe wamemezela isimo esiphuthumayo kulandela umkhathi wesomiso esasesidonse okwesikhathi eside. Isomiso lesi sasibangelwe luhlobo lomkhathi oluthiwa yi El Nino, odala isifudumezi phakathi laphakathi kanye lasempumalanga kolwandle olukhulu lwe Pacific. Ngalomnyaka lumkhathi wasuka waba mubi kulakweminye iminyaka edluleyo. Isomiso esalandela lapho sabangela ukutsha kanye lokwehluleka kwezilimo, lokufa kwezifuyo, okwadala enkulu indlala kanye lobunzima obesabekayo ebantwini ababevele bephila nzima.

Esebenzisa ilembu leli elithungelwe imifanekiso, uLakheli usibonisa ubunzima besimo esigabeni ahlala kiso. Amazwi athi “Isomiso esikhulu” lathi “Indlala” yiwo ayindikimba yalelilembu. Usebenzisa imifanekiso esemthungweni wakhe ukuveza ngokugcweleyo isimo esabhekana lozulu kugoqela lokuphelelwa ngamathemba okwagcwala ebantwini bonke. “Ngo2016, ukuswelakala kwezulu, kwatshiya abantu baseZimbabwe abanengi, ikakhulu emaphandleni bebhekane lendlala eyesabekayo. Ilembu leli litshengisa abantu abalambayo lezifuyo ezingela kudla lamanzi, kanye ledamu elitshileyo. ‘Asazi’ means ‘what can we do?’ and ‘iThemba’ means ‘hope’.”

Ngo2019, ukuswelakala kwezulu okwabangelwa yi El Nino, uCyclone Idai kanye lokungacaci komnotho, akuzange kwaphumuza abantu kusimo lesi esibi. Ekuqaleni komnyaka ka2024, izulu elilutshwana, ukukhwela kwentengo yomumbu kanye lokuswelakala kokudla okwaneleyo, kukhombisa ukuthi isimo asitshintshanga kusukela ngesikhathi uLakheli etshengisa umumo wesigaba sakibo ngo2016. Inhlanganiso yezokudla lezokulima kunhlanganiso yezizwe ezihlangeneyo (Food and Agriculture Organisation of the UN) icabangela ukuthi ekuqaleni komnyaka ka 2024, inani labantu abangafika izigidi ezintathu lengxenye bazabhekana lendlala enkulu njalo bazamele bathole usizo ngokuphuthuma.