A thoroughfare in Hatcliffe Extension, an informal settlement on the outskirts of Harare. The majority of residents are survivors of the 2005 mass forced evictions, known as Operation Murambatsvina, in which an estimated 700,000 people lost their homes, livelihoods or both. Survivors have not received redress or compensation for the property and possessions they lost.
A man sits outside his home in Gunhill informal settlement near the affluent suburb of Gunhill in Harare. The majority residents were victims of Operation Murambatsvina, the 2005 programme of mass forced evictions in which an estimated 700,000 people lost their homes, livelihoods or both, continue to live in destitution and their lives have been further affected by the subsequent political and economic crises. Many survive without adequate shelter in deplorable conditions.
Life in Zimbabwe after 30 Years of Independence

A man cooks outside his home in Gunhill informal settlement near the affluent suburb of Gunhill in Harare. An estimated 2.17 million people are in need of food aid in Zimbabwe, mainly in poor rural communities. The political and economic crisis affecting Zimbabwe since 2000 has severely impacted on food security in the country.
The bulk of the urban population in Zimbabwe, particularly women, survive on informal trade. However, in Harare local authorities repeatedly target informal traders, mainly urban poor, seizing their wares and fining them for operating at illegal trading places despite the fact that they are already struggling to survive and sustain their families under very difficult economic conditions.
A man draws water from a deep well in Hatcliffe extension informal settlement on the outskirts of Harare. A cholera outbreak in 2008 that affected mostly low income urban townships of Zimbabwe left over 4000 people dead. Despite the creation of a unity government in February 2009, water supplies in townships remain erratic.
Women from Hopley Farm, an informal settlement on the outskirts of Harare take a break from voluntary work to build a school for the children of their community. Women have been disproportionately affected by Zimbabwe's economic crisis since they often bear the primary responsibility for providing for their own children and for other children orphaned by the AIDS pandemic.
A makeshift community school created and run by the residents of Hopley Farm, an informal settlement on the outskirts of Harare. With a formal unemployment figure of above 90 per cent most poor families cannot afford school fees. After independence Zimbabwe developed a model education system in Africa. However, most school closed down in 2007 and 2008 due to a collapsing economy and political violence targeting teachers. Although most schools opened when a unity government was set up in 2009 they lack books and other educational material. Parents have been forced to supplement teachers’ salaries and most parents in rural areas and urban townships can barely afford fees.
Life in Zimbabwe after 30 Years of Independence

Children play at Hopley Farm, an informal settlement on the outskirts of Harare.