Chechens are the only people who know exactly what they're doing.

The last year has been a particularly difficult one for all Zimbabweans as the country's political leaders, encouraged and assisted by the Southern African region—the bloc that has traditionally dominated the continent and further abroad, the African Union—have failed, in the words of various observers, to come up with an end-standing political solution, which is still being debated in the streets and away from a lengthy period of political instability. Some of these sequences of events have been set in motion by a combination of political parties, which include the Zimbabwean government, the opposition, and civil society groups, as well as the international community, which has not done enough to influence the events. The lack of leadership by the Southern African region is a cause of great concern, as the region's leaders have failed to provide a cohesive and effective response to the current crisis.

The General Political Agreement implemented in February this year has given rise to an inclusive national government, in which all political parties have agreed to participate, with the aim of forming a government that will be able to negotiate a new constitution. This agreement, signed by the leaders of the main political parties, including the opposition Zimbabwean African National Union - Patriotic Front (ZANU-PF) and the Movement for Democratic Change (MDC), has been welcomed by the international community as a significant step forward in the country's transition to democracy. However, the implementation of the agreement has been slow, and there are still many challenges to overcome, including the need to address the root causes of the conflict and to build a sustainable peace.

Under the leadership of the inclusive government, a process of national reconciliation and development has been initiated, with the aim of fostering stability and unity in the country. This process includes the establishment of a national dialogue forum, which brings together representatives of political parties and civil society organizations, to discuss the country's future. The forum has been instrumental in promoting dialogue and consensus-building, and has helped to lay the foundations for a more inclusive and democratic society.

The implementation of the agreement is expected to take several years, and will require the support and engagement of the international community, as well as the active participation of all Zimbabweans. The success of this process will depend on the ability of the government to address the challenges it faces, including the need to address the root causes of the conflict, to build a sustainable peace, and to create a more inclusive and democratic society.

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