
Editorial

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This volume consists of six articles. The first article by John Mhandu and Vivian Ojong entitled “*The role of transnational churches in response to Coronavirus (COVID-19) crisis in South Africa*”, examines the role of transnational churches in the fight against COVID-19 in the South African context. The article demonstrates how transitional churches have come up with strategies to minimize the devastating impacts of COVID 19. Transnational churches have continued with the message of hope even under difficult and disastrous situations caused by the COVID 19 pandemic. Clearly transnational churches have positively and decisively responded to the pandemic, national lockdowns, national quarantines, and other measures imposed to slow down the spread of the virus. The qualitative research methodology using an interpretivist research paradigm was adopted for the study. The study was done during the level 5 lockdown period when a total shutdown was in place in South Africa. This necessitated the use of telephone interviews as a technique to collect the data. There are many different ways transnational churches provide spiritual and psychological support

under lockdown conditions. This article stresses the positive role transnational churches play in support of the government decisions to combat the COVID 19 pandemic.

Wilma Claris Chibonore presents a second article entitled “*COVID-19 Supply Chain Disruptions: Opportunities for Business Growth Created by the Pandemic for young farmers in Orange Farm in South Africa*”. This article seeks to provide an evaluation of the experiences of young farmers aged between 20 and 35 years old living in Orange Farm in South Africa during the COVID 19 candidate. COVID-19 greatly disrupted the movement of goods and services leading to shortages of fresh food produce in shops within Orange Farm. Young farmers capitalized on shortage of fresh fruits in the local shops, by stepping in to supply these shops with farm produce. The pandemic also managed to leapfrog young farmers into using online social media platforms such as facebook and whatsapp. The article used a qualitative research approach to examine the lived experiences of young farmers during the COVID-19 induced lockdowns. While COVID-19 had many negatives it also brought with it many opportunities for growth and increased incomes by young farmers who managed to capitalize on supply chain disruptions to take a significant local market share. Young farmers managed to bridge the gaps in local food supply chain. Young farmers also turned to e-commerce as people adopted COVID-19 safe measures as people minimized physical contact and practiced social distancing. These developments are expected to have a lasting impact on young farmers' business operations.

The third article by Peter C Scales, Nikhit D'SA, Eliel T Gebru and Chen-Yu Wu is entitled “Supportive Relationships Promote Social-Emotional Skills and Work Readiness among Rural Out-of-School African Youth”. The article examined how relationships and social-emotional skills influence work readiness and socio-economic outcomes. The ages of the youth who participated in the

program ranged from 12-18 years. Data analysis showed that youth with better developmental relationships with parents, peers, and other adults had higher post-program levels of internal social-emotional strengths (e.g., commitment to learning, positive identity). Access to supportive relationships does contribute to increases in young people's work readiness. The article examined how the developmental relationships of African youth participants in a youth economic development program helped them to build skills that could potentially improve their socio-economic conditions. The article examines the associations of supportive relationships with key work readiness skills, including social-emotional competencies, foundational academic skills, financial awareness and competence, and self-employment skills, among a large sample of rural, out of school, poor African youth.

The fourth article by Sunusi Bashari and Ahmad, Hariza Hashim entitled “Conditions and Residents' Preferences in Public Low-Cost Housing in Jigawa State, Nigeria for subjective Well-Being” focuses on residents' preferences and low cost housing conditions. Good and effective house planning requires a down to earth effective and efficient policy implementation measures. The article sought to understand the state of public low-cost housing conditions in Jigawa State, Nigeria. The article also sought to measure the level of subjective well-being among the residents of public low-cost housing estates in Jigawa State, Nigeria. There is an attempt to examine the residents' preferences for the improvement of the subjective well-being among the residents of public low-cost housing estates. The study employed quantitative research design through the use of descriptive analysis. It is quite clear that the subjective well-being of the general populace can be improved greatly if what residents want is factored into current and running programmes. Housing developers and housing policy makers must consider people's preferences in designing low-cost housing. Housing is one of the key factors that affect people's well-being. Housing is one of the key factors that affect people's well-being. The well-being level of people in Nigeria is quite low

and is affected by factors such as housing, education level, unemployment, health conditions, income, household size and government services. Public low-cost housing conditions for the low-income people in Nigeria is characterised by substandard, structurally unsound and located in a bad sanitary environment, poor architectural standard and poor construction. Furthermore, most of public low-cost housing units are associated with absent, little or inadequate services such as infrastructural and social amenities, such as water, electricity and indecent residential environment.

The fifth article by Fausat Adenike Folorunsho and Pius Tangwe Tanga is entitled “*An Investigation of the Nature and Fulfillment of Psychological Well-being of Adolescent Children from Single Parent Homes*”. From time immemorial grandparents in African societies have acted as a pillar of support in the care of their grandchildren. This article examined the nature and fulfilment of adolescent children's psychosocial well-being from single-parent homes under the care of grandparents in Buffalo City Metropolitan, South Africa. The study adopted a quantitative research approach in which 150 questionnaires were administered to adolescent children, through a multi-stage sampling technique that was used to select respondents. The data were analyzed using descriptive statistics. The findings identified adolescent children's psychosocial well-being needs as well as the psychological, spiritual, emotional, and social and physical needs. The study also found out that custodial grandparents met the psychosocial needs of the adolescent children. The study concluded that custodial grandparents should ensure they teach and promote activities/values that enhance their grandchildren's spiritual lives.

The last article in this volume by Sinethemba, V. Nxumalo, Anna Meyer-Weitz and Kemist Shumba is entitled “*The Use of Sexual Pleasure Enhancing Substances among Zulu Female Hair Salon Workers in Durban, South Africa*”. The use of sexual pleasure

enhancing substances (SPESs) is a practice that is widespread among sexually active, young black females in South Africa. The use of SPESs is driven by cultural beliefs that place the mandate to ensure pleurability of sex on the woman. The article explores the broader implications of SPESs on safe sex practice and sexual and reproductive health (SRH). The article sought to explore the use of SPESs among female hair salon workers in Durban and to understand how this practice impacts on both safe sex practices and SRH. Twelve purposively selected young Black African women (BAW) working in hair salons in Durban's central business district (CBD) on the use of SPESs and various vaginal practices. Snowball technique was used to identify information rich participants. Data was collected using one-on-one in-depth interviews. Data were analyzed using thematic analysis. Generally use of SPESs led to the practice of unsafe sex practices and was motivated by the desire to satisfy male partners. USE of SPESs. The practice of SPESs had serious public health concerns.

