



TEAM
FORECASTER



STRATEGIC TRADING GUIDE

by Spike Forecaster

Forex Trading Guide for Zimbabwe

Nhungamiro Yako yeForex Yakareruka muZimbabwe / Umhlahlandlela Wakho Olula Wokuhweba ngeForex eZimbabwe

Welcome! Mauya! Siyalemukela!

This guide is designed to introduce you to the world of Forex trading in a way that is easy to understand, especially for Zimbabweans. Whether you're looking to understand what all the buzz is about or you're ready to take your first steps, this guide is for you.

Disclaimer: Forex trading involves significant risk of loss and is not suitable for all investors. This guide is for educational purposes only and should not be considered financial advice. Always do your own research and consider seeking advice from a qualified financial advisor. (Chenjedzo: Kutengeserana kweForex kune njodzi huru yekurasikirwa nemari uye hakuna kukodzera kune vese vanoisa mari. Bhuku rino ndere zvekudzidzisa chete. Gara waita tsvakurudzo yako wega.) / (Isexwayiso: Ukuhweba ngeForex kulengozi enkulu yokulahlekelwa yimali futhi akulungele bonke abatshali zimali. Lo mhlahlandlela ungowezi njongo zokufundisa kuphela. Hlala njalo uzenzela olwakho ucwaningo.)

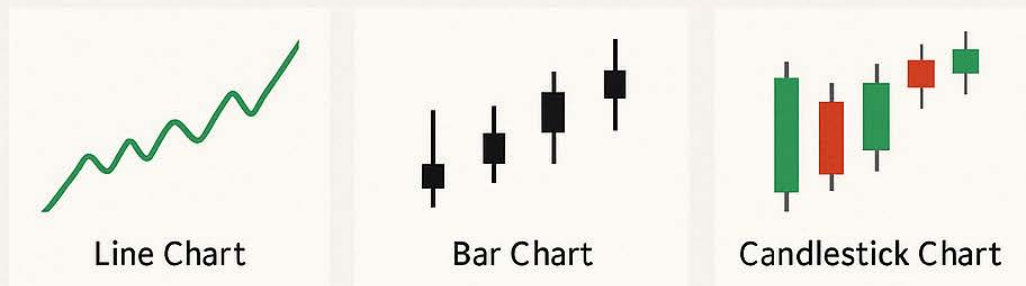
3 Understanding Forex Charts

Kunzwisisa Matafura eForex / Ukuqonda Amateyipeu eForex)

3.1 Types of Forex Charts

Mhando dzeMatafura eForex (izinihobo Zamateyipu eForex)

Charts display a currency pair's price movement, After a trader essential tools for traders to analyze market-and mine tirecise. decisions.



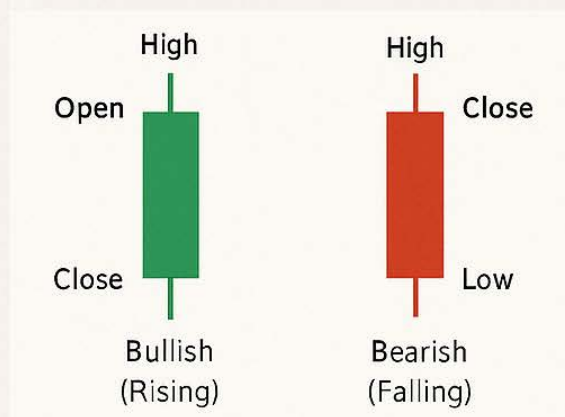
3.2 Reading Candlestick Charts

Kuverenga Matafura eCandlestick Ukufunnda Amateyipu eCandlestick)

Candlestick texts offer detailed information on price movements. Examples terms such as Bullish' (Bearsish).

Bullish (prc)) – (tirade) –
Bellish (paedratch).

Bullish candlestick charts
often detailed informa-
tion on price movements.
Gar rizen rume.), e.uris:



Chapter 1: What is Forex Trading? (Kutengeserana kweForex Chii? / Ukuhweba ngeForex Kuyini?)

1.1 What is Forex? (Forex Chii? / IForex Iyini?)

Forex is short for "Foreign Exchange." It's the global market where currencies from different countries are traded. Think of it like this: if you've ever travelled to another country, you probably had to exchange your Zimbabwean Dollars (ZWL) or US Dollars (USD) for the local currency of that country. That's a foreign exchange transaction!

The Forex market is the largest financial market in the world, with trillions of dollars traded every day. Unlike a stock market, it doesn't have a central physical location. Instead, trading is done electronically over-the-counter (OTC), meaning all transactions occur via computer networks between traders worldwide.



1.2 Why is Forex Trading Popular in Zimbabwe?

- **Accessibility:** With an internet connection and a computer or smartphone, anyone can access the Forex market.
- **Potential for Profit:** The market's volatility offers opportunities to profit from changes in currency values (though this also means risk).
- **24-Hour Market:** The Forex market is open 24 hours a day, five days a week, allowing trading at various times.
- **Leverage:** Brokers offer leverage, which allows traders to control larger positions with a smaller amount of capital. (We'll explain this more later, but be careful,

leverage is a double-edged sword!)

1.3 Basic Forex Terms (Mazwi Akakosha eForex / Amagama Abalulekile eForex)

- **Currency Pair (Mari Dzinofambidzana / Izimali Ezihambisanayo):** Forex is always traded in pairs. For example, EUR/USD (Euro vs. US Dollar) or USD/ZAR (US Dollar vs. South African Rand). You are betting on one currency strengthening or weakening against another.
 - The first currency is the **base currency**.
 - The second currency is the **quote currency**.
- **Pip (Kapundu Kadiki / Iphuzu Elincane):** Stands for "Percentage in Point." It's the smallest price move that a given exchange rate can make. For most currency pairs, one pip is 0.0001.
- **Lot Size (Hukuru hweTrade / Ubukhulu Bokuhweba):** The number of currency units you are buying or selling.
 - Standard Lot: 100,000 units
 - Mini Lot: 10,000 units
 - Micro Lot: 1,000 units
- **Leverage (Simba Rokuwedzera / Amandla Okwandisa):** Capital provided by a broker to increase the volume of your trades. For example, 1:100 leverage means for every \$1 you have, you can control \$100. *Leverage magnifies both profits and losses.*
 - **Shona:** *Leverage inokupa simba rekutengesa nemari yakawanda kudarika yauinayo, asi chenjera, inogonawo kuita kuti urasikirwe zvakanyanya.* (Leverage gives you power to trade with more money than you have, but be careful, it can also make you lose a lot.)
 - **Ndebele:** *ILeverage ikunika amandla okuhweba ngemali enengi kuleyonayo, kodwa qaphela, ingenza ulahlekelwe kakhulu.* (Leverage gives you power to trade with more money than you have, but be careful, it can also make you lose a lot.)
- **Margin (Mari Inodikanwa Pakutanga / Imali Edingekayo Ekuqaleni):** The amount of money you need in your account to open a leveraged trade.
- **Bid/Ask Price (Mutengo Wekutenga neWekutengesa / Intengo Yokuthenga Leyokuthengisa):**
 - **Bid:** The price at which the broker is willing to buy the base currency from you.
 - **Ask:** The price at which the broker is willing to sell the base currency to you.
 - The difference between the bid and ask price is called the **spread**. This is one of the ways brokers make money.

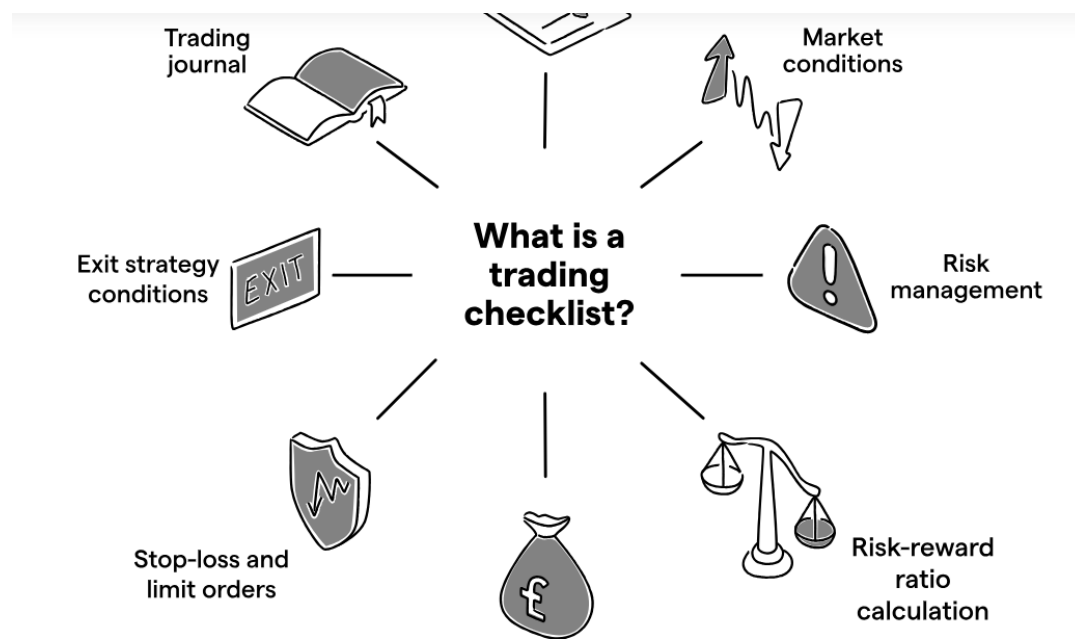
Chapter 2: Getting Started in Zimbabwe (Kutanga Sei muZimbabwe? / Uqala Njani eZimbabwe?)

2.1 Choosing a Broker (Kusarudza Broker / Ukukhetha uBroker)

This is a very important step. Look for:

- **Regulation:** Is the broker regulated by a reputable financial authority? This offers some protection.
- **Trading Platform:** Do they offer user-friendly platforms like MetaTrader 4 (MT4), MetaTrader 5 (MT5), or their own proprietary platforms? For example, [Deriv](#) offers its own platform, DMT5 (Deriv MetaTrader 5), and other trading platforms like Deriv X and Deriv GO.
- **Fees and Spreads:** Compare spreads, commissions, and overnight fees.
- **Customer Support:** Is their support responsive and helpful?
- **Deposit & Withdrawal Options:** Can you easily deposit and withdraw funds using methods available in Zimbabwe? (e.g., Skrill, Neteller, bank wire, crypto - always check current local regulations on these). Many brokers, including [Deriv](#), offer various options suitable for Zimbabwean traders.

It's crucial to do your own thorough research before choosing any broker. Read reviews, compare features, and ensure they meet your specific trading needs and are compliant with local regulations.



2.2 Opening an Account (Kuvhura Account / Ukuvula iAkhawunti)

Most brokers have an online application process. You'll typically need:

- Proof of Identity (National ID, Passport, Driver's License)
- Proof of Residence (Utility bill, bank statement)

You can usually choose between a **Demo Account** (practice with virtual money) and a **Live Account** (trade with real money).

- **Shona:** *Tangira neDemo Account kuti udzidzire usati waisa mari chaiyo.* (Start with a Demo Account to practice before you put in real money.)
- **Ndebele:** *Qala ngeDemo Akhawunti ukuze uzilolonge ngaphambi kokufaka imali yangempela.* (Start with a Demo Account to practice before you put in real money.)

2.3 Funding Your Account (Kuisa Mari muAccount / Ukufaka Imali kwiAkhawunti)

Common methods for Zimbabweans might include:

- **E-wallets:** Skrill, Neteller, Perfect Money.
- **Local Payment Agents:** Some brokers, like [Deriv](#), may offer options through local payment agents.
- **Cryptocurrency:** Bitcoin, USDT (be aware of price volatility and local regulations).
- **Bank Wire Transfers:** Can be slower and more expensive.

Always check the broker's accepted methods and any associated fees.

2.4 Understanding Your Trading Platform (Kunzwisisa Platform Yako Yekutengesera / Ukuzwisisa Ipulatifomu Yakho Yokuhweba)

MT4 and MT5 are popular, and some brokers like Deriv also offer their own platforms (e.g., DTrader for synthetics, options). Spend time on a demo account learning how to:

- Open and close trades.
- Set Stop Loss and Take Profit orders.
- Use charting tools.
- View your trading history.

Chapter 3: Understanding Forex Charts (Kunzwisisa maChart eForex / Ukuzwisisa AmaChart eForex)

Charts are your main tool for analyzing currency movements.

3.1 Types of Charts

- **Line Chart:** Simple, shows closing prices connected by a line.
[Illustration: A simple line chart example.]
- **Bar Chart:** Shows the open, high, low, and close (OHLC) prices for a period.
[Illustration: A simple bar chart example, with labels for O, H, L, C.]
- **Candlestick Chart:** Also shows OHLC, but in a more visual way. Very popular.
 - The "body" shows the open and close.
 - "Wicks" or "shadows" show the high and low.
 - Green/White candles often mean price went up; Red/Black candles often mean price went down.
[Illustration: A candlestick chart example, with a bullish (up) and bearish (down) candle clearly labelled with body and wicks.]

3.2 Timeframes (Nguva dzeChart / Izikhathi zamaChart)

Charts can show price movements over different timeframes:

- 1 minute (M1)
- 5 minutes (M5)
- 1 hour (H1)
- 4 hours (H4)
- Daily (D1)
- Weekly (W1)
- Monthly (MN)

Shorter timeframes are for scalpers and day traders. Longer timeframes are for swing and position traders.

3.3 Basic Chart Concepts

- **Support (Panotsigira / Indawo Yokusekela):** A price level where a falling price tends to stop and bounce back up. Think of it as a floor.
 - **Resistance (Panodzivirira / Indawo Yokumelana):** A price level where a rising price tends to stop and fall back down. Think of it as a ceiling.
- [Illustration: A chart showing clear support and resistance levels with price

bouncing off them.]

- Trendlines (Mitsetse ye Muitiro / Imigqa ye Trendi): Lines drawn on a chart to show the general direction of price (uptrend, downtrend, or sideways).



Chapter 4: Basic Trading Strategies (Nzira dzeKutengesa Dzakareruka / Amasu Okuhweba Alula)

There are many strategies, but here are a few basic ideas:

4.1 Trend Following (Kutevera Muitiro / Ukulandela iTrendi)

- Identify the trend (uptrend or downtrend) using trendlines or indicators.
- Trade in the direction of the trend. Buy in an uptrend, sell in a downtrend.
- **Shona:** *Kana mutengo uchikwira, tenga. Kana uchidzika, tengesa.* (If the price is going up, buy. If it's going down, sell.)
- **Ndebele:** *Uma intengo ikhuphuka, thenga. Uma isehla, thengisa.* (If the price is going up, buy. If it's going down, sell.)

4.2 Range Trading (Kutengesa muRange / Ukuhweba phakathi kweRange)

- Identify support and resistance levels.
- Buy near support and sell near resistance when the price is moving sideways (in a range).

4.3 News Trading (Kutengesa neNhau / Ukuthengisa ngeNdaba)

- Trading based on major economic news releases (e.g., interest rate decisions, employment data).
- This can be very volatile and risky, especially for beginners. *Be very careful!*

Chapter 5: Risk Management – ZVAKAKOSHA! / IZINTO EZIQAKATHEKILEKO!

THIS IS THE MOST IMPORTANT CHAPTER! KUNYANYA KUKOSHA!
KUQAKATHEKE KAKHULU!

Many traders fail because they don't manage risk properly.

5.1 Stop-Loss Orders (Mirairo Yekumisa Kurasikirwa / Ama-oda Okumisa Ukulahlekelwa)

- An order you place with your broker to automatically close your trade if the price moves against you by a certain amount.
- This helps limit your potential loss on a single trade.
- **ALWAYS USE A STOP LOSS! GARA UCHISHANDISA STOP LOSS! HLALA NJALO USEBENZISA ISTOP LOSS!**

5.2 Take-Profit Orders (Mirairo Yekutora Mubairo / Ama-oda Okuthatha Inzuzo)

- An order to automatically close your trade when it reaches a certain profit level.

5.3 Position Sizing (Kuyera Hukuru hweTrade / Ukulinganisa Ubukhulu beTrade)

- Don't risk too much of your capital on a single trade.
- A common rule is to risk only 1-2% of your trading capital per trade.
 - Example: If you have \$500 in your account, don't risk more than \$5 - \$10 on one trade.

5.4 The Golden Rule (Mutemo weGoridhe / Umthetho Wegolide)

- **NEVER RISK MORE THAN YOU CAN AFFORD TO LOSE!**
- **Shona:** *Usambofa wakaisa mari yausingakwanise kurasikirwa nayo zvachose.*
(Never ever put money that you cannot afford to lose at all.)
- **Ndebele:** *Ungalokothi ufake imali ongeke wakwazi ukulahlekelwa yiyo mpela.*
(Never ever put money that you cannot afford to lose at all.)



Chapter 6: Tools and Resources (Zvishandiso neNhepfenyuro / Amathuluzi kanye leMithombo)

6.1 Trading Platforms (MT4/MT5 & Others)

- These are the software you use to place trades and analyze charts. Most brokers offer MT4 or MT5. Some, like [Deriv](#), also provide their own proprietary platforms (e.g., Deriv Trader, Deriv X, Deriv GO) which might offer different features or instruments like synthetic indices. Download them from your chosen broker.

6.2 Economic Calendar (Karenda reZveUpfumi / Ikhalenda Lezomnotho)

- Shows upcoming economic news releases that can affect currency prices. Many websites offer free economic calendars.

6.3 Demo Accounts (MaAccount eKuedzesera / Ama-Akhawunti Okuzama)

- Practice, practice, practice on a demo account before trading with real money. There is no rush.
- **Shona:** *Dzidzira paDemo kusvika wanzwisisa. Hapana chekumhanyira.* (Practice on Demo until you understand. There's no need to rush.)
- **Ndebele:** *Zilolonge kwiDemo uze uzwisise. Akula sivalo sokujahwa.* (Practice on Demo until you understand. There's no need to rush.)

6.4 Further Learning and Practice

The Forex market is always changing, and learning is a continuous process.

- Read books, articles, and watch videos.
- Follow market news.
- Consider joining trading communities (be wary of scams!).

For more advanced analysis, tools, and signals, especially those focusing on market spikes and volatility which can be crucial in Forex, you can visit SpikeForecaster.co.zw. This website is dedicated to helping traders, including those in Zimbabwe, navigate the complexities of the market with specialized tools and insights.

Chapter 7: Simple Shona/Ndebele Forex Phrases & Tips (Mashoko Akareruka eForex neMazano / Amagama Alula eForex Lamacebo)

Shona:

- **Tenga:** Buy
- **Tengesha:** Sell
- **Mubairo:** Profit
- **Kurasikirwa:** Loss
- **Muitiro uri kukwira:** Uptrend (the trend is going up)
- **Muitiro uri kudzika:** Downtrend (the trend is going down)
- **Shivirira:** Be patient
- **Ronga urongwa hwako, uye tevera urongwa hwako:** Plan your trade, and trade your plan.

Ndebele:

- **Thenga:** Buy
- **Thengisa:** Sell
- **Inzuzo:** Profit
- **Ukulahlekelwa:** Loss
- **Itrendi iyakhuphuka:** Uptrend
- **Itrendi iyehla:** Downtrend
- **Bekezela:** Be patient
- **Hlela ukuhweba kwakho, futhi uhwebe ngehlelo lakho:** Plan your trade, and trade your plan.



Final Tip (Zano Rekupedzisira / Icebo Lokucina):

- **Shona:** *Kudzidzira kunoita mesita. Usanete kudzidza.* (Practice makes perfect. Don't get tired of learning.)
- **Ndebele:** *Ukuzilolonga kwenza umpetha. Ungadinwa kufunda.* (Practice makes perfect. Don't get tired of learning.)

We hope this guide helps you on your Forex trading journey! Remember to be patient, disciplined, and always prioritize learning and risk management.

Good luck! Rombo rakanaka! Inhlanhla enhle!