



ZIMBABWE

**ZIMBABWE INTERIM POVERTY REDUCTION
STRATEGY PAPER (I-PRSP)
2016-2018**

**Ministry of Finance
&
Economic Development**

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FOREWORD

Eradicating poverty is a top priority of Government's overall policy objective, which stems from the country's development blue print, the 'Zimbabwe Agenda for Sustainable Socio-Economic Transformation' (Zim Asset), October 2013-December 2018.

Poverty eradication strategies and interventions have been embedded in all economic programmes Government has been implementing since the attainment of Independence in 1980.

The development of this Interim Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper for Zimbabwe (IPRSP): 2016-2018 is yet another approach to mitigate poverty, consistent with Zim Asset.

While Government has over the years, succeeded in halving the population in extreme poverty from 44 percent in 1995 to 22 percent by 2012, the general poverty had, as measured by the Total Consumption Poverty Line, remained relatively high, at over 70 percent.

Against this background, Government has formulated the I-PRSP, focussing on specific short term measures, but with long term impact on the livelihoods of the population, targeting particularly, the vulnerable segments of our society.

The I-PRSP also seeks to promote and accelerate inclusive growth and poverty reduction through improved policies, consistent with the Zim Asset Vision: 'Towards an Empowered Society and a Growing Economy'.

In the formulation of this Programme, broad consultations were undertaken during the first half of 2016, culminating in the validation workshop held on 22 June 2016 in Harare.

These poverty reduction strategies from the whole process were then clustered together under the seven Pillars that anchor the I-PRSP.

These pillars are:

PILLAR I: Agriculture Productivity, Growth and Rural Food Security

PILLAR II: Social Sectors

PILLAR III: Private Sector

PILLAR IV: Infrastructure

PILLAR V: Environment and Climate Change

PILLAR VI: Gender, Women and Youth Empowerment

PILLAR VII: Strengthening Governance and Institutional Capacity

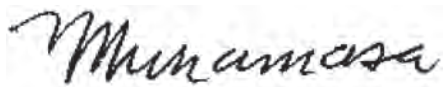
A comprehensive report detailing findings from the consultative process is availed as a supplementary document to this I-PRSP under the title: *Comprehensive Report on the I-PRSP Consultative Process* and is available on the Ministry of Finance and Economic Development website: www.zimtreasury.gov.zw

The I-PRSP will enable Government to prioritise resource allocation to the identified programmes and improve the livelihoods of the majority of the population.

The success of this Programme will require all stakeholders, including Government, labour, civil society, business, development partners, and the Nation at large, to work together for the good of overall population.

The I-PRSP will be under implementation over the period to 2018, and is a precursor to the full Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) to be developed and anchored on a successor programme to Zim Asset.

This process will facilitate sustained poverty eradication interventions to be clearly reflected in all our economic reform programmes.



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Minister of Finance and Economic Development

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CHAPTER 1: OVERVIEW

Objectives of the I-PRSP

1. Eradicating poverty remains at the forefront of the Government's overall policy objective. Zimbabwe has been implementing poverty reduction strategies since the attainment of its independence in 1980. This Interim Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (I-PRSP) is yet another attempt to diffuse poverty.
2. Zimbabwe's I-PRSP builds on the country's development blueprint, the Zimbabwe Agenda for Sustainable Socio-Economic Transformation, (Zim Asset), 2013 - 2018; and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), 2016-2030.
3. Zim Asset prioritizes poverty eradication through the attainment of higher economic growth, focusing on the main source pillars of growth namely:
 - Food Security and Nutrition;
 - Social Services and Poverty Eradication;
 - Infrastructure and Utilities; and
 - Value Addition and Beneficiation.
4. Whilst the first two clusters are directly related to poverty reduction, all the four Zim Asset clusters, address poverty in one way or another.
5. To buttress the four clusters and ensure their effective implementation, three enabling clusters have been added, namely:

Fiscal, Monetary Reform Measures, Aid Coordination and Public Administration, Governance & Performance Management.

6. The I-PRSP focuses on promoting inclusive growth and poverty reduction through improved policies and interventions, and this is consistent with the Zim Asset Vision of "Towards an Empowered Society and a Growing Economy".
7. Furthermore, the development of this I-PRSP is also benefitting from the adoption at the UN General Assembly by Heads of State and Government in September 2015, of the Post 2015 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).
8. The SDGs, which comprise of 17 goals and 169 targets, will guide the global development agenda for the period 2015-2030.
9. Government has embraced the implementation of all the 17 SDGs as they are deemed to be important to the country.
10. However, as part of domesticating the SDGs in terms of focus, Government has prioritised 10 SDGs, ranked in order of priority as follows:

Table 1.1: 2030 Sustainable Development Goals, Zimbabwe Ranking

Order of Priority	Goal
SDG8	Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment
SDG7	Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable, and modern energy for all.
SDG2	End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture.
SDG9	Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialisation and foster innovation.
SDG6	Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all.
SDG13	Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts.

Order of Priority	Goal
SDG17	Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalise the global partnership for sustainable development
SDG3	Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages.
SDG4	Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote life-long learning opportunities for all
SDG5	Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

11. Focus on the above mentioned SDGs will trigger achieving results in the remaining seven outcome goals, leading to the ultimate achievement of SDG1—End poverty in all its forms everywhere.

12. The other seven are as follows:

Table 1.2: 2030 Sustainable Development Goals

Order of Priority	Goal
SDG1	End poverty in all forms everywhere
SDG10	Reduce inequality within and among countries
SDG11	Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient, and sustainable
SDG12	Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns
SDG14	Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development
SDG15	Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss
SDG16	Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable, and inclusive institutions at all levels

13. This I-PRSP, guided by the above policy frameworks, consists of seven pillars as follows:

- PILLAR I: Agriculture Productivity, Growth and Rural Food Security;
- PILLAR II: Social Sectors;
- PILLAR III: Private Sector;
- PILLAR IV: Infrastructure;

- PILLAR V: Environment and Climate Change;
- PILLAR VI: Gender, Women and Youth Empowerment; and
- PILLAR VII: Strengthening Governance and Institutional Capacity.

14. Table 1.3 presents the I-PRSP budget of US\$2.7 billion across the Pillars reflecting a funding gap of about US\$ 1.9 billion.

Table 1.3: Zimbabwe I-PRSP Budget (US\$ million), 2017–2018			
PILLAR I: Agriculture Productivity, Growth and Rural Food Security	1,034.90	215.00	819.90
PILLAR II: Social Sectors	515.77	30.50	485.27
PILLAR III: Private Sector	276.53	58.31	218.22
PILLAR IV: Infrastructure	598.26	396.20	202.06
PILLAR V: Environment and Climate Change	47.85	45.85	2.00
PILLAR VI: Gender, Women and Youth Empowerment	61.00	5.0	56.00
PILLAR VII: Governance and Institutional Capacity	131.75	47.95	83.80
TOTAL	2,666.06	798.81	1,867.25

Macro-Economic Developments

15. The country has since independence grappled with the four-fold challenges of poverty, inequality, unemployment and increasing under-employment.
16. Within this context women and the youth continue to suffer a disproportionate high poverty burden.
17. Even though the high poverty levels are largely structural in nature, they are also exacerbated by transient factors rooted on economic policies and political factors as well as exogenous factors including climate change and HIV and AIDS epidemic, among others.

18. Notwithstanding the notable progress achieved in reducing poverty during the period 1980–1990, the country experienced almost a decade (2000–2008) of deep economic recession due to international isolation and other exogenous factors such as drought.
19. As a result, economic growth declined cumulatively by 40 percent between 2000 and 2008, price increases rose to hyper-inflationary levels which spiraled out of control to unprecedented magnitudes of over 231 million percent in July 2008, and fall in industry capacity utilisation to between 4-10 percent, among others.
20. The economy rebounded from 2009 following a cocktail of measures adopted by Government which included the adoption of the multiple currencies, and the broad liberalisation of the economy. Higher economic growth rates averaging 8.4 percent between 2010 and 2014 were, therefore, recorded.
21. From 2015, the economic performance was sub-optimal as a result of the El-Nino related weather conditions and depressed mineral prices, which among others factors, constrained economic growth which recorded 1.1 percent in 2015 and is projected at around 1.2 percent in 2016.
22. Weather related shocks to the agricultural sector are having an especially negative impact on the poor. Ninety one (91) percent of Zimbabwe’s extremely poor households are in rural areas, with the majority depending directly or indirectly on rain-fed agriculture. Thus, whenever there is a drought, the rural poor are affected the most.

23. The economy is expected to pick to higher economic growth rates of 5.6 and 8.9 between 2017 and 2018, respectively due to consolidation and deepening of macro-economic reforms, recovery of agriculture, increased investment following the clarification of indigenisation and economic empowerment regulations and the benefits arising from the re-engagement programme through the successful implementation of the Lima arrears clearance roadmap, leading to normalisation of the country relations with the international financial institutions.
24. Some of the measures being implemented include the improvement in the Ease of Doing Business (EODB) aimed at improving the investment climate for both domestic and foreign investments in the country.
25. Already, Government has launched the Rapid Results Programme to address some of the attendant challenges and constraints.
26. The labour market reforms that came into effect from July 2015, introduced the much needed labour flexibility which is critical for enhancing the economy's competitiveness.
27. Macro-economic stability is also being entrenched through strengthening of monetary policy measures. In line with this thrust, Government introduced bond coins on 18 December 2014 to promote divisibility of money and this facilitated conduct of sub-dollar transactions and enhanced price competitiveness.
28. Furthermore, from June 2015, Government demonetised the Zimbabwe dollar to promote consumer and business confidence by providing credibility to the multi-currency system.

29. Government, through the Reserve Bank, also instituted a number of policies to mobilise diaspora remittances, as these have emerged as an important source of liquidity in the economy. More than US\$935 million was mobilised from the diaspora in 2015. In this regard, the Reserve Bank has reviewed the regulatory framework for Money Transfer Agents, including permission to remit funds outside the country.
30. Zimbabwe has enormous potential for inclusive growth given the historical redistribution of land back to the majority of the population, a wide base of natural resources, a highly educated human resource base, including the youth demographic dividend, and a wide entrepreneurship base in the form of micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) in all sectors of the economy, among others.
31. Cognisant of the fact that sustained economic growth and poverty reduction thrive on good governance, Government in 2013 adopted the New Constitution for Zimbabwe, with new legal and institutional provisions which seek to improve delivery of justice and human rights, sustainable development, gender equality, youth and women's empowerment and the creation of an enabling environment which attracts funding, creates confidence and improves competitiveness for economic growth.

Arrears Clearance

32. The persistent deterioration in the macro-economic environment incapacitated the country's ability to honour its obligations to its

creditors which include the International Financial Institutions (IFIs) namely, the World Bank, International Monetary Fund (IMF), and the African Development Bank (AfDB) and the Paris Club, as well as, multilateral and other bilateral creditors. As a result, the country began accumulating arrears from 2002.

33. The total public and publicly guaranteed external debt was estimated at US\$7.5 billion, 52 percent of Gross Domestic Product (GDP), as at June 2016, of which US\$5.8 billion is in arrears. The external public debt burden is limiting Zimbabwe's access to affordable new financing critical for development as the country is perceived as a high risk destination.
34. As part of consolidating economic recovery, and setting the foundation for sustainable medium to long term growth, the country is accelerating its re-engagement with the international community.
35. This re-engagement effort has seen the country successfully execute a Staff Monitored Programme (SMP), which started in 2012 and ended in December 2015.
36. The successful implementation of the SMP programme helped build a track record of sound economic policies essential for facilitating deeper re-engagement.
37. The adoption by creditors, of the country's Arrears Clearance Roadmap in Lima, in October 2015 has defined the roadmap and path of the re-engagement process.

38. Clearance of arrears as anticipated by end of 2016, will go a long way in lifting Zimbabwe’s short to medium term economic growth outlook and poverty reduction, as this will allow for the resumption of short to longer term concessional development financing, both for investment and for buffering the effect of current shocks on the poor and the vulnerable.

Broad consultations for the I-PRSP

39. this I-PRSP is consistent with the fundamental principles guiding the formulation of a programme of this nature. These core principles are that it should be country driven, poverty focused and results oriented.
40. Accordingly, broad-based consultations with all stakeholders were conducted over the period April to May 2016, at national, provincial, and district levels.
41. The Validation Workshop held on 22 June 2016 in Harare drew participants from among those who participated during the consultative process.
42. The Prioritisation Workshop held over the period 9 to 21 September 2016 allowed for the identification of prioritised activities anchoring this I-PRSP.

Table 1.4: Broad-Based Consultation for the I-PRSP, 2016

Level	Date	Venue	No of Participants
National	3-5 May 2016	Harare Holiday Inn	538
Provincial			
Midlands	9 May 2016	The Village Lodge, Gweru	120
Matabeleland	10 May 2016	Bulawayo Holiday Inn	160
Masvingo	17 May 2016	Lee’s Inn, Masvingo	130

Level	Date	Venue	No of Participants
Manicaland	19 May 2016	Amber Hotel, Mutare	210
Mashonaland West	23 May 2016	Chinhoyi University Hotel, Chinhoyi	100
District			
Nkayi (Matabeleland North)	11 May 2016	St Mbanga Catholic Mission, Nkayi	110
Umzingwane (Matabeleland South)	12 May 2016	Esikhoveni Training Centre, Esigodini	100
Mudzi (Mashonaland East)	26 May 2016	Pumpkin Hotel, Mudzi	115
Muzarabani (Mashonaland Central)	30 May 2016	ZAOGA Church, Centenary	144
Validation Workshop	22 June 2016	Harare International Conference Centre	222

43. The consultation process enabled the development of the various strategies underpinning this I-PRSP.

CHAPTER 2: POVERTY DIAGNOSTICS, INEQUALITY AND SECTORAL PERFORMANCE DEFINING POVERTY

44. Poverty is a multi-dimensional complex phenomenon which includes lack of access to productive resources, physical goods and services and income resulting in individual and/or group deprivation, vulnerability and powerlessness¹.
45. Poverty manifests itself in various ways, including hunger, malnutrition, ill-health, limited or no access to education, health care, safe housing, water, sanitation and decent paid work environments.
46. It also includes experiences of economic, political and social discrimination and disempowerment. In this regard, no single measure can fully reflect the poverty that people experience. Ideally, in order to reduce poverty, strategies are required in all these dimensions of poverty.
47. Poverty can be structural or transient in nature. Structural poverty is rooted in socio-economic, political and cultural institutions and is experienced over the long term and is often transferred inter-generationally.
48. A typical example is provided by the majority of rural populations in developing countries with little or no access to land and other productive resources, chronic under-employment and/or unemployment.
49. Gendered dimensions of structural poverty are often rooted in legal and cultural frameworks which deny women access to productive resources.

¹ Poverty is a volatile condition rather than a static one. Deprivations occur in a continuum (extremely poor, moderately poor, non-poor.) People can fall into and come out of poverty depending on changing circumstances.

50. In contrast, transient poverty is due to cyclical or temporary factors and is experienced over shorter periods of time. Such factors include macro-economic policy shifts such as economic reform programmes, recession, natural disasters, cyclical unemployment, inflation, technological changes, among others.
51. Box 2.1 presents the highlights of poverty as defined and experienced at provincial and district levels in Zimbabwe, gathered during the I-PRSP broad consultation process.

Box 2.1: Poverty as Defined and Experienced at Provincial and District Levels in Zimbabwe, May 2016

Poverty in general is a multi-dimensional complex phenomenon which includes:

Lack of or limited access to productive resources and assets—Lack of access to means of survival and production; lack of access to resources for sustenance; a situation where there is no draught power; having neighbours tilling your land because you have no draught power; poverty is the lack of land for agricultural purposes; poverty is shortage of water bodies strategically positioned to benefit communities with sustainable development; lack of means of production and status of having no goat, no cow.

Lack of or limited access to physical goods and services—Lack of access to local amenities such as schools; not having the basics for living and when you fail to get basics; food, shelter and clothing.

Lack of or limited access to income - Lack of cash to buy essentials to live a full life; very low household income that it cannot afford to buy food; total cessation of cash flow; and lack of resources especially financial.

Lack of capabilities and opportunities, including lack of infrastructure—lack of capabilities and opportunities; being denied access to enabling facilities by the existing policies, for example, no linking roads to main centres of commerce.

Poverty manifests itself in various ways including: inability to have three meals a day; a situation where there is no food; surviving on handouts; inability to pay school fees for children; no money for health services; no decent accommodation; no proper clothing; inability to pay utility bills for water and electricity; lack of access to water and sanitation; lack of adequate clean energy; inability to live to the full; being unemployed; not having a retirement package; lack of information; loss of hope resulting in a mindset that cannot process and comprehend strategies to break free from poverty; and in most cases disability equals poverty.

It also includes lack of our own currency; lack of inclusive banking; inability to sustain oneself of livelihoods; being powerless in influencing decision that affect our lives; being condemned by the system to stay at the back of beyond; lack of upholding and enjoyment of all rights due to poor governance and leadership; lack of democracy, accountability and transparency; lacking fundamentals according to the African Charter and Declaration of Rights; and any state of lack that leads to vulnerability.

In the context of disability, poverty is defined as a state of social economic deprivation resulting in the inability to provide for oneself and one family and failure due to societal, physical, social, economic, political, cultural, institutional and attitudinal barriers. This includes: Lack of access to services due to attitudes imposed by society; Lack of accessible formats such as braille for the visually impaired, sign language for the hearing impaired, large print for the low vision; Lack of appliances such a calipers, crutches; hearings aids special designed walking sticks are also part of poverty, including lack of assistive devices to mitigate challenges imposed by disability; and Lack of access to inclusive education, health, employment, self-representation, land and sexual and reproductive health information and legal aid and other empowerment opportunities amongst others.

Source: Ministry of Finance and Economic Development, I-PRSP Provincial and District Level Broad Consultations, 9-30 May, 2016; and National Association of Non-Governmental Organizations (NANGO), June 2016: "Mudzi and Mutoko Districts Disability Sector I-PRSP Consultative Meeting".

Roots of poverty in Zimbabwe

52. zimbabwe inherited, at independence in 1980, a special type of capitalist social and economic formation characterised by a small formal sector, co-existing with a highly marginalised poor rural sector that employed about 80 percent of the labour force, thus, creating pervasive economic and social dualism, which has consistently undermined dynamic inclusive growth and development.
53. This is the root of the four-fold challenges of structural poverty, inequality, unemployment and under-employment, being experienced in Zimbabwe.

54. Transient factors that significantly contributed to the high poverty levels in Zimbabwe include the unprecedented economic recession of 2000-2008 in which almost half of the country's real GDP was lost, international isolation and exogenous factors such as the negative impact of climate change on agriculture and the HIV/AIDS epidemic, among others.
55. Rain-fed agriculture under climate change is fast becoming a huge risk to food security in the country. It is important to note that structural and transient poverty often co-exist and are not mutually exclusive, and Zimbabwe is experiencing both.
56. Women carry the heaviest burden of both structural and transient poverty by virtue of their reproductive roles and/or household division of labour.
57. Women often assume the responsibility of "making ends meet" when real incomes fall and they do so by taking several jobs in both formal and informal economic sectors at the same time, as they did during the economic recession of 2000-2008.

Poverty Measurement and Monitoring

58. Poverty measurement and monitoring in Zimbabwe is supported by data from the Zimbabwe National Statistical System (ZNSS). The ZNSS collects various poverty related data through censuses and surveys, mainly conducted by the ZIMSTAT, and also through administrative records of mainly Government Ministries and Departments. These largely constitute the official sources of data

for benchmarking and monitoring and evaluation of the poverty situation in Zimbabwe².

59. There has been tremendous improvement in the availability of statistical data, including poverty-related data, from the National Statistical System (NSS) in recent years, in line with economic and social recovery, and reengagement with most development partners. This resulted in the use of robust data in evidence-based policy making. The data improvement is noted in terms of quality, coverage, timeliness, adequacy, relevance and data disaggregation with regards to sex, urban and rural divide and other demographic characteristics.
60. The list of poverty-related Censuses and Surveys conducted during the period 2010 to 2016 are presented in Table 2.1.

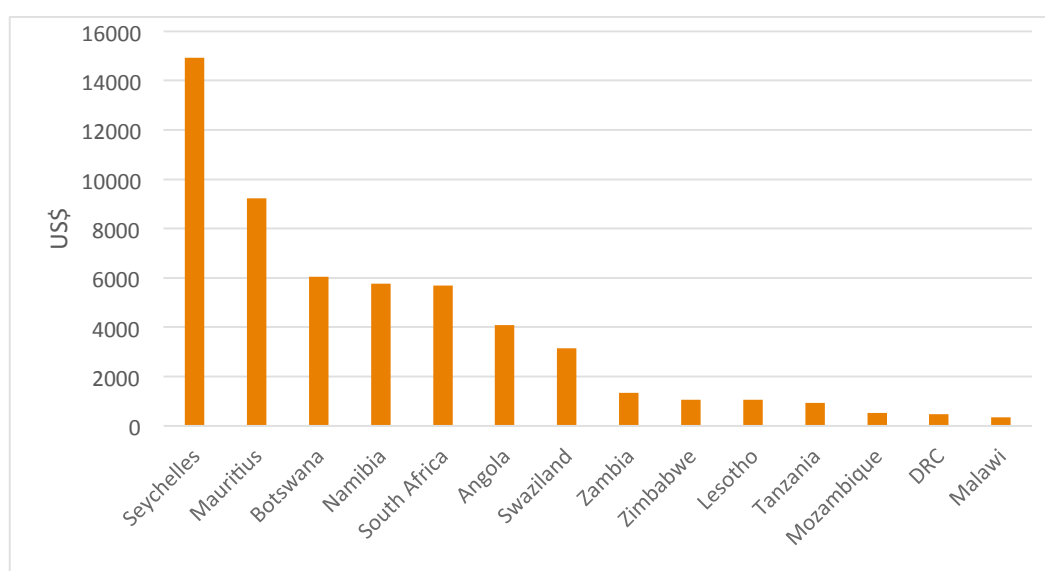
Table 2.2: Poverty-Related Censuses and Surveys Conducted by ZIMSTAT During the Period 2012 to 2016.	
i.	Poverty Income Consumption and Expenditure Survey (PICES), 2011/12; and 2016/17 which is expected to start in June 2016.
ii.	Zimbabwe Finscope Consumer 2011 and 2014 Surveys, conducted in conjunction with Finmark Trust of South Africa.
iii.	Zimbabwe Population Census 2012.
iv.	Zimbabwe Demographic and Health Survey (ZDHS), 2010/11, and 2015.
v.	Labour Force and Child Labour Survey (LFCLS), 2012 and 2014.
vi.	National Accounts Data 2009 to 2014.
vii.	Agriculture and Livestock Survey (ALS), 2012 to 2015 Annually.
viii.	Consumer Price Survey monthly 2012 to March 2016.
ix.	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS), 2014.
x.	National Health Survey 2015.
xi.	Finscope Small Business Survey 2013, conducted in conjunction with Research Continental and Ministry of Small and Medium Enterprises and Finmark Trust of South Africa.

² Development partner institutions, particularly the World Bank, United Nations Country Team (UNCT), and African Development Bank (AfDB), among others, remain important sources of complementary poverty data.

Poverty Profile and Inequality Trends

61. Zimbabwe’s population has almost doubled in three decades, from 7.5 million in 1982 to 13.1 million in 2012³ and an estimated 14.2 million⁴ in 2016. The population’s projected average annual growth for the period 2012-2032 is 2 percent.
62. The current estimated economic growth of 1.2 percent in 2016, therefore, reflects worsening of poverty levels as wealth creation is lower than the population growth. This implies the need to restore higher economic growth that outpaces population growth in order to sustain efforts in lifting the majority of the population out of poverty.
63. Furthermore, Zimbabwe’s per capita gross domestic product of US\$1 064 in 2015, falls among the lowest compared to other countries in the region, as indicated in figure 2.1:

Figure 2.1: Gross Domestic Product per Capita, Zimbabwe Compared to SADC Countries 2015



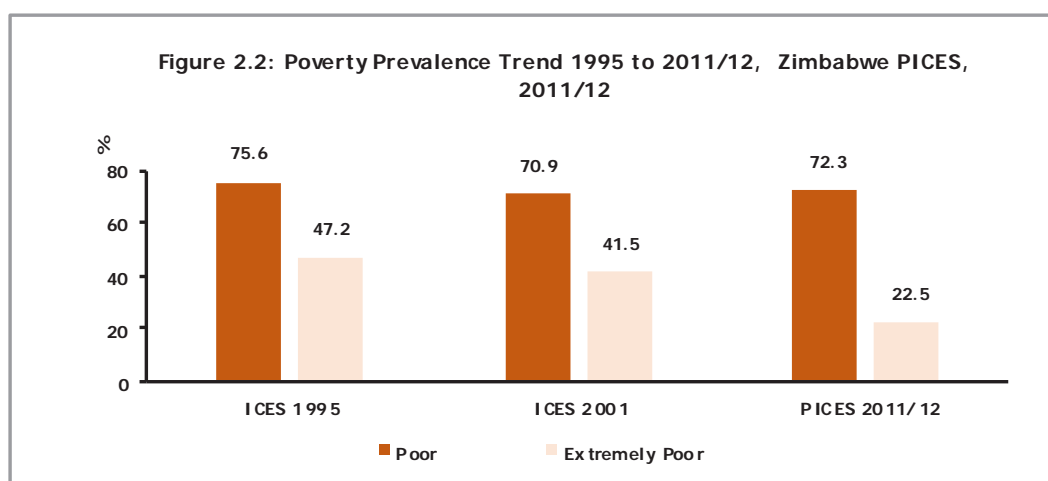
Source: World Bank: 2016

³ ZIMSTAT, 2015; Population Projections Thematic Report: 2012 Population Census, Harare, 2015

⁴ ZIMSTAT, 2015; Population Projections Thematic Report: 2012 Population Census, Harare, 2015 (Medium scenario projection)

Poverty Levels and Trends

64. Income poverty, as measured by the proportion of people whose income is less than the Total Consumption Poverty Line (TCPL)⁵, in Zimbabwe remained high, generalised, and almost constant at above 70 percent since 1995, as shown in Figure 2.2.
65. In 2011/12, Zimbabwe had a TCPL of US\$76.70 per person/month, that is, US\$384 per household per month for an average household of 5 persons⁶.
66. By 2011/12, Zimbabwe had more than halved the proportion of the population below the Food Poverty Line (FPL)⁷, that is, in extreme poverty, to about a quarter. In 2011/12, Zimbabwe had a FPL of US\$32.70 per person/month, that is, US\$164 per household/month for an average household of 5 persons.



Source: ZIMSTAT, 2013

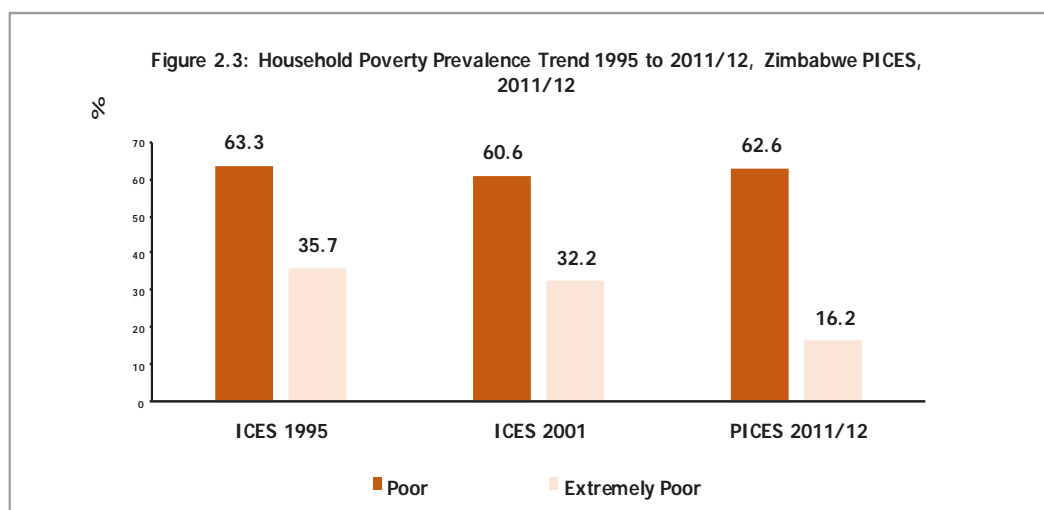
67. Income poverty as measured by the proportion of households whose income is less than the TCPL in Zimbabwe also remained

⁵ Total Consumption Poverty Line (TCPL) - gives the monthly income required by an individual to meet the basic food and non food (education, health, transport, clothing, housing, among others), requirement per month.

⁶ Comparison was based only on percentage differences. The poverty lines for 1995 and 2001 were not calibrated to 2011 prices.

⁷ Food Poverty Line (FPL) - is the monthly income required for an individual in a household to meet the basic food requirements of 2 100 kilocalories a day. The Food and Agricultural Organisation (FAO) and the World Health Organisation (WHO) recommend a minimum food energy intake of 2 100 kilocalories per person per day for an average active person.

high, generalised, and constant at above 60 percent, since 1995, (Figure 2.3). By 2011/12, Zimbabwe had halved the proportion of households below the FPL.



Source: ZIMSTAT, 2013

68. According to the 2011/2012 PICES, very high proportions, 92 percent of the extremely poor population and 91 percent of the extremely poor households, reside in rural areas. The proportions for the poor population and households in rural areas are also high at 80 percent and 78 percent, respectively.
69. De-jure widowed with 68.9 percent, de-jure divorced with 49.5 percent, and the never married female-headed households with 34.4 percent, were disproportionately experiencing general income poverty, in comparison to the corresponding male-headed households, with 54.7 percent, 35.6 percent and 30.8 percent, respectively.
70. The elderly 65 years and above, at 71.3 percent, have higher poverty levels than the economically active group, 15-64 years, with a poverty prevalence of 66.7 percent. Larger households are more likely to be poor than smaller ones and this is true at all levels.

Poverty and Children

71. According to the 2011/12 PICES, 26 percent of all Zimbabwe's children aged 0-17 years⁸ were living in households considered to be in extreme poverty. Overall, 78 percent of Zimbabwe's children were living in poor households. Children in rural areas were worse off than those in urban areas.
72. In 2012, children aged between 0-17 years totaling 2.4 million, had no birth certificates, constituting 38.9 percent. Rural areas had a higher proportion (45.7 percent) of children aged 0-17 years with no birth certificates, compared to urban areas with 21.7 percent
73. There were 982 839 orphans in Zimbabwe in 2012, with equal proportions of girls and boys. The overall orphanhood prevalence was 15.7 percent. Rural children were more likely to be orphaned, with an overall orphan hood prevalence of 34.4 percent than urban children with 7.1 percent, suggesting the possibility of dumping of orphans in rural areas under the care of the extended family.
74. Child abuse remains a huge challenge in the country⁹. In 2009, it was reported that 13 percent of girls report being sexually harassed by teachers and/or fellow pupils, with 7 percent of them reporting having been forced into sex at least once¹⁰.
75. Furthermore, 25 percent of boys living and working on the streets of Harare are victims of sexual abuse, and only 8 percent of these boys are able to report that the perpetrator had been arrested¹¹.

8 According to 2012 Population Census, there are 6 255 784 children, consisting of 47.9 percent of the total population.

9 Government of Zimbabwe, Ministry of Labour and Social Services, National Action Plan for Orphans and Vulnerable Children Phase II, 2011-2015, pp8.

10 Research Report on Child Abuse in Schools: A baseline study report for the "Learn without Fear Campaign", Plan International, Zimbabwe (2009).

11 "The nature and prevalence of violence and sexual abuse among boys living and working on the streets of Harare", Study conducted by Save the Children Norway, Childline, and Streets Ahead, 2009.

Income Inequality Trends

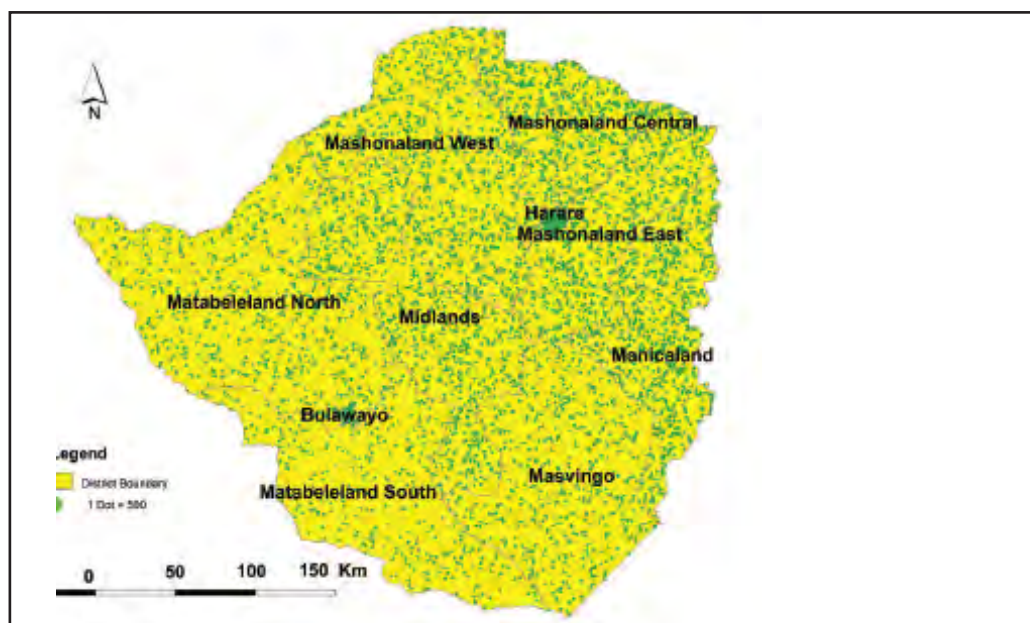
76. Income inequality in Zimbabwe, as measured by the income Gini coefficient, remained relatively high, at 0.42 in 2011/12. Furthermore, the highest quintile had almost two-thirds (0.63) of the total income, whilst the lowest quintile had only 2 percent of the total income.

Poverty and Inequality at Sub-National Levels

77. Rural areas continued to register very high levels of household income poverty of 73 percent in 2001 and 76 percent in 2011/12, compared to urban areas with 33.8 percent and 38.2 percent, respectively. Extreme poverty is higher in rural areas at 22.9 percent of the households than urban areas at 4 percent, in 2011/12.
78. The household poverty prevalence for the eight predominantly rural provinces is highest in Matabeleland North Province (81.7 percent) and lowest in Masvingo Province (63.7 percent) in 2011/12. In comparison, the predominantly urban provinces of Harare and Bulawayo had much lower household poverty prevalence of 35.7 percent and 34.5 percent, respectively.
79. The same pattern prevailed with respect to household extreme poverty, with Matabeleland North Province having 36.9 percent and Masvingo Province with 13.8 percent, in 2011/12. Bulawayo and Harare provinces had much lower household extreme poverty prevalence of 3.4 percent and 3.3 percent, respectively.

80. For the 58 rural districts for which PICES 2011/12 data is available, household poverty prevalence is highest in Nkayi district with 95.5 percent, and lowest in Marondera rural district with 52.3 percent, Map 2.1.
81. In comparison, the 30 urban districts have much lower household poverty prevalence with Epworth district having the highest of 74.9 percent, whilst Chiredzi district has the lowest of 17.2 percent.
82. For the rural districts, household extreme poverty prevalence is highest in Nkayi district with 60.3 percent, and lowest in Chikomba district with 6.5 percent as shown in Map 2.1.
83. The urban districts have much lower household extreme poverty prevalence with Epworth district having the highest of 20.8 percent, whilst Beitbridge district has the lowest of 0.9 percent.
84. Although the Matabeleland region has some of the highest poverty prevalence, the concentration of poor people is much lower than in the other regions, Map 2.1.

Map 2.1: Food Poverty Population Density by Province, Zimbabwe 2011/12



Source: ZIMSTAT, 2016

Employment Status

Employment

85. Decent job-creating underpinned by sustained economic growth and development is key for poverty reduction, and the country is facing serious challenges in this regard.

86. The unstable macro-economic environment resulting, in weak economic performance during the 2000-2008 period, impacted negatively on the labour market, leading to massive retrenchments due to company closures or downsizing. Employment in the formal sector declined from 1.4 million to just under 1 million by the end of 2014, with over 400 000 employees having at one time retrenched between 2005 and 2014¹².

¹² ZIMSTAT 2015: 2014 Labour Force and Child Labour Survey (LFCLS), Harare

87. Although the country is registering relatively high employment levels of 80.4 percent in 2014, the quality of employment is low as it is mainly in rural subsistence agriculture. Thus, high employment-to-population ratios (EPRs) are coexisting with high income poverty levels.
88. Women generally earn on average about two thirds of men's income. This is largely because women usually dominate the soft, low remunerating sectors and occupations, including; Services, Life Science Professionals, Agriculture, Education, Social Science, and Clerks and Secretaries, where at least 51 percent of those employed were women in 2012¹³, in line with their education training disciplines and social reproductive duties.
89. On the contrary, men dominate the hard core sciences, high remunerating sectors and occupations, such as machine operators, engineers and technicians, mining and construction, transport, and mechanics, where at least 93 percent of those employed were men, in 2012.

Informal Employment and Informal Sector

90. Informal employment¹⁴ is generally associated with high vulnerability to poverty. It is of great concern that informality in employment is very high in the country, with the proportion of the total employed population aged 15 years and above in informal employment in Zimbabwe having increased from 84.2 percent in 2011 to 94.5

13. ZIMSTAT, Population Census 2012.

14. Informal employment is determined by the characteristics of the job a person does, and includes: own account workers and employers employed in their own informal sector enterprises; unpaid family workers who work in formal or informal sector enterprises; members of informal producer cooperatives; all own account workers (communal, resettlement, peri-urban farmers), and paid employees not entitled to contribution of pension fund by employer, paid annual, maternity and sick leave; and written contract by employer. Generally, the incomes of people in informal employment are not taxed.

percent in 2014. In May 2014, of the total 1.5 million paid employees, 1.4 million (93 percent) were in informal employment.

91. There is also a large informal sector¹⁵ employing around 13.7 percent of all employed persons (859 060 persons), with 52.5 percent of them being women. A very high proportion (85.9 percent) of those currently employed in the informal sector were unskilled, with 54.4 percent of the unskilled being women.
92. The Price, Income, Consumption and Expenditure Survey (PICES) for 2011/12 showed that the informal sector is currently a hub of poverty, with 78.3 percent of the households whose heads are employed in that sector being poor, and 24 percent of them being extremely poor.

Unemployment and Under-Employment

93. According to the I-PRSP Provincial and District Level Broad Consultations, held in May, 2016, the high level of unemployment has contributed immensely to poverty.
94. In some instances, employment opportunities are seized by those coming from outside the provinces and districts who are more educated than the locals, and this perpetuates poverty. Furthermore, lack of industry and opportunities for formal employment also result in poverty.

¹⁵ Employment in the informal sector is determined by the characteristics of the enterprise in which a person is employed. In the LFCLS, a production unit is considered to be in the informal sector if it is neither registered with the registrar of companies nor licensed, or was licensed only. Those involved in agricultural activities are not considered as informal sector enterprises.

95. Nationally, unemployed youth aged 15-34 years constitute a very high proportion (77.1 percent) of the total unemployed persons¹⁶. Urban unemployment is high and worse for the youth and women.
96. Urban areas have a very high youth unemployment rate of 37.5 percent compared to rural areas with 4 percent. The unemployment rate of urban young women is the highest (46.6 percent), compared to urban young men with 26.3 percent.
97. Under-employment is a major challenge, particularly in rural agriculture. Own account workers (communal, resettlement and peri-urban farmer) contribute the highest share of 58.7 percent to under-employed persons, followed by own account worker (other) with 27.3 percent, giving a total share of 86 percent from these two groups alone.
98. Households whose heads' main activity is own account worker (communal and resettlement farmer) have the highest poverty prevalence of 81.5 percent, whilst the lowest are employers with 8.6 percent, followed by permanent paid employees with 32.6 percent.
99. In addition, households whose heads are employed in the informal sector have poverty prevalence of 78.3 percent, with 24 percent in extreme poverty.

Sector Performance

Agriculture Productivity, Growth, and Rural Food Security

100. During the I-PRSP Provincial and District Level Broad Consultations, held in May, 2016, it came out clearly that poverty in Zimbabwe, is strongly linked to the under-performance of agriculture, Box 2.2.

¹⁶ The broad definition of unemployment used in this instance includes people who during the 7 days prior to the survey were without work and were available for work, without necessarily actively seeking for work.

Box 2.2: Agriculture Under-performance as a Main Cause of Poverty, as Perceived at Provincial and District Levels in Zimbabwe, May 2016

- Poverty has the face of agriculture in Zimbabwe.
- Little rains and persistent drought.
- Growing crops which require a lot of rain in a dry region, for example, growing maize instead of small grain crops
- Farming inputs are very expensive so farmers end up growing crops on a small piece of land just for consumption.
- Without fertilizers the yields are also very poor.
- Poor markets for the produce.
- Lack of farming knowledge - most farmers who were allocated land do not have farming knowledge and skills.

- Water cost is very high especially for those engaged in irrigation.
- Market prices for farm produce are very low compared to the production cost.
- Lack of water sources for irrigation, coupled with siltation of dams.
- Dependence syndrome that has become a culture in Zimbabwe with people always looking forward to receiving farming inputs from Government.

Source: Ministry of Finance and Economic Development, I-PRSP Provincial and District Level Broad Consultations, 9-30 May, 2016.

101. Agriculture production and productivity has been on the decline since the early 1990s as the country becomes a net food importer. The general decline in agriculture production has been mainly attributed to recurrence of droughts, high cost of production, undeveloped markets and rural to urban migration.
102. Furthermore, lack of appropriate funding to farmers, especially smallholder farmers as a result of the liquidity constraints in the economy, inaccessible international lines of credit and inappropriate funding facilities were also key factors which undermined agricultural production.
103. However, there have been some improvements noted in the sector since 2009 as maize production increased from 471 000 tons in

2008 to about 1.5 million tons in 2014, before declining to 742 000 tons in 2015. It should be noted though that there is still a lot of potential to increase production to peak levels or new high levels.

104. Notwithstanding the increase, the production levels remain far below the national food requirement of 2.1 million tons for human consumption, strategic grain reserve and for livestock consumption. Cereal requirements for livestock alone are estimated at 350 000 tons.
105. Taking into consideration the issue of nutrition requirements in human consumption, food crops also comprise of sweet potatoes, groundnuts, roundnuts, sugar beans, cow peas, pumpkins, squash and watermelons.
106. Productivity remains low as evidenced by decline in maize productivity from around 2.0 tons per hectare in the 1990s to 0.7 tons per hectare in 2013¹⁷. Productivity is generally declining on all crops especially grains, thus, worsening the food security and malnutrition situation thereby increasing poverty. The situation is the same on livestock production.
107. Across the farming areas in the country, the total developed irrigation area stands at 206 000 hectares. A total of 156 000 hectares is operational and the rest requires rehabilitation and modernisation.
108. The greatest contribution to national maize production comes from communal areas who contributed 44 percent in 2013/14, followed by A1 farmers with 22 percent and A2 farmers with 20 percent.

¹⁷ Zimbabwe is experiencing high productivity gaps compared to regional averages, for example, in Zambia [2.54 metric tons/hectare (MT)/ha], Malawi (2.21 MT/ha) and South Africa (4.16 MT/ha).

109. Although there was an increase in the population of all classes of livestock in 2014/2015 compared to the previous season, commercial beef production declined by half from 41 677 tons in the 2013/14 season to 20 708 tons in the 2014/15 season¹⁸. The declining trend was also witnessed for broiler meat, pork, milk and eggs.
110. However, the concluded Land Reform Programme provides a good opportunity to fight poverty as the programme reduced the area under Large Scale Commercial Farms (LSCF) from 11.7 million hectares in 2000 to only 3.4 million hectares in 2010 benefitting approximately 141 656 A1 and 8 000 A2 farmers, on 7.6 million hectares of arable land.

Health

111. The impacts of poverty on health, as perceived at provincial and district levels during the I-PRSP broad consultations, included high prevalence of preventable diseases, mental illness, stress, suicide and death; increase in HIV/AIDS prevalence, high infant mortality, and malnutrition especially among children. Overall, health challenges faced by communities are viewed largely as an outcome of poverty, rather than a cause of it.
112. HIV/AIDS, remains a significant public health problem, despite the decline of HIV prevalence for adults (15-49 years) from 17.4 percent in 2012 to 16.5 percent in 2015, with women being worse off than men¹⁹.
113. Although declining, the number of new Tuberculosis (TB) cases reported, of 269 per 100 000 population, is still high by regional and global standards.

¹⁸ Ministry of Agriculture, Mechanisation, and Irrigation, 2015, in the Zim Asset Mid-Term Review, 2015.

¹⁹ MOHCC, 2015.

Reproductive Health

114. According to the 2012 Population Census, maternal mortality ratio (MMR) decreased from 1 069 deaths per 100 000 live births in 2002 to 525 deaths per 100 000 live births in 2012²⁰. MMR was higher in rural areas (599 deaths per 100 000 live births) than urban (410 deaths per 100 000 live births), in 2012²¹.
115. The proportion of women who have at least four Antenatal Care (ANC) visits, as recommended by the World Health Organisation (WHO) has been increasing over the years to its current level of 75.7 percent in 2015. Rural areas are worse off than urban areas in this regard. The proportion who had at least four ANC visits in 2015 generally increases with wealth quintile.
116. According to the 2015 Zimbabwe Demographic Health Survey (ZDHS), 78.1 percent of births are being attended by skilled health personnel (doctor or midwife), which is a notable improvement from 1999 (72.5 percent), with rural areas worse off.
117. The proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel increases with wealth quintile. The number of births delivered at home increased from 23.3 percent in 1999 to 33.5 percent in 2010/11, before declining to 17.6 percent in 2014.
118. Poverty leads to early marriages and prostitution, as girl children try to cushion themselves against vulnerability to poverty. In addition, this increases the risk of divorce and HIV infection.

²⁰ The declining trend of the MMR is confirmed by the ZDHS and MICS results, where it decreased from 960 deaths per 100 000 live births in 2010/11 to 614 deaths per 100 000 in 2014. However, different methodologies are used to measure the MMR from the Population Census data and the ZDHS and MICS.

²¹ Maternal mortality in Zimbabwe remains high largely due to the underlying HIV and AIDS epidemic and other causes.

119. Other social impacts of poverty highlighted include lack of clothing, shelter and food; family despondence; loss of 'Ubuntu', that is, social fabric is lost; hopelessness; helplessness; and shame.
120. The proportion of girls aged 15-19 years who were married or in union was 24.4 percent in 2014, increasing from 21.3 percent in 1999, with rural areas worse off.
121. The proportion of adolescent females aged 15-19 years who have begun child bearing, has remained high at 20.5 percent in 1999, and 22 percent in 2015, decreasing as wealth and education increase.
122. In 2015, nationally, 79 percent of women report that they have heard of cervical cancer. However, only 13 percent of women have ever had a cervical exam, with rural areas worse off.

Child Malnutrition

123. Zimbabwe has been experiencing chronic food insecurity since 2000, with generally around 5 million people undernourished each year. Although declining, under-five stunting remains high at 26.8 percent in 2015, with rural areas worse off, reflecting food insecurity.
124. The proportion of children below the age of 6 months who are exclusively breastfed has increased from 31 percent in 2010/11 to 48 percent in 2015.

Infant and Child Mortality and Child Vaccinations

125. Under-five mortality rate remains high in Zimbabwe at 69 deaths per 1 000 live births in 2015, having generally declined from 102 deaths per 1 000 live births in 1999. Neonatal and infant mortality remain unacceptably high.
126. The Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) consistently declined from 65 deaths per 1 000 births in 1999 to 50 deaths per 1 000 live births in 2015, with rural areas worse off. Neonatal mortality rate remained at the same level at 29 deaths per 1 000 live births in 1999 and in 2015.
127. Overall, 73 percent of children age 12-23 months are fully vaccinated, while 10 percent have not received any vaccinations in 2015. The proportion of children fully vaccinated generally increased with wealth quintile, whilst those who had not received any vaccinations showed an opposite trend.

Morbidity (Other Diseases)

128. Malaria still remains a severe communicable challenge in Zimbabwe. Of the 63 districts, 47 are highly burdened, with the eastern and northern border districts being the worst affected. The incidence of malaria has declined from 58 per 1 000 population in 2009 to 39 per 1 000 population in 2014.
129. It is estimated that Non-communicable diseases (NCDs) account for 31 percent of the total deaths in Zimbabwe [World Development indicators (WDI) 2012].

130. Nationally, when people are ill, 47.7 percent of them seek treatment from a public health facility, 12.2 percent from a private clinic, 3 percent from a traditional healer, whilst 37.1 percent do not seek treatment, in 2011/12.
131. This implies that support to public health facilities is key for poverty reduction. Nationally, ill people do not seek treatment mainly because they resort to home treatment (36.3 percent), and they cannot afford (35.4 percent).

Education

Education Performance

132. The adult literacy rate (15 years and above who completed at least Grade 3) for Zimbabwe population stands at 98 percent, in 2014, one of the highest in Sub-Saharan Africa, with gender parity²². As at 2014 at least 98 percent of the schools provide Early Childhood Development (ECD) B, while 67 percent have ECD A.
133. Net Enrolment Ratios (NERs) for Infant level (ECD A and B, Grades 1 and 2) are generally low for both girls and boys at 53.1 percent in 2015, with gender parity; whilst those for Junior level (Grades 3-7) are generally high at 77.5 percent, with near gender parity²³.
134. NERs for Lower Secondary (Forms 1-4) are generally low at 54.2 percent in 2015 for both girls and boys, with a bias against boys, whilst the expected low NERs at Upper Secondary (Forms 5-6) of 8 percent in 2015 have a bias against girls.

²² ZIMSTAT, 2014 Labour Force Survey.

²³ MoPSE, Annual Statistical Report: 2012-2015

135. Participation in education at primary and secondary school levels varies with poverty, with children from the extremely poor households more likely not to be enrolled in school at both levels. However, poverty reduces net enrolment more at secondary school level than at primary.
136. Grade 7 Pass Rates of 56 percent for girls and 47 percent for boys in 2012 were in the normal range, given the universality of primary education in Zimbabwe, with a Gender Parity Index (GPI)²⁴ in favour of girls. "O" Level pass was at 23.1 in 2014, with a GPI against girls.
137. Secondary school 'A' level pass rates (PRs) remained relatively high at 84 percent in 2014, with girls doing better than boys in 2013.
138. Overall, there was tremendous improvement in tertiary education enrolment, which comprises universities, teachers' colleges, technical colleges and industrial training centres.
139. Tertiary education enrolment rose from 87 779 to 104 698 during the same period, which represented a 19 percent increase.
140. However, the share of women enrolled in Universities, Technical Colleges and Information Technology Centers is high and above 50 percent in non-science disciplines, and generally low in the hard-core Science disciplines such as engineering, whilst women are overrepresented in primary and secondary teachers' colleges at

²⁴ A gender parity index (GPI) is calculated by dividing the female value for the indicator by the male value for the indicator. A GPI equal to 1 or 100 percent indicates parity between females and males. In general, a value less than 1 or 100 percent indicates disparity in favour of males and a value greater than 1 or 100 percent indicates disparity in favour of females. However, parity is accepted with + or - 3 percentage points.

70 percent of enrolment in 2012. This implies that women remain in soft, low remunerating occupations.

141. In 2010/11, nationally, poverty decreased with the education of the head of household, with households whose heads have no education having 81.5 percent poverty prevalence compared to those with post-secondary education with 17.5 percent.
142. Extreme poverty levels are 28.9 percent and 1.1 percent, respectively for the same groups, and this is true for both female and male-headed households. The pattern is similar for rural and urban areas, with rural areas being worse-off.
143. For primary education, children from the extremely poor households are more likely to have never been to school and or dropped out of school, than their counterparts from moderately poor and non-poor households.
144. Children from extremely poor households have the highest proportion of those who have never been to school (5.6 percent), whilst the non-poor have the lowest (1.7 percent) in 2011/12, with boys being worse off than girls.
145. With regards to school drop outs, children from extremely poor households have the highest proportion at 10.5 percent, with the non-poor having 4.9 percent, with boys being worse off than girls.
146. For secondary education (Form 1-4), there was no difference in school dropouts by poverty category, which is around 10 percent, with girls being worse off than boys.

147. The reasons for dropping out of secondary school are mainly financial and pregnancy related, the latter which affects the girl-child more than the boy-child.

Social Protection

148. Under the Basic Education Assistance Module (BEAM), during the period 2012-2016, a cumulative 3 097 317 students were supported with tuition fees at a total cost of US\$72.6 million, with gender parity. Students receiving assistance declined from 460 239 in 2012 to a mere 10 817 students in 2015, consistent with the decline in the resources.

149. This was the scenario with most of Social Protection programmes²⁵ with the Community Recovery Programme (CRP) not getting resources over the entire period.

150. Beneficiaries under the Harmonised Social Cash Transfer (HSCT) Programme rose from 18 213 households in 2012 to 53 121 households in 2014, before falling to 52 079 households in 2015.

151. For Health Assistance, the number of beneficiaries accessing health assistance facilities under the Assisted Medical Treatment Orders (AMTOs) for indigent persons over 60 years old, people living with disability (PLWD), long-term ill persons, dependents of destitute persons, and orphans and vulnerable children (OVC), fell from 25 000 people in 2013, to 8 000 in 2014 and to 4 125 in 2015, in line with budgetary constraints.

25 Other Safety Nets include the following: Cash Transfer (Public Assistance, Transfers to Heroes' Dependents, Support to Children in Difficult Circumstances); Public Works (Food Mitigation Programme, various Public Works Programmes); In-Kind Transfers (School feeding, Seasonal Targeted Assistance, Health and Nutrition Safety Net, Public Assistance Paupers Burial, Bus Warrants, Assistance Devices for PLWD, and Transfers to Refugees); and Social Care Services (Homes for the Elderly, PLWD, and Children, Street Children, Psychological Support for Children, Foster Care, and Children on the Move). Other social protection programmes include Labour Market Programmes and Social Insurance.

152. In 2012, 660 000 rural households were supported with seed and fertilizer under the Agricultural Input Support Schemes, administered by the Ministry of Agriculture, Mechanisation and Irrigation²⁶.

Poverty and Disability

153. People living with disability (PLWD) are often marginalised and belong to the poorest segments of society. According to the 2012 Population Census²⁷ there are 817 643 PLWD, giving a disability prevalence of 6.3 percent. Slightly over a tenth (12.5 percent) of the households had at least one member who was living with disabilities. More than three quarters (77.2 percent) of the PLWD reside in rural areas.

154. Although a number of initiatives are in place to support PLWD, they still face a lot of challenges in comparison to those without. Notable disparities are recorded with regards to literacy, reasons for not attending school, access to formal school, employment, access to information, among others, as obtained from the National Survey on Disability and Health (NSDH) 2013^{28;29}.

155. However, there are no significant disparities with regards to housing conditions with respect to tenure status, access to energy for cooking, as well as safe water and sanitation.

²⁶ Ministry of Public Service, Labour and Social Welfare, 2014: Zimbabwe-Crafting a Coherent Social Protection System – Policy Note; Harare.

²⁷ Any restriction or lack of ability to perform an activity in a manner within the range considered normal for a human being. (It refers to organs/systems of the body). When identifying people with disabilities, the difficulties that they may have as a result of their conditions are classified as follows by World Health Organisation: i. Difficulty moving (physical disability); ii. Totally Blind; iii. Difficulty seeing; iv. Dumb; v. Difficulty speaking; vi. Deaf; vii. Difficulty hearing; viii. Difficulty learning/mental handicap; ix. Chronic fits; x. Strange behaviour/mental illness; xi. Lack of feeling in hands or feet/leprosy; and xii. Albinism.

²⁸ In total, a representative sample of 7 684 Case Households and the same number of households without a member with disability was selected for data collection, making up a total sample of 15 368 households.

²⁹ In this survey disability was identified through a screening procedure based on WHO International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health (ICF). According to the ICF, a person has a disability if, due to a health problem, s/he has difficulty seeing, hearing walking, with memory, self-care or language.

Poverty and Old Age

156. In 2012 there were 531 704 old people aged 65 years and above³⁰, with women constituting 56.4 percent. Of this, a very high proportion of 82.3 percent or 437 705 resided in rural areas.
157. Social protection for the elderly in Zimbabwe is a shared responsibility of the family, local and international NGOs and the State.

Safe Water and Sanitation

158. Nationally, 76.6 percent of the households had access to safe drinking water³¹ in 2011/12. Access to safe water decreases with poverty, and this pattern is true in both rural and urban areas³².
159. Despite significant efforts to develop rural water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) sector infrastructure, the imbalance between urban and rural services remains a distinctive feature of the sector.
160. The situation with regards to access to safe sanitation is worse than that of access to safe drinking water in both rural and urban areas. Nationally, 55.9 percent of the households have access to safe sanitation³³, in 2011/12.

³⁰ The Zimbabwe Older Persons Act of 2012 defines the elderly as those age 65 years and above.

³¹ Safe drinking water under the PICES 2011/12 is from the following sources: piped inside the house, piped outside the house, communal tap, protected well/borehole.

³² According to MICS 2014, 76 percent of the population had access to an improved drinking water source and this remained stagnant since 2005/06. Access to improved drinking water source is higher in urban areas (98.4 percent) than rural areas (67.5 percent), in 2014. Improved sources of drinking water are: piped water (into dwelling, yard or plot), public tap/standpipe, tubewell/borehole, protected well, protected spring, and rainwater collection. Bottled water is considered as an improved water source only if the household is using an improved water source for other purposes, such as hand washing and cooking. Safe water under PICES and improved water sources are not strictly comparable.

³³ Safe sanitation under the PICES 2011/12 is use of the following toilet facilities: flush and Blair.

161. Access to safe sanitation decreases with poverty, and this pattern is true in both rural and urban areas³⁴.

Gender and Women Development

162. Despite the progress registered in education in relation to gender and women's development, the Upper House of Parliament (Senate), with its Zebra system of representation, reached 45 percent share of women in 2013, up from 23.2 percent in 2008, showing the effectiveness of the quota system in political decision making.

163. The Lower House of Parliament saw the women's share increasing from 9.3 percent in 2000, to around 15-16 percent in 2005 and 2008, to 31.9 percent in 2013. Women's share in National Parliament (Lower and Upper Houses combined) was 34.9 percent in 2013, up from 9.3 percent in 2000.

164. Although there was commendable effort in ratifying and domesticating the many international and regional treaties, conventions, protocols and declarations on gender equality and women empowerment, there was no notable success in women's economic empowerment.

165. Overall, under the Fast Track Land Reform Programme (FTLRP) from 2000, about 11 percent of the redistributed land went to women in their own right, while other women accessed land under their spouses.

³⁴ According to MICS 2014, 35 percent of the population had access to unshared improved sanitation facilities having declined from 42 percent in 2005/06. Access to unshared improved sanitation facilities is higher in urban areas (47.3 percent) than rural areas (30.3 percent), in 2014. Improved sanitation facilities were flush toilet piped to sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to pit latrine, ventilated improved pit latrine (VIP)/(Blair toilet), pit latrine with slab and composting toilet/compost latrine. Unshared improved sanitation facilities in the MICS cannot be compared with safe sanitation in the PICES.

166. Despite all the efforts made to date, the share of women in top decision making positions in the civil service falls far short of gender equality, with, women constituting 19.2 percent of Cabinet Ministers; 24.4 percent of Ambassadors; 30 percent of Permanent Secretaries; 25 percent of Principal Directors; 28.2 percent of Directors; and 25 percent of Deputy Directors, during 2013-2015, against a target of 50 percent.
167. However, in the Civil Service and Judiciary, 53.6 percent of Commissioners and 30 percent of Permanent Secretaries were women during 2013-2015.

Youth Development

168. The Ministry of Youth, Indigenisation and Economic Empowerment (MYIEE) has facilitated the establishment of youth micro-enterprises where at least two jobs have been created one for the owner and the other for an employee.
169. The Ministry continues to avail opportunities for youth participation in the mainstream sectors of the economy, particularly agriculture.
170. Efforts to reduce unemployment levels among the youth have seen the introduction of Training for Enterprise model in Vocational Training Centres (VTCs) with over 17 500 youths empowered with skills and some supported with start-up kits.
171. However, despite all these efforts, as noted earlier, urban youth unemployment remains a major challenge in the country.

Domestic Violence

172. Provincial and district level I-PRSP broad consultations brought out the fact that poverty results in crime, violence and vandalism, in the form of stealing; high crime levels including opportunistic crime; vandalism of public infrastructure; increase in domestic violence and divorce rates; human abuse, such as human trafficking; and illicit deals increase coupled with unethical behaviour.
173. Domestic violence³⁵ remains a cause of concern in Zimbabwe, with most of it being perpetrated against women than men.
174. In 2015, almost a third of women aged 15-19 years have experienced physical violence since the age of 15 years. The prevalence of physical violence is similar among urban and rural women.
175. Experience with physical violence decreases with an increase in education. The most commonly reported perpetrator by women is the current husband or partner (54 percent), followed by the former husband or partner (23 percent), other relative (7 percent), and a sister or brother (4 percent).

Private Sector

176. The manufacturing sector has undergone a series of transitions over the past years. The sector performance improved tremendously after the adoption of the multi-currency system.

³⁵ The Domestic Violence Act (Chapter 5:16), 2006 defines Domestic violence to include physical, sexual, psychological and economic abuse committed by a person against a spouse, child or other person who is a member of the household. It also includes children witnessing violence and abuse derived from any cultural or customary rites or practices that discriminate against or degrade women, such as forced virginity testing, forced marriages, child marriages and pledging of girls to relatives of deceased person for purposes of appeasing such deceased person's spirits. (ZIMSTAT, MICS 2014).

177. Capacity utilisation rose from around 10 percent in 2008 to 57.2 percent in 2011, before declining to 34.3 percent in 2015.
178. The sector registered a growth of 17.6 percent in 2009, albeit coming from a low base and 6.8 percent in 2011, before declining to the low 2015 level of 0.2 percent.
179. The decline in capacity utilisation was characterised by company closures and massive downsizing of operations (de-industrialisation). The situation has contributed to the rising poverty as many people lost their jobs.
180. The 2012 Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise (MSME) sector survey estimates that, out of Zimbabwe's population of 12.7 million, there are 2.8 million business owners operating in the MSME sector, 2 million of which are micro, and 800 000 are MSMEs.
181. MSMEs form the basic linkage between manufacturing and poverty reduction and it is estimated that the sector contributes about 60 percent of the country gross domestic product (GDP) and employs about 50 percent of the country work force (approximately 5.7 million people).
182. However, in 2011/12, households headed by a person employed in the informal sector had very high poverty prevalence of 78 percent, with 24 percent in extreme poverty.
183. Only 30 percent of Zimbabwe's adult population made use of banking services as at 2014.

184. The level of financial inclusion amongst the MSME sector was considerably low as indicated in the FinScope MSMEs Survey Zimbabwe 2012 which revealed that only 14 percent of MSME owners are banked, that is, they use formal financial products and services offered by a commercial bank; the majority of business owners do not use/have a bank account for business purposes; 50 percent of business owners (1.4 million) have/use informal mechanisms to manage their business finances; and 18 percent of business owners (475 000) are formally served, including both bank and other formal non-bank products/services.

Infrastructure

185. Nationally, 66 percent of the households use wood as the main source of energy for cooking, with 31.9 percent using electricity, in 2011/12. Rural areas had a much higher proportion (96 percent) using wood for cooking than urban areas with 15.4 percent.

186. The reverse was true for use of electricity. Poor households are more likely to use wood as the main source of energy for cooking than non-poor ones at all levels.

187. Access to information is key for poverty reduction. As at December 2015, according to the Postal and Telecommunications Regulatory Authority of Zimbabwe (POTRAZ) 2015 report, mobile penetration rate stood at 95.4 percent from 87 percent registered in 2012, while internet penetration rate was at 48.1 percent higher than 30.6 percent registered by December, 2012.

188. In 2014³⁶, 88.5 percent of the households had at least one household member with a mobile cellular telephone at home, with urban areas having a higher proportion of 97.4 percent than rural areas at 83.7 percent.
189. In urban areas, the proportion of tenants and lodgers is very high, with 51 percent of the poor being in this category, compared to 41.3 percent of the non-poor, with the extremely poor at 56.3 percent.
190. The poor in urban areas have a lower proportion owning houses of 25.8 percent compared to the non-poor with 36.2 percent, and extremely poor with 22.9 percent.
191. This implies a critical housing shortage in urban areas. The national housing backlog stands at about 1.250 million units.

Environment

192. Zimbabwe has witnessed a reduction in the quantity and quality of its natural resources, mainly as a result of uncontrolled deforestation, siltation, all forms of pollution and poaching of both flora and fauna.
193. Deforestation is increasing, with an estimated loss of 100 000 – 320 000 hectares of forests per year mainly from converting forest land for agricultural purposes, and use of fuel wood as main source of energy by rural households, and for curing tobacco.

³⁶ ZIMSTAT 2014, Information and Communication Technology (ICT) Household Survey, 2014: Access by households and use by individuals report.

194. The proportion of land area covered by forest declined from 48.8 percent in 2000 to 40.4 percent in 2010. The number of smallholder farmers growing tobacco and curing using fuel wood had increased from a few hundred to over 111 000 in 2014.
195. Solid waste management is one of the most pressing issues confronting urban authorities throughout Zimbabwe, being mainly a result of rapid urbanisation including peri-urban and illegal settlements as well as changing consumption patterns, without a matching increase in the necessary infrastructure and services provision by urban local authorities.

CHAPTER 3: BUDGET ANALYSIS FOR SELECTED POVERTY PROGRAMMES

Budget Performance

196. The National Budget continues to be confronted by a number of challenges, primarily as a result of narrow fiscal space against huge operational and development requirements with persistent revenue under-performance.
197. The slowdown in economic activity has undermined revenue collection which has adversely impacted on the implementation of budgeted national projects and programmes including the delivery of public services.
198. In addition, the implementation of the National Budget has, however, remained skewed towards recurrent expenditures accounting for about 90 percent of revenue collections leaving less than 10 percent towards social development programmes.
199. Notwithstanding the limited fiscal space, Government has managed to support programmes and projects under the following sectors (Table 3.1).

Table 3.1: Budget Performance, Selected Sectors (US\$'000), Zimbabwe: 2012-2015

	2012 Budget (US\$000)	2012 Outturn (US\$000)	2013 Budget (US\$000)	2013 Outturn (US\$000)	2014 Budget (US\$000)	2014 Outturn (US\$000)	2015 Budget (US\$000)	2015 Outturn (US\$000)
Agriculture	226,791	211,255	147,839	211,521	155,256	226,269	174,145	189,133
Health	345,688	289,253	380,980	268,522	337,005	269,764	300,982	296,626
Primary and Secondary Education	707,325	674,642	750,137	748,141	865,669	796,466	890,662	879,662
Social Protection	4,000	3,503	3,860	3,987	4,120	3,912	4,110	3,862
Water and Sanitation	84,745	87,605	97,225	100,347	921,000	646,609	436,800	907,967
Women's Affairs	10,063	7,581	10,129	6,408	10,804	6,637	13,352	7,583
Youth Development	48,280	36,961	42,333	35,473	44,450	37,432	39,512	34,999
Small and Medium	8,950	2,859	9,479	3,637	8,695	3,762	5,635	3,124
Energy	49,742	29,019	20,766	2,155	23,445	1,199	10,592	1,100
Water Environment and Climate	10,535	7,442	89,810	105,703	93,474	71,801	52,731	13,242

Source: Ministry of Finance and Economic Development, 2016

Agriculture

200. Support to agriculture was mainly channeled through Vote Appropriations to the Ministry responsible for Agriculture, Mechanisation and Irrigation Development (MAMID). In 2012, budget support was US\$226.8 million, and this has since gone down over the years to US\$145.1 million in 2016, a decrease of 36 percent, appendix table A3.1.

201. Under the sector, central Government budget support has embraced the following main activities which seek to improve the production that benefits the disadvantaged rural and resettled farmers:

- Input Pack Scheme for the vulnerable households covering grain, livestock and lately cotton as well as soya beans;
 - Payment for Grain Delivered by farmers;
 - Irrigation support scheme;
 - Extension services; and
 - Agricultural mechanisation.
202. While the various interventions would have had a direct impact on livelihoods of communities and households, the declining budget support levels as a result of reduced fiscal space has affected this endeavor.
203. Cash flow challenges have also often resulted in late availability of inputs as well as payment to farmers, hence, compromising productivity. As earlier noted, some of the highest poverty levels are evident even in resettled areas.
204. Support has also been made towards the agricultural mechanisation programme after Government secured a loan of US\$98.6 million from Brazil, under which some targeted 21 136 small holder A1 and communal farmers are accessing agriculture machinery and equipment. This should go some way in capacitating farmers.

Water and Sanitation

205. Safe drinking water and sanitation remain essential elements that determine improvement of living standards, as they reduce

morbidity from diseases such as diarrhoea, dysentery, cholera and typhoid.

206. Cognisant of the above, Government through the National Action Committee (NAC) for the Water, Sanitation and Hygiene sector has implemented the Integrated Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Programme (IRWSSP). Development partners have been complementing Government efforts in rural water, sanitation and hygiene projects as well as in urban areas.
207. Most Development partners are utilising platforms set up for water and sanitation interventions such as those of UNICEF, Zim Fund, GIZ and non-governmental organisations, while some partners are directly implementing the related projects.
208. On the budget side, support for water and sanitation infrastructure has generally been on the decline owing to resource constraints during the period 2013-2015, from US\$16 million in 2013 to US\$3.2 million in 2015, Appendix Table A3.5.
209. Borehole drilling and rehabilitation programme support has also been on a decline during the period 2012-2015, from US\$15 million in 2012, to US\$1.6 million in 2015, a decline of 89.5 percent, with a budget outturn for 2012-2015 of only 27.9 percent.

Health Services

210. The National Budget has been availing incremental resources to the Ministry of Health and Child Care (MoHCC) throughout the period 2012-2015. The MoHCC budget was US\$346 million in 2012, rising to US\$381 million in 2013, before declining to US\$301 in 2015, Appendix Table A3.2.
211. However, budgetary support for health delivery on average accounted for 7.4 percent of the budget, falling below the Abuja declaration of at least 15 percent of budget.
212. The funding of the health sector has been complemented by development partners, who have contributed resources for various health delivery activities.

Education Services

213. Budget provisions to the Ministry of Primary and Secondary Education (MoPSE) have been consistently high throughout the period 2012-2016 from US\$707.3 million in 2012, rising to US\$810.4 million in 2016, an increase of 14.6 percent, Appendix Table A3.3.
214. However, the high recurrent expenditures (employment costs) of 98 percent of the education allocation over the years is crowding out provision of essential materials and other infrastructure requirements critical for learning.
215. As a result, there has been relative under-investment in infrastructure affecting to a greater extent schools in rural and resettlement areas.

216. Similarly, allocations to Higher and Tertiary Education, Science and Technology Development, have been generally on the increase during the period 2012-2016, from US\$296.2 million in 2012, to US\$307.6 million in 2016, an increase of 3.9 percent.

Social Protection

217. The budget allocation for social protection programmes has been sustained at higher levels due to ring fencing of resources as part of the various social protection implementation of the Staff Monitored Programme (SMP)³⁷.

218. Total resource allocations in support of social protection rose from US\$17.4 million in 2012 to US\$118.8 million in 2015 in support of the various social protection programmes indicated below, Appendix Table A3.4:

- Basic Education Assistance Module (BEAM);
- Harmonised Cash Transfers;
- Health Assistance;
- Support to disabled persons;
- Government Social Protection Institutions; and
- Refurbishment of rehabilitation centres.

219. Government, with the support of development partners has been implementing the following programmes aimed at the provision of social protection services to the population.

³⁷ Social protection expenditure under SMP includes related expenditures on other sectors including agriculture, health, education, water and sanitation.

Basic Education Assistance Module

220. Government has been providing the main source of funding for BEAM, complemented by support from technical partners such as UNICEF and DFID through the payment of school fees for orphans and vulnerable children.
221. The primary objective of BEAM is to reduce the number of children dropping out of school, and to rope in children who have never been to school due to economic hardships, targeting children of school-going age between 6 to 19 years.
222. The Basic Education Assistance Module (BEAM) remains seriously under-funded, with the Government budget to BEAM having been reduced to less than half, from US\$15 million in 2014 to US\$7 million in 2015, and US\$10 million in 2016, respectively.

People Living with Disabilities

223. Government support to people living with disabilities is mainly through the payment of grants to institutions housing them country-wide for their welfare and rehabilitation.
224. Funding from the National Budget to support people living with disabilities (PLWD) has been reduced by 65 percent from US\$2 million in 2012 to US\$ 700 000 in 2016.
225. However, the actual outturn generally increased from US\$403 000 in 2012 to US\$909 000 in 2014, before declining to US\$760 000 in 2015, indicating Government's desire to support PLWD.

Assisted Medical Treatment Order

226. The Assisted Medical Treatment Order (AMTO) is non-contributory programme financed by the Government of Zimbabwe through the Ministry of Health and Child Care. This programme pays for health bills of indigent persons targeting the vulnerable in society.
227. The Health Assistance Government budget, has, however, been reduced by half from US\$2 million in 2013 to US\$1 million in 2016.

Harmonised Social Cash Transfers

228. The Harmonised Social Cash Transfer programme is a non-contributory scheme whose main source of funding is from development partners. The major technical partner is UNICEF.
229. The programme involves direct cash transfer to ultra-poor and labour constrained households targeting orphans and vulnerable groups and labour constrained households.
230. The programme remains seriously under-funded, with the Government budget having been reduced by 71 percent from US\$7 million in 2012 to US\$2 million in 2016.

Gender and Community Development

231. The budget for this Ministry increased by 34.8 percent from US\$10.1 million in 2012 to US\$13.6 million in 2016.
232. Support went towards poverty reduction programmes and projects in the following activities, among others, Appendix Table A3.6:

- Small grain production, horticulture production and conservation agriculture;
- Food processing;
- Import and export regulations; and
- Mining regulations.

233. Amongst some of the poverty alleviation projects undertaken involved women in animal husbandry (cattle, beef, goats, chicken and beekeeping). There are projects in Chivi, Gutu, Nyanga, Murewa and Mutoko Districts.

Youth Development

234. The budget for Youth Development has been (Vocational Training Centres, National Indigenisation and Economic Fund, and Youth Development Fund) constrained by the limited fiscal space, Appendix Table A3.7.

235. In 2012, the budget was US\$12 million and it decreased in 2015 to US\$1 million, before being increased to US\$2.9 million in 2016, representing a decrease of 76.2 percent between 2012 and 2016.

236. Of the budgeted amount over the period 2012-2015, 12.2 percent was released for Youth Development.

237. The budget supported Vocational Training Centres country-wide. Youth managed to access resources to empower them under the Youth Empowerment Fund administered through the banking system.

238. To complement the Youth Empowerment Fund, Government also launched the Localised Empowerment Accelerated Fund which is empowering youth by supporting their business ventures.
239. The youth, who are also being supported by the International Labour Organisation and Government, have also received capacity building business project management, business project identification, and marketing, among others.

CHAPTER 4: POVERTY REDUCTION STRATEGIES: 2016-18

Macro-Economic Framework for the I-PRSP

Parameters for the Macro-economic Framework

240. Sustained and inclusive economic growth is a key pre-requisite for poverty reduction, wealth creation and economic development.
241. In the short to medium term period, 2016-2018, this will be achieved through taking advantage of the existing productive capacity, improving efficiency through the adoption of sustainable production patterns, especially in the agricultural sector, as well as implementation of key reforms relating to the ease of doing business and corporate governance, particularly in both the private and the public sectors.
242. The Macro-economic Framework for the I-PRSP will, therefore, be guided by the following parameters:

Fiscal Discipline

243. In order to maintain macro-economic stability, Government will continue to exercise prudence in fiscal management, primarily by spending within its means.
244. Whilst current civil service reforms will continue to be implemented to rationalise the wage bill, there will also be gradual expenditure

switching from recurrent to capital, paying particular attention to pro-poor programmes and projects.

245. This will be complemented by increasing fiscal accountability and transparency in the use of public resources, which will result in improved efficiency in Public Sector administration.

Conducive Business Environment

246. Creation of a conducive investment environment through, among others, improving the Ease of Doing Business (EODB) is important for both domestic and foreign investors. High level of investment creates scope for absorbing a sizeable number of the unemployed part of the population, particularly, the youth and women. Government will continue to address current high cost of doing business.
247. This will be a major milestone towards poverty reduction as households and individuals will be earning income from the increased level of business activities.
248. Hence, a well-coordinated review and reformation of existing laws and regulations that inhibit the creation of conducive business environment should be supported.

Foreign Direct Investment

249. Key to the creation of a conducive investment environment is, the upholding of contractual agreements, such as Bilateral Investment Promotion and Protection Agreement (BIPPAs) and strengthening of property rights and security of land tenure, as well as continuing to realign the Indigenisation and Economic Empowerment policy to other sectoral policies in order to achieve inclusive sustainable economic growth.
250. Government will also continue to promote partnership between foreign and local investors, to ensure that Zimbabweans tap into financial and technical capabilities of such engagements and fully exploit opportunities that exist in the economy.
251. The operationalisation of the One Stop Investment Centre, should eliminate the cumbersome processes involved when processing licencing applications.
252. These investment promotion strategies are expected to increase Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) which is critical for economic growth and development.
253. The increased capital formation will have a multiplier effect on the economy and consequently, increase aggregate demand, employment creation and poverty reduction.

State Enterprises Reform

254. Public enterprises are a key element of development, particularly their role in improving market efficiencies and stimulating growth.
255. However, State Owned Enterprises (SOEs) operations remain a huge concern and burden to the fiscus, arising from their over-reliance on Government support, that way utilising resources which could otherwise be channeled to other developmental and poverty reduction programmes.
256. In order to relieve pressure on the fiscus, Government will comprehensively reform and restructure the SOEs, to achieve their turnaround from perennial loss making, improve service delivery and improve accountability.
257. Major reforms will also be instituted relating to corporate governance, improved management and operational processes.

Re-engagement

258. Efforts to improve the country's relations and image on the international community will be critical in facilitating inclusive economic growth and development and, hence, poverty reduction.
259. Government will continue to re-engage both the multilateral and bilateral creditors through the implementation of Arrears Clearance Road Map, in pursuit of resolving its debt overhang.

260. Successful arrears clearance will improve the country's credit ranking, unlock access to affordable financial resources and create scope for higher economic growth.

Macro-economic Assumptions

261. Consistent with the above assumptions, the broad macro-economic assumptions underpinning the I-PRSP are:

- Normal rainfall seasons supportive of enhanced agricultural production;
- Continued use of the multicurrency system;
- Stable macro-economic and political environment, supportive of overall economic activity;
- Improvements in foreign direct inflows;
- Improved revenue performance benefiting from increased economic activity;
- Increased financial sector intermediation and inclusive financial sector development; and
- Continued re-engagement with the international community, as part of the process of resolving the external debt overhang and unlock new financing for development.

Macro-economic Targets

262. The macro-economic targets for the I-PRSP based on the baseline scenario which implies that most financing for the various interventions will be mainly from internal resources will be as follows:

- An average annual growth rate of 7.3 percent between 2017 and 2018;
- Low and stable inflation averaging 1.4 percent;

- Reducing the current account deficit from over 20 to below 10 percent of GDP;
- Improve import cover to three months by 2018; and
- Budget Deficit of 1.2 percent of GDP in 2017 and 2018.

Table 4.1: I-PRSP Macro-economic Framework Growth Projections by Sector, Zimbabwe 2016-2018			
	2016	2017	2018
National Accounts (US\$)			
Real GDP at market prices (Millions)	12 469	13 205	14 889
Nominal GDP at market prices (Millions)	14 333	15 921	17 665
Real GDP Growth (percent)	1.2	5.6	8.9
Inflation (Annual Average) percent	- 0.4	1.1	1.6
Government Accounts (Millions)			
Revenues & Grants (Millions US\$)	3 754	4 010	4 575
percent of GDP	26.1	25.5	25.9
Expenditures & Net Lending (million US\$)	4 002	4 275	4 801
percent of GDP	27.9	27.2	27.2
Balance of Payment Accounts			
Exports (Million US\$)	3 903	3 846	5 413
Imports (Million US\$)	6 892	7 085	7 681
Current Account Balance (million US\$)	- 1 494	-1 557	-711
Deposit Corporations Survey			
Broad Money (Million US\$)	5 151	5 611	6 147
Domestic Credit (Million US\$)	6 952	7 276	7 685
Credit to Private sector (Million US\$)	3 713	3 822	4 060

Source: Ministry of Finance and Economic Development & ZIMSTAT, 2016

Poverty Reduction Targets

263. Achieving the above growth targets will ultimately result in the realisation of the following poverty reduction targets:

- Reduce the proportion of people below the FPL (extremely poor) from 22.5 percent in 2011/12 to 19 percent by 2018³⁸.
- Reduce the proportion of people below the TCPL (poor) from 72.3 percent in 2011/12 to 70 percent by 2018³⁹.

³⁸ This poverty target assumes that an average poverty growth elasticity of -0.729 during the period of the I-PRSP.

³⁹ Given that this poverty is structural in nature and has remained generally since 1995 (75.6 percent); 2001 (70.9 percent); and 2011/12 72.3 percent, despite the decline in extreme poverty, there is no economic reason to expect a dramatic decline by 2018.

264. The above macro-economic framework, will be supported by policy consistency, coherence and predictability.
265. This will include sectoral, micro, structural and rural economy interventions for economic recovery, inclusive growth and broad based transformation for poverty reduction.

Strategies for Poverty Reduction

266. The broad consultations undertaken during the month of May 2016 and the validation workshop of 22 June 2016 and the prioritisation workshop 19-21 September, enabled stakeholders to define and prioritise interventions critical for poverty reduction during the Strategy implementation period.
267. These poverty reduction strategies were then clustered together under the seven pillars that now anchor the I-PRSP as follows:
- PILLAR I: Agriculture Productivity, Growth and Rural Food Security;
 - PILLAR II: Social Sectors;
 - PILLAR III: Private Sector;
 - PILLAR IV: Infrastructure;
 - PILLAR V: Environment and Climate Change;
 - PILLAR VI: Gender Women and Youth Empowerment; and
 - PILLAR VII: Strengthening Governance and Institutional Capacity.
268. Strategies underpinning this Programme have been guided by the outcome of the stakeholder consultations undertaken during the formulation.

269. A comprehensive report detailing findings will be availed as a supplementary document to this I-PRSP under the title: 'Zimbabwe Comprehensive Report on the I-PRSP Consultative Process, 2016' and is available on the Ministry of Finance and Economic Development website: www.zimtreasury.gov.zw
270. Furthermore, detailed elements providing strategies and programmes for implementation and related estimated costs for the duration of the I-PRSP are provided for in the I-PRSP Matrix, Annexure 2.

Pillar I: Agriculture Productivity, Growth and Rural Food Security

271. Agriculture is the backbone of Zimbabwe's economic development. The Land Reform Programme empowered the previously marginalised poor households and created opportunities for the majority of the population.
272. In this regard, agriculture remains potentially the anchor for poverty reduction given the abundance of arable land.
273. The important role of Agriculture is reflected through the contribution of the sector to food security, employment creation and foreign earnings generation. Agriculture contributes on average 10 percent to GDP, over 25 percent to export earnings and about 60 percent of raw materials to agro-industries.

274. In addition agriculture-related employment supports about a third of the formal labour force. Over 70 percent of the population mostly rural women and children derive their livelihoods from the sector.
275. The abundant water bodies such as internal dams and the trans-boundary water resources, the diverse agro-climatic conditions are core endowments that enable farmers to grow varieties of food and cash crops as well as animal husbandry all year round.

Stakeholder Inputs

276. During consultations, stakeholders appreciated the land reform programme and linked widespread poverty prevalence to poor agricultural performance.
277. It was highlighted that Agricultural Input Support Schemes need to be reviewed to take into account the needs of different natural regions in the country.
278. Commercial farmers should be supported in accessing agricultural loans from banks and this should be underpinned by clear repayment systems at affordable interest rates.
279. Irrigation development and rehabilitation remains critical for increasing agricultural productivity throughout the country.
280. However, a culture of paying for water services should be inculcated in commercial farming. Some dams also require de-silting combined with proper land use management.

281. Farmers need support in marketing their agricultural output at competitive prices. Farmers also need support for value chains and value addition, in order to realise higher value from their produce.
282. Agricultural extension services should be revamped including enforcement of livestock disease control laws.
283. There is need to promote contract farming in communities; recast agricultural land into optimal farm sizes for viable production; promote conservation agriculture and agricultural diversification in rural areas; weather forecasting must be more specific within the context of climate change; and agricultural parastatals should be revamped to ensure viability and efficient service delivery. Furthermore, issuing of 99 year farm leases should be expedited.
284. Guided by the above stakeholder submissions, interventions to enhance the growth of agriculture and consequently poverty reduction during the Programme implementation will prioritise the following:

Improving Agriculture Productivity

285. Improving productivity in agriculture during the I-PRSP will focus on enhancing productivity levels for both crops and livestock.
286. Farmer education remain important given the existence of huge tracts of un-utilised arable land. Government will, therefore, provide more resources towards farmers' education by capacitating agricultural extension workers.

287. In addition, Government in collaboration with development partners will continue with the Agricultural Input Support Pack Schemes targeting the vulnerable groups in their communities.
288. The Input Pack Scheme will be aligned taking into account the needs of different natural ecological regions in the country.
289. In order to promote sustainable agriculture production, Government will enforce land management systems such as coordinated contour ridging, farm security schemes including fire guarding.
290. In addition, promotion of agricultural diversification and livestock development as well as effective control of livestock diseases will be prioritised, including preservation of forestry and biodiversity. Development and maintenance of timber plantation remains critical.

Special Maize Production Programme

291. Production of cereals, particularly maize is central in guaranteeing food security in the country. As such, Government, for the next 3 years is promoting a Special Maize Production Programme which aims to produce 2 million tons of maize on 400 000 hectares of land every year.
292. Under this Programme, identified volunteering farmers will be supplied with adequate inputs, irrigation facilities and mechanised equipment to ensure meeting the required target.

293. Participating farmers will work under strict supervision and will be required to sign a performance contract which also entails a commitment of producing and delivering at least 5 tons per hectare to Government's Strategic Grain Reserve as repayment for the inputs and agricultural equipment.

Irrigation Rehabilitation and Development

294. Irrigation rehabilitation and development is critical for drought proofing the economy. This is becoming important given the increasing risks posed by climate change.

295. To mitigate these negative effects, irrigation development will be intensified. Priority will be on irrigation rehabilitation, modernisation and development of end use infrastructure.

296. These development programmes will be sustained through a combination of increasing budget allocation, private public partnerships and enhancing the participation of development partners.

297. Measures will also be put in place to ensure sustainability of irrigation use, through among other means, embracing a culture of paying for water utilisation.

Financing for Agriculture

298. Increasing agriculture productivity is anchored on reliable and affordable financing mechanisms. This will be promoted through expediting issuance of the 99 year leases to enable farmers use title leases as collateral when accessing loans from banks.

299. In addition, redefining the role of Agribank, in order to deal with supporting farming activities, will be critical.
300. Government will also continue mobilising resources through the national budget, in partnership with cooperating partners targeting the vulnerable groups. For other categories of farmers, financial facilities will be arranged through the banking sector.
301. It is expected that the issuance of 99 year leases for A2 farmers and permits for A1 farmers, will enable more farmers to access these financing schemes.
302. Contract farming if properly managed has proved to be an effective way of financing agriculture. Contract farming arrangement is working well for crops such as tobacco where over 80 percent of the crop is under contract schemes.
303. However, the contract scheme has not been effective in such other crops as cotton, presenting a number of challenges which in effect limit the scope and expansion of the scheme to other crops.
304. Accordingly, promotion of contract farming activities will be prioritised, and the focus should be instituting appropriate regulatory environment that protects farmers and the financier in a win-win situation.
305. Effective financing mechanism are also linked to a culture of honouring debts. This has become a syndrome upon the beneficiaries as the unwillingness to pay for the advances is crippling resource availability to those in need.

306. Accordingly, restoration of the stop order system will be critical to facilitate timeous payments by farmers.

Marketing of Agricultural Commodities

307. Marketing of agricultural products is essential for guaranteeing competitive pricing for farmers and ready market.

308. With regards to marketing of grain, the current practice where the Grain Marketing Board is the buyer of first choice, through high floor prices is not sustainable, more so when the parastatal does not have a market for its products. This has resulted in the Government failing to pay the farmers on time.

309. It is, therefore, important that a sustainable marketing framework be developed. In this regard, the long awaited operationalisation of the Agricultural Commodity Exchange should be expedited so as to close the marketing gap that currently exist.

310. Such a liberalised grain market environment should ensure that the GMB becomes a buyer of last resort.

Land Audit

311. Agriculture productivity is being hampered by the existence of large tracts of land lying idle. This suggest that many beneficiaries of the Land Reform Programme are not optimally utilising the land and in some cases are in possession of land that is bigger than their optimal requirement.

312. Therefore, conducting Land Audit with a view of determining the optimum farm sizes is essential. Government has already started on this programme and its expeditious conclusion will assist in enhancing productivity.

Land Use Planning

313. Stakeholders are of the strong view that part of the state land should be set aside to accommodate future infrastructure development including relocation of populations when need arises, especially in case of disasters and population pressures.

Restructuring Agricultural Parastatals

314. Agricultural production is being weighed down by the poor performance of state owned companies. Performance of agricultural parastatals which include Grain Marketing Board, Agricultural Marketing Authority, Cold Storage Company, Agriculture Rural Development Authority, Cotton Company of Zimbabwe, have been a huge disappointment as they continue to record perennial losses, much to the detriment of agricultural productivity.

315. Overhauling these parastatals through privatisation, joint ventures and commercialisation remains viable options and this should be expedited during the Programme implementation.

316. Successful turnaround of these parastatals will contribute to the success of agricultural revolution and create greater capacity for more employment and, hence, poverty eradication.

Key Deliverables and Targets under Agriculture

317. Key deliverables and targets under the agricultural Pillar will encapsulate the following:

- Establish mechanisms of meeting short, medium and long term funding requirements for farmers. Especially, by securing and strengthening financing schemes that are friendly to small-holder farmers;
- Budgetary allocations to the agriculture sector should be increased in line with the Maputo and Malabo Declarations of the African Union. This also covers support for extension services;
- Investing in water management and irrigation infrastructure so as to increase the area under functional irrigation from 156 000 Hectares to at least 180 000 Hectares by 2018. This is to be achieved through rehabilitation, modernisation and development of, especially smallholder irrigation schemes;
- Establish Livestock breeding and multiplication centres, coupled with, strengthening of livestock pests and diseases surveillance programmes;
- Maximising productivity for food and nutrition security crops as well as livestock. This also specifically entails improving maize yields from 0.7 metric tons per hectare to at least 5 metric tons per hectare in 2018;
- Development and strengthening of agriculture marketing infrastructure;
- Approval of the Comprehensive Agricultural Policy Framework;
- Completion of the National Climate Policy by December 2016; and
- Completion of the Land Audit conducted by 2018.

Pillar II: Social Sectors

318. This Pillar consists of poverty reduction strategies in health, education, social protection, water and sanitation, gender and women's development, and youth development.
319. Health and education sectors received public expenditure review in 2015 which identified challenges and possible solutions in the two sectors.
320. It is critical to note that these were largely consistent with issues that emanated from the grassroots during the I-PRSP consultative process.

Health

321. The Ministry of Health and Child Care's (MoHCC) Public Expenditure Review (PER) for Zimbabwe's Health Sector, 2015⁴⁰ identifies several key challenges and possible solutions for Zimbabwe's health system.
322. The current health cost structure is skewed with high recurrent Government expenditures and remains centralised. In this regard, there is need to lower the cost of accessing care while improving coverage, quality, and distribution.
323. A major challenge is equitable access to hospital services in rural districts, especially for the poor, necessitating the rebuilding of the primary care system.

⁴⁰ Ministry of Health and Child Care and the World Bank, Public Expenditure Review: for Zimbabwe's Health Sector, 2015.

Stakeholder Inputs

324. The I-PRSP consultation outcomes on the health delivery system largely concurred with the Health Public Expenditure Review.
325. While on one hand access to Anti Retro Virals (ARVs) and Prevention-of-Mother-to-Child Transmission (PMTCT) is effective and only needs to be sustained, on the other hand access to Antenatal Care (ANC) and child vaccination is still constrained by long distances to health centres.
326. Accordingly, re-introducing Mobile Health Clinics will go a long way to resolve this challenge, particularly in remote rural areas.
327. In addition, cancer screening facilities should be spread throughout the country's district and provincial hospitals, with clear follow-up treatment systems. Mothers' waiting shelters have been found to be very useful and, therefore, the need for them to be spread to all rural health institutions.
328. Child feeding programmes should be implemented more at schools and clinics for better targeting of beneficiaries.
329. Overall, health service delivery to the public should improve, buttressed by awareness campaigns.
330. Taking cognisant of the above outcomes, health sector specific interventions and prioritised programmes are in the following areas:

Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs)

331. Preventing Non-Communicable Diseases requires improving screening and diagnosis. This will reduce incidence of some Non-Communicable Diseases such as cancer, hypertension, diabetes, dental, ophthalmic cases, injuries and oral health.
332. In addition improving healthy life styles through strengthened health promotion activities will be undertaken. This will impact positively towards minimising mental health conditions and related diseases.

HIV and AIDS

333. Strategies on HIV interventions should target prevention of new infections, increasing coverage of testing and access to ART.
334. This entails improving HIV testing and treatment of those found positive; and optimizing HIV prevention activities such as Behaviour Change Communication (BCC), Sexually Transmitted Infections control, Voluntary Medical Male Circumcision (VMMC), HIV Testing Services (HTS), and Condom promotion, as well as enhancing HIV/TB collaborative activities and treatment of other opportunistic infections (OI).

Tuberculosis

335. Reducing the mortality, morbidity and transmission of tuberculosis (TB) will be critical during the programme period.

336. This will be achieved through increasing sputum based diagnosis; strengthening the Directly Observed Treatment (DOTS) programme; increasing high quality diagnoses and expanding use of Gene expert tools; implementing systematic screening of contacts; and provision of support to patients on treatment.
337. In addition, effectively managing multi-drug resistant TB will require monitoring of high risk patients; improving access to early diagnoses of DR-TB including susceptibility; systematic screening of DR-TB; strengthening capacity of DR-TB in patients; and cross border collaboration activities.

Malaria

338. Interventions on malaria should focus on strengthening of advocacy, and behaviour change and communication activities; demand creation for malaria prevention and control activities, Intermittent Preventative Treatment (IPT) and prophylaxis; and larval source management and personal protection.
339. This will be achieved through improving vector control through Indoor Residual Spraying (IRS) and use of Long Lasting Insecticide Treated Nets (LLIN).
340. Increased access of the population at risk to effective and appropriate malaria prevention interventions will ensure prompt and appropriate management of all malaria cases, including strengthening case management (diagnostic, medicines, and supportive care) at all levels of care; and improving surveillance systems, monitoring, evaluation and research.

341. Furthermore, enhancing pre-elimination activities, including increasing the number of districts in pre-elimination phase (increasing surveillance) will be critical.

Maternal and New-Born Health

342. Reducing maternal mortality will require consistent provision of quality ANC services. This entails strengthening of on-the-job training; support, supervision and mentorship for PNC; quality of maternity waiting home services; capacity of health workers in life saving skills including Emergency Obstetric and Neonatal Care (EmONC); Basic Emergency Obstetric and Newborn Care (BEmONC), continuous quality improvement systems; maternal and pre-natal death surveillance and response; midwifery services; and transport and communication systems.
343. In addition, there is need to ensure availability of delivery kits; improve access to primary health care facilities; improve advocacy and communication with male involvement, introduce and implement payment exemption policy; introduce Results Based Financing–pay for service conditional to quality; establish and upgrade infrastructure (especially Maternity waiting homes); and improve the referral system at all levels.
344. Furthermore, strengthening Adolescent Sexual Reproductive Health (ASRH), will be done through improving availability of integrated Youth Friendly Services using appropriate and evidence based inclusive models; strengthening the school health programme, Implementing comprehensive sexual education; advocating for

legislation against child marriage; and enhancing community level awareness on ASRH.

345. Furthermore, activities targeted at reducing pregnancy related risks amongst Women of Child Bearing Age (WCBA) including adolescents through strengthening Family Planning will be pursued.
346. This includes, improving the method mix in Family Planning, Long-Acting Birth Control (LARCs) including Postpartum Intrauterine Contraceptive Device (PPIUCDs), and strengthening integration of Family Planning services with Maternal Child Health (MCH) and selected Sexual Reproductive Health (SRH) and HIV/AIDS services.

Child Health

347. Reducing the Neonatal Mortality Rate requires scaling up high impact child survival interventions for essential new born care focusing particularly on the under-fives.

Key Deliverables under Health Services

348. Key deliverables expected in the health delivery system include the following among others:
 - Increase access to essential medicines in all health facilities from 75.3 percent in 2013 to 87 percent in 2018;
 - Increase the Anti-Retroviral Therapy (ART): for adults 15 years and above from 62.7 percent in 2014 to 85 percent; for children under 15 years and above from 63.9 percent in 2014 to 85 percent; Prevention of Mother-to-Child Transmission (PMTCT) coverage from 78 percent in 2014 to 90 percent; in 2018;

- To reduce malaria incidence from 39/1000 in 2014 to 5/1000 in 2018 and malaria deaths to near zero by 2018;
- Reduce Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) from 525 in 2012 to 300 by 2018;
- Reduce the proportion of children under five years of age who are moderately or severely stunted (height-for-age), from 27.6 in 2014 percent to 22 percent in 2018⁴¹;
- Reduce Neonatal Mortality Rate from 29 in 2015 to 20 deaths per 1 000 live births in 2018;
- Reduce under-five mortality rate from 69 in 2015 to 50 deaths per 1 000 live births in 2018;
- Increase the proportion of pregnant women making at least 4 visits in Antenatal Care (ANC) from 70.1 percent in 2014 to 80 percent in 2018; and
- Increase exclusive breastfeeding rates in children 0-6 months from 48 percent in 2015 to 52 percent in 2018.

Education

349. The challenges in the primary and secondary education, among others include inadequate financing of education despite the fact that the education sector consistently receives the highest share of resources within the national budget; high pupil/teacher ratios (PTRs) particularly for public schools; low teacher morale, inadequate school infrastructure, including inadequate Early Child Development (ECD) facilities, science laboratories, libraries, electricity, computers, safe sanitation, classrooms, furniture and teaching and learning materials.

350. Currently, for instance, 52 percent of primary schools and 28 percent of secondary schools are not electrified.

⁴¹ This stunting target assumes that the trend experienced between 2010/11 (32 percent) and 2014 (27.6 percent) continues up to 2018.

351. Notwithstanding the above challenges, the Ministry of Primary and Secondary Education enjoys very high parental support, qualified teachers, committed learners and strong supportive partnerships.
352. School Development Associations (SDAs) and School Development Committees (SDCs) play a pivotal role in spearheading development of school infrastructure thereby creating conducive learning environments.

Stakeholder Inputs

353. The Ministry of Primary and Secondary Education's Education Public Expenditure Review (PER), 2015⁴² identifies several key challenges and possible solutions for Zimbabwe's education system, with some of them agreeing with the outcomes of the I-PRSP consultative process.
354. During the consultative process, common issues raised on the education sector included the need for an equalisation mechanism to ensure adequate financing, particularly of poor schools.
355. Stakeholders echoed concern over the relative under-investment in Early Childhood Development (ECD) and primary education in terms of infrastructure needs and trained personnel.
356. The view is that the budget allocation to non-personnel education costs should be increased.
357. In addition, upgrading of satellite schools to fully-fledged institutions should be prioritised, given the population movements that occurred during land reform.

⁴² Ministry of Primary and Secondary Education and The World Bank, Zimbabwe Education Public Expenditure Review, October 20, 2015

358. Strong views were also expressed on the need to review the education curricula to promote a balanced education with a strong skills/practical component from ECD in order to encourage entrepreneurship.
359. This should be complimented by continuous teacher in-service training, given the changing education demands.
360. Tertiary education is a key poverty reduction strategy as it facilitates acquisition of entrepreneurial, technical and vocational skills that can be used to be gainfully employed or to be self-reliant, thereby earning a living.
361. Cognisant of the important role of tertiary education, there was consensus during the consultations for the need to support the Science Technology Engineering and Mathematics (STEM) Programme by building Science Laboratories and attracting Science and Mathematics teachers in rural schools.

Strategies and Key Deliverables

362. Guided by the above stakeholder inputs, priorities for Programme implementation in education are outlined below.

Infrastructure

363. Formalising satellite schools, particularly in resettlement areas, remains a priority. Remote rural areas remain unattractive to qualified teachers because of the harsh working environment including bad roads and poor accommodation.

364. Low-cost boarding school facilities are required in rural secondary schools, to protect in particular the girl child from sexual abuse.
365. Improvement in infrastructure from ECD to science laboratories across the country, especially in rural and resettlement areas, should be prioritised in order to enhance education quality and its delivery.
366. These will be key enablers to attract qualified education personnel in these areas.

Education Curriculum

367. Implementation of new curriculum in all its facets is essential. This should be accompanied by the necessary training of teachers in this respect.
368. Increased support for the Science Technology Engineering and Maths (STEM) Programme by building Science Laboratories and attracting Science and Mathematics teachers in the rural district schools will be essential.
369. It is also critical that exposure to the Constitution be part of the education system in order to bring awareness of Constitutional provisions from an early age.

Teaching and Learning Material

370. The provision of teaching and learning materials will be necessary for inclusivity, equity, accessibility and affordability of quality education at all levels.

371. Government, together with cooperating partners, will continue to ensure the development of education infrastructure and provision of learning materials, in pursuit of balanced education that is able to cater for different capabilities.

Research Development and Innovation

372. Modernisation of economies should be underpinned by continuous research, development and innovation.

373. Whilst, Government has taken a position to fund research and innovation, to levels of 1 percent of GDP, actual allocation over the years has fallen far below these levels.

374. Government will, therefore, take a leading role in ensuring increased allocations towards research, development and innovation.

375. Some of the specific deliverables and targets will include:

- Increased enrolment of Orphans and Vulnerable Children (OVC) and Children living with disability in school;
- Universal learners access to infant education and increased number of trained teachers in ECD, primary, and secondary schools;
- Improve pass rate: for Grade 7 from 58 percent to 68 percent; for O level from 23 percent to 25 percent; for A level from 84 percent to 89 percent; by 2018.
- Implementation of the new curriculum in all schools;
- Embrace practical subjects in all schools;
- Formalisation of satellite schools; and

- Support STEM implementation through construction and equipping science laboratories; and
- Increased number of graduates with entrepreneurial skills.

Social Protection

376. Social protection programmes target the poor and marginalised members of society. These include the elderly, people living with disability, orphans and vulnerable children, households with chronically ill persons, war veterans and ex-detainees, among others.

Stakeholder Inputs

377. The Social Protection sector is experiencing many challenges and constraints mainly due to funding constraints as a result of subdued economic performance resulting in factory closures and retrenchments thereby affecting majority of population.

378. Weak institutional arrangements and co-ordination of social protection programmes has also resulted in fragmentation of responsibilities and duplication of efforts among Government agencies, that way increasing programmes costs and, hence, minimising the impact on the intended beneficiaries.

379. Reflecting on the limited fiscal space, implementation of social protection programmes including BEAM, People Living with Disabilities, Harmonised Social Cash Transfer and Public Assistance Programmes were affected.

Strategies and Deliverables

380. The Ministry responsible for Social Services is formulating a National Social Protection Policy Framework (NSPPF) for Zimbabwe to harmonise the different facets of social protection.
381. The overall objective of this policy is to strengthen mechanisms for reducing poverty and vulnerability.
382. In pursuit of the overriding objective, flagship social protection programmes currently in place will be strengthened to widen their coverage and effectiveness. These include:
- Harmonised Social Cash Transfer;
 - Public Works Programme;
 - Basic Education Assistance Module (BEAM);
 - Drought Mitigation;
 - Health Assistance;
 - People Living With Disabilities (PLWD); and
 - Care for Elderly; Children in Difficulty Circumstances (CDC).

Basic Education Assistance Module (BEAM)

383. The Basic Education Assistance Module has proved to be a critical poverty reduction strategy. This facility will be strengthened during the programme implementation through the following:
- Increase resources to cater for more vulnerable students through the National Budget;
 - Timeous disbursements to the beneficiaries;
 - Review the BEAM selection criteria and this to be grounded on poverty criterion, including PLWD;

- Strengthen participation in the selection process to include all stakeholders in the Selection Committees;
- Align the responsibilities of the two implementing ministries (MoLSS and MoESAC), in order to streamline decision making and bureaucratic red tape;
- Support to be sustained up to at least Form 4 and even Form 6 where necessary;
- Prioritise the beneficiaries under the various national scholarship support programmes for tertiary level; and
- BEAM support should be holistic, including books, food and uniforms, in addition to school and exam fees and levies.

People Living With Disabilities

384. Interventions for People Leaving With Disabilities (PLWD) should focus on:

- PLWD should be included in all community development programmes and projects, including reproductive health programmes and represented at all levels.
- Continue awareness programmes in communities on the rights of PLWD, starting at family level.
- All infrastructure, in schools, health institutions, all public spaces among others should be disability friendly, with ramps, spacious toilets, among others.
- Communication systems should also be disability friendly, with braille, sign language, among others to ensure inclusivity.

Harmonised Social Cash Transfer and Public Assistance Programmes

385. The Harmonised Social Cash Transfer (HSCT) programme coverage is still small, given that by August 2012, more than 18 000 households in 10 districts had been enrolled on the programme.

386. Interventions will, therefore, be structured to strengthen the programme by increasing the resources so that it can accommodate more people.

387. Furthermore, awareness programme of this scheme is essential so that it is fully understood by beneficiaries and implementing partners.

Water and Sanitation

388. Despite the magnitude of initiatives by various sectors to halt the further deterioration of existing water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) infrastructure and systems, a lot of work requires to be done to enable provision of WASH facilities to the entire population.

389. Challenges include highly fragmented WASH policy implementation; inadequate financial resources for infrastructure development, operation, and maintenance, and the pollution of water sources.

390. The wide disparity between urban and rural areas in access to water and sanitation, continues, with rural areas being worse-off.

Stakeholder Inputs

391. Stakeholders uphold the provision of boreholes as a viable solution providing access to safe water, including its use for basic irrigation purposes in most rural areas.

392. However, in dry regions, piped water from some water bodies and reservoirs is what is required as the water table is too low for

borehole drilling. A culture of paying for water services should be inculcated in urban communities.

393. Open defecation remains a major problem in rural communities with public-community partnerships required to drive the building of toilets in rural areas.

Strategies and Deliverables

394. Water and Sanitation priorities for poverty reduction include programmes relating to the Integrated Urban Water Management and Rural WASH and increased access to potable water by rural population. Specific Interventions will include:—

- Increase the percentage of population in rural areas using safe water from 67.5 percent in 2014 to 70 percent ;
- Improve access to safe water through drilling of boreholes and piped water from some water bodies and reservoirs;
- Resuscitate broken down water tapes particularly those provided by UNICEF in order to help the poor urban communities;
- Inculcate a culture of paying for water services in urban communities;
- Reduce the percentage of population in rural areas practising open defecation from 43.5 percent in 2014 to 34 percent; and
- Support the construction of Blair toilets in rural areas.

War Veterans and Ex-Detainees Empowerment

395. As enshrined in the Constitution, Government is committed to supporting our war veterans and ex-detainees through various strategies that improve their welfare while also empowering

them through various strategies/areas already recognized in our Statutes.

396. These include:

- Education
- Health
- Self-sufficient/empowerment projects
- Enhanced social participation

Pillar III: Private Sector

397. Private sector is the engine for economic development and growth. The I-PRSP, consistent with Zim Asset sets the agenda that situates private sector at the centre of poverty reduction by creating opportunities in the labour market.

398. Accordingly, broad based and inclusive growth and development will be achieved by enhancing the productive sectors of the economy in manufacturing, mining, energy, information communication technology, tourism, small to medium enterprises, inclusive banking, indigenisation and economic empowerment, housing, among others.

Manufacturing

399. The manufacturing sector plays a pivotal role in alleviating poverty in the economy. The link between the sector and poverty reduction operates through expansion in output, employment creation, growth of household incomes and increased tax base, among others.

400. The sector is closely linked to agriculture with an excess of 60 percent of manufactured value added either related to agro-industry or to the provision of inputs to the agricultural sector.
401. In addition, the sector employs 91 000 people and produces in excess of 6 000 products.
402. The commodities range from food and clothing to fertilizers and chemicals, metal products of all kinds, electrical machinery and equipment and motor vehicle assembly.
403. A number of challenges such as the influx of cheap imports; lack of effective long-term capital; antiquated machinery; high cost and erratic provision of utilities such as water and electricity; depressed domestic aggregate demand; as well as the strengthening of the US dollar against regional currencies; among others, contributed to the slowdown in the manufacturing activity, hence, constraining the fight to reduce poverty.

Stakeholder Inputs

404. Key issues raised during the consultation process relate to the improvement in ease of doing business; the high cost structure in the economy, promoting value addition and value chains, and enhancing domestic resource mobilisation, among others.
405. A number of challenges and constraints identified by the stakeholders contributing to slowdown in manufacturing activity include the influx of cheap imports; lack of effective long-term

capital; antiquated machinery; high cost and erratic provision of utilities like water and electricity; depressed domestic aggregate demand; as well as the strengthening of the US dollar against regional currencies; among others.

Strategies and Deliverables

406. The current policy thrust in the manufacturing sector is outlined in the Industrial Development Policy (IDP), 2012-2016.
407. The vision of the policy is to transform Zimbabwe from a producer of primary goods into a producer of processed value-added goods for both the domestic and export market.
408. The overall objective of the policy is to increase the manufacturing sector's contribution to GDP from the current 11 percent to 30 percent and to increase the share of manufactured exports from around 12 percent to 50 percent of total exports by 2016.
409. Government has identified four priority sectors as the pillars and engine for industrial development.
410. These include Agri-business (food and beverages, clothing and textiles, leather and footwear and wood and furniture); fertilizer and chemicals industry; pharmaceuticals; and metals and electricals.
411. The strategies for the manufacturing sector include the following:
 - Improvement of Ease of Doing Business, including enhanced coordination of the different taxes and levies collection, to reduce the current inefficiencies;

- Industrialisation through value addition and value chain systems to include, amongst others minerals such as diamonds, gold, agricultural produce (for example, nuts, tomatoes, fruits,), timber, among others;
- Industrial financing; Technology transfer and research and development;
- Establishment of Special Economic Zones;
- Access to affordable credit;
- Resuscitation of ailing industries; and
- Attraction of FDI.

Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise (MSME) Development

412. Small and medium enterprises are increasingly becoming a major driver to economic growth and development, thereby enhancing employment opportunities and poverty alleviation.

413. The current MSMEs policy embraces value addition with export orientation for sustainable economic growth and development. The thrust aims to improve access to finance in order to achieve financial inclusion particularly for youth and women.

Stakeholder Inputs

414. Stakeholder consultations identified several challenges affecting the growth of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs). These include high cost of capital, infrastructure deficits, use of old machinery and equipment, lack of managerial and entrepreneurial skills, problems in accessing markets, among others.

415. These activities should not be criminalised by local authorities, but should be supported through clustering, providing decent working shelter, and capital, as well as facilitating their graduation into formal MSMEs, which are key in employment creation.
416. Furthermore, there is need to publicise and decentralise the registration of micro and informal sector enterprises as Private Business Corporations (PBCs), which is a quick and cheap way of formalising such businesses, and promote synergies and linkages between big businesses and MSMEs.
417. MSMEs should be supported and monitored to produce good quality, competitive products, for both local and export markets, delivering on their contractual obligations.
418. SACCOS should be promoted as a way of savings mobilisation to support MSME development. Public sector smaller contracts should be de-centralised to benefit local MSMEs.

Strategies and Deliverables

419. I-PRSP strategies will focus on strengthening the existing policies through the following:
- Recapitalisation of the Small and Medium Enterprises Development Corporation (SMEDCO);
 - Facilitating training and re-training in entrepreneurship skills;
 - Market development and trade promotion;
 - Providing business and trade information to SMEs and informal sector entrepreneurs;

- Revitalising rural industrialisation, targeting agro-processing, furniture manufacturing, welding, crafting and pottery among others;
- De-centralising the registration of micro and informal sector enterprises as Private Business Corporations (PBCs), which is a quick and affordable way of formalising such businesses;
- Promoting synergies and linkages between big businesses and SMEs so as to create a vibrant industry capable of generating employment opportunities;
- Savings and Credit Cooperative Societies (SACCOS) should be promoted as a way of savings mobilisation for supporting SME development;
- Reviewing local authorities regulations and by laws;
- Registration of MSMEs; and
- Establishing incubation centres across the country.

420. The Government is setting up an India-Africa Incubation Centre to improve access to technology by SMEs. Once operational, Government will train MSMEs and entrepreneurs in the identified technologies.

421. Setting up post incubation financing for SMEs will support industrialisation extending to rural areas.

Mining

422. The mining sector remains one of the key economic drivers in the country. The sector is mainly comprised of large scale mining and the small scale or artisanal mining.

423. From 2009 to 2014 the mining sector contributed US\$10.5 billion, which is more than 53 percent of the nation's total exports.

424. Mining contributes 7 percent -10 percent of fiscal revenue, 45 000 formal jobs and more than 200 000 artisanal miners, and constitutes more than 50 percent of the country's foreign direct investment inflows since 2009.

Stakeholder Inputs

425. Throughout the country, communities generally felt that they were not benefitting from their mineral resources, and their traditional leaders were excluded when it came to the exploitation of such resources.

426. Challenges identified by the stakeholders as militating against poverty reduction include:

- continued declining of mineral commodity prices;
- liquidity crunch in the country;
- lack of adequate mining and beneficiation equipment;
- illegal mining and mineral leakages, particularly gold;
- monopoly of the mining claims by big companies, particularly chrome;
- low levels of mineral beneficiation and value addition;
- power shortages and outages; and
- high production costs.

427. Furthermore, some claims were in the hands of absentee foreigners, licensing and other mining entry fees remained too high, the process was too cumbersome and centralised in Harare.

428. Even in areas where mining was being carried out, local communities remained largely excluded from the benefits, with Community

Share Ownership Trusts (CSOTs) not receiving adequate support, and Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) being ad-hoc and insignificant. Value addition/beneficiation, should be carried out at source in order to create local employment.

Strategies and Deliverables

429. Policy interventions and initiatives are aimed at extracting value from the country's mineral endowment.

430. This is being achieved through formalisation of informal miners by facilitating registration of their mining projects; technical and financial support to small-scale miners and Beneficiation and Value Addition.

431. Specific interventions proposed included the following:

Reduction in Mining Fees

432. This will make it easier for small scale miners to join the sector formally.

Syndication

433. Prospective small scale miners are encouraged to register mining claims in groups. This would make it affordable for the miners to pay registration fees.

434. Furthermore, it would make it easier for the mining syndicates (groups) to access any form of assistance from Government.

Service Centres

435. Setting up service centres to assist the small scale miners. Access to milling facilities and equipment hire at nominal rates as well as free technical extension services in geology, mining and metallurgy.
436. In addition, Fidelity Printers and Refiners (FPR) will set up a gold buying facility at the centre.
437. The objective is to set up such service centres in every province in the country. The first one is currently under construction in Zhombe, Midlands Province.

Assistance in Capitalisation of the Small to Medium Scale Miners

438. The Mining Industry Loan Fund (MILF) is a Fund established under the Audit and Exchequer Act to assist the mining industry and promote the production of minerals.
439. The Fund has traditionally been availing mining equipment to small scale miners through a model called 'Plant and Equipment Lease to Buy Scheme'.
440. In this model, the fund makes available to the target group/ miner, plant and equipment under a three year lease to buy scheme.
441. However, at the moment the Fund is facing budgetary constraints and cannot cope with the huge number of small scale miners in the country.

442. Accordingly, other financing structures earmarked for small scale mining, such as the US\$100 million with the XCMG China will be pursued.

Encouraging Co-existence of Large and Small Scale Miners

443. Partnerships between local small-scale miners and large-scale investors to facilitate technology and skills transfer and optimise mineral resources exploitation will be promoted.

444. This will allow nurturing and cross pollination of skills and ideas as well as economies of scale which is essential for the growth of the small scale miners.

Corporate Social Responsibility by Mining Entities

445. Mining entities are encouraged to develop communities they operate in, through engaging in developmental projects.

446. This has a huge impact in reducing poverty. Therefore, Government will continue to promote Community Share Ownership Trusts (CSOTs).

447. Mineral exploration and greenfield investments in some Provinces such as Mashonaland Central is essential.

448. There should be more mining colleges in the Provinces endowed with mineral resources, to train particularly the youth on mining as a business, in the same way they are trained in agricultural colleges.

Tourism

449. Tourism has been identified as one of the Pillars of the Zimbabwean economy. The United Nations General Assembly (UNGASS) has approved the adoption of 2017 as the International Year of Sustainable Tourism for Development.
450. This Declaration is a unique opportunity to advance the contribution of the tourism sector to the three pillars of sustainability, namely, economic, social and environmental, while raising awareness of the true dimensions of a sector which is often under-valued.

Stakeholder Inputs

451. Low budget allocation to the sector has hampered the development of domestic and community based projects.
452. Spread of deadly diseases outbreaks like Ebola in the African region causes bad publicity which scares away potential travellers to Zimbabwe as they view Africa as one destination.

Strategies and Deliverables

453. Government has developed a Tourism Master Plan (TMP), which provides a framework for coordinated tourism development through-out the country.
454. Support to tourism development is also being provided through Statutory Instrument 5 of 2015 and Statutory Instrument 146 of 2016, which provide duty exemptions on all imported capital goods and equipment, respectively, for tourism development purposes.

455. The Ministry is still in the process of developing the Domestic Tourism Growth Strategy which endeavors to promote and enhance participation of local people as tourists.
456. Domestic tourism provides an immense opportunity to contribute to national priorities such as economic growth, job creation and poverty alleviation.
457. Community Based Tourism Enterprises (CBTEs), where communities identify and offer tourism products peculiar to their communities in a socially sustainable way which empowers and benefits the livelihoods will be promoted.
458. Resuscitation of tourism infrastructure, such as rehabilitation of the small aerodromes in the different provinces which are tourist destinations, will facilitate easier movement of tourists.
459. In addition, there is need to develop tourism packages targeting special groups such as Civil Servants Visitor Scheme to create capacity for domestic tourism participation.

Inclusive Banking

460. The goals of the National Financial Inclusion Strategy (NFIS), is to address challenges in reducing poverty which include the following, among others;
- Lack of access to affordable and sustainable finance by low income households, women, youths;
 - Absence of acceptable collateral and know your client (KYC) documentation;

- Inadequate infrastructure (poor and inaccessible roads, poor communication infrastructure);
- Low literacy levels and lack of information on financial products and services;
- Weather variabilities which affect agriculture output;
- Inadequate social safety nets; and
- Absence of sustainable income among the rural poor.

461. The Strategy, therefore, seeks to increase the overall level of access to affordable and appropriate formal financial services within the country from access levels of 69 percent in 2014 to at least 90 percent by 2020; and to increase the proportion of banked adults from 30 percent in 2014 to at least 60 percent by 2020.

462. The four main pillars identified in the NFIS Framework, namely financial innovation, financial literacy, financial consumer protection and microfinance, together with the core enablers namely a conducive macro-economic environment, sound institutional coordination and political commitment, appropriate infrastructure, data availability, and a supportive policy and regulatory framework, provide for strategic direction in reducing poverty and uplifting people's livelihoods.

Indigenisation and Economic Empowerment

463. Consistent with Zim Asset, I-PRSP underscores the importance of empowering the historically disadvantaged indigenous Zimbabweans by granting them ownership and control of the country's means and factors of production.

464. Government has recently clarified the implementation process of the Indigenisation and Economic Empowerment (IEE) policy through gazetting the frameworks, Procedures and Guidelines for Implementing the Indigenisation and Economic Empowerment Act [*Chapter 14:33*], 2016.
465. The objective is to reduce the cost of doing business and improving the country's competitiveness.
466. The implementation of the IEE policy distinguishes three economic sectors namely, the natural resources, non-resources and the reserved sectors.
467. These sectors are to be approached differently, in terms of implementation of and compliance with the IEE policy.
468. In terms of natural resources sector, Government and/or its designated entities, will hold a 51 percent stake in businesses, with the remaining 49 percent belonging to partnering investor(s).
469. The need for investors in the sector to comply with the prescribed indigenisation obligations is non-negotiable.
470. For existing businesses operating in the natural resources sector where Government does not have 51 percent ownership, compliance with the Indigenisation and Economic Empowerment policy should be through ensuring that the local content retained

in Zimbabwe by such businesses is not less than 75 percent of gross value of the exploited resources.

471. Local content refers to the value retained in Zimbabwe in the form of wages, salaries, taxation, Community Share Ownership Schemes and other activities such as procurement and linkage programmes.
472. Business under the Reserved Sectors category are reserved for Zimbabwean entrepreneurs, except for existing businesses and where a special dispensation is granted by the relevant Line Ministry.
473. The reserve sectors include the following; transportation; retail and wholesale trade; barber shops, hair dressing and beauty salon; employment agencies; estate agencies; valet services; grain milling; bakeries; tobacco processing; advertising agencies; and the provision of local arts and crafts, and marketing and distribution of the same.
474. In addition, the banking sector will continue to be under the auspices of the Banking Act, which is regulated by the Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe and the insurance sector under the auspices of the Provident and Insurance Act.
475. This policy position is essential for the promotion of financial sector stability, confidence and financial inclusion.

476. These institutions will, nonetheless, be expected to make their contributions by way of financing facilities for key economic sectors and projects, employee share ownership schemes, linkage programmes and such other financial empowerment facilities as may be introduced by the RBZ.
477. Rural communities are well-endowed with natural resources, in particular, minerals, continuously feel dispossessed, as they find themselves in perpetual poverty despite these resources.
478. There is a call, therefore, to ensure fair access to mining resources, including effective operationalisation of CSOTs.
479. In most instances, large mining companies have still not supported the CSOTs registered in the districts in which they operate.

Pillar IV: Infrastructure

480. Infrastructure is the backbone for economic growth. During the I-PRSP implementation, focus would be on expediting the completion of ongoing infrastructure projects so that they can begin to contribute to the economy.
481. Accordingly, quick win projects in energy, ICT, housing and transport among others would be considered.

Energy

482. Energy is a critical enabler in economic development. The potential of energy to drive growth and reduce poverty has been well acknowledged in Government's economic blue print Zim Asset under the Infrastructure and Utilities Cluster.

483. The sector has been growing modestly at an average rate of 1.3 percent between 2012 and 2015. Its direct contribution to overall GDP averages 3.2 percent.
484. However, greater contribution comes indirectly through propelling activities of other sectors. In terms of employment contribution, the sector directly employs about 16 800 employees.

Stakeholder Inputs

485. Stakeholders identified a number of challenges in the energy sector. These include low investment and obsolete equipment, limited use of modern forms of energy such as electricity and LPG gas in rural areas.
486. Under-funding of the Rural Electrification Programme owing to uneconomic tariffs and slow energy uptake, vandalism of infrastructure and limited productive use of energy, particularly in rural areas, among other are also contributory factors.
487. Accordingly, stakeholders alluded to the need to promote the use of cheaper alternative forms of energy such as solar, liquid gas, biogas, among others.
488. Whilst notable progress has been made in electrifying rural institutions, such as service centres, health institutions and schools, among others, much more effort is required for the electrification of the remaining institutions and rural households, and bringing to life the electricity grid lines which have already been installed.

Strategies and Deliverables

489. Energy strategies in the I-PRSP seek to spearhead the development and completion of ongoing projects in order to meet the high energy demand which is outstripping supply. The completion of Kariba South Extension Project is one of the big projects earmarked for completion by 2018.
490. Rehabilitation of thermal power stations and the commissioning of the Dema Emergency Power Plant in July 2016, will continue to ensure adequate availability of electricity.
491. Other initiatives such as the Independent Power Producers, will also be promoted, together with promotion of cheaper alternative energy sources such as LPG Rural Electrification Programme (grid extension, micro solar grid and biogas projects).
492. In addition, the rural electrification programme as a means of rural industrialisation will be strengthened. In this regard, projects targeting electrification of growth points, educational and health facilities will be implemented.
493. This is expected to immensely improve the livelihoods of the people through access to health care due to refrigeration of vaccines; lighting; increasing clean water supply for households; development of irrigation facilities; and enhancing social equity with urban counter-parts.
494. Specific projects under rural electrification targeted for completion by 2018 include completing the outstanding connection of rural

institutions which include 1 192 primary schools, 709 secondary schools, 207 health centres, and 65 Government offices.

Information and Communication Technology

495. Information Communication Technologies (ICT) development is being guided by the National ICT Policy, 2013, which was initially launched in 2007 and reviewed in 2013.
496. Other supporting policy framework being developed to drive the process of ICT utilisation in the country by all citizens included the Cyber Security Policy; E-Government Policy, Infrastructure Sharing Policy; The Universal Service Fund Policy; ICT Standardization Policy; E-Waste (Management and Handling) Policy; National Broadband Plan; and Postal and Courier Services Sector Policy.

Stakeholder Inputs

497. Critical issues raised during the consultative process restricting further growth of the ICT sector and its impact on poverty reduction included the following:
- Lack of funding which hampers the implementation of key programmes like ICT capacity building, procurement and deployment of ICT infrastructure to marginalised communities, high cost of initial purchase, use and maintenance of ICT equipment; and
 - Absence or lack of indigenous language content which is an impediment to the universal adoption of ICTs, negative attitudes or perception towards ICTs which adversely impact critical ICT agendas and lack of programmes/projects to empower youths and women.

498. Lack of information on the different aspects of development was identified as a major cause of poverty. The few ICT Centres so far established were appreciated and there was a call to spread these to cover all districts, initially.
499. Such ICT Centres can be solar powered. Mobile libraries in rural areas can also facilitate closing the information gap. Lack of ICT connectivity (including radio and TV transmission) in remote rural areas is hindering development.
500. There was a call to increase ICT connectivity coverage (boosters), particularly in remote rural areas. ICT use charges remain too high and need to be reviewed downwards.

Strategies and Deliverables

501. Government will, therefore, accelerate the approval, adoption and implementation of various ICT policies currently being formulated.
502. In addition, the following ICT activities will be promoted during the Programme period:
- Establishment and rolling out of Community Information Centres (CIC) and ICT Techno-park;
 - ICT Capacity building;
 - Establishment of e-Government, covering Government Websites;
 - Development of Optic Fibre linking major cities and towns;
 - National Systems Maintenance which includes National High Performance Computer Centre, and Establishment of a Data Centre;

- Introduction of mobile digital libraries in rural areas to facilitate closing the information gap; and
- Improve ICT connectivity (including radio and TV transmission) in remote rural areas and increase ICT connectivity coverage (boosters), particularly in remote rural areas.

Housing

503. The housing sector, like the rest of the economy, is generally experiencing liquidity challenges, with the traditional sources of housing finance not providing the required affordable support.

Stakeholder Inputs

504. Stakeholders acknowledged the challenges relating to the provision of adequate urban accommodation, a situation they attributed to increase in illegal and unplanned structures, in urban and peri-urban settlements.

505. Furthermore, they bemoaned the bureaucratic process to secure land for housing programmes. Government, individuals, and housing co-operative efforts need to be complemented by lending institutions.

506. Local authorities should also support low income housing schemes, paying particular attention to vulnerable groups such as PLWD and widows, among others.

507. Urban renewal housing schemes should be promoted. Land barons are taking advantage of the poor in urban areas, and this should be curbed in favour of inclusivity.

Strategies and Deliverables

508. Government will continue to prioritise a number of housing poverty reduction programmes and projects during the programme implementation.
509. These will include Government availing more land, especially to local authorities, for the construction of low income housing units in urban areas and growth points.
510. In addition, central Government should also prioritise the recapitalisation of the National Housing Fund which is a source of funding for local authorities in low income housing construction and urban renewal programmes.
511. The target is to construct over 300 000 housing units by 2018 from the current 56 756. In order to meet the target, housing cooperatives and private developers were introduced to complement Government efforts to provide low income housing to the poor.
512. Furthermore, Government has also taken steps to restore order in the national housing delivery sector by ending the malpractices of self-anointed land barons, who were fleecing the poor and vulnerable of their hard earned cash by selling stands illegally which they did not own.
513. Furthermore, designation of land for MSMEs infrastructural development will be spearheaded.

514. In addition, housing and water and sanitation expansion programmes will be synchronised in order to improve the quality of housing in rural areas.

Transport

515. An efficient transport infrastructure is critical for supporting economic activities through facilitation in the movement of all types of traffic, particularly linking producers to the markets.

Stakeholder Inputs

516. During consultations, stakeholders lamented the poor transport infrastructure, especially rural roads to transport farm produce to the market.

517. The status of the country's infrastructure has not been sound due to limited investment in the sector.

518. The road infrastructure is infested with potholes, requiring rehabilitation and dualisation, including the poor state of the rural gravel roads.

519. Poor rural road infrastructure is a major impediment to development, with development professionals, and businesses shunning such areas. In some cases, road infrastructure can unlock tourism.

Strategies and Deliverables

520. In order to unlock the country's economic growth potential and empower citizens' access to economic opportunities, transport projects, which include rehabilitation of some urban and rural road infrastructure as well as small aerodromes infrastructure, will be promoted.

Pillar V: Environment and Climate Change

Climate Change

521. Government recognises the relationship that exists between poverty and climate change. Poverty reduction will only be sustainable with adequate investment in water sector. This also comes after modelling trajectories and experience has shown that water resources in Southern Africa are declining as a result of climate change.
522. Currently, the climate change management sector is receiving a lot of attention as it is expected to deliver the enabling environment and resources to deal with the impacts of the climate change phenomena.

Stakeholder Inputs

523. Inadequate resources to implement some of the proven adaptation and mitigation of climate change interventions, was identified as the main challenge.
524. In addition, reluctance by communities to shift production from the traditional maize crop to more climate resilient crops such as small grains, has undermined the country's quest to fight the challenges posed by climate change.

Strategies and Deliverables

525. Given the devastating effects of climate change being faced by the country, priority is to enhance the climate resilience of all climate sensitive sectors of the country.

526. In this regard, priority programmes will include scaling up adaptation through Strengthening Integrated Planning Systems; Supporting Enhanced Climate Action for Low Carbon and Climate Resilient Development Pathway; and the Zimbabwe Climate Change Technical Assistance Programme.
527. Continued construction of water reservoirs is critical as irrigation has been prioritised for enhanced agricultural production.
528. Development of efficient irrigation systems, coupled with breeding of drought tolerant crop varieties, on-farm value addition and farmers' support in linkages to lucrative markets will be promoted.
529. Strengthening of early warning systems on cropping season quality, rangelands, conditions, drought, floods, disease/pest outbreaks and wildlife movement in order to enhance farmer preparedness is also critical.
530. In addition, development of frameworks for promoting science-based crop production and post-harvest technologies and management practices as well as strengthening national research and extension capacity for development and integrated management of agricultural water resources should also be supported.
531. Government, on its part, will ensure increased budgetary allocation towards climate change related programmes.
532. This will include capacity of the Government of Zimbabwe to integrate climate change in the planning, design and implementation of development activities, with a focus on the management of natural resources.

533. Improved and strengthened planning facilitate the development and climate change adaptation investment frameworks at national and district levels.
534. Furthermore, mechanisms will be put in place to assess and mitigate natural and man-made risks at the sub-national level through supporting Enhanced Climate Action for Low Carbon and Climate Resilient Development Pathway.

Environment

535. Environmental rights are enshrined in the country's constitution that was adopted in 2013, and this gives every Zimbabwean the right to an environment that is not harmful to their health and well-being.
536. Despite Zimbabwe being endowed with abundant natural resources, the country continues to face multiple environmental management challenges that include; pollution, poor waste management, deforestation and land degradation, veldt fires, poaching and biodiversity loss.
537. Furthermore, a large part of the country is semi-arid and is susceptible to perennial floods and droughts caused by climatic changes emanating from global warming.
538. The change in climatic conditions has affected the country's agro-based economy whose livelihoods largely depend on rain

fed agriculture and livestock production, thus, making water management one of the key issues.

539. Furthermore, the smallholder farmers, particularly in rural areas, require support on integrated farming systems to ensure a sustainable and clean environment. Support on clean source of energy such as solar and biogas becomes necessary.

Stakeholder Inputs

540. Poverty is a major driver of environmental degradation, as it naturally becomes the '*bank of last resort*' under economic hardships.
541. This was confirmed during the I-PRSP provincial and district level consultations in which participants highlighted damage to the environment because of artisanal mining (*chikorokoza*); and over reliance on the environment in search of livelihoods, as some of the major environmental impacts of poverty.
542. The EMA must work closely with traditional leaders to enforce the proper management of forests and pasturelands, particularly in the dry livestock regions. Deforestation remains high in all rural communities, particularly in tobacco growing regions.

Strategies and Deliverables

543. Key issues under environment to be prioritised during the I-PRSP implementation include, strengthening and implementation of the climate and disaster management policy; formulation

and implementation of a comprehensive veld fire management framework; and capacitation of the local authorities and the Environmental Management Agency (EMA) to manage pollution and waste.

544. A large part of the country is semi-arid, and is susceptible to perennial floods and droughts caused by climatic changes emanating from global warming.
545. The climatic changes affect the country's agro-based economy whose livelihoods largely depend on rain fed agriculture and livestock production, thus, making water management one of the key issues.
546. The rate of destruction of wetlands in Zimbabwe's urban area settlements has reached alarming proportions with a large proportion of hectarage covered by wetlands having been lost in recent years.
547. Specific deliverables will entail the following:
- EMA must work closely with traditional leaders to enforce the proper management of forests and pasturelands, particularly in the dry livestock regions;
 - Afforestation programmes should be escalated, ensuring that exotic gum trees are not planted in water courses, as they negatively affect wetlands;
 - Road and dam servitudes should be enforced as part of efficient land management;

- Part of the tobacco taxes should be re-invested in afforestation programmes in the tobacco growing areas;
- Tree cutting permits should be de-centralised by the Forestry Commission, to ensure sustainable harvesting of timber;
- CAMPFIRE needs to be revived to enhance community beneficiation; Promoting aquaculture and fisheries;
- There is need to promote ventures into non-timber forest products such as honey production; and implementing the Global Environment Facility Small Grants Programme (GEF SGP) in communities; and
- Catchment protection should be promoted to ensure reduced siltation of rivers and other water bodies. De-siltation will ensure availability of water resources for climate change adaptation.

Pillar VI: Gender, Women and Youth Empowerment

548. The country has in place a National Gender Policy, 2013-2017, whose overall goal is to eradicate gender discrimination and inequalities in all spheres of life and development.

549. The Zimbabwe Constitution, 2013, is widely acknowledged for its firm commitment to gender equality, including, the establishment of a Gender Commission, which is now in place.

Stakeholder Inputs

550. Domestication and effective implementation and enforcement of gender laws and provisions, remains a major challenge.

551. Implementing gender mainstreaming into all national policies and programmes is a critical challenge that requires financial, human and technical capacity.
552. Negative cultural factors, and gender disparity in higher and tertiary education, including the enrolment of women in hard core science subjects and disciplines, determines where women participate in the labour market.
553. Women's participation in decision making in politics remains low due to financial constraints and the difficult macro-economic environment.
554. Lack of gender disaggregated data on economic sectors, in particular, and the generally weak capacity of all sectors to utilise gender disaggregated data in decision making, also remains a big challenge.
555. Women's economic development programmes and projects are seriously under-funded. In addition, women require skills development (including business management skills), decent operating space or stands on which to conduct their business, project finance, and linkages with markets, among others.
556. Systematic marginalisation of women and youth by male patriarchy who have control of the means of production was identified as one of the major causes of poverty among these groups.

Strategies and Deliverables

557. Gender and women development programmes seek to empower women participation in the economy. The current women empowerment programmes which include Women’s Microfinance Bank, Women in Agriculture, Women in Mining, Women in Tourism, Women in Trade, and Women in Health; Gender Equality including Gender mainstreaming; and Community Development which includes the Zimbabwe Community Development Fund, and finalisation of the Community Development Policy, will continue to be implemented and strengthened during the programme period.
558. Furthermore, support to facilitate the registration of these businesses as formal Savings and Credit Cooperative Societies (SACCOs), including skills development particularly in business management, decent operating space and stands on which to conduct their business, project finance, and linkages with markets, among others will have potential to economically empower women and communities.
559. Key interventions will include:
- Operationalising the women’s microfinance bank;
 - Increasing women access to ICT and credit;
 - Increasing the number of women with access to agricultural land;
 - Increasing the share of women in decision making positions including in the civil service, Parliament (Lower and Upper Houses) and other institutions; and

- Increasing the share of women enrolled in hard core science disciplines in Universities and technical colleges.

Youth Development

560. Youths are endowed with various capabilities and talents that make them a resourceful group that can positively contribute to the development of the country.

561. The demographic dividend can be harnessed if adequate investment on the youth sector is provided since they constitute 56 percent of the economically active population, thereby lessening the social burden of dependency.

562. The existence of an educated and skilled youthful population strengthens our human capital development making them competitive at global level.

563. In addition, available labour at competitive costs is an opportunity in itself that could attract business investments.

564. The overall objective of youth development is, therefore, anchored on:

- Equipping the youths with entrepreneurial skills for business development through incubation, mentorship and training;
- Skills training for youths in their communities based on demand driven needs;
- Leadership development and advocacy to enhance youth participation in socio-economic issues, decision making processes;

- Youth participation in food production to improve household and national food security and nutrition;
- De-centralisation of Youth Fund Schemes to lower levels;
- Strengthening recovery mechanisms on funded business projects;
- Improved access to ICTs, including the internet, to reduce the critical information gap; and
- Promotion of sports and recreation especially among the youth, as career paths, and maintaining good health, as well as getting out of trouble.

Pillar VII: Strengthening Governance and Institutional Capacity

565. The governance and institutional capacity issues under this pillar are consistent with Zim Asset, which recognises the existence of a conducive governance environment with an efficient justice delivery system, as important in reducing poverty.
566. Accordingly, areas prioritised under this Pillar include justice and rule of law; service delivery; combating corruption; public sector modernisation and civil service reform; public sector accountability and transparency; capacity development in the public sector including M&E system; peace and security; public financial management and financial controls; fiscal reform measures; poverty statistics and data systems.
567. The overriding objective of governance and institutional reforms is to uphold and sustain high quality services to the citizens in an efficient and effective manner.

Justice and Rule of Law

568. Access to justice may have an effect of a change in the living conditions of marginalised populations. A key goal is to attain a national appreciation of the national Constitution so that everyone is aware of their rights nationwide.

Stakeholder Inputs

569. Efforts to implement social development and eradicate poverty are constrained by subdued economic performance which has a direct impact on poverty reduction.

570. Stakeholders raised that, although there is significant progress in the alignment of legislation to the new Constitution, this needs to be accelerated.

571. There is also need for the development of new legislation to facilitate improved economic performance and accelerated poverty reduction efforts.

572. It was highlighted that copies of the Constitution should be made available in rural communities including translation into vernacular languages and introducing Constitution education in schools.

573. The de-centralisation of the High Courts is greatly appreciated, with a call to widen the coverage, including the setting up of juvenile courts at district level. There is also need to close the gap between community courts and the magistrate's court in executing justice.

574. Policies, laws and by-laws that frustrate local initiatives targeted at poverty reduction, for example in the informal sector, should be

done away with and replaced by supportive and enabling legislation and policies.

- 575. It is acknowledged that the country has developed progressive laws in many areas, but these generally lack effective enforcement.
- 576. Inconsistency in the application of laws which scares away potential investors; and human rights not being fulfilled, were cited as some of the main causes of poverty.

Strategies and Deliverables

- 577. An important milestone has been the adoption and enactment of the new Constitution for Zimbabwe in 2013. Work is currently underway on the alignment of laws to the Constitution and will be completed by 2018.
- 578. In order to ensure that the citizens are fully aware of their rights as provided under this Constitution, Government together with other stakeholders, will increase awareness campaign programmes down to ward levels.
- 579. This will be accompanied by the production and availing of copies of the Constitution, particularly to rural communities translated into all vernacular languages.
- 580. Furthermore, another outcome is the need to introduce Constitution education in the curriculum and Government will take steps to embrace this.

581. Furthermore, an efficient justice delivery system requires consolidation of the de-centralisation of the High Courts by widening the coverage to include setting up of juvenile courts at district level.
582. The need to close the gap between community courts and the magistrate's court in executing justice is also important.
583. Other specific deliverables during the I-PRSP include the following:
- Review laws and policies which are an impediment to doing business in various sectors of the economy;
 - Access to justice for indigent persons;
 - Translation of the Constitution into vernacular languages, and wide distribution;
 - Closing the gap between community courts and the magistrate's court in executing justice;
 - Effective enforcement of laws;
 - Resourcing of the Constituency Development Fund;
 - De-centralisation of legal aid offices in provinces; and
 - Resuscitating the Constituency Development Fund.

Effective Service Delivery and Combating Corruption

584. Effective service delivery by the Government and publicly owned enterprises will go a long way in reducing poverty as they are the core providers of goods and services consumed by the poor.

Stakeholder Inputs

585. During consultations, stakeholder raised the need to tackle all forms of corruption and improving service delivery at all levels.
586. Most provinces disliked the over-centralisation of economic activities and decision making in Harare and Bulawayo, which disempowered the rest of the population living outside these two big cities.
587. In addition, too much bureaucracy in Government is affecting public sector delivery. Mobile birth registration facilities will go a long way in reducing the proportion of people with no birth certificates.
588. Generally, there is need to improve the working conditions of civil servants particularly at the local level to motivate them to deliver effectively.
589. There is need to streamline the overlapping mandates of Government Ministries and Departments, in order to improve on efficient service delivery. Decisions on critical issues that affect people's lives should be made using a bottom-up approach and not a top-down approach.

Strategies and Deliverables

Combating Corruption

590. Corruption both in the private and public sectors has reached endemic levels, necessitating a collective responsibility from all the stakeholders to fight against this phenomenon.

591. In this regard, the Anti-Corruption Commission, which was established in 2004 to deal with incidences of corruption, will be strengthened and capacitated to deliver on its mandate during the Programme period.
592. The effectiveness of the Commission will be evidenced through the number of cases prosecuted, particularly those of high profile.

Public Sector and State Owned Enterprises

593. Effective and efficient service delivery in Government and publicly owned enterprises, is an essential element for reducing poverty.
594. To ensure that all Government Ministries and State Owned Enterprises produce results as per their mandate, performance contracts for all senior levels of Government, Boards and Chief Executive Officers (CEOs) of State Owned Enterprises (SOEs) and Local Authorities should be developed and enforced.
595. This should be complemented by strengthening and intensifying implementation of the Integrated Results Based Management (IRBM) System in the public sector.
596. Other key issues complimentary to effective service delivery is the need to strengthen the Complaints Handling Mechanisms in the public sector and the dissemination of Client Service Charters to provinces and districts.
597. Public sector modernisation will also be part of effective and efficient service delivery through strengthening and intensifying the implementation of e-Government across the public sector.

State Procurement

- 598. Government is de-centralising from the State Procurement Board to procurement entities. The State Procurement Board will become a regulatory and standards setting body.
- 599. This endeavor will create opportunities for SMEs spread all over the country to also participate in procurement, thereby creating opportunities for their growth and creation of jobs locally.

Non-Governmental Organisations

- 600. Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) play an important role in promoting development in communities they service.
- 601. However, a huge concern emerged during the consultations in the manner in which NGOs operate.
- 602. More specifically, NGOs service delivery, although appreciated, is too small in coverage and sporadic to make notable impact on poverty reduction.
- 603. Some communities felt that most NGO projects are not community demand driven, and the bulk of the financial resources are consumed on administration, with very little getting to the intended poor beneficiaries.
- 604. In order to achieve effective delivery of their programmes, there is need for NGOs to ensure that projects being implemented are

demand driven, developmental, and ensuring that NGOs resources get to intended beneficiaries.

605. Effective NGO Service Delivery was assessed at the national, provincial and district levels during the I-PRSP broad consultations.
606. NGO service delivery, although appreciated, was too small in coverage and sporadic, to make notable impact on poverty reduction.
607. Some communities felt that NGOs spent more of their financial resources on administration, with very little getting to the intended poor beneficiaries. Some NGO projects are not community demand driven.
608. NGOs should not just come into communities for drought/floods emergencies only, but should be development oriented, helping to build resilience strategies in communities.
609. Effective service delivery by Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) during the I-PRSP period 2016-2018 will prioritise identification of community demand driven projects, increasing coverage and help to build resilient strategies in communities; ensuring in the process that NGO resources get to intended beneficiaries.

Accountability and Transparency

610. Prudent public finance management is one of the programmes which implicitly reduce poverty.

611. Cognisant of the importance of prudent financial management, public sector accountability and transparency will be promoted through a review and enforcement of Code of Ethics and Values and embracing Corporate Governance Framework for Parastatals and Private sector.
612. This will be complemented through Parliament's oversight role. Already, the staffing of the Parliamentary Budget Office will empower Parliamentarians to execute on their mandate.
613. Capacitation of the Public Sector will entail developing strategic human resources policies; resuscitating and re-capacitating national training institutions; reintroducing induction programmes in the civil service at all levels; institutionalising the RBM system across the Public Sector; developing and providing an M and E framework; adapting contemporary best practices in M and E; and establishing an electronic M and E system.
614. Prudent public financial management systems will be upheld benefiting from audit reports recommendations by the Auditor General. Treasury will institute effective and appropriate structures to deal with deficiencies arising from the recommendations.

Peace and Security

615. Peace and security are of paramount importance in the fight against poverty. Consistent with Zim Asset, I-PRSP aims at training the security agencies on contemporary defence, peace and security systems and mainstreaming peace building mechanism across the

nation in recognition that peace and security may help reduce poverty as poverty is not only the lack of money.

616. The promotion of peace and security is expected to enhance a conducive environment for trade and investment and improve economic growth and development prospects.

Poverty Statistics and Data Systems

617. Statistics and data availability will be important for measuring the success of interventions in the implementation of this programme. The Zimbabwe National Statistical Agency (ZIMSTAT) provides statistics of various nature consistent with the Census and Statistics Act [*Chapter 10:05*], 2001. Therefore, data availability will strengthen monitoring and evaluation of development progress.
618. In this regard, the Agency will be adequately capacitated and staffed to enable the production of the required data.
619. Consistent with the mandate of ZIMSTAT, the following surveys will be undertaken and produced during the I-PRSP period.
- Poverty, Income Consumption and Expenditure Survey (PICES) 2016/2017;
 - Agriculture and Livestock Survey (ALS) annually;
 - Quarterly Poverty Datum Lines;
 - Poverty Mapping 2018;
 - Finscope Consumer Survey, 2017;
 - Quarterly Employment Inquiry; and
 - Inter-Censal Demographic Survey (ICDS) 2017.

Implementation and Monitoring

620. The I-PRSP, will be implemented using the broad partnership approach to development, involving all stakeholders, including Government, business, labour, development partners, civil society, traditional leaders and communities, academia, and media, among others.
621. These stakeholders will work together under the leadership of the different sector Ministries, coordinated by the Ministry of Finance and Economic Development with oversight from the Office of the President and Cabinet and Parliament.
622. In order to ensure the broad effectiveness and sustainability of the poverty reduction momentum, interventions will have to be implemented at all levels from grassroots up to the national level.
623. Resource allocation at all levels, in line with this national commitment, is a pre-requisite for success.

Funding of the I-PRSP

624. The quantum of resource requirements for the implementation of planned programmes and activities underpinning this I-PRSP amounts to at least US\$2.7 billion over the 2 year duration to 2018.
625. Of this amount, approximately US\$800 million is already secured under the on-going poverty reduction related programmes.

626. This leaves a balance of about US\$1.9 billion to be mobilised through the national budget, cooperating partners as well as other domestic and external sources.

627. The I-PRSP budget including its breakdown is reflected in the Table 4.2.

Table 4.2 : Zimbabwe I-PRSP Budget (US\$ million), 2017 - 2018			
Pillar	Budget	Funded	Funding Gap
PILLAR I: AGRICULTURE PRODUCTIVITY, GROWTH AND RURAL FOOD SECURITY			
Improving Productivity (Cropping & Livestock)	45.10	15.00	30.10
Agricultural Input Support Schemes	240.00	-	240.00
Special Programme on Maize Production	449.80	85.00	364.80
Irrigation Rehabilitation & Development	200.00	115.00	85.00
Strengthening/Capacitating Agricultural Parastatals	100.00	-	100.00
Sub Total	1,034.90	215.00	819.90
PILLAR II: SOCIAL SECTORS			
Health	68.60	-	68.60
Primary & Secondary Education	277.90	20.50	257.40
Tertiary Education	24.25	-	24.25
Social Protection	57.97	10.00	47.97
Water & Sanitation	87.05	-	87.05
Sub Total	515.77	30.50	485.27
PILLAR III: PRIVATE SECTOR			
Manufacturing	181.50	41.20	140.30
Mining	22.05	12.00	10.05
Tourism	41.60	-	41.60
Inclusive Banking	1.00	-	1.00
Micro Small & Medium Enterprise (MSME) Development	26.38	5.11	21.27
Indigenization & Economic Empowerment (IEE)	4.00	-	4.00
Sub Total	276.53	58.31	218.22

Table 4.2 : Zimbabwe I-PRSP Budget (US\$ million), 2017 - 2018			
Pillar	Budget	Funded	Funding Gap
PILLAR IV: INFRASTRUCTURE			
Energy	385.60	355.60	30.00
Information And Communication Technology (ICT)	12.64	0.60	12.04
Housing	100.02	-	100.02
Rural Road Infrastructure	100.00	40.00	60.00
Sub Total	598.26	396.20	202.06
PILLAR V: ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE CHANGE			
Climate Change	45.50	45.50	-
Environment	2.35	0.35	2.00
Sub Total	47.85	45.85	2.00
PILLAR VI: GENDER, WOMEN AND YOUTH EMPOWERMENT			
Gender & Women's Development	30.50	2.5	28.00
Youth Development	30.50	2.5	28.00
Sub Total	61.00	5	56.00
PILLAR VII: GOVERNANCE AND INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY			
Justice & Rule Of Law	22.20	22.10	0.10
Effective Service Delivery & Combating Corruption	30.50	-	30.50
Public Sector Modernisation & Civil Service Reform	18.00	8.00	10.00
Public Sector Accountability & Transparency	8.27	1.20	7.07
Capacity Development in The Public Sector Including M&E System	2.00	0.50	1.50
Peace & Security	0.10	-	0.10
NGO Effective Service Delivery	-	-	-
Public Financial Management & Financial Controls	31.00	16.00	15.00
Poverty Statistics & Data Systems	19.68	0.15	19.53
Sub Total	131.75	47.95	83.80
TOTAL	2,666.06	798.81	1,867.25

628. It is, however, important to note that, large programmes that cannot be implemented during the programme period will continue

to be catered for in the full PRSP, including any other strategies to be identified.

629. The detailed programmes and projects in Annexure 2 relates to the above budget estimate.

630. Accordingly, implementing institutions in consultation with stakeholders will continue to review and re-prioritise projects implementation in accordance with available capacity, funding and other factors.

CHAPTER 5: THE ROAD MAP FOR THE PREPARATION OF THE FULL PRSP

631. The I-PRSP will be under implementation for the period to 2018 and is a precursor to the full PRSP to be developed over approximately 2 years.
632. The full PRSP will be a 5 year programme anchored on a successor programme to Zim Asset.
633. Whilst the implementation of the I-PRSP is undergoing, broad-based consultations for the full PRSP will be undertaken using various approaches encompassing specialised research studies for effectiveness of identified programmes, and broad based consultations, among others.
634. The formulation of the full PRSP will benefit from key lessons learnt during the I-PRSP. The lessons include the following:
- De-centralisation of the secretariat to Provincial and District levels, taking advantage of the existing structures already in place;
 - A bottom-up approach in the consultative process starting at Ward, District, Provincial and National levels;
 - Consultations that target the very poor amongst the groups, so as to establish the challenges and best practices in getting out of poverty;
 - Embracing the use of vernacular languages of the country in the different areas where they are predominant as this is empowering, and

- Ensuring consultations with different sectors and interest groups on their own, in addition to the consensus building consultative meetings.

635. These lessons will be taken on board during the development of the PRSP.

Institutional Arrangements and Coordination

636. The full PRSP will continue to be coordinated in the Ministry of Finance and Economic Development (MOFED) in order to ensure a sustained strong link between poverty reduction programmes, projects and resource allocation in the national budget, which is critical for delivery.

637. The PRSP Secretariat will be expanded to include all the line Ministries and all other broader stakeholders, will have provincial and district level chapters, to ensure broad mobilisation for the design and sustained implementation of poverty reduction initiatives at all levels in the country.

Conclusion

638. The I-PRSP is a home grown document which has been crafted after broad based stakeholder participation to ensure the voice of the poor is still audible .

639. The I-PRSP is a policy tool to implement Zimbabwe Agenda for Socio-Economic Transformation.

640. The Interim Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper is the beginning of an effective and efficient long-term poverty alleviation strategy for Zimbabwe so that many households be lifted from poverty.
641. The strength of this I-PRSP remains the stakeholder support at both local, national and international level which will ensure comprehensive and integrated implementation of programs in eradicating poverty.

Ministry of Finance and Economic Development

26 September 2016

ANNEXURE 1: DETAILED BUDGET ANALYSIS

Table A3.1: Ministry of Agriculture, Mechanisation and Irrigation Development Budget and Outturn, US\$m and Percentage, Zimbabwe, 2012-2016

	2012 Estimates			2013 Estimates			2014 Estimates			2015 Estimates			2016 Estimates	
	Original Estimates	Outturn	Outturn as a % of Budget	Original Estimates	Outturn [1]	Outturn as a % of Budget	Original Estimates	Audited Outturn	Outturn as a % of Budget	Original	Outturn [1]	Outturn as a % of Budget	Original	Estimates
Targeted Programmes	26	8	30	13.70	4.07	30	14.35	4.06	28	3.40	1.52	45	3.95	
Agricultural Colleges	5.10	1.37	27	3.50	1.37	39	2.53	1.03	41	0.28	0.26	91	0.25	
AgriTex Dept	5.00	2.06	41	3.07	0.53	17	4.38	0.72	16	0.58	0.16	28	0.80	
Tsetse Control Dept	1.68	0.69	41	0.72	0.06	8	0.84	0.15	17	0.51	0.06	11	0.20	
Research Services Departments	7.44	1.23	17	2.00	0.28	14	2.60	1.60	61	1.03	0.15	14	0.50	
Animal diseases and risk management	7.00	2.57	37	4.40	1.84	42	4.00	0.57	14	1.00	0.90	90	2.20	
Ministry Appropriation	227	211	93	147.84	211.52	143	155.26	226.27	146	174.15	189.13	109	145.09	
Employment Costs	67.22	68.03	101	69.41	74.02	107	74.95	73.45	98	80.87	74.48	92	48.91	
Operations and Maintenance	36.94	14.38	39	25.00	15.18	61	25.39	7.33	29	9.70	4.56	47	8.66	
Capital Expenditure and Net Lending	122.63	128.84	105	53.43	122.32	229	54.92	145.49	265	83.58	110.10	132	87.52	
Total Government Expenditure and Net Lending	4000	3505.327205	88	3,860.00	3,987.40	103	4,120.00	3,911.57	95	4,110.00	3,861.72	94	4,000.00	
Total Government and Net Lending	6	6	6	4	5	5	4	6	6	4	5	5	4	

Notes

[1] Unaudited Outturn

[2] Outturn may include transfers from Unallocated Reserve, Supplementary Estimates and Virements (Budget Re-allocations).

Table A3.2: Ministry of Health and Child Care Budget and Outturn, (US\$ m and Percentage) - Zimbabwe 2012-2016

	2012			2013			2014			2015			2016
	Original Estimates	Outturn	Outturn as a % of Budget	Original Estimates	Outturn	Outturn as a % of Budget	Original Estimates	Outturn	Outturn as a % of Budget	Original Estimates	Outturn [1]	Outturn as a % of Budget	Original Estimates
Targeted Programmes	79	26	33	45	31	69			34			95	
Recurrent Appropriations	79	26	33	45	31	69			55			183	
Training and Development Expenses - Cadetship	2		27	7					7			40	
Health Systems Strengthening													
Maternal and Child Health	10	5	51	6	3	45	1	1	34	2	1	50	2
Results Based Financing	1	1	100	1	1	100	5	2	25	3	4	150	5
Medical Supplies and Services: ARVs & TB drugs	3	1	40	2	1	62	2	1	89	1	1		1
National Blood Service	1	1	83	1	1	41	1	1	6	1	1	100	1
Health Service Board	1	1	88	1	1	58	1	1	93	1	1	96	1
Zimbabwe National Family Planning Council	1	1	40	1	1	40	1	1	6	1	1	757	1
Government hospitals and health centers	36	12	33	24	17	70	21	14	68	8	15	187	12
Local Authorities	7	1	17	2	1	32	2	1	8	1	1		
Mission Hospitals	10	1	11	11	2	41	2	1	35	1	1	13	1
Parirenyatwa Group of Hospitals	7	3	49	5	7	143	5	3	70	2	5	237	1
Preventive Programmes:													
Cancer Advocacy							1						
Environmental health	1		15			19						113	
Emergency Preparedness and Response			8			5		1	255		36	36	
Expanded Programme on Immunisation	1		5			32			41		71	71	
Health education			89			70			11		138	138	
HIV/AIDS/STI/TB			19			33					23	23	
Integrated Management of Childhood Illness			271			100			5		61	61	
Mental health			409			14					30	30	
National Health Information Systems			76			11					82	82	
National malaria control	2	3	38	1	1	38	1	1	53	1	1	194	1
National Programme of Action for children			6			25					20	20	
Non-communicable diseases			6			26			114		179	179	
Nutrition	1	2	2			100					130	130	
Rehabilitation			26			26					14	14	
Reproductive health			27			1					12	12	
Village health workers	1		4			23					35	35	
Capital Appropriations			73			13			16				
Medical equipment	7	13	184	97	2	18	1	12					10
Vehicles (Ambulances & Institutions service vehicles)	3		2					1	40				
Construction works	41	20	49	22	12	55	25	6	25	11	7	66	5
Capital Transfers	13	14	107	9	5	52	11	2	17	5	2	51	5
Other (Furniture and Equipment)	1								8			17	10
Other Government departments													
Ministry Appropriation			84			70			80			99	
Employment Costs	184	195	106	197	214	109	226	224	99	248	247	100	277
Operations & Maintenance	97	47	48	54	37	69	55	37	67	25	39	156	29
Capital Expenditures & Net Lending	64	47	73	130	17	13	56	9	16	28	10	35	25
Government Total Expenditure and Net Lending	4 000	3 505	88	3 860	3 987	103	4 120	3 912	95	4 110	3 862	94	4 000

Notes

[1] Unaudited Outturn
 [2] Outturn may include transfers from Unallocated Reserve, Supplementary Estimates and Virements (Budget Re-allocations).

Table A3.3: Primary and Secondary Education Budget and Outturn, US\$m and Percentage, Zimbabwe 2012-2016

	2012			2013			2014			2015			2016	
	Original Estimates	Outturn [1]	Outturn as a % of Budget	Original Estimates	Outturn	Outturn as a % of Budget	Original Estimates	Outturn	Outturn as a % of Budget	Original Estimates	Outturn [1]	Outturn as a % of Budget	Original Estimates	Original Estimates
Targeted Programmes	28.76	2.37	8	16.87	5.52	33	15.47	4.46	29	5.27	3.10	59	4.75	
Schools Supervision-Quality Assurance	3.60	0.89	25	0.73	0.52	71	0.89	0.46	51	0.61	0.31	51	1.16	
In-Service Training of Teachers	1.60	0.26	16	0.64	-	-	2.13	0.00	-	0.10	0.04	36	0.54	
Teaching and Learning materials	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Government Schools	1.73	0.04	2	2.60	0.95	37	1.90	1.30	68	1.10	1.00	91	1.05	
Non Government Schools	18.90	0.80	4	11.00	3.50	32	8.30	1.70	20	1.91	1.65	87	1.28	
Syllabi Development and Printing	-	-	-	1.40	-	-	1.08	-	-	1.05	0.10	-	0.53	
Schools Feeding Programme	1.00	0.03	3	0.50	-	-	1.17	-	-	0.50	-	-	0.20	
ZIMSEC	1.93	0.35	18	-	0.55	-	-	1.00	-	-	-	-	-	
Ministry Appropriation	707.33	674.64	95	750.14	748.14	100	865.67	796.47	92	890.14	879.66	99	810.43	
Employment Costs	629.98	664.29	105	709.86	733.04	103	828.34	788.49	95	873.21	872.17	100	797.31	
Operations & Maintenance	45.00	7.09	16	22.38	8.05	36	22.62	5.92	26	8.93	7.00	78	7.24	
Capital Expenditures & Net Lending	32.35	3.26	10	17.90	7.05	39	14.71	2.06	14	8.00	0.50	6	5.88	
Total Government Expenditure and Net Lending	4,000.00	3,505.33	88	3,860.00	3,987.40	103	4,120.00	3,911.57	95	4,110.00	3,861.72	94	4,000.00	

Notes

[1] Unaudited Outturn

[2] Outturn may include transfers from Unallocated Reserve, Supplementary Estimates and Virements (Budget Re-allocations).

Table A3.4: Social Protection Budget and Outturn, US\$m and Percentage, Zimbabwe 2012-2016													
	2012			2013			2014			2015			2016
	Original Estimates	Outturn	Outturn as a % of Budget	Original Estimates	Outturn	Outturn as a % of Budget	Original Estimates	Outturn	Outturn as a % of Budget	Original Estimates	Outturn [1]	Outturn as a % of Budget	Original Estimates
Targeted Programmes	35.42	8.86	25	29.88	14.72	49	29.12	10.30	35	13.70	12.20	89	16.23
Basic Education Assistance Module	16.00	5.00	31	15.00	10.00	67	15.00	7.00	47	7.00	7.00	100	10.00
Children in difficult circumstances	0.93	0.20	22	0.20	0.07	33	0.50	0.11	22	0.20	0.20	100	0.20
Drought Mitigation and community recovery	3.00	0.31	10	1.60	-	-	1.60	-	-	0.70	0.27	39	0.50
Government Rehabilitation Institutions	0.90	0.57	63	1.00	0.78	78	1.00	0.66	66	0.29	0.30	104	0.30
Government Child Protection Institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.71	0.57	-	0.80
Harmonised Cash transfers	7.00	0.35	5	3.00	0.90	30	3.00	0.37	12	1.70	1.65	97	2.00
Health assistance	1.00	0.99	99	2.00	0.80	40	2.00	0.40	20	0.97	0.74	76	1.00
Support to disabled persons	2.00	0.40	20	1.60	0.55	34	1.40	0.91	65	0.70	0.76	109	0.70
Community Recovery Programmes	0.13	-	-	-	-	-	0.05	-	-	0.02	-	-	0.05
Support to elderly persons	0.26	0.03	12	0.20	0.05	25	0.39	0.12	29	0.15	0.10	67	0.10
National heroes' dependents assistance	0.45	0.16	36	0.30	0.05	17	0.15	0.04	27	0.07	0.06	86	0.03
Pauper burial	0.43	0.08	19	0.15	0.15	100	0.20	0.14	70	0.10	0.10	100	0.04
Other Social Protection Programmes	1.30	0.10	8	3.10	0.91	29	0.50	0.05	10	0.22	0.06	27	0.03
Labour Administration	1.90	0.59	31	1.22	0.38	31	3.00	0.47	16	0.70	0.28	40	0.39
Training Loan Fund	-	-	-	0.30	-	-	0.10	0.02	-	0.05	-	-	-
Subscriptions	0.12	0.08	68	0.21	0.09	41	0.23	0.02	10	0.11	0.11	96	0.10
Ministry Appropriation	45.56	17.43	38	175.92	112.37	64	168.71	129.16	77	172.51	118.77	69	174.24
Employment Costs	4.73	5.05	107	134.44	111.40	83	133.21	115.36	87	154.01	103.22	67	154.47
Operations & Maintenance	39.90	12.17	31	39.00	0.97	2	33.60	13.60	40	17.70	15.37	87	18.81
Capital Expenditures & Net Lending	0.93	0.21	23	2.48	-	-	1.90	0.21	11	0.80	0.18	23	0.95
Total Government Expenditure and Net Lending	4,000.00	3,505.33	88	3,860.00	3,987.40	103	4,120.00	3,911.57	95	4,110.00	3,861.72	94	4,000.00
Notes													
[1] Unaudited Outturn													
[2] Outturn may include transfers from Unallocated Reserve, Supplementary Estimates and Virements (Budget Re-allocations).													

Table A3.5: Water and Sanitation, Selected Poverty Related Budget and Outturn, US\$m and Percentage, Zimbabwe 2012-2015

	2012		2013		2014		2015	
	Original Estimates	Outturn as a % of Budget	Original Estimates	Outturn as a % of Budget	Original Estimates	Outturn as a % of Budget	Original Estimates	Outturn as a % of Budget
Water & Sanitation								
Dam Construction	50.84	56.50	65.00	79.03	67.50	52.40	24.40	81.40
Water & Sanitation infrastructure for Local Authorities	-	6.85	16.00	8.94	12.00	2.43	3.20	2.00
Water Supply Schemes for small towns and growth points	16.91	20.36	9.93	9.57	8.80	8.49	13.90	6.34
Borehole drilling equipment and rehabilitation	15.00	2.80	2.70	1.30	3.80	1.30	1.58	1.05
Rural water supply (RCDF)	2.00	1.10	3.60	1.50		42	0.60	-
Notes								
[1] Unaudited Outturn								
[2] Outturn may include transfers from Unallocated Reserve, Supplementary Estimates and Virements (Budget Re-allocations).								

Table A3.6: Ministry of Women's Affairs, Gender and Community Development Budget and Outturn, US\$m and Percentage, Zimbabwe 2012-2016													
	2012			2013			2014			2015			2016
	Original Estimates	Outturn	Outturn as a % of Budget	Original Estimates	Outturn [1]	Outturn as a % of Budget	Original Estimates	Outturn [1]	Outturn as a % of Budget	Original Estimates	Outturn [1]	Outturn as a % of Budget	Original Estimates
Targeted Programmes	3.00	0.35	12	2.50	-		2.45	-		5.40	0.15	3	5.80
Community Development Fund	3.00	0.35	12	2.50	-		2.45			0.35	0.15	43	0.30
Community Development Fund										0.05	-		0.50
Women's Development Bank										5.00	-		5.00
Ministry Appropriation	10.06	7.58	75	10.13	6.41	63	10.80	6.64	61	13.35	7.58	57	13.56
Employment Costs	5.01	5.24	104	5.28	5.57	106	5.67	5.91	104	6.80	6.71	99	6.99
Operations & Maintenance	4.65	2.24	48	4.70	0.81	17	4.90	0.73	15	6.40	0.86	13	6.39
Capital Expenditures & Net Lending	0.40	0.10	25	0.15	0.03	20	0.23	-		0.15	0.01	8	0.19
Total Government Expenditure and Net Lending	4,000.00	3,505.33	88	3,860.00	3,987.40	103	4,120.00	3,911.57	95	4,110.00	3,861.72	94	4,000.00

Notes

[1] Unaudited Outturn

[2] Outturn may include transfers from Unallocated Reserve, Supplementary Estimates and Virements (Budget Re-allocations).

Table A3.7: Youth Development Budget and Outturn, US\$m and Percentage, Zimbabwe 2012-2016

	2012			2013			2014			2015			2016
	Original Estimates	Outturn [1]	Outturn as a % of Budget	Original Estimates	Outturn	Outturn as a % of Budget	Original Estimates	Outturn	Outturn as a % of Budget	Original Estimates	Outturn [1]	Outturn as a % of Budget	Original Estimates
Targeted Programmes	12.03	1.87	16	4.95	0.28	6	4.19	0.34	8	1.01	0.21	21	2.87
Vocational Training Centres	1.53	0.31	20	1.21	0.04	3	1.49	-		0.36	0.09	25	0.09
National Indigensation and Economic Fund	6.00	1.56	26	1.75	0.24	14	1.70	0.34	20	0.50	0.12	23	0.28
Youth Development Fund	4.50	-		2.00	-		1.00	-		0.15	-		2.50
Ministry Appropriation	48.28	36.96	77	42.33	35.47	84	44.45	37.43	84	39.51	35.00	89	19.80
Employment Costs	29.66	31.29	105	32.09	33.25	104	33.92	34.77	102	36.59	33.44	91	15.36
Operations & Maintenance	17.00	5.49	32	9.55	2.22	23	9.67	2.65	27	2.65	1.36	51	4.30
Capital Expenditures & Net Lending	1.62	0.18	11	0.70	0.01	1	0.86	0.02	2	0.27	0.20	73	0.14
Total Government Expenditure and Net Lending	4,000.00	3,505.33	88	3,860.00	3,987.40	103	4,120.00	3,911.57	95	4,110.00	3,861.72	94	4,000.00

Notes

[1] Unaudited Outturn

[2] Outturn may include transfers from Unallocated Reserve, Supplementary Estimates and Virements (Budget Re-allocations).

Table A3.8: Ministry of Small Medium Enterprise and Cooperative Development Budget and Outturn, US\$m and Percentage, Zimbabwe, 2012-2016												
	2012			2013			2014			2015		2016
	Original Estimates	Outturn	Outturn as a % of Budget	Original Estimates	Outturn	Outturn as a % of Budget	Original Estimates	Outturn	Outturn as a % of Budget	Original Estimates	Outturn [1]	Outturn as a % of Budget
Targeted Programmes	0.20	0.21	106	0.20	0.10	48	0.22	0.33	152	0.02	0.07	436
SME Marketing(IP)	0.20	0.21	106	0.20	0.10	48	0.22	0.33	152	0.02	0.07	436
Ministry Appropriation	8.95	2.86	32	9.48	3.64	38	8.70	3.76	43	5.64	3.12	55
Employment Costs	1.14	1.52	1	1.68	1.92	1	2.08	2.22	1	2.43	2.43	1
Operations and Maintenance	1.75	1.14	65	2.00	1.05	53	2.10	1.53	73	1.17	0.54	46
Capital	6.06	0.20	3	5.80	0.66	11	4.52	0.01		2.04	0.16	8
Total Government Expenditure and Net Lending	4,000.00	3,505.33	88	3,860.00	3,987.40	103	4,120.00	3,911.57	95	4,110.00	3,861.72	94
Ministry Budget & Outturn as a % of Total Government Expenditure and Net Lending	0.2	0.1		0.2	0.1		0.2	0.1		0.1	0.1	0.2

Notes

[1] Unaudited Outturn

[2] Outturn may include transfers from Unallocated Reserve, Supplementary Estimates and Virements (Budget Re-allocations).

Table A3.9: Ministry of Energy and Power Development, US\$m and Percentage, Zimbabwe 2012-2016														
	2012			2013			2014			2015			2016	
	Original Estimates	Outturn	Outturn as a % of Budget	Original Estimates	Outturn [1]	Outturn as a % of Budget	Original Estimates	Outturn	Outturn as a % of Budget	Original Estimates	Outturn [1]	Outturn as a % of Budget	Original Estimates	Outturn as a % of Budget
Ministry Appropriation	49.74	29.02	58	20.77	2.16	10	23.45	1.20	5	10.59	1.10	10	6.81	
Employment Costs	0.68	0.65	96	0.73	0.69	95	0.72	0.74	104	0.80	0.74	92	0.84	
Operations & Maintenance	1.50	12.09	806	2.00	0.87	44	2.10	0.46	22	0.75	0.32	43	0.43	
Capital Expenditures & Net Lending	47.56	16.28	34	18.04	0.60	3	20.63	-	-	9.04	0.04	-	5.54	
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Government Expenditure and Net Lending	4,000.00	3,505.33	88	3,860.00	3,987.40	103	4,120.00	3,911.57	95	4,110.00	3,861.72	94	4,000.00	
Ministry Appropriation as a % of Total Government Expenditure and Net Lending	1.2	0.8		0.5	0.1		0.6	0.0		0.3	0.0		0.2	
Notes														
[1] Unaudited Outturn														
[2] Outturn may include transfers from Unallocated Reserve, Supplementary Estimates and Virements (Budget Re-allocations).														

ICT	2012						2013						2014						2015					
	Original Estimates		Outturn		as a % of Budget		Original Estimates		Outturn		as a % of Budget		Original Estimates		Outturn		as a % of Budget		Original Estimates		Outturn		as a % of Budget	
Tel*one fibre projects	5.00	4.00	80	4.00	20.72	518	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
E-Government Programmes	1.50	0.06	4	5.10	7.58	149	11.50	6.39	56	5.50	7.64	139												
E-Learning (computerisation of schools)	-	-	-	2.87	0.83	-	1.50	0.03	-	0.33	-	-												
Community Information Centers	0.50	0.12	25	-	0.30	-	1.50	-	-	1.30	-	-												
Total	7.00	4.19	60	11.97	29.43	246	14.50	6.42	44	7.13	7.64	107												
Notes																								
[1] Unaudited Outturn																								
[2] Outturn may include transfers from Unallocated Reserve, Supplementary Estimates and Virements (Budget Re-allocations).																								

Table A3.11: Transport and Communication, Selected Poverty Related Budget and Outturn, US\$m and Percentage, Zimbabwe 2012-2015

	2012			2013			2014			2015		
	Original Estimates	Outturn	Outturn as a % of Budget	Original Estimates	Outturn	Outturn as a % of Budget	Original Estimates	Outturn	Outturn as a % of Budget	Original Estimates	Outturn	Outturn as a % of Budget
Transport and communication												
Rural roads and bridges	7.00	2.70	39	6.00	3.40	57	4.42	1.90	43	1.02	0.70	69
Regional roads and bridges	22.50	27.95	124	24.20	15.74	65	27.70	6.14	22	10.00	8.01	80
Rural road construction equipment (DDF)	6.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Local authorities roads	12.00	1.00	8	13.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	48.00	31.65	66	43.20	19.14	44	32.12	8.04	25	11.02	8.71	79

Notes

[1] Unaudited Outturn

[2] Outturn may include transfers from Unallocated Reserve, Supplementary Estimates and Virements (Budget Re-allocations).

Table A3.1.2: Ministry of Water, Environment and Climate Budget and Outturn Analysis, US\$m and Percentage, Zimbabwe 2012-2016

	2012		2013		2014		2015		2016	
	Original Estimates	Outturn as a % of Budget	Original Estimates	Outturn as a % of Budget	Original Estimates	Outturn as a % of Budget	Original Estimates	Outturn as a % of Budget	Original Estimates	Outturn as a % of Budget
Targeted Programmes										
Cloud Seeding								200 000		500 000
								200 000		500 000
Ministry Appropriation	10.54	7.44	89.81	105.70	93.47	71.80	52.73	13.24	25	34.24
Employment Costs	5.91	6.48	8.30	8.78	9.19	9.10	9.99	6.03	60	3.20
Operations & Maintenance	2.63	0.96	5.10	7.82	5.25	1.50	2.00	1.42	71	1.22
Capital Expenditures & Net Lending	2.00	-	76.42	89.11	79.03	61.21	40.74	5.79	0	29.83
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Government Expenditure and Net Lending	4,000.00	3,505.33	3,860.00	3,987.40	4,120.00	3,911.57	4,110.00	3,861.72	94	4,000.00
Ministry of Environment Budget and Outturn as a % of Total Government Expenditure and Net Lending	0.3	0.2	2.3	2.7	2.3	1.8	1.3	0.3		0.9
Notes										
[1] Unaudited Outturn										
[2] Outturn may include transfers from Unallocated Reserve, Supplementary Estimates and Virements (Budget Re-allocations).										

ANNEXURE 2: I-PRSP (2016-2018) DETAILED MATRIX OF PROGRAMMES & PROJECTS

Policy Area	Strategies	Objective	Total Est'd Cost	US\$ Millions			Full PRSP Implementation	Beneficiaries	Indicators & Targets	Implementing Agencies
				I-PRSP Budget 2017 - 2018		Funding Gap				
				Budget	Funded					
PILLAR I: AGRICULTURE PRODUCTIVITY, GROWTH AND RURAL FOOD SECURITY										
AGRICULTURE										
Agriculture Sector Guiding Policies	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Comprehensive Agriculture Policy Framework; 2. The National Contract Farming Strategic Framework; 3. National Climate Policy will be completed by December 2016; 4. Land Commission Policy; 5. Land Commission Act. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To have official policies guiding the agriculture sector 	0.10	0.10	-	0.10	Stakeholders	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Approved Agriculture Policy 2. Land Commission Act 3. New/ revised guiding sector frameworks issued. 	Ministry of Agriculture, Mechanization and Irrigation (MoAMID); Development Partners	
Agriculture Productivity (Cropping and Livestock)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Increase budgetary allocation to extension services; 2. Improve staff mobility through provision of transport 3. Climate smart 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To increase agricultural productivity levels for both crops and livestock. 	10.00	10.00	1.00	9.00	All farmers	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Budgetary allocations to extension services . 2. Number of transport equipment issued eg bicycles, motor bikes. 	MoAMID; Farmers; MoFED; Farmers; Development Partners	

Policy Area	Strategies	Objective	US\$ Millions					Full PRSP Implementation	Beneficiaries	Indicators & Targets	Implementing Agencies
			Total Est'd Cost	I-PRSP Budget 2017 - 2018		Funding Gap	Funded				
				Budget	Funded						
	agriculture and capacity building by 2018;										
Agricultural Input Support Schemes	<p>1. Provision of Agricultural Input Support for Vulnerable Households taking into account the needs of different natural regions in the country, and the target beneficiaries.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved access to agricultural inputs for both crop and livestock farmers 		240.00	-	240.00	-			<p>1. Decentralization of seed houses by 2018;</p> <p>2. Operationalization of commodity exchange by 2018;</p> <p>3. Timorous distribution of inputs for various;</p> <p>4. Appropriate inputs of livestock herd;</p> <p>5. Improve the breed of livestock herd;</p> <p>6. Increased livestock deaths;</p> <p>7. Reduced livestock deaths;</p> <p>8. Improved management of grazing lands</p>		
Special Programme on Maize Production	<p>1. Provide agricultural inputs support to identified and registered farmers for maize production on 400 000 hectares of land;</p> <p>2. Rehabilitation of existing and Development of new irrigation schemes for</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To ensure food security and maize supply self-sufficiency for the country. 	348.00	85.00	263.00	-	<p>Identified farmers, ARDA Estates, Universities, colleges, and schools, Prison, Police and ZDF farms, and Research Institution farms AGRITEX</p>	<p>1. Number of Farmers mobilized to produce 2 million tonnes of maize on 400 000 ha of land.</p> <p>2. Budgetary provision</p> <p>3. Number of motor cycles procured</p>	<p>MoAMID, Other Government Ministries and Agencies, The private sector, Cooperating partners</p>		

Policy Area	Strategies	Objective	US\$ Millions				Beneficiaries	Indicators & Targets	Implementing Agencies	
			Total Est'd Cost	I-PRSP Budget 2017 - 2018						Full PRSP Implementation
				Budget	Funded	Funding Gap				
	Identified and registered farmers;									
	3. Provide funds to AGRITEX for fuel and logistics;		0.80	-	0.80	-				
	4. Procurement of 500 motor cycles for extension officers.		1.00	-	1.00	-				
Livestock Production	1. To effectively control livestock diseases	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To reduce livestock loss through diseases 	14.00	14.00	-	-		MoAMID; MoFED; Farmers; Development Partners		
Irrigation Rehabilitation and Development	1. Rehabilitation and modernisation of irrigation infrastructure through increasing Budget allocation, and encourage private sector as well as Development Partners participation in the process. Inculcate a culture of paying for water services in commercial farming.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase crop production Drought proof agriculture Build resilience in agriculture in climate changing environment 	200.00	115.00	85.00	-	Communal, Smallholder and Resettled farmers	1. The numbers of farms with rehabilitated irrigation equipment 2. Number of new irrigation schemes	MoAMID; MoFED; Farmers; Development Partners	

Policy Area	Strategies	Objective	US\$ Millions					Full PRSP Implementation	Beneficiaries	Indicators & Targets	Implementing Agencies
			Total Est'd Cost	I-PRSP Budget 2017 - 2018			Funding Gap				
				Budget	Funded	Funding Gap					
Financing for Agriculture	1. Expedite the conclusion and issuance of the 99 year leases to A2 farmers, and permits to A1 farmers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To ensure input availability especially for small scale communal farmers 	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	-	Resettled farmers	1. Numbers of 99 year leases issued annually.	MoAMID; MoFED; Farmers; Development Partners	
	2. Conduct a Land Audit and determine optimum farm sizes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To ensure efficient utilization of agricultural and other land. 	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	-	Nation as a whole	2. Land Audit conducted.	Ministry of Lands and Rural Resettlement (MLRR); Farmers; Development Partners	
	3. Promote contract farming activities;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To facilitate timely availability of inputs. 					-	Farmers, Private Sector, Financial Institutions	3. Number of farmers under contract farming	MoAMID; MoFED; Farmers; Financial sector; Development Partners	
	4. Restoration of the stop order system to other crops	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To protect parties to contract and to attract more financiers 					-	Farmers, Input suppliers, Financial Institutions,	4. Stop Order Systems in various crops	MoAMID; MoFED; Farmers; Financial sector	
Strengthening/ Capacitating Parastatals in the Agricultural Sector	1. Recapitalize GMB to pay farmers efficiently every season; 2. Revamping AMA to be more visible in supporting farmers with marketing and pricing; 3. Recapitalization of ARDA and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To improve efficiency of GMB, AMA, CSC, ARDA, COTTCO, among others 	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	-	All farmers	Viable parastatals in the Agricultural sector.	MoAMID; MOFED; Agricultural Parastatals; Development Partners	

Policy Area	Strategies	Objective	US\$ Millions					Full PRSP Implementation	Beneficiaries	Indicators & Targets	Implementing Agencies
			Total Est'd Cost	I-PRSP Budget 2017 - 2018		Funding Gap	Full PRSP Implementation				
				Budget	Funded						
	CSC to effectively utilize their decentralized infrastructure and create employment.										
TOTAL			1,034.90	1,034.90	215.00	819.90	-				
PILLAR II: SOCIAL SECTORS											
HEALTH											
Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs)	1. Improve screening and diagnosis of selected NCDs; Promote and prioritize screening and early detection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To improve screening and diagnosis of selected NCDs 	5.00	5.00		5.00	-	Women, Children, Men	1. Number of people screened for NCDs by type.	Ministry of Health and Child Care (MoHCC), Development Partners	
	2. Promote healthy life styles; Strengthen health promotion activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To reduce the incidence of selected Non-Communicable Diseases (Cancer, hypertension, diabetes, dental, ophthalmic cases, injuries, oral health) 	0.50	0.50		0.50	-	Women, Children, Men	2. Prevalence of NCDs by type.	MoHCC; Development Partners	

Policy Area	Strategies	Objective	US\$ Millions					Full PRSP Implementation	Beneficiaries	Indicators & Targets	Implementing Agencies
			Total Est'd Cost	I-PRSP Budget 2017 - 2018			Funding Gap				
				Budget	Funded	Funding Gap					
HIV and AIDS	1. To achieve 90, 90, 90 (testing 90% of people for HIV; putting 90% people on ART; and to ensure that 90% of people living with HIV on ART have suppressed viral load by 2020) ; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve HIV testing and treatment of those found positive; Optimize HIV prevention activities for BCC, STI control, VMMC, HTS, and Condom promotion; Enhance HIV/TB collaborative activities and treatment other opportunistic infections (OI) 	To prevent HIV new infections and to reduce deaths due to HIV by 50%	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	-	Women, Children, Men	1. Reduce deaths due to HIV by 50%	MoHCC, Development Partners	
	2. To reduce MTCT transmission to less than 5%: Implement PMTCT services along the 4 prongs; Enhance	To prevent HIV new infections and to reduce deaths due to HIV by	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	-	Women, Children, Men	2. Reduce deaths due to HIV by 50%	MoHCC, Development Partners	

Policy Area	Strategies	Objective	US\$ Millions					Full PRSP Implementation	Beneficiaries	Indicators & Targets	Implementing Agencies
			Total Est'd Cost	I-PRSP Budget 2017 - 2018			Funding Gap				
				Budget	Funded	Funding Gap					
Tuberculosis (TB)	male involvement	50%									
	3. To reduce MTCT transmission to less than 5%: Implement PMTCT services along the 4 prongs; Enhance male involvement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To prevent HIV new infections and to reduce deaths due to HIV by 50% 	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	-	Women, Children, Men	3. Reduce deaths due to HIV by 50%	MoHCC, Development Partners	
	1. To integrate TB/HIV services: Enhance ART amongst TB cases; Enhance HIV/TB collaborative activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To reduce the mortality, morbidity and transmission of tuberculosis 	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	-	Women, Children, Men	1. Reduce by 5%	MoHCC, Development Partners	
	2. To increase positive TB treatment outcomes : Increase sputum based diagnosis; Strengthen Directly Observed Treatment (DOTS) programme; Increase in high quality diagnoses and expand use of Gene expert tools; Implement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To reduce the mortality, morbidity and transmission of tuberculosis 	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	-	Women, Children, Men	2. Reduce by 5%	MoHCC, Development Partners	

Policy Area	Strategies	Objective	US\$ Millions				Full PRSP Implementation	Beneficiaries	Indicators & Targets	Implementing Agencies
			Total Est'd Cost	I-PRSP Budget 2017 - 2018		Funding Gap				
				Budget	Funded					
	<p>systematic screening of contacts; Provision of support to patients on treatment</p> <p>3. To increase positive TB treatment outcomes : Increase sputum based diagnosis; Strengthen Directly Observed Treatment (DOTS) programme; Increase in high quality diagnoses and expand use of Gene expert tools; Implement systematic screening of contacts; Provision of support to patients on treatment</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To reduce the mortality, morbidity and transmission of tuberculosis 	5.00	5.00	5.00	-	Women, Children, Men	3. Reduce by 5%	MoHCC, Development Partners	
Malaria	<p>1. Improve vector control through Indoor Residual Spraying (IRS) and use of Long</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To increase access of the population at risk to effective and 	3.00	3.00	3.00	-	Women, Children, Men	1. To reduce malaria incidence from 39/1000 in 2014 to 5/1000 in 2018 and malaria deaths to	MoHCC; Development Partners	

Policy Area	Strategies	Objective	US\$ Millions					Full PRSP Implementation	Beneficiaries	Indicators & Targets	Implementing Agencies
			Total Est'd Cost	I-PRSP Budget 2017 - 2018			Funding Gap				
				Budget	Funded	Funding Gap					
	<p>Lasting Insecticide Treated Nets (LLIN); Strengthen advocacy, and behavior change and communication activities; Strengthen demand creation for malaria prevention and control activities; Strengthen Intermittent Preventative Treatment (IPT) and prophylaxis; Strengthen larval source management and personal and protection.</p> <p>2. To ensure prompt and appropriate management of all malaria cases by 2018; Strengthen case management (diagnostic, medicines, and supportive care) at all levels of</p>	<p>appropriate malaria prevention interventions by 2018</p>							near zero by 2018		
	<p>• To increase access of the population at risk to effective and appropriate malaria prevention interventions by 2018</p>		1.50		1.50			Women, Children, Men	2. To reduce malaria incidence from 39/1000 in 2014 to 5/1000 in 2018 and malaria deaths to near zero by 2018	MoHCC, Development Partners	

Policy Area	Strategies	Objective	US\$ Millions					Full PRSP Implementation	Beneficiaries	Indicators & Targets	Implementing Agencies
			Total Est'd Cost	I-PRSP Budget 2017 - 2018		Funding Gap	Full PRSP Implementation				
				Budget	Funded						
	care: Improve surveillance systems, monitoring, evaluation and research 3. To ensure prompt and appropriate management of all malaria cases by 2018: Strengthen case management (diagnostic, medicines, and supportive care) at all levels of care: Improve surveillance systems, monitoring, evaluation and research	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To increase access of the population at risk to effective and appropriate malaria prevention interventions by 2018 	1.50	1.50	1.50	-	Women, Children, Men	3. To reduce malaria incidence from 39/1000 in 2014 to 5/1000 in 2018 and malaria deaths to near zero by 2018	MoHCC, Development Partners		
Maternal and Newborn Health	1. To increase the consistent provision of quality ANC services: Strengthen on-the-job training, support and supervision and mentorship	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To reduce maternal mortality ratio from 525 deaths per 100,000 live births to 300 by 2020 	1.50	1.50	1.50	-	Health Workers	1. Reduce from 525 deaths to 300. Increase the proportion of pregnant women making at least 4 visits in antenatal care (ANC) from 70.1 percent in 2014 to 80 percent in 2018.	MoHCC, Development Partners		

Policy Area	Strategies	Objective	US\$ Millions				Full PRSP Implementation	Beneficiaries	Indicators & Targets	Implementing Agencies
			Total Est'd Cost	I-PRSP Budget 2017 - 2018						
				Budget	Funded	Funding Gap				
	<p>2. Availability of delivery kits; Strengthen quality of maternity waiting home services; Strengthen capacity of health workers in life saving skills including EmONC; Strengthen BE/ONC – 1; Strengthen on the job training, support and supervision and mentorship for PNC; Improve access to primary health care facilities; Advocacy and Communication with male involvement; Introduce and implement payment exemption policy/introduce RBF- pay for service conditional to quality; Establish and upgrade</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To reduce maternal mortality ratio from 525 deaths to 300 by 2020 	2.50	2.50	2.50	-	population	2. Reduce from 525 deaths to 300	MoHCC, Development Partners	

Policy Area	Strategies	Objective	US\$ Millions					Full PRSP Implementation	Beneficiaries	Indicators & Targets	Implementing Agencies
			Total Est'd Cost	I-PRSP Budget 2017 - 2018			Funding Gap				
				Budget	Funded	Funding Gap					
	<p>infrastructure (especially Maternity waiting homes); Strengthen continuous quality improvement systems; Strengthen maternal and perinatal death surveillance and response; Strengthen midwifery services; Improve the referral system at all levels and its documentation; Strengthen transport and communication systems</p> <p>3. To increase early and continuous utilization of ANC services; Advocacy and Communication for maternal health services; Institute client feedback mechanisms;</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To reduce maternal mortality ratio from 525 deaths to 300 by 2020 	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	Women and adolescence	3. Reduce from 525 deaths to 300	MoHCC, Development Partners	

Policy Area	Strategies	Objective	US\$ Millions					Full PRSP Implementation	Beneficiaries	Indicators & Targets	Implementing Agencies
			Total Est'd Cost	I-PRSP Budget 2017 - 2018			Funding Gap				
				Budget	Funded	Funding Gap					
	<p>Decentralization of services including infrastructure, health posts and community and supplies;</p> <p>Introduce RBF-pay for service conditional to quality of service (incentivizing VHW/PCN based on referrals); Set up focused quality improvement systems</p> <p>4. To strengthen Adolescent Sexual Reproductive Health (ASRH):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve availability of integrated Youth Friendly Services using appropriate and evidence based inclusive models; Strengthen the school health programme <p>Implement comprehensive</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To reduce maternal mortality ratio from 525 deaths to 300 by 2020 	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	Adolescence	4. Reduce from 525 deaths to 300	MoHCC, Development Partners		

Policy Area	Strategies	Objective	US\$ Millions					Full PRSP Implementation	Beneficiaries	Indicators & Targets	Implementing Agencies
			Total Est'd Cost	I-PRSP Budget 2017 - 2018			Funding Gap				
				Budget	Funded	Funding Gap					
	Sexual Education Advocacy for legislation against child marriage; Enhance community level awareness on ASRH; Advocacy for legislation against child marriage; Enhance community level awareness on ASRH										
	5. To strengthen Adolescent Sexual Reproductive Health (ASRH): Improve availability of integrated Youth Friendly Services using appropriate and evidence based inclusive models; Strengthen the school health programme Implement comprehensive Sexual Education Advocacy for legislation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To reduce maternal mortality ratio from 525 deaths to 300 by 2020 	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	Adolescence	5. Reduce from 525 deaths to 300	MoHCC, Development Partners		

Policy Area	Strategies	Objective	US\$ Millions					Full PRSP Implementation	Beneficiaries	Indicators & Targets	Implementing Agencies
			Total Est'd Cost	I-PRSP Budget 2017 - 2018			Funding Gap				
				Budget	Funded	Funding Gap					
	<p>against child marriage; Enhance community level awareness on ASRH; Advocacy for legislation against child marriage; Enhance community level awareness on ASRH</p>										
Cross-Cutting Health Systems Issues	<p>1. To increase access to safe water and sanitation: Promote appropriate water treatment and waste management methods; Monitor water quality</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To contribute towards the creation of a safe and healthy environment through strengthening environmental health services in particular promotion of safe water, appropriate and adequate sanitation food and personal hygiene 	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	Population	1. 10% increase	MoHCC, Development Partners		

Policy Area	Strategies	Objective	US\$ Millions					Full PRSP Implementation	Beneficiaries	Indicators & Targets	Implementing Agencies
			Total Est'd Cost	I-PRSP Budget 2017 - 2018		Funding Gap					
				Budget	Funded						
Child Health	1. To increase access to safe water and sanitation: Promote appropriate water treatment and waste management methods; Monitor water quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To contribute towards the creation of a safe and healthy environment through strengthening environmental health services in particular promotion of safe water, appropriate and adequate sanitation food and personal hygiene 	1.00	1.00	1.00	-	Population	1. 10% increase	MoHCC, Development Partners		
	2. To scale up high impact child survival interventions for essential newborn care: Decentralize mentorship and follow up of trainings to district; Improve programmes on Helping Babies breath (HBB), IMNCI, PMTCT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To reduce Neonatal Mortality Rate from 29 deaths per 1000 live births in 2015 to 20 	3.50	3.50	3.50	-	Children	2. Reduce from 29 to 20 deaths per 1000 live births	MoHCC, Development Partners		

Policy Area	Strategies	Objective	US\$ Millions				Full PRSP Implementation	Beneficiaries	Indicators & Targets	Implementing Agencies
			Total Est'd Cost	I-PRSP Budget 2017 - 2018		Funding Gap				
				Budget	Funded					
	(To address asphyxia, sepsis and hypothermia)									
	<p>3. To scale up high impact child survival interventions for Under-fives: Strengthen EPI Outreach, maintain cold chain integrity and improve transport availability; Strengthen IMNCI Immunizations ETAT, Nutrition, and Paeds ART; Revise pre-service curriculum to include IMNCI, HBB etc.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To reduce the Under-five mortality rate from 69 deaths per 1000 live births in 2015 to 50 	6.00	6.00	6.00	-	Children	3. Reduce from 69 to 50 deaths per 1000 live births	MoHCC, Development Partners	
Nutrition	<p>1. To reduce the prevalence of stunting among children under 5 years of age: Promotion of family-focused behaviour change communication on appropriate adolescent, maternal and child care practices; Multi-sectoral</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To reduce mortality and morbidity due to malnutrition 	1.50	1.50	1.50	-	Children 0-59months	1. Reduce from 27% to 25%	MoHCC, Development Partners	

Policy Area	Strategies	Objective	US\$ Millions					Full PRSP Implementation	Beneficiaries	Indicators & Targets	Implementing Agencies
			Total Est'd Cost	I-PRSP Budget 2017 - 2018			Funding Gap				
				Budget	Funded	Funding Gap					
	<p>coordination & collaboration towards an integrated response to stunting; Advocacy and resource mobilization for scale up of provision of high impact nutrition interventions throughout the lifecycle; Strengthen evidence generation and monitoring of interventions to address stunting</p> <p>2. To increase exclusive breastfeeding rates in children 0-6 months: Promote early initiation of breastfeeding within 30 minutes of delivery; Promote exclusive breastfeeding; Strengthen advocacy and communication at community level</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To reduce mortality and morbidity due to malnutrition 	1.00	1.00		1.00	Women and Children	2. Increase from 48% in 2015 to 52%	MoHCC, Development Partners		

Policy Area	Strategies	Objective	US\$ Millions				Full PRSP Implementation	Beneficiaries	Indicators & Targets	Implementing Agencies
			Total Est'd Cost	I-PRSP Budget 2017 - 2018		Funding Gap				
				Budget	Funded					
	<p>3. To reduce prevalence of micronutrient deficiencies (iron in women, Vitamin A in children 6-59 months, iodine in children 5-12 years): Scale up coverage of iron and folate supplementation in women 15-49 years and Vitamin A supplementation in children 6-59 months: Capacity building of laboratories and health workers for implementation of National Food Fortification strategy; Strengthen food fortification monitoring and surveillance</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To reduce mortality and morbidity due to malnutrition 	2.50	2.50	2.50	-	Women and children	3. 21% VAS deficiency reduced to 20% (children)/62% Iron deficient reduced to 50% in women	MoHCC, Development Partners	
	<p>3. To improve case identification and management of severe acute malnutrition in children 6-59 months: Capacity</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To reduce mortality and morbidity due to malnutrition 	0.30	0.30	0.30	-	Children 6-59 months	4. 5,7% reduced to 5%	MoHCC, Development Partners	

Policy Area	Strategies	Objective	US\$ Millions				Full PRSP Implementation	Beneficiaries	Indicators & Targets	Implementing Agencies
			Total Est'd Cost	I-PRSP Budget 2017 - 2018		Funding Gap				
				Budget	Funded					
	building for screening, identification and management of severe acute malnutrition at community and facility levels; Strengthen data quality and reporting for severe acute malnutrition from community to facility levels									
	4. To improve case identification and management of severe acute malnutrition in children 6-59 months: Capacity building for screening, identification and management of severe acute malnutrition at community and facility levels; Strengthen data quality and reporting for severe acute malnutrition from community to facility levels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To reduce mortality and morbidity due to malnutrition 	0.30	0.30	0.30	-	Children 6-59months	5. 5.7% reduced to 5%	MoHCC, Development Partners	

Policy Area	Strategies	Objective	US\$ Millions				Full PRSP Implementation	Beneficiaries	Indicators & Targets	Implementing Agencies
			Total Est'd Cost	I-PRSP Budget 2017 - 2018		Funding Gap				
				Budget	Funded					
General Health Services	<p>1. To strengthen timely detection and control of all epidemic prone diseases: Establish functional Rapid Response Teams Training in Integrated Disease Surveillance and response (IDSR), and Rapid Response Teams (RRT); Improve surveillance systems, M&E and research.</p> <p>2. To prevent outbreaks of cholera and other diarrheal diseases, and the occurrence of such diseases: Improve sanitation, water quality and promote hygiene; Strengthen case management.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Timely detection and control of epidemic prone diseases 	1.50	1.50	1.50	-	Population	1. Establish functional Rapid Response Teams	MoHCC, MLGPWNH, Development Partners	
			1.00	1.00	1.00	-	Rural communities	2. Quarterly quality assessments	MoHCC, MLGPWNH, Development Partners	
Sub - Total			68.60	68.60	68.60	-				

Policy Area	Strategies	Objective	US\$ Millions				Full PRSP Implementation	Beneficiaries	Indicators & Targets	Implementing Agencies
			Total Est'd Cost	I-PRSP Budget 2017 - 2018		Funding Gap				
				Budget	Funded					
EDUCATION										
	1. Provision of teaching and learning materials for inclusivity, equity, accessibility and affordability at Junior level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Teacher skills acquisition; Increase learning materials. 	306.00	3.98	3.98	302.02	Learners	1. Improve pass rate for grade seven by 10 percent from 58 percent to 68 percent	Ministry of Primary and Secondary Education (MoPSE); Development partners	
	2. Provision of teaching and learning materials for inclusivity, equity, accessibility and affordability at Secondary level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Impart the survival skills; Prepare learners for university or careers; Increase learning materials 	277.20	11.82	11.82	265.38	Learners	2. Improve pass rate for O level by 2 percent from 23 percent to 25 percent and A level by 5 percent from 84 percent to 89 percent.	MoPSE; Development Partners	
	3. Provision of teaching and learning materials for inclusivity, equity, accessibility and affordability at Infant levels with special attention given to ECD Infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To improve ECD infrastructure including classrooms, play centers and ablution facilities; Increase ECD learning materials. 	215.60	22.00	-	193.60	Learners	3. 100 percent learners access to infant ECD.	MoPSE, MLGPWNH, Development Partners; Communities	
	4. School Feeding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To improve school attendance, completion 	199.00	199.00	-	-	All learners targeting most disadvantaged districts	4. Increased pass rates as targeted at all levels	MoPSE and Development Partner	

Policy Area	Strategies	Objective	US\$ Millions					Full PRSP Implementation	Beneficiaries	Indicators & Targets	Implementing Agencies
			Total Est'd Cost	I-PRSP Budget 2017 - 2018		Funding Gap					
				Budget	Funded						
		and nutrition among students									
	5. Implementation of new Curriculum (training of teachers and production of syllabuses); Skills/practical component of curricula to start from ECD; Introduce Constitution education in schools at all levels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To equip learners with technical skills. 	0.50	0.50	-	-	All learners	5. New Curriculum implemented in all schools.	MopSE and Development Partners.		
	6. Agriculture in schools	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To empower learners with agricultural skills 	2.90	2.90	-	2.90	All learners	6. Seed capital for 5 800 schools at \$500/school	MopSE; Development Partners; Communities		
	7. Improve Conditions of Service of Teachers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To ensure efficient education service delivery from teachers. 			-	-	Teachers; Loaners; Communities	7. Improved Conditions of service for teachers.	MopSE; Development Partners; Communities		
	8. Formalization of Satellite Schools particularly in Resettlement Areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To ensure efficient education service delivery. 	560.00	30.00	10.00	20.00	Learners particularly in Resettlement Areas.	8. Number of Satellite Schools formalised.	MopSE, MLGPWNH, Development Partners; Communities		
	9. Construct at least one Science	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To improve Science and Maths skills 	18.00	5.70	5.70	12.30	Learners	9. 63 Science Laboratories constructed and	MopSE, MLGPWNH, Development Partners; Communities		

Policy Area	Strategies	Objective	US\$ Millions				Full PRSP Implementation	Beneficiaries	Indicators & Targets	Implementing Agencies
			Total Est'd Cost	I-PRSP Budget 2017 - 2018						
				Budget	Funded	Funding Gap				
	Laboratory per District for use by Secondary School students. Attract Science and Maths teachers into rural Secondary schools							equipped		
	10. Low-Cost Boarding facilities in rural secondary schools to cater for children travelling long distances.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To ensure a conducive and safe education environment, particularly for the girl child. 	30.00	2.00	-	28.00	Learners, in particular, girls.	10. Number of Low-Cost Boarding facilities in rural secondary schools constructed.	MopSE, MLGP/WNH, Development Partners; Communities	
Sub -Total			1,609.20	277.90	20.50	1,331.30				
HIGHER AND TERTIARY EDUCATION, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT										
Human capital development with emphasis on promotion of science, technology and innovation	1. University Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Production of competent & skilled human capital for socio-economic transformation 	16.00	16.00	-	16.00	Engineering graduates and industry	1. Number of graduates with entrepreneurial skills	State and Private universities, Development Partners	
	2. Scholarships	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Production of competent & skilled human capital in 	1.20	1.20	-	1.20	Students from poor backgrounds	2. Number of empowered graduates for the field of work and self-employment	Overseas universities with bilateral agreements with Zimbabwe, Development Partners	

Policy Area	Strategies	Objective	US\$ Millions				Full PRSP Implementation	Beneficiaries	Indicators & Targets	Implementing Agencies
			Total Est'd Cost	I-PRSP Budget 2017 - 2018						
				Budget	Funded	Funding Gap				
		science and engineering fields								
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Production of human capital with skills for self-employment and industrialization 	2.50	-	2.50	-	Engineering and even disabled students; SMEs	3. Number of artisans; SMEs and self-employed graduates	Polytechnics, Development Partners; Development Partners	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Production of human capital with skills for self-employment and industrialization 	2.05	-	2.05	-	Artisans; SMEs; self-employed entities; disabled people	4. Increase on number of self – employment entities and SMEs	Industrial Training Colleges (ITCs), Development Partners	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Production of competent &skilled human capital who will teach in primary & secondary schools 	1.30	-	1.30	-	Graduates to teach in Primary and secondary schools	5. Increase in number trained teachers in ECD, primary and secondary schools.	Primary and Secondary Teachers' Colleges, Development Partners	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Production of STEM oriented students to enroll for STEM courses 	1.20	-	1.20	-	Students to enroll for STEM related programmes	6. Increase enrolments in STEM related programmes	State and Private Universities, Development Partners	
Sub -Total			24.25	-	24.25	-				

Policy Area	Strategies	Objective	US\$ Millions				Full PRSP Implementation	Beneficiaries	Indicators & Targets	Implementing Agencies
			Total Est'd Cost	I-PRSP Budget 2017 - 2018		Funding Gap				
				Budget	Funded					
SOCIAL PROTECTION										
BEAM	<p>Children living with disabilities should automatically be enrolled on BEAM; Improve BEAM Selection Committees to include teachers and the poor and the poor themselves; To be holistic, including books, food and uniforms; To take student up to at least Form 4 and even Form 6 where necessary; BEAM resource allocation to be based on poverty across districts before applying the enrolment share approach.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support access to education by the poor and most vulnerable. 	30.00	10.00	20.00	-	500 000/yr	<p>Number of students accessing school fees Increase the proportion of orphans and vulnerable children (OVC) in primary school, on the Basic Education Assistance Module (BEAM), from 52.2 percent in 2014 to 60 percent in 2018.</p>	MPSLSW; Communities, Development Partners	
AMTO	<p>Improve access to AMTOs particularly for use in emergency cases.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To provide health care to vulnerable 	1.00		1.00	-	25 000	Number of persons receiving health assistance	MPSLSW; Communities, Development Partners	
Harmonised Social Cash Transfer (HSCT)	<p>Increase programme coverage; Awareness on the</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Extend Social transfers from 18% to 25% of 	17.00		17.00	-	60 000	Beneficiaries / Households receiving cash transfers	MPSLSW; Communities, Development Partners	

Policy Area	Strategies	Objective	US\$ Millions					Full PRSP Implementation	Beneficiaries	Indicators & Targets	Implementing Agencies
			Total Est'd Cost	I-PRSP Budget 2017 - 2018			Funding Gap				
				Budget	Funded	Funding Gap					
	harmonization aspects of the HSCT; Put in place an exit strategy for able bodied beneficiaries to avoid dependency.	households living below the Food Poverty Line by Dec 2017									
Child Protection for OVC		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To ensure the holistic protection of OVC. To increase households living below Food Poverty Line assessing productive community works by Dec 2016 				-	OVC	OVC Assisted in various programmes.	MPSL SW; Communities, Development Partners		
Public Works Programme			8.70	8.70	8.70	-	80 000 households	Number of Households participating in Works Amount of money transferred to participating households	MPSL SW; MLGPWNH, Communities, Development Partners		
Maintenance of Disabled Persons	Appoint Director for PLWD in line with Disability Ac; PLWD to be included in all community development programmes and projects, including reproductive health programmes and represented at all levels; Continue	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To increase social assistance from 20% to 25% of people in special interest groups living below food poverty line by Dec 2017 	1.00	1.00	1.00	-	5000	No of persons receiving assistance	MPSL SW; Communities, Development Partners		

Policy Area	Strategies	Objective	US\$ Millions				Full PRSP Implementation	Beneficiaries	Indicators & Targets	Implementing Agencies
			Total Est'd Cost	I-PRSP Budget 2017 - 2018						
				Budget	Funded	Funding Gap				
	awareness programmes in communities on the rights of PLWD, starting at family level; All infrastructure, in schools, health institutions, all public spaces etc to be disability friendly, with ramps, spacious toilets, among others; Communication systems to also be disability friendly, with brail, sign language, etc to ensure inclusivity.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Extend social transfers To evaluate impact of completed OVC programmes and learn best practice for successor initiatives. 	0.27	0.27	0.27	-	1500 elderly people	Number of elderly persons receiving assistance	MPSLSW; Communities, Development Partners	
Care for Elderly							MPSLSW; Communities; Development Partners	NAP for OVC evaluated	MPSLSW; Communities, Development Partners	
NAP for OVC Programme Evaluation, and Social Protection Policies to be finalized!!!										
Sub -Total			57.97	57.97	47.97	-				

Policy Area	Strategies	Objective	US\$ Millions					Beneficiaries	Indicators & Targets	Implementing Agencies
			Total Est'd Cost	I-PRSP Budget 2017 - 2018			Full PRSP Implementation			
				Budget	Funded	Funding Gap				
WATER AND SANITATION										
Water	1. Rural WASH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase access of potable water to rural population 	35.00		35.00	-	Mat North, Mat South, Masvingo	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Increase the percentage of population in rural areas using safe water from 67.5 percent in 2014 to 70 percent in 2018. Reduced incidences on diarrheal disease outbreak 	Ministry of Environment, Water & Climate (MEWC); MHCC; Local Authorities; ZINWA; Rural Communities; Development Partners	
	2. Piping water from some water bodies and reservoirs to rural communities, particularly in the dry natural regions where the water table is too low for borehole drilling.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To ensure access to water for rural communities for both household use and irrigation. 	100.00			100.00	Rural Communities	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Number of rural communities accessing piped water from water bodies and reservoirs. 	MEWC; MHCC; Local Authorities; ZINWA; Rural Communities; Development Partners	
	3. Integrated Urban Water Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved well-being of the Marondera's population through the provision of equitable and sustainable water supply and waste management services 	2.00		2.00	-	Marondera Town	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Sustainable management of water and sanitation for Marondera's population 	MEWC; ZINWA; Urban Communities; Development Partners	

Policy Area	Strategies	Objective	US\$ Millions				Full PRSP Implementation	Beneficiaries	Indicators & Targets	Implementing Agencies
			Total Est'd Cost	I-PRSP Budget 2017 - 2018		Funding Gap				
				Budget	Funded					
	4. Awareness campaigns to build a culture of paying for water services in urban communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To ensure efficient water service delivery in urban areas. 	0.05	0.05	0.05	-	Local Authorities; ZINWA; Urban Communities	5. Reduced rate and water payment defaulters in urban areas.	(MEWC; Local Authorities; ZINWA; Urban Communities; Development Partners	
Sanitation	1. Support for the construction of Blair toilets in rural areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To increase access to safe sanitation for the rural communities. 	50.00	50.00	50.00	-	Rural Communities	1. Proportion of households with access to safe sanitation. 2. Reduced percentage of population in rural areas practicing open defecation from 43.5 percent in 2014 to 34 percent in 2018.	MEWC; MHCC; Local Authorities; Rural Communities; Development Partners	
Sub - Total			187.05	87.05	87.05	100.00				
TOTAL			1,947.07	515.77	485.27	1,431.30				
PILLAR III: PRIVATE SECTOR										
Manufacturing	1. Ease of Doing Business	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To attain a ranking below 100; To reduce the time of starting a business to 5 working days; To achieve tax 	1.50	1.50	1.50	-	1. Domestic and foreign Investors; Government	1. FDI inflows to above US\$ 2 billion per year	Office of the President and Cabinet (OPC); Local Authorities; All Ministries; Zimbabwe Investment Authority; Development Partners	

Policy Area	Strategies	Objective	US\$ Millions					Full PRSP Implementation	Beneficiaries	Indicators & Targets	Implementing Agencies
			Total Est'd Cost	I-PRSP Budget 2017 - 2018			Funding Gap				
				Budget	Funded	Funding Gap					
		efficiency; To improve condition for getting credit, and resolving insolvency; To enforcing contracts and protecting minority investors; To reduce time to register property and getting construction permits.									
	2. Value addition and value chain systems, with special emphasis on agro-processing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To promote value addition in the value chains 	100.00	39.70	60.30	-	2. Farmers, miners; Companies; Government	2. Value chain strategies on wood and furniture, metals and metal products, chemicals sub sectors rolled out	Ministry of Industry and commerce; CZI; ZNCC; Development Partners		
	3. Industrial financing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To improve access to long term line of credit. 	100.00	-	10.00	90.00	3. Raw material producers; Companies; Banks	3. Long term loans; Interests rates below 10 percent per annum	Banks; Ministry of Industry and Commerce; Development Partners		
	4. Special Economic Zones	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To resuscitate ailing industries; To attract FDI 	100.00	-	20.00	80.00	New domestic and foreign investors; Government	4. Exports over US\$3 billion; Capacity utilisation levels above 70 percent; Target 10 000 employees	Ministry of Macro-Economic Planning and Investment Promotion; Ministry of Industry and Commerce; Ministry of Finance and Economic Development; ZIMRA; CZI; ZNCC; Development Partners		

Policy Area	Strategies	Objective	US\$ Millions					Beneficiaries	Indicators & Targets	Implementing Agencies
			Total Est'd Cost	I-PRSP Budget 2017 - 2018			Full PRSP Implementation			
				Budget	Funded	Funding Gap				
	5. Border Efficiency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To ensure efficient movement of imported industrial inputs and exports. 	300.00	50.00	-	50.00	250.00	Private sector; Government; Development players; Citizens	5. Goods clearance time at borders minimized by 2018. Number of documents completed at border post minimized by 2018.	Ministry of Home Affairs; MOFED; MIC; ZIMRA; Private Sector; Development Partners
Sub -Total			601.50	181.50	41.20	140.30	420.00			
MINING										
Formalization of Informal Miners	1. Syndication of artisanal miners/Formalization of informal miners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To abate gold leakages 	1.00	1.00	-	1.00	-	Small scale miners (SSM); Government	1. 500 registered syndicates by 2018	Ministry of Mines and Mining Development (MMMD); SSM; Development Partners
	2. Establishment of 8 provincial Service Centres	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To increase gold production 	8.00	8.00	-	8.00	-	Small scale miners; Government	2. 8 Service Centres by 2018	MMMD; Zimbabwe Mining Development Corporation (ZMDC); RBZ; Fidelity Printers and Refiners(FPR)
	3. Inclusivity of mining activities. Mining to be inclusive to include grassroots people and their traditional leaders, for example, through effective support to CSOTs and meaningful CSR.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To ensure communities benefit from their mineral resource endowments 	2.00	2.00	2.00	-	-	Communities	3. All CSOTs in mining districts should be operational by 2018.	MYIEE; MMMD; Mining Companies; Communities; Development Partners
	4. Gold and other minerals from small producers to be purchased at	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To abate gold and other mineral 						Small scale miners; Government	4. Increased gold and mineral sales from Small scale miners	MMMD; RBZ; SSM; FPR; Development Partners

Policy Area	Strategies	Objective	US\$ Millions				Full PRSP Implementation	Beneficiaries	Indicators & Targets	Implementing Agencies
			Total Est'd Cost	I-PRSP Budget 2017 - 2018		Funding Gap				
				Budget	Funded					
	competitive prices with minimal questions asked, in order to curb illegal movement of gold and other minerals out of the country.	leakages								
Technical and Financial Support to Small Scale Miners	1. Decentralization of the Ministry: Simplify acquisition of mining licenses including reduction of related costs. Increase mining skills development in communities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of technical mining services 	1.00	-	1.00	-	Small scale miners	1. Number of small scale miners assisted	MMMD; Mining Companies; Development Partners	
	2. Capitalization of the small to medium scale miners (MILF Revolving Fund Scheme)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To increase mineral production 	10.00	10.00	-	-	Small to medium scale miners	2. Number of small scale miners capitalized.	MMMD; Mining Companies; Development Partners; Financial sector; Development Partners	
Beneficiation and Value Addition	1. Promote beneficiation and value addition of diamonds, particularly within the province of extraction in order to create local employment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To increase levels of mineral beneficiation 	0.05	-	0.05	-	Government; Citizens	1. Quantity of locally cut and polished diamonds. 2. Number of new employment opportunities in the mining sector.	MMMD; Mining Companies; Financial sector; Development Partners	

Policy Area	Strategies	Objective	US\$ Millions					Full PRSP Implementation	Beneficiaries	Indicators & Targets	Implementing Agencies
			Total Est'd Cost	I-PRSP Budget 2017 - 2018			Funding Gap				
				Budget	Funded	Funding Gap					
Sub - Total			22.05	22.05	12.00	10.05	-				
TOURISM											
Tourism Development	<p>1. Increase support for CBTs through CBTE Strategy and CBTE Manual.</p> <p>2. Tourism Satellite Account: Domestic Market Survey</p> <p>3. Syndicate resource mobilisation (government, private sector, NGOs, multi-</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To resuscitate CBTE projects that are dormant for the benefit of communities. To strengthen the institutional capacity of CBTEs to enable their sustainable development To measure domestic market characteristics on spending and travel patterns. To facilitate the development of tailor made financial 	0.60	0.60	-	0.60	-	Local communities,	<p>1. CBTE Manual distributed.</p> <p>2. Number of domestic tourists.</p> <p>3. Number of resuscitated CBTEs</p>	Ministry of Tourism and Hospitality Industry (MoTHI), ZTA; Development Partners	
			1.00	1.00	-	1.00	-	Government of Zimbabwe, ZTA, Local communities, ZCT, tourism operators	1. Domestic Market Survey Report	MoTHI, ZTA, ZIMSTAT; Development Partners	
			200.00	40.00	-	40.00	160.00	Government of Zimbabwe, ZTA, Local communities, ZCT, tourism operators	1. Established Tourism Revolving Fund. 2. Increased Foreign Direct Investments (FDI) inflows.	MoTHI, ZTA; Development Partners	

Policy Area	Strategies	Objective	US\$ Millions					Full PRSP Implementation	Beneficiaries	Indicators & Targets	Implementing Agencies
			Total Est'd Cost	I-PRSP Budget 2017 - 2018			Funding Gap				
				Budget	Funded	Funding Gap					
	lateral local financial institutions and multi-lateral, individuals).	support for the sector. To secure funding and lines of credit for the sector.									
Sub - Total			201.60	41.60	-	41.60	160.00				
INCLUSIVE BANKING											
MSMES Inclusion/Access to Financial Services By MSMES	1. Enhancing access to formal financial services by MSMES.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve the proportion of financially included MSMES to 80%. 				-		MSMES	FinScope Consumer Survey report	RBZ; and Financial Institutions; Development Partners.	
	2. Develop financial consumer education programs for MSMES.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve the level of financial literacy. 				-		MSMES	FinScope Consumer Survey report	Financial sector regulators; and Ministry of Small & Medium Enterprises and Co-operative Development (MSMECD).	
Financial Inclusion for Women	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Raise awareness of financial products and services. ii. Build capacity of financial institutions to better serve women entrepreneurs. iii. Implement Rural consumer education programs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To improve access to formal financial services among housewives and female business people. Improve access to financial services by 	1.00	1.00		1.00		Women, rural people, low income households, youth.	FinScope Consumer Survey report	Financial sector regulators; Financial Institutions; Consumer Council of Zimbabwe (CCZ); and Ministries of Education; Development Partners	

Policy Area	Strategies	Objective	US\$ Millions				Full PRSP Implementation	Beneficiaries	Indicators & Targets	Implementing Agencies
			Total Est'd Cost	I-PRSP Budget 2017 - 2018		Funding Gap				
				Budget	Funded					
	<p>iv. Promote agent banking business model.</p> <p>v. Promotion of Financial Literacy for the Youth.</p> <p>vi. Promotion of low cost accounts.</p> <p>vii. Development of a Consumer Protection Framework.</p> <p>viii. Development of policies and operational guidelines for micro-insurance.</p> <p>ix. Development of micro – housing finance products targeting low income groups.</p>	<p>female business people.</p> <p>Improve financial literacy levels in the rural areas.</p> <p>To increase access points in rural areas to less than 5 kilometres.</p> <p>Raise level of knowledge and awareness of financial and business matters.</p>								
Sub -Total			1.00	1.00	1.00	-				
Micro Small and Medium Enterprise (MSME) Development	<p>1. Recapitalisation of the SME Bank (SMEDCO)</p>	<p>To facilitate access to affordable funding</p>	20.00	20.00	5.00	15.00	MSMEs	1. \$20 million capital raised.	Ministry of Small and Medium Enterprises and Co-operative Development (MSMECD); SMEDCO; Ministry of Finance and Economic Development; Development Partners	

Policy Area	Strategies	Objective	US\$ Millions					Full PRSP Implementation	Beneficiaries	Indicators & Targets	Implementing Agencies
			Total Est'd Cost	I-PRSP Budget 2017 - 2018			Funding Gap				
				Budget	Funded	Funding Gap					
	<p>2. Market development and trade promotion. Provision of e-commerce services for trade facilitation. SMEs to be supported and monitored to produce good quality, competitive products, for both local and export markets, delivering on their contractual obligations.</p> <p>3. Investment Promotion</p> <p>4. Promoting an enabling legal and regulatory environment</p> <p>5. Formalization of the informal sector. Publicize and decentralize the registration of micro and informal sector enterprises as</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To facilitate the development of markets. 	0.05	0.05	-	-	MSMEs	2. Exports markets established	MSMECD		
			0.05	-	0.05	-	MSMEs	3. New MSMEs created	MSMECD; Local authorities		
			0.02	0.02	-	0.02	MSMEs	4. Number of local authorities regulations and by laws reviewed	MSMECD; Development Partners		
			0.06	0.06	-	0.06	MSMEs	5. At least 85% of MSMEs are registered	MSMECD; Ministry of Local Government, RBZ		

Policy Area	Strategies	Objective	US\$ Millions					Full PRSP Implementation	Beneficiaries	Indicators & Targets	Implementing Agencies
			Total Est'd Cost	I-PRSP Budget 2017 - 2018			Funding Gap				
				Budget	Funded	Funding Gap					
	Private Business Corporations (PBCs), which is a quick and cheap way of formalizing such businesses.	of cooperatives.									
	6. Establishment of incubation centers and clusters .i.e. technology centers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To capacitate MSMEs with technical skills 	1.00	-	1.00	1.00	-	MSMEs	6. Number of functional Incubation centres established in Harare and Bulawayo.	MSMECD, MICT	
	7. Training and re-training in entrepreneurship skills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To improve business management and quality of products. 	0.01	-	0.01	0.01	-	MSMEs; Universities, Vocational and technical colleges	7. Vocational and technical colleges offering SMEs training	MSMECD; Universities, Technical Colleges , Development Partners	
	8. Operationalizing common facility centres.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To enable MSME access facilities they cannot access individually and therefore improve productivity. 	0.07	-	0.01	0.01	0.06	MSMEs	8. Number of Common facility centres operational	MSMECD	
	9. Establishment of infrastructure for SMEs. Establish day-care centres close to areas of micro-enterprise clusters in order to release women in	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To ensure SMEs have access to conducive working environment that allows for growth and 	5.00	-	5.00	5.00	-	MSMEs	9. Number of Factory shells establishment.	MSMECD, Local Councils	

Policy Area	Strategies	Objective	US\$ Millions				Full PRSP Implementation	Beneficiaries	Indicators & Targets	Implementing Agencies
			Total Est'd Cost	I-PRSP Budget 2017 - 2018						
				Budget	Funded	Funding Gap				
	particular, to do business.	productivity.								
	10. Reviewing Cooperative Policy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To ensure efficient and well organized growth of cooperatives. 	0.06	0.06	(0.06)	0.06	Cooperatives Societies	10. Reviewed Cooperative Policy.	MSMECD	
	11. Savings and Credit revolving Fund. SACCOS to be promoted as a way of savings mobilization for supporting SME development.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To ensure that Cooperative Societies have access to finance through pooling resources together 	0.10	-	0.10	-	SACCOS	11. SACCOS access the revolving fund	MSMECD, Development Partners	
	12. Value Chain Support for MSMEs. Promoting synergies and linkages between big businesses and SMEs can result in a vibrant industry which creates employment.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To facilitate locally led projects in the value chain to ease poverty and provide livelihood in various communities 	0.08	-	0.08	-	Rural communities, MSMEs	12. Number of Livestock production projects established. 13. Number of SMEs and community farmers linked to markets	MSMECD, MAMID, Development Partners	
Sub - Total			26.50	5.11	21.27	0.12				

Policy Area	Strategies	Objective	US\$ Millions				Beneficiaries	Indicators & Targets	Implementing Agencies	
			Total Est'd Cost	I-PRSP Budget 2017 - 2018						Full PRSP Implementation
				Budget	Funded	Funding Gap				
Indigenization And Economic Empowerment (IEE)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Disposal of equity to indigenous Zimbabweans; Reserving certain sectors for Zimbabwean entrepreneurs; Undertaking of socially and economically desirable objectives by businesses in the non-resources sectors; Establishment of Empowerment Facilities by Financial Institutions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To economically empower the previously disadvantaged Zimbabweans by increasing, mainly through economic expansion, their participation in the economy so as to create wealth and eradicate poverty. To create conditions that will enhance the economic status of the hitherto disadvantaged Zimbabweans by facilitating their contribution to and benefit from the economic 	4.00	4.00	-	4.00	-	Indigenous Zimbabweans	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> At least 51% equity in the natural resources sector is held by Government or designated entities. Number of Businesses in the reserved sector being owned by Zimbabwean entrepreneurs. Retention of 75% local content in the natural resources sector. Number of Empowerment Facilities established by financial institutions 	Ministry of Youth, Indigenization and economic Development; Line Ministries; Businesses

Policy Area	Strategies	Objective	US\$ Millions					Full PRSP Implementation	Beneficiaries	Indicators & Targets	Implementing Agencies
			Total Est'd Cost	I-PRSP Budget 2017 - 2018			Funding Gap				
				Budget	Funded	Funding Gap					
		<p>development of the country.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To democratise ownership of the productive assets of the country. To promote the development of a competitive domestic private sector that will spearhead economic growth and development. To develop a self-sustaining economy in which there are opportunities for all Zimbabweans to attain better and satisfactory living standards. 									

Policy Area	Strategies	Objective	US\$ Millions					Full PRSP Implementation	Beneficiaries	Indicators & Targets	Implementing Agencies
			Total Est'd Cost	I-PRSP Budget 2017 - 2018			Funding Gap				
				Budget	Funded	Funding Gap					
Sub -Total			4.00	4.00	-	4.00	-				
TOTAL			856.65	276.53	58.31	218.22	580.12				
PILLAR IV: INFRASTRUCTURE											
Energy	1. Rural Electrification Programme (grid extension, micro solar grid and biogas projects):	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To promote rural industrialization; Enhancing educational facilities; Improve health care due to refrigeration of vaccines, lighting, Increase clean water supply for household and irrigation and enhancing social equity with urban counterparts 						Rural Institutions comprising of: schools, health centers, chief homesteads, irrigation schemes, individual homesteads and irrigation schemes	1. 1192 primary schools, 709 secondary schools, 207 health centers, and 65 Government Offices electrified	Rural Electrification Agency; Ministry of Energy, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Health; Development Partners	
			310.00	70.00	40.00	30.00	240.00				

Policy Area	Strategies	Objective	US\$ Millions					Beneficiaries	Indicators & Targets	Implementing Agencies
			Total Est'd Cost	I-PRSP Budget 2017 - 2018			Full PRSP Implementation			
				Budget	Funded	Funding Gap				
	2. National Electricity supply- Construction of Kariba South Extension Project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase electricity supply 	315.60	315.60	315.60	-	Productive Industries and households	2. 300 MW/h to the national Grid	Zimbabwe Power Company	
Sub -Total			625.60	385.60	355.60	30.00				
Information and Communication Technology (ICT)	<p>1. Monitoring and evaluation of sector policies including, National ICT Policy Framework; Internet Policy (Cyber Security Policy); Cyber Security Related Bills; E-Waste (Management and Handling) Infrastructure Sharing (Inter-connection Policy); National Broadband Plan; Universal Service Fund Policy; ICT Standardization Policy; Postal and Courier Services Sector Policy</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To build confidence in the use of ICTs; To reduce online incidents; To increase adoption of online transactions; To reduce e-waste pollution; To encourage sharing of infrastructure and information by network operators; To improved market access; Imp. Green IT environment; Reduced trading 	0.60	0.60	0.60	-	Business community, Industry and the general public	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Reduced rate of cyber-crime incidents; Increased use of digital financial services; Increased rate of e-commerce and e-business; Reduced pollution from e-waste; Reduced product and service costs; Increase in download and upload speed; Growth in the postal and courier services sector; 11 policies monitored and evaluated in 2017; 11 policies reviewed in 2018 	MICTPCS and key stakeholders (Public Service, Judiciary, Higher and Tertiary, Education, Home Affairs; Health, Environment; Industry, POTRAZ, BAZ, Information Media and broadcasting Services, ICT Consumers and Suppliers; their trade associations and watchdogs etc.)	

Policy Area	Strategies	Objective	US\$ Millions					Full PRSP Implementation	Beneficiaries	Indicators & Targets	Implementing Agencies
			Total Est'd Cost	I-PRSP Budget 2017 - 2018			Funding Gap				
				Budget	Funded	Funding Gap					
		costs; Improved connectivity; Inclusion of remote communities ; Reduction of poverty.									
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2. ICT Capacity building and awareness: ICT training programme for civil servants and citizens; Mobile ICT training programme; Inclusion of ICTs in education curricula; Presidential e-learning programme 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To enhance the efficiency and transparency of public service; To build the required capacity for ICT development ; To increase competency and appropriate use of ICTs; To provide training in mobile banking, mobile transactions, usage of plastic money and information on 	1.20	1.20	-	1.20		Civil servants and the general public; Trainers, Youth and Farmers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Percentage increase in ICT literacy rate; 2. Increase in the quality of service delivery; 3. 30,000 civil servants and citizens trained annually 	MICTPCS and stakeholders (Line Ministries, Departments and Government agencies)	

Policy Area	Strategies	Objective	US\$ Millions				Beneficiaries	Indicators & Targets	Implementing Agencies	
			Total Est'd Cost	I-PRSP Budget 2017 - 2018						Full PRSP Implementation
				Budget	Funded	Funding Gap				
		harvesting.								
	3. Establishment of Community Information Centers (CIC), ICT Techno-park. Mobile e-libraries in rural areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To reduce digital divide between the urban and rural communities ; Imp. Improved livelihood of rural communities ; Cost reduction 	0.84	0.84	0.84	Citizens especially disadvantaged communities.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Empowered community; Improved service delivery. At least one CIC per district 	MICTPCS, ZIMPOST, POTRAZ, ZARNet, TelOne and other stakeholders		
	4. Establishment of e-Government Websites; Optic Fibre linking major cities and towns	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Roll out online services for all departments ; Impact: Ease of doing business; Improved service delivery; Cost reduction; Reduced levels of 	5.00	5.00	5.00	Zimbabwe Government, Citizens and business	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Improved service delivery; Fast internet connectivity; Reduced service costs; All Government department; All provincial capitals 	Office of the President and Cabinet, All Ministries and departments, State Owned Enterprises, Private Players		

Policy Area	Strategies	Objective	US\$ Millions					Beneficiaries	Indicators & Targets	Implementing Agencies
			Total Est'd Cost	I-PRSP Budget 2017 - 2018			Full PRSP Implementation			
				Budget	Funded	Funding Gap				
		poverty; Enhanced user experience								
	5. Establishment of the National Data Center	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To have integrated Government 	5.00	-	5.00	-	Line Ministries, Citizens and business	1. Integrated Government ICT systems;	Office of the President and Cabinet, All Ministries and departments, State Owned Enterprises, Private Players	
Sub -Total			12.64	0.60	12.04	-				
Housing	<p>1. a. Designate land for housing and MSME infrastructure. 1. b. Designate land to local authorities for low income housing.</p> <p>2. On site and off site infrastructural development (servicing of land)</p> <p>3. Implementation of National Housing Programme</p> <p>4. a. Urban Renewal Programmes; 4b. Recapitalization of the National Housing Fund; 4. c. Promote Public Private</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of housing infrastructure for use by MSMEs and citizens Improved housing development Increase housing for citizens Increase housing for urban citizens 	0.02	-	0.02	-	Citizens; MSMEs	1. Land allocated for MSME infrastructure; 2. Land allocated for low income housing.	Ministry of Local Government, Public Works and National Housing (MLGPWNH); Local Authorities; Housing Cooperatives; Private Sector; CSOs	
			200.00	-	50.00	150.00	Citizens	1. Number of low income stands serviced and allocated.	MLGPWNH; Local Authorities; Housing Cooperatives; Low income citizens; Private Sector	
			200.00	-	50.00	150.00	Citizens	1. Number of houses constructed annually by Province.	MLGPWNH; Local Authorities; Housing Cooperatives; Low income citizens; Private Sector; Development Partners; CSOs	
			200.00	-	-	200.00	Urban citizens	1. Number of houses constructed annually by Province.	MLGPWNH; Local Authorities; Housing Cooperatives; Low income citizens; Private Sector; Development Partners; CSOs	

Policy Area	Strategies	Objective	US\$ Millions					Full PRSP Implementation	Beneficiaries	Indicators & Targets	Implementing Agencies
			Total Est'd Cost	I-PRSP Budget 2017 - 2018			Funding Gap				
				Budget	Funded	Funding Gap					
	Partnerships in housing development;										
Sub -Total			600.02	100.02	-	100.02	500.00				
TRANSPORT											
Rural Road Infrastructure	1. Rehabilitation and development of rural road infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To improve rural roads in order to facilitate development 	100.00	100.00	40.00	60.00	-	Rural Communities	1. Length of improved rural roads.	Ministry of Transport and Infrastructure Development; DDF; Rural District Councils; Development Partners	
Small Air Infrastructure	2. Rehabilitate small aerodromes in the different provinces which are tourist destinations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To facilitate efficient transportation of tourists and other travellers. 	10.00	-	-	-	10.00	Tourists; Other Travellers; Government; Tourism operators; Communities	1. Number of aerodromes rehabilitated.	Ministry of Transport and Infrastructural Development (MTID); MoTHI; Tourism operators.	
Sub -Total			110.00	100.00	40.00	60.00	10.00				
TOTAL			1,348.26	598.26	396.20	202.06	750.00				
PILLAR V: ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE CHANGE											
CLIMATE CHANGE											
Climate Change Management	1. Scaling up Adaptation in Zimbabwe, through Strengthening	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthening planning and budgeting processes, 	1.00	1.00	1.00	-	-	Rural communities in identified highly vulnerable districts	1. Households and communities with more secure livelihood asset base. 2. Increased agricultural	Ministry of Environment Water and Climate (MEWC); Environmental Management Agency (EMA); Development Partners; CSOs; Communities	

Policy Area	Strategies	Objective	US\$ Millions					Full PRSP Implementation	Beneficiaries	Indicators & Targets	Implementing Agencies
			Total Est'd Cost	I-PRSP Budget 2017 - 2018			Funding Gap				
				Budget	Funded	Funding Gap					
	Integrated Planning Systems: Climate change awareness campaigns.	development and climate change adaptation investment frameworks at national and district levels							and other sources of income.		
	2.Supporting Enhanced Climate Action for Low Carbon and Climate Resilient Development Pathway	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Scaled up action on climate change adaptation and mitigation in vulnerable districts is funded and implemented Mechanisms in place to assess and mitigate natural and man-made risks at the subnational level 	43.00	43.00	43.00	-	Local communities	3. No. of households (M/F) using climate-smart agriculture production technologies and sustainable energy practices under SE4All initiative (5000) : No. of district development plans that address disaster and risk management (at least 10).	(MEWC); Environmental Management Agency (EMA); Development Partners: CSOs; Communities		

Policy Area	Strategies	Objective	US\$ Millions					Full PRSP Implementation	Beneficiaries	Indicators & Targets	Implementing Agencies
			Total Est'd Cost	I-PRSP Budget 2017 - 2018		Funding Gap	Full PRSP Implementation				
				Budget	Funded						
	3. Zimbabwe Climate Change Technical Assistance Program	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To increase the capacity of the Government of Zimbabwe to integrate climate change in the planning, design and implementation of development activities, with a focus on the management of natural resources 	1.50	1.50	-		Government of Zimbabwe, Local communities	4. Integration of climate in water resources planning; Guidelines for climate resilient infrastructure development; Developed adaptation and mitigation strategies in the forestry sector; Complementary measures to achieve the development and mitigation goals identified	Inter-ministerial working group with the Ministry of Environment, Water and Climate as the main coordinating entity		
	4. Implement Climate Change Response Strategy, and the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To scale up action on climate change adaptation and mitigation. 	-	-	-		Government of Zimbabwe; Communities	5. Climate Change Response Strategy, and the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) implemented.	(MEWC); Environmental Management Agency (EMA); Development Partners; CSOs; Communities; Development Partners; CSOs; Communities.		
Sub -Total			45.50	45.50	-	-					
ENVIRONMENT											

Policy Area	Strategies	Objective	US\$ Millions					Full PRSP Implementation	Beneficiaries	Indicators & Targets	Implementing Agencies
			Total Est'd Cost	I-PRSP Budget 2017 - 2018			Funding Gap				
				Budget	Funded	Funding Gap					
Forest Management	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Harmonisation of EMA & Forestry Commission Programmes: 2. The EMA to work closely with traditional leaders to enforce the proper management of forests and pasturelands, particularly in the dry livestock regions. 3. Tree cutting permits to be decentralized by the Forestry Commission, to ensure sustainable harvesting of timber. 4. Afforestation programmes to be escalated, ensuring that exotic gum trees are not planted in water courses, as they negatively affect wetlands. 5. Part of the tobacco taxes to be re-invested 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To ensure sustainable management of forests and pasturelands 	0.05	0.05	0.05	-	-	Communities	1. Number of trees planted per year, 2017 and 2018.	EMA; Forestry Commission; Communities; Development Partners	

Policy Area	Strategies	Objective	US\$ Millions				Full PRSP Implementation	Beneficiaries	Indicators & Targets	Implementing Agencies
			Total Est'd Cost	I-PRSP Budget 2017 - 2018		Funding Gap				
				Budget	Funded					
	afforestation programmes in the tobacco growing areas.									
Wildlife Management	1. CAMPFIRE Review process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Revamp the CAMPFIRE programme to improve benefits and wildlife management 	0.30	0.30	-		Rural communities, Local Government, private players	1. Updated CAMPFIRE framework	RDCs; Parks and Wildlife Management Authority; CAMPFIRE Association; Development Partners	
	2. Aquaculture and Fisheries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishment of aquaculture and fisheries ventures 	2.00	2.00	2.00		Rural communities	1. Number of functional projects; 2. Number of households reached	Parks and Wildlife Management Authority; RDCs; Ministry of Agriculture	
	3. Commercialisation of non-timber forest products	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase number of communities venturing into non-timber forest products 	2.00	-	-	2.00	Rural communities	1. Number of functional projects. 2. Number of households reached	Forest Commission; Development Partners; EMA	
Sub - Total			4.35	2.35	2.00	2.00				
TOTAL			49.85	47.85	2.00	2.00				
PILLAR VI: GENDER AND YOUTH DEVELOPMENT										
GENDER AND WOMEN'S DEVELOPMENT										

Policy Area	Strategies	Objective	US\$ Millions				Full PRSP Implementation	Beneficiaries	Indicators & Targets	Implementing Agencies
			Total Est'd Cost	I-PRSP Budget 2017 - 2018		Funding Gap				
				Budget	Funded					
Women Empowerment	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Women and Health 2. Social Protection for Women 3. Support education skills and development for women 4. Women's access to finance, including the Women's Microfinance Bank; and 5. Identifying and supporting women Informal Savings Organizations (ISOs) to become registered as formal SACCOs. 5. Women in Agriculture including access to land. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase the number of women in mainstream economic and social activities from 17 percent to 25 percent by 31 December 2018. 	25.00	25.00	2.50	22.50	Women	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Women's Microfinance Bank operational. 2. Increase women access to ICT and credit. 3. Increase the number of women with access to agricultural land. 4. Increased number of women accessing social protection services 	Ministry of Women Affairs Gender and Community Development (MWAGCD); Line Ministries UN Women; Women's organizations; Development Partners;	

Policy Area	Strategies	Objective	US\$ Millions				Full PRSP Implementation	Beneficiaries	Indicators & Targets	Implementing Agencies
			Total Est'd Cost	I-PRSP Budget 2017 - 2018						
				Budget	Funded	Funding Gap				
Gender Equality	<p>1. Advocating for the implementation of constitutional provisions to increase women's participation in politics and decision making;</p> <p>2. Monitor gender mainstreaming in all the I-PRSP pillars and ensure gender budgeting.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To increase women participation in politics and decision making. To ensure the inclusion of women in all the economic and social activities of the country, including resource allocation at all levels. 	0.50	0.50	0.50	-	Women, men, boys and girls	<p>1. Increase the share of women in decision making positions in the civil service from the range of 17 – 30 % to 50 % in 2018.</p> <p>2. Increase the share of women in decision making positions in the national Parliament (Lower and Upper Houses) from 34.9 percent in 2013 to 50 percent in 2018.</p> <p>3. Increase the share of women enrolled in hard core science disciplines in Universities and technical colleges from the range of 4-39 percent in 2010 to 50 percent in 2018.</p>	<p>Ministry of Women Affairs Gender and Community Development (MWAGCD); Line Ministries; Women's organizations; Zimbabwe Gender Commission; Development Partners</p>	
Community Development	<p>1. Finalization and Implementation of a gender-sensitive Community Development Policy.</p> <p>2. Zimbabwe Community Development Fund</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase the number of empowered communities from 6 percent to 10 percent by 31 December 2018. 	5.00	5.00	5.00	-	Communities	<p>1. Number of empowered communities</p>	<p>Ministry of Women Affairs Gender and Community Development (MWAGCD); Line Ministries; Women's organizations; Zimbabwe Gender Commission; Development Partners</p>	
Sub -Total			30.50	30.50	28.00	-				

Policy Area	Strategies	Objective	US\$ Millions					Full PRSP Implementation	Beneficiaries	Indicators & Targets	Implementing Agencies
			Total Est'd Cost	I-PRSP Budget 2017 - 2018			Funding Gap				
				Budget	Funded	Funding Gap					
YOUTH DEVELOPMENT											
Youth Empowerment	1. Training for Enterprise Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To Equip youths with entrepreneurial skills for business development through incubation, mentorship and training. Establishments of new micro-enterprises and entrepreneurs. 	4.30	-	4.30	-	4.30	Youths	1. 20 000 youths	Ministry of Youth, indigenization and economic empowerment (MYIEE); Development partners.	
			2.10	2.10	2.10	-	2.10	Youths	2. 20 000 youths	MYIEE, Development Partners	
			10.00	7.00	2.50	4.50	3.00	Youths	3. To support 5 000 youth projects/businesses Targeting 2000 on 50% women	MYIEE, RBZ, Financial Sector	

Policy Area	Strategies	Objective	US\$ Millions					Beneficiaries	Indicators & Targets	Implementing Agencies
			Total Est'd Cost	I-PRSP Budget 2017 - 2018			Full PRSP Implementation			
				Budget	Funded	Funding Gap				
	4. Decentralize the allocation of youth funds. 5. Apply strict M&E on youth projects funded.									
	6. Access to and availability of markets and procurement opportunities for the youth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To ensure youth access to viable markets, locally, regionally and internationally. 			-		4. Number of youths accessing export markets.	MYIEE; ZIMTRADE; MIC; Youth entrepreneurs		
	7. Access to land for Agriculture by the youth, including tenure and control issues, for example, Youth Feed Programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Youth participating in food production to improve household and national food security: Enhanced grain reserves, food security and nutrition 	6.00		6.00		5. 400 000 metric tonnes / cycle 30 000 youths participating	MYIEE , Ministry of Agriculture, Lands and Rural Resettlement, ARDA and DDF		
	8. Access to land for Housing, and Industry by the youth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To improve youth access to land for housing and business infrastructure 			-		6. Number of youths allocated land for housing.	MYIEE; Local Authorities; Youth		
	9. Improved Access	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To improve 					7. Number of youths	MYIEE; ICT Ministry		

Policy Area	Strategies	Objective	US\$ Millions					Full PRSP Implementation	Beneficiaries	Indicators & Targets	Implementing Agencies
			Total Est'd Cost	I-PRSP Budget 2017 - 2018			Funding Gap				
				Budget	Funded	Funding Gap					
Youth Health	to ICT including internet.	youth access to ICT.				-			with access to ICT.		
	1. Mental health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To ensure mental health among the youth. 				-		Youths and communities	1. Number of youths supported in mental health issues.	MYIEE; MHCC; MoPSE; MHTESTD; Development Partners; Communities; CSOs	
	2. Drug abuse	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To reduce drug abuse among the youth. 				-		Youths and communities	2. Number of youths supported to overcome drug abuse.	MYIEE; MHCC; MoPSE; MHTESTD; Development Partners; Communities; CSOs	
	3. Adolescent Sexual Reproductive Health (ASRH)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To increase awareness on ASRH, for informed life choices. 				-		Youths and communities	3. Number of youths reached with ASRH awareness campaigns.	MYIEE; MHCC; MoPSE; MHTESTD; Development Partners; Communities; CSOs	
Youth Participation	4. Child marriages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To reduce the prevalence of child marriages. 				-		Youths and communities	4. Reduced prevalence of child marriages.	MYIEE; MHCC; MoPSE; Development Partners; Communities; CSOs	
	1. Junior Parliament and Junior Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote leadership development and advocacy: enhanced youth participation in socio-economic issues, decision making processes 	0.50			0.50		Youths and communities	1. 600 000 youths to participate.	MYIEE, ZYC; Development Partners	

Policy Area	Strategies	Objective	US\$ Millions				Full PRSP Implementation	Beneficiaries	Indicators & Targets	Implementing Agencies
			Total Est'd Cost	I-PRSP Budget 2017 - 2018						
				Budget	Funded	Funding Gap				
	2. Peace Building and Governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To ensure peace and security in the nation, in support of development 				-	Communities	2. Number of youths reached with peace building and governance awareness campaigns.	MYIEE; MoPSE; ZEC; MHTESTD; Development Partners; Communities; CSOs	
Sub -Total			30.50	2.50	28.00	-				
TOTAL			61.00	5.00	56.00	-				
PILLAR VII: STRENGTHENING GOVERNANCE AND INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY										
Justice and Rule of Law	1. Alignment of laws to the new Constitution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Harmonisation of laws with the Constitution 	1.00	1.00	-		Citizens	1. A prioritised list of laws aligned to the new Constitution	Ministry of Justice, Legal and Parliamentary Affairs; Government; Development Partners	
	2. Access to Justice for indigent persons	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To enable disadvantaged persons to access Justice 	0.10	0.10	-		Indigent persons	1. Number of Legal Aid offices decentralised and fully operational in provinces 2. Number of indigent persons assisted.	Government and Development Partners	
	3. Translation of Constitution into vernacular languages, and wide distribution.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National appreciation of constitutional information 	0.10	0.10	0.10		Grassroot citizens	1. Constitution translated into Shona, Ndebele, Tonga, Nambya, Venda, Kalanga, Braille. 2. Constitution education introduced in schools.	Government; Ministry of Justice, Legal and Parliamentary Affairs; Development Partners	

Policy Area	Strategies	Objective	US\$ Millions				Full PRSP Implementation	Beneficiaries	Indicators & Targets	Implementing Agencies
			Total Est'd Cost	I-PRSP Budget 2017 - 2018						
				Budget	Funded	Funding Gap				
	3. Constituency Development Fund	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To ensure the implementation of constituency development projects and programmes. 	21.00	21.00	-	-	210 Constituencies	1. 210 Constituencies have CDF projects.	Ministry of Justice, Legal and Parliamentary Affairs; Government; Development Partners	
Sub -Total			22.20	22.10	0.10	-				
Effective Service Delivery and Combating Corruption	1. Tackling all forms of corruption at all levels as well as Strengthen and capacitate anti-corruption agencies.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Zero tolerance to corruption and to restore confidence in the public sector. 	5.00	5.00	-	-	Government; Local Authorities; Parastatals; Private Sector; Civil Society; General public	1. Number of high profile cases investigated and prosecuted. 2. The Anti-Corruption Commission capacitated with funds, equipment, human resources and skills.	OPC; Public Service Commission; Government Ministries and Departments; Local Authorities; Parastatals; Anti-Corruption Commission; The Judiciary; The Prosecution; Police; Development Partners.	
	2. Introduce Performance Contracts for all senior levels of Government, Boards and Chief Executive Officers (CEOs) of State Owned Enterprises (SOEs) and Local Authorities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To ensure that all Government Ministries and State Owned Enterprises produce results as per their mandate. 					Government, Local Authorities; Parastatals	3. Number of Performance contracts signed by Senior Government officials, Boards and Chief Executive Officers (CEOs) of State Owned Enterprises and Local Authorities.	OPC; Public Service Commission; Government Ministries and Departments; Local Authorities; Parastatals.	

Policy Area	Strategies	Objective	US\$ Millions				Full PRSP Implementation	Beneficiaries	Indicators & Targets	Implementing Agencies
			Total Est'd Cost	I-PRSP Budget 2017 - 2018		Funding Gap				
				Budget	Funded					
	3. Strengthen and intensify the implementation of the Integrated Results Based Management (IRBM) System across Government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To ensure robust Results Based Management (RBM) compliant plans across all Ministries. 	1.00	1.00	-		Government; Local Authorities; Parastatals	4. Robust RBM compliant plans produced by all ministries and number of planned targets achieved.	OPC; Public Service Commission; Government Ministries and Departments; Local Authorities; Parastatals.	
	4. Revisit Service Delivery Bench Marks/Targets as well as disseminate Client Service Charters to Provinces and districts.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To inform clients of Government Services, bench marks and expected actions from beneficiaries 	0.07	-	0.07		Citizens	5. Number of Provinces & Districts with Client Charters.	Government; Local Authorities; Parastatals; Development Partners	
	5. Introduce Mobile birth registration in all districts.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To increase the number of people with birth certificates, particularly, children. 	1.00	-	1.00		Citizens	6. Number of Mobile birth registration units operationalized in districts. 7. Number of birth certificates issued from mobile registration.	Government (Registrar general's Office); Development Partners	
Sub -Total			30.50	2.50	28.00	-				
Public Sector Modernisation and Civil Service Reform	1. Strengthen and intensify the implementation of e-Government across the public sector;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To re-engineer, re-invigorate and modernize the public sector systems and 	10.00	-	10.00		Government, Private Sector; The public	1. Number of institutions implementing and offering e-Government services. Easy access to public services and information. 2. On-line services	OPC; Public Service Commission; Ministries and departments; Parastatals; Development partners.	

Policy Area	Strategies	Objective	US\$ Millions					Full PRSP Implementation	Beneficiaries	Indicators & Targets	Implementing Agencies
			Total Est'd Cost	I-PRSP Budget 2017 - 2018			Funding Gap				
				Budget	Funded	Funding Gap					
		processes to improve service delivery (speed, access, efficiency, effectiveness, and affordability of service);							available.		
	2. Overhaul the operations of the State Procurement Board	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To ensure efficient tender processes; 	8.00	8.00	8.00	-	Government, Private Sector; The public	3. Efficient tender processes.	OPC ; Public Service Commission; Ministries and departments; State Procurement Board		
Sub -Total			18.00	18.00	8.00	10.00					
Public Sector Accountability and Transparency	1. Implement Parastatal reforms as per Government directive and operationalize Corporate Governance Framework for Parastatals, State Enterprises and Private sector.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure that Parastatals and State Owned Enterprises are restructured to bring about efficiency. 	1.00	1.00	-	1.00	Government; Local Authorities; Private sector; Civil society; General Public	1. Adherence to the National Corporate Governance framework.	OPC; SERA; Ministry of Justice, Legal & Parliamentary Affairs; MOFED; Security Agencies; Parliament; Development Partners		

Policy Area	Strategies	Objective	US\$ Millions					Beneficiaries	Indicators & Targets	Implementing Agencies
			Total Est'd Cost	I-PRSP Budget 2017 - 2018			Full PRSP Implementation			
				Budget	Funded	Funding Gap				
	2. Support reforming of priority parastatals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To ensure adherence to Corporate Governance issues by Parastatals, State Enterprises and Private sector. 	6.00	6.00	-	6.00	-	Government; Local Authorities; Private sector; Civil society; General Public	2. Eleven Parastatals and State Owned Enterprises on the priority list restructured and performance is improved	OPC; SERA; Parastatals; Ministry of Justice, Legal & Parliamentary Affairs; MOFED; Parliament; Private sector; Development Partners
	3. Strengthen Parliament's oversight role in public sector performance.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To ensure accountability by public sector officials 	1.20	1.20	-	1.20	-	Government; Local Authorities; Private sector; Civil society; General Public	3. Number of public sector officials brought before Parliamentary portfolios Committees. Number of field visits undertaken by members of Parliamentary portfolios Committees.	OPC; Ministry of Justice, Legal & Parliamentary Affairs; MOFED; Parliament; Development Partners
	4. Review and enforce a code of ethics and values for the Civil Service.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To ensure efficient service delivery. 	0.07	0.07	-	0.07	-	Government; Local Authorities; Private sector; Civil society; General Public	4. Code of ethics and values produced and implemented. Civil servants trained on good governance skills.	OPC; Public Service Commission; MOFED; Development Partners
Sub - Total			8.27	8.27	1.20	7.07	-			
Capacity Development in the Public Sector Including M&E System	1. Strengthen Monitoring and Evaluation capacity in the Public Sector.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To establish a coordinated and sustainable Monitoring 	3.00	2.00	0.50	1.50	1.00	Government Ministries and Departments; Local Authorities; Parastatals; Private Sector.	1. All Ministries and Departments implementing the M and E policy.	OPC; Public Service Commission; Government ministries and departments; Development Partners.

Policy Area	Strategies	Objective	US\$ Millions				Beneficiaries	Indicators & Targets	Implementing Agencies	
			Total Est'd Cost	I-PRSP Budget 2017 - 2018						Full PRSP Implementation
				Budget	Funded	Funding Gap				
		and Evaluation system throughout the Public Sector:					General public.			
Peace and Security	1. Implement the provision of the Constitution on peace and security: Section 251	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capacitate the NPRC 	0.10	-	0.10	-	Government; Private Sector; the public	1. NPRC functioning	OPC; Ministries responsible for Home Affairs, Defence and Justice.	
NGO Effective Service Delivery	1. NGO service delivery: increasing coverage; being community demand driven, developmental, and helping to build resilient strategies in communities; and ensuring that NGO resources get to intended beneficiaries.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To increase NGO coverage in communities. To implement resilience building programmes within communities. 		-		-	Rural Communities	1. Increased coverage of NGO service delivery in communities. 2. Increased number of resilience building strategies in communities.	Ministry of Public Service, Labour and Social Welfare; NGOs: Communities	
Public Financial Management and Financial Controls	1. Strengthening of regulations for ensuring the highest level of prudence, discipline and integrity from the financial	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To ensure discipline and integrity from the financial sector; 	31.00	16.00	31.00	15.00	Government;	1. To ensure a prudent financial management system.	MoFED; Audit Office	

Policy Area	Strategies	Objective	US\$ Millions					Full PRSP Implementation	Beneficiaries	Indicators & Targets	Implementing Agencies
			Total Est'd Cost	I-PRSP Budget 2017 - 2018			Funding Gap				
				Budget	Funded	Funding Gap					
	sector.										
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Allocation of resources in keeping with development priorities in line with strict RBB principles. 3. Engagement of bilateral and multilateral partners. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To harmonize development plans with the allocation of resources. To unlock additional finances to fund projects and programmes. 	-	-	-	-	Financial sector;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Development plans and resources allocation aligned. 3. Lines of credit availed by bilateral and multilateral partners. 	MoFED Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe.		
Sub -Total			31.00	16.00	15.00	-					
Poverty Statistics and Data Systems	1. Poverty, Income Consumption and Expenditure Survey (PICES) 2016/2017.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Measurement of poverty-related data. 	3.40	-	3.40	-	Government planners, users of statistics	1. PICES 2016/2017 Report produced	ZIMSTAT, Government, Development Partners		
	2. Agriculture and Livestock Survey (ALS), Annually	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Measurement of agriculture-related data in various land use sectors. 	0.50	-	0.50	-	Government planners, users of statistics	2. Agriculture and Livestock Survey (ALS), Reports produced	ZIMSTAT, Government, Development Partners		
	3. Quarterly Poverty Datum Lines	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Measurement of Poverty Datum lines to show levels of incomes that 	0.01	-	0.01	-	Government planners, users of statistics	3. The data on poverty datum lines published quarterly	ZIMSTAT, Government, Development Partners		

Policy Area	Strategies	Objective	US\$ Millions					Full PRSP Implementation	Beneficiaries	Indicators & Targets	Implementing Agencies
			Total Est'd Cost	I-PRSP Budget 2017 - 2018			Funding Gap				
				Budget	Funded	Funding Gap					
		fall below the Poverty Datum lines using Consumer Price Survey (CPS) Data									
	4. Poverty Mapping 2018	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poverty mapping using PICES 2016/17 data and ICDS data for 2017 	0.06	0.06	-	0.06	-	Government planners, users of statistics	4. Zimbabwe Poverty Atlas and Zimbabwe Food Poverty Atlas Produced	ZIMSTAT, Government, Development Partners	
	5. Finscope Consumer Survey, 2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Measurement of Financial Inclusion 	0.30	0.30	0.15	0.15	-	Government Planners, Reserve Bank, users of statistics	5. Finscope Consumer Survey, 2017 Report produced.	ZIMSTAT, Government, Development Partners	
	6. Quarterly Employment Inquiry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To Measure formal employment in Zimbabwe. 	0.41	0.41	-	0.41	-	Ministry of labour, household and firms. Government planners, users of statistics	6. Quarterly Employment Inquiry. Report produced.	ZIMSTAT, Government, Development Partners	
	7. Inter-Censal Demographic Survey (ICDS) 2017.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To update measurement of the population of the country and other demographic statistics. 	15.00	15.00	-	15.00	-	Government planners, users of statistics	7. Inter-Censal Demographic Survey (ICDS) 2017 Report produced.	ZIMSTAT, Government, Development Partners	
Sub -Total			19.68	19.68	0.15	19.53	-				

Policy Area	Strategies	Objective	US\$ Millions					Full PRSP Implementation	Beneficiaries	Indicators & Targets	Implementing Agencies
			Total Est'd Cost	I-PRSP Budget 2017 - 2018			Funding Gap				
				Budget	Funded	Funding Gap					
TOTAL			132.75	131.75	50.45	81.30	1.00				
GRAND TOTAL			5,430.48	2,666.06	801.31	1,864.75	2,764.42				

