



GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF ZIMBABWE

TRANSITIONAL STABILISATION PROGRAMME (TSP) 2018-2020

MID TERM REVIEW

November 2019

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

The consummation of the 2nd Republic led by His Excellency the President, Cde E.D. Mnangagwa, brought with it a euphoria of hope and great expectations from the private sector, the citizenry, the international community and other key stakeholders at large.

His Excellency the President pronounced a number of policies to underpin the new Administration and chart a sustainable development trajectory that would not only grow the economy, but improve the livelihoods of the people as well. In this regard, His Excellency the President unveiled Vision 2030, whose main goal is to make Zimbabwe a **Prosperous and Empowered Upper Middle Income Society by 2030**.

The country's Vision 2030 poses several policy and implementation obligations and commitments on the part of Government, Business, Labour as well as other stakeholders. These include a Zimbabwe that is Open for Business, modernizing systems of public administration and management of the economy, a citizen-centric Government, an improved business and investment climate, zero tolerance to corruption, curbing resource leakages, and support for gender and youth empowerment, amongst others.

The policy pronouncements towards the realisation of the aspirations of Vision 2030 were crystallized initially into a short term strategy, the Transitional Stabilization Programme (TSP) over the period 2018-2020, meant to remedy and overcome existing socio-economic ills and stabilize the macro-economic environment. The TSP will be followed upon by the development of two five-year National Development Strategies to be implemented over the periods 2021-

2025 and 2026-2030, respectively.

It is now slightly one year since inception of the two-year TSP blue print, thereby requiring that a Mid-Term Review of its implementation be undertaken. This is meant to take stock of progress registered so far, and identify challenges encountered in order to put in place remedial interventions in support of effective implementation of the Programme and realisation of the desired results. The review of the TSP also lays a strong basis for the crafting of the envisaged first Five-Year National Development Strategy during the period 2021-2025.

This will be broad based, and underpinned by the Integrated Results Based Management System (IRBM), and emphasizing integration of planning, programme based budgeting, personnel performance management, and a robust monitoring and evaluation system.

The implementation of the TSP is based on five key pillars, namely: - Inclusive Growth; Macro-Economic Stability and Re-Engagement; Infrastructure and Utilities; Social Development; and Governance.

The major objectives of the TSP are stabilising the macro-economic environment, inclusive of the financial sector and introducing necessary policy and institutional reforms for transformation towards a more private sector led economy, addressing utility and infrastructure shortfalls, and launch quick-win initiatives to stimulate growth.

2.0 OVERVIEW OF TSP PERFORMANCE

Significant progress has been made in the implementation of the TSP across various areas. These include fiscal consolidation, restoration of monetary policy, liberalization of the foreign exchange markets, the undertaking of governance reforms, entrenched re-engagement with the international community, facilitation of investment, and infrastructure development.

Initiatives were also embarked upon in support of the productive sectors, with signs of positive performance beginning to be realised as green shoots across the various pillars. This was along-side support for improved social protection.

The achievement of the above milestones was notwithstanding the adverse effects of such exogenous factors as continued illegal sanctions against the country, exacerbated by the effects of global climatic changes that accompany El Nino-induced droughts, and other calamities, of which the recent devastating Cyclone Idai which ravaged the eastern half of the country is most notable calamity.

The onset of the implementation of the TSP necessitated the “austerity for prosperity” theme, which entailed introduction of some painful measures, especially against the background of currency reform, which entailed increased inflationary pressures, constrained GDP growth, and a tight fiscal space, amongst other economic challenges.

The austerity measures have served their major purpose, and the focus is now on reducing inflation and growing the economy. This is to be anchored on growth and productivity, job creation, competitiveness and strong, sustainable and shared development as outlined in the 2019 national budget.

3.0 MACRO-ECONOMIC STABILITY & RE-ENGAGEMENT PILLAR

Under the Macro-Economic Stability and Re-Engagement Pillar, notable milestones have been recorded in the implementation of a number of reforms outlined in the TSP, notwithstanding, militating factors.

3.1 Domestic Production

The adoption of the TSP saw Government embark on various macro-economic interventions targeted towards stimulating increased production in the economy, sowing the first seeds towards inculcating sustainable rapid economic recovery. Economic growth was 3.4% during 2018.

However, in 2019 the economy is projected to contract by 6.5% due to the debilitating effects of climate change, illegal economic sanctions and low foreign currency reserves, among others. In this regard, there have been concerted efforts by Government to further deepen implementation of the reform initiatives outlined under the TSP.

These have included those set out to promote increased production and productivity across all the sectors of the economy, underpinned by creation of a more conducive business operating environment. The lowering of the cost of doing business under the various reform initiatives being pursued by Government are central to this.

3.2 Inflation

Inflation has proved to be a major source of macro-economic instability, driven mainly by wanton speculative price escalations, and rent seeking behaviour in the wake of currency reform. Accordingly, Government is implementing deliberate measures to restore price stability, critical to predictability of business planning and operations.

3.3 Fiscal Consolidation

Pursuant to achieving fiscal consolidation through expenditure containment and strengthening revenue collection, Government continues to implement related key interventions comprising but not, limited to the following: -

- Avoiding inflationary money printing through recourse to the Central Bank overdraft, while primarily issuing Treasury Bills (TBs) to cover maturities, as well as shortfalls that would ordinarily inhibit implementation of budgeted infrastructure projects.
- Reform of the Civil Service through rationalisation of posts, removal of duplication, freeze on hiring, and enforcing the retirement policy, as well as rationalisation of such non-essential benefits as personal issue vehicles, fuel, among others.
- Enhancing revenue collection through broadening of such measures as the 2% Intermediated Mobile Transfer Tax. This is allowing fiscal space for increased spending on social services, social protection and infrastructure development, as well as providing a buffer for meeting such exigencies as drought and Cyclone Idai challenges.

3.4 Trade & Current Account

Government has successfully liberalized the foreign exchange management regime to a market based willing buyer/seller arrangement. However, this notwithstanding, Government remains committed to encouraging the implementation of import management measures that prioritise imports of capital and productive goods as opposed to non-essential consumption goods.

3.5 Monetary Policy Restoration

In order to bring normalcy in the conduct of Monetary Policy, as well as on the foreign exchange market, Government has removed the use of the multiple currency regime, which lacked flexible utilisation of a full set of monetary instruments to influence economic activity in the country. It is against this background that Government has implemented currency reforms, which saw introduction of domestic currency as sole legal tender. In the transition, Government has to institute measures to deal with unethical and money laundering practices.

3.6 Re-engagement & Arrears Clearance

As part of the roadmap to arrears clearance and debt relief aimed at unlocking the much needed investment, Government has embarked on a rigorous Arrears Clearance and Re-engagement agenda. The agenda also includes the adoption of the Staff Monitored Program (SMP) with the International Monetary Fund (IMF), which seeks to build a track record of implementing sound economic policies pursuant to normalising relations with the international community.

Successful implementation of the SMP is critical for Zimbabwe to achieve private sector-led sustainable and balanced economic growth through support from development partners. The re-engagement process is also hinged on the ratification of 19 Bilateral Investment Promotion and Protection Agreements (BIPPAs), which are at various stages of implementation.

3.7 EU, USA & Commonwealth Dialogue

The re-engagement process, aimed at reintegrating Zimbabwe to its rightful position within the community of nations, both at bilateral and multilateral levels, has also underpinned the on-going dialogue between Zimbabwe and the EU under the Cotonou Agreement. The first official dialogue at Senior Officials' level was launched in May 2019, whilst the second dialogue which is at political level, took place on 21st November at Ministerial level. In the same vein, re-engagement with the USA continues, currently mainly at officials' level. Furthermore, as part of the re-engagement process, negotiations for Zimbabwe's re-admission into the Commonwealth are also progressing well.

3.8 Diaspora Engagements

Government continues to prioritise Diaspora engagement to enable this community to positively contribute into the national development agenda, through skills transfer, investments back home, in addition to remittances. Diaspora mapping has been undertaken with a view to establishing the number of diasporans in different destinations, so as to facilitate provision and coordination of required support services.

3.9 Other Cooperation

Within the context of the engagement and re-engagement process,

Zimbabwe continues to play an active role within regional, continental and international blocs in order to deepen relations and strengthen cooperation with its traditional friends. Of note is that SADC designated 25 October 2019 as a day on which activities were undertaken across the region to support Zimbabwe's call for the unconditional removal of sanctions. The day was successful as it is changing the course of discussions with the Western countries.

4.0 INCLUSIVE GROWTH PILLAR

The Inclusive Growth Pillar (IGP) consists of the sectors of the economy that underpin growth of production and productivity. Sectorally, these are Agriculture, Manufacturing, Mining, Tourism, Small and Medium Enterprise Development, Gender and Community Development, as well as Devolution and Decentralisation also fall under this Pillar. Much progress is being made under this Pillar, indicating traction in the implementation of the TSP across various sectors of the economy.

4.1 Agriculture Performance

The focus of the subsector is on increased productivity supported by various schemes, namely the Presidential Input Scheme, Command Agriculture Programme and individual initiatives. Under the Presidential Input Scheme, crop production was supported through targeted support towards production of maize and cotton, of which 1.6 million households benefited. The Command Agriculture Programme injected a total of US\$318.4 million into maize, and USD\$35.33 million into soya beans production in 2018/19 season. In 2019, Command Agriculture is being evolved to Smart Agriculture for implementation through banks, with Government only providing guarantees.

During the period under review, 669 hectares have been developed under the Accelerated Irrigation Rehabilitation and Development Programme.

Notwithstanding the agricultural programmes to boost production, during the period under review the country experienced a cereal deficit of 761 332tonnes for human consumption, due to such climatic change effects as the El Niño induced drought. In order to alleviate the food deficit, Governmentputup an 800 000 tonnes Maize Import Programme.

As a mitigatory measure, Government is establishing and strengthening early warning systems for climate risks and disasters; including investing in and adopting climate smart agriculture technologies, as well as applying best practices, which encompass conservation agriculture.

4.2 Manufacturing, Value Addition & Beneficiation

The Zimbabwe National Industrial Development Policy was finalised and launched in the first half of 2019 and implementation has commenced. The policy aims to address the challenges, which are hampering performance of the industrial sector, thus, restricting its competitive edge in the global market.

In collaboration with the Private Sector, six (6) value chain projects were implemented against a 2019 target of four (4). The six areas which were identified as quick-wins, that have increased employment and export-generating potential, are soya beans, fertilizer, pharmaceutical, packaging, dairy and potatoes.

The oil-expression and stock feed industries were negatively affected by low production of such industrial agriculture products as cotton and soya beans.

The cotton output for 2018/19 season was, however, a disappointing 66 564 tonnes against a target of 240 000 tonnes. This was 49% lower than the 252 604 tonnes achieved for the 2017/18 season.

The milling industry also faced a serious shortage of raw materials because of low production of both wheat and maize. This situation was exacerbated by SI 145 of 2019, which made the GMB the sole importer, local buyer and distributor of grain. As a result, the industry relied on supplies through the GMB.

The implementation of the Zimbabwe National Industrial Development Policy has so far resulted in manufacturing sector exports increasing by US\$226 million, from US\$4.64 billion, to US\$4.796 billion as at November 2019, surpassing the TSP target by US\$156 million.

4.3 Special Economic Zones (EPZs)

A total of fifteen (15) Special Economic Zones were designated during the period under review. Of these, six (6) are public, while nine (9) are private. Within the designated SEZs in different Provinces, a total of twelve (12) projects in mining, manufacturing, agro-processing, energy and health sectors have been licenced.

4.4 Environmental Issues

The National Clean-up Programme that was launched by His Excellency the President is inculcating a culture of increased cleanliness across the various cities and towns with corporate entities infusing into initiatives for the recycling of waste. In another development, eight nine (89) community restoration projects on wetlands protection were established in order to

provide ecological goods and services, whilst modest progress was achieved in veld fire containment.

4.5 Tourism

Tourism products that were successfully developed include Community Based Tourism (CBTs), Historical sites and development of cultural villages, thereby, benefiting 4 800 households. In an effort to boost marketing of the country's tourism facilities, Zimbabwe also participated in market travel shows regionally and internationally, resulting in the award of the Best Sustainable Destination by the Pacific for Africa Writers Association. In line with this achievement, the country won seven (7) out of twelve (12) bids which were successfully hosted in 2019, under the Meetings, Incentives, Conferences and Exhibitions (MICE) Initiative.

4.6 Mining

The mining sector has proved to be the anchor of economic growth as demonstrated by growth in production of diamonds, platinum, nickel, chrome and coal.

Gold, however, registered a negative growth rate. Gold output as at June 2019 is at 13.2 tonnes, compared to 17.27 tonnes as at June 2018.

Platinum production as at June 2019 stood at 10 118.42 kgs, a 64.2% growth achievement.

Diamond production as at June 2019 stood at 1 million carats, translating to a 26.3% growth achievement. This was notwithstanding the impact of

Cyclone Idai which led to the suspension of some operations at ZCDC. Coal output as at June 2019 was 995.188tonnes, which is a 20.7% growth. Nickel output recorded 8 844.73tonnes as at June 2019, a growth of1.7%.

Production of chrome as at June 2019 was 551 340.13 tonnes, which is 25.1% up on last year. This achievement was supported by the commissioning of two (2) additional furnaces at Afrochine Smelting in June 2019, which brought the operational furnaces to a total of five (5). One (1) Furnace was commissioned at Jinan in Gweru in September 2019.

ZIMASCO commenced exploration in order to establish a Smelting Complex at Neta, in Mberengwa. To support chrome production, the Draft Chrome Policy is being finalized.

4.7 Economic Empowerment

Government facilitated the growth and expansion of Micro and Small to Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) business by linking them with larger corporates in the supply of agricultural products and other services. A total of 3 029 (2027 females; 964 males) benefited from this initiative. This is in addition to receiving support to participate in regional and domestic fairs and expos. Additionally, 12 920 MSMEs (5 253 males and 7 667 females) were capacitated in entrepreneurial, technical and managerial skills throughout the country's ten Provinces.

5. GOVERNANCE PILLAR

Government has made strides in transforming governance systems to conform to provisions of the new Constitution. Priorities include upholding the provisions of the Bill of Rights, transparency and accountability.

5.1 Alignment of Laws to the Constitution

The process of alignment of laws to the Constitution is meant to guarantee Constitutional provisions, including fundamental rights, freedoms and responsibilities. Of the 206 Acts, which required alignment, 159 laws have been aligned. Notable, are the two (2) Bills namely, the Freedom of Information Bill and the Zimbabwe Media Commission Bill which seek to repeal the Access to Information and Protection of Privacy Act (AIPPA). The Maintenance of Peace and Order Act (MOPA) replaces the Public Order and Security Act (POSA).

5.2 Access to Justice

Pursuant to improving access to justice by all citizens of the society, Government has cascaded Legal Aid Directorate Services to five (5) districts to date. Government also established and operationalised five (5) Specialised Anti-Corruption Courts in Harare, Bulawayo, Gweru, Masvingo and Mutare.

The National Prosecuting Authority has also established a Special Anti-Corruption Unit to complement the efforts of the Judicial Service Commission (JSC).

5.3 Public Enterprises Reform

Government is implementing initiatives that are targeted at enhancing State Enterprises and Parastatals performance and governance issues under the State Enterprises Reform Framework. The implementation of the State Enterprises Reform Framework is currently at various stages in all the designated entities. A data base of prospective board members has been established in compliance with the provisions of the Constitution, and providing for diversity, gender, age and balance in regional representation.

5.4 Cold Storage Company

A Concessions Agreement with Boustead Beef Limited of United Kingdom was signed and implementation of the agreement has commenced.

5.5 Civil Aviation Authority of Zimbabwe

The Civil Aviation Amendment Act for the unbundling of Civil Aviation Authority (CAAZ) of Zimbabwe into separate Airports Management Company and Regulatory Authority is now in place. This is being implemented by the respective line Ministries.

5.6 Zimbabwe Electricity Supply Authority (ZESA)

The re-bundling of ZESA that is meant to improve its operational efficiency and effectiveness is underway, with the draft statutory instrument for the amendment of the Electricity Act now in place.

5.7 Silo Foods Zimbabwe

The de-merger of the Grain Marketing Board (GMB) into GMB Strategic Grain Reserve and Silo Foods Industries has been completed. Silo Foods

Industries is now registered as a subsidiary company of the GMB with effect from 1st April 2019.

5.8 Industrial Development Corporation

Cabinet on 14 March 2019 approved the resumption of the IDC development financing role, and the immediate release of the \$30 million seed capital allocated in the 2019 National Budget. Cabinet also approved the dilution of the IDC stake in Willowvale Mazda Motor Industries (WMMI) and Deven Engineering to not less than 26%. Two IDC subsidiaries have been liquidated, namely Motira and National Glass Industries.

5.9 Zimbabwe Mining Development Corporation (ZMDC)

Partial privatisation of ZMDC is underway. By the second quarter of 2019, the mining concessions were granted for Platinum, Lithium, Coal Bed Methane (CBM) and gold, among others.

5.10 Zimbabwe Consolidated Diamond Company

The Joint Venture between ZCDC and Alrosa Overseas S.A. a subsidiary of PJSC Alrosa of Russia for the exploration, development, mining and marketing of diamonds was approved by Cabinet on 16 July 2019. Subsequently, a Joint Venture Agreement was signed in July 2019 to establish an affiliate company, Alrosa Zimbabwe Limited to operate in the country.

5.11 Zimbabwe United Passenger Company (ZUPCO)

Government has sourced buses from China, Belarus and South Africa to boost the ZUPCO fleet and cushion the commuting public against exorbitant bus fares. Over 100 buses have since been delivered, whilst additional buses are expected to be delivered soon.

Government has also moved in to underwrite ZUPCO partnership arrangements with both private bus operators and commuter operators, targeting to embrace more than 1000 partners.

5.12 Zimbabwe Investment & Development Agency (ZIDA)

The Zimbabwe Special Economic Zones Authority (ZIMSEZA), the Zimbabwe Investment Authority (ZIA) and the Joint Venture Unit have been integrated into the One Stop Investment Services Centre. The Centre is now operational as an interim arrangement, pending promulgation of the Zimbabwe Investment and Development Agency (ZIDA) Bill which is under consideration by Parliament. A total of nine projects spanning agriculture, manufacturing and mining which are valued at US\$4.9 billion were approved by the OSISC and are now being implemented.

5.13 State Enterprises & Parastatals Integrated into Ministry Departments

As part of the State Enterprises and Parastatals reform agenda, the following entities have been integrated as departments of respective line Ministries:

- National Indigenization and Economic Empowerment Board (NIEEB), under the Ministry of Industry & Commerce.
- Board of Censors, under the Ministry of Home Affairs and Cultural Heritage.
- National Library and Documentation Services, under the Ministry of Primary and Secondary Education.
- National Liquor Licensing Authority, under the Ministry of Local Government and Public Works

- Lotteries and Gaming Board retained its status.
- National Competitive Commission also maintained its current status.

5.14 Corporate Governance

Following the promulgation of the Public Entities Corporate Governance Act in June 2018, dissemination of the Act in the public entities took place from October 2018 and continued into 2019. Five Implementation Manuals were developed and disseminated to most of state enterprises and parastatals for adoption, including to the respective line Ministries for their oversight.

5.15 Procurement

The Public Procurement and Disposal of Public Assets Act was promulgated in June 2018. Dissemination of the Act to the Procuring Entities is ongoing. Procurement Management Units (PMUs) were created in all Procuring Entities. Pursuant to improved facilitation, especially for those entities operating in commercial environments, Cabinet approved operationalisation of interim facilitative exemption arrangements by PRAZ.

5.16 E-Government Reforms

Pursuant to the implementation of the Integrated E-government Agenda, installation of the National Data Centre is at 90% completion. It's aim is to facilitate efficient and effective provision of integrated e-Government services for the entire Public Sector. Establishment of the National ICT Devices manufacturing plant in Msasa is complete.

5.17 Automated Fingerprints/Identification System (AFIS)

The electronic system Automated Fingerprints Identification System (AFIS) at the CID Headquarters is now operational. The programme was decentralised to Gweru, Mutare and Bulawayo.

5.18 Ease of Doing Business Reforms

Zimbabwe's World Bank global ranking on the ease of doing business index moved 15 places up. This has improved its position from 155 out of 190 countries in 2018/2019 to 140 for the 2019/2020 period. This was as a result of the accelerated implementation of various Doing Business reforms.

5.19 Enactment of Bills

Since 2018 a number of laws have been enacted. Notable among them are the Companies and Other Business Entities Bill, and Maintenance of Peace and Order Act were assented to by His Excellency the President. The Zimbabwe Investment and Development Agency Bill is now before Parliament. In pursuit of promoting investment, the National Investment Policy is now in place. A number of Statutory Instruments and administrative procedures hindering the ease of doing business have been reviewed across the various productive sectors of the economy namely, Agriculture, Mining, Environment, Health, Tourism and Micro Small Medium Enterprises.

5.20 Public Service Reforms

Government is implementing institutional, administrative and legislative reforms to enhance its performance to deliver quality services in a transparent and accountable manner.

A public service strategic plan was developed and launched. All Ministries, Departments and Agencies have developed strategic plans that are aligned to the TSP. Structures and mandates of Ministries are also aligned to the TSP.

Going forward, the stabilization of the economy will be supported by robust administrative and governance institutions, systems, policies and processes that are highly competitive and productive.

6.0 INFRASTRUCTURE & UTILITIES PILLAR

Infrastructure and Utilities remain at the center of Government's provision of essential services. Notable achievements were recorded in road and rail; water and sanitation; information communication technology; aerospace; energy and power; irrigation; housing and office accommodation infrastructure.

6.1 Roads & Related Infrastructure

Construction of Ngundu-Tanganda road as well as Maphisa-Mpoengs road, including Pembi Bridge were all completed.

Harare-Masvingo-Beitbridge: a test run for dualisation of the 5 km highway, including compensation for affected properties has commenced on two sections of the road which have been rehabilitated and widened.

Harare - Gweru – Bulawayo: dualisation of the road between Norton and Chegutu is in progress, with works extending to the 60 km peg. Works at the Norton road over Rail Bridge are scheduled for completion this November 2019.

Harare-Chirundu: Works have commenced on a 10km stretch between Karoi and Chirundu.

6.2 Airports

Robert Mugabe International Airport: resurfacing of the runway, foundation and exactions of the Terminal expansion building works have commenced and are at 20% to completion.

6.3 Railways

Of the targeted 50km of the mainline, 30km was rehabilitated. Additionally, 2 of the 5 targeted locomotives were refurbished. The NRZ surpassed the targeted 50 wagons for refurbishment by 95, to make them 145 wagons.

6.4 Energy & Power Development

- Hwange 7 and 8 (600MW) Thermal Expansion Project: This is a four-year project. The target was to achieve a 30% completion by 2019 for the Expansion of Hwange Thermal Power Station through the addition of 2 units (7 and 8) of 300MW each, including associated transmission infrastructure. As of October 2019, the project was at 26.5% and is on course to meet the target.
- Kariba Dam Rehabilitation: The 2019 target was to rehabilitate the plunge pool, spillway, and emergency gates, among other works. Dam break studies commenced, Pool reshaping preparatory works are at 90% completion.
- Solar Systems: From the targeted 5MW, 8MW have been commissioned and connected to the national grid, while an additional 35MW are still under construction.
- Tugwi-Mukosi Mini-Hydro Project: The target was to construct a 15MW Mini-Hydro power plant at Tugwi-Mukosi Dam. Generation licence was awarded by ZERA in March 2019. Power Purchase Agreement (PPA)

negotiations with ZETDC were concluded, Environmental Impact Assessment Report was developed, and the project developer is mobilising to site.

- Rural Electrification-Grid Extension: The target was to electrify 600 public institutions by 2020. To date, 165 institutions and community groups have been electrified.

6.5 Irrigation Infrastructure

The target was to develop and rehabilitate 10 000 hectares per year (200 hectares per district). A total of 669 hectares of the target have been developed.

6.6 Urban & Rural WASH

All projects were completed as scheduled in 2019, that is prepaid meters and upgrading of water mains in Chegutu Municipality and Kwekwe City; the connection of new suburbs to the reticulation system in Gokwe as well as the extension of the water reticulation system in Masvingo City's Rhodene Suburb.

One hundred and twelve (112) boreholes were drilled in Matabeleland South, Masvingo and Manicaland through the China Aid grant. Water reticulation projects are at different stages of completion in small towns such as Gokwe, Mberengwa, Rutenga, Hauna, Murambinda and Mhangura.

6.7 New Parliament Building

The target for 2019 was to construct the structural frame of the building. The project is ahead of schedule as internal partitioning of the structure is ongoing.

6.8 Government Offices, Residential Stands & Housing

The target for the Lupane composite offices was to complete 4 Office blocks by 2020. Construction of the blocks have been completed. The target for Hwedza composite offices was for the construction of 2 storey by 2 Office blocks. Block A is at eaves beam level.

The target for Beitbridge redevelopment was the construction of 27 x F14 houses and ancillary services. The project is 99% complete and is expected to be completed by year end. Of the targeted 11 000 stands, 3500 stands were serviced. The project targeted to construct 69 staff housing units at ZRP Tomlinson Flats. The project is at over 75% completion level.

6.9 Information Communication Technologies (ICTs)

The target was to expand existing telecommunications backbone by 3936km and provide fixed wireless access solutions for 2 million subscribers by 2020. To date, the Masvingo-Beitbridge and Makuti-Chirundu (totaling approx. 366 km) optic fibre links were completed and commissioned.

6.10 National Access Network: Fibre-To-The-Home (FTTH)

The setup of the distribution network for FTTH was completed, with 4000 homes connected.

6.11 Net-One Network Expansion

Through the Universal Services Fund, 35 shared mobile base stations were established in under- served areas.

6.12 National Data Centre

The target was to establish and operationalise a National Data Centre and a National Data Centre Recovery Site by 2020. The installation and configuration of equipment for the National Data Centre is underway and earmarked for completion by December 2019.

6.13 E-Government Online Flagship Projects

The target was to roll out 121 online services for Ministries, Agencies and Departments. 150 online services are functional across different Government institutions, surpassing the target by 124%.

6.14 Maintenance of National Systems

The target was to upgrade the software and hardware for National Systems, in line with technological developments. A hardware and software upgrade was done for Chitungwiza Hospital. Government network expansion to all 63 districts is ongoing, to enable the use of e-services by public institutions. This is targeted for completion by year end, 2019.

6.15 Expansion of E-Services (Government & Schools)

The target was to establish 130 ICTs laboratories at identified schools. To date, 5 ICTs laboratories have been established and operationalised in selected schools. Several programmes that include e-recruitment of nurses training are in place.

6.16 Zimbabwe Digital Migration Project

The 2019 achievements of the project include, the construction of 3 additional new tower foundations and 2 new towers, installation of 3 radio

gap filler transmission sites in Mount Dawn, Chivhu and Maphisa and outstanding is payment for satellite lease costs and part of payments to the contractor, Huawei.

7. SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT PILLAR

This pillar impacts on lives of the majority of the population, and the successful implementation of the programmes will be directly felt and lead to improved quality of life.

7.1 Improved Access to Primary & Secondary Education

The pillar registered 153 new educational institutions, against a target of 30. The programme exceeded the target for new educational institutions by 510% with the aid of the private sector, development partners and faith based organisations. The Net Enrolment Rates saw growth at all levels.

7.2 Improved Access to Higher & Tertiary Education

The programme, through Private Public Partnerships (PPPs), completed the construction of new infrastructure at 8 Universities, 8 Polytechnics and 4 Teachers Colleges. These are Gwanda State University, Manicaland State University of Applied Sciences, Marondera University of Agriculture, Lupane State University; Madziva, Mkoba, Masvingo, Joshua Mqabuko and Hwange. Works included student halls of residence and staff accommodation, teaching and learning facilities. Furthermore, the Business Incubator at Harare Institute of Technology (HIT) was also completed.

7.3 Phased Implementation of a Competency-Based Curriculum

The phased implementation of the competency-based curriculum target for 2019 to take it up to Grade 5 at primary and secondary levels was achieved. To buttress the program, 12 240 teachers already in service are being trained in the teaching of primary school mathematics.

7.4 Establishment of Sporting & Recreation Facilities

Five sporting and recreation facilities were established, against a target of 7 in the Midlands, Matabeleland South; Masvingo, Mashonaland Central and Mashonaland East.

7.5 Health Service Delivery

Institutional maternal mortality reduction was at 98%, against a target of 100%, giving a variance of -2%. Antenatal care bookings before 16 weeks' target were 34%, with an achievement of 29%. The proportion of pregnant women attending ANC 4+ visits achieved 89%, against a target of 87%.

Institutional deliveries performance was 86%, against a target of 82%, with a positive variance of 4%. There was 86% achievement on deliveries assisted by a skilled birth attendant from a target of 82%.

Postnatal care day 3 target was at 86%, and the performance achieved was 69%, giving a variance of -17%, whilst the Prevention of mother-to-child transmission achievement was 94%, against a target of 93%, giving a positive variance of 1%. People Living with HIV on ART (Children) achieved a 67%, from a target of 90%, giving a variance of -23%.

The Modern Contraceptives Prevalence Rate (MCPR) achievement was 67%, against a target of 68%, with a variance of -1%. Unmet needs for family planning among currently married women registered an attainment of 8%, against a target of 7.6%, with a positive variance of 0.4%. There was a general increase of Cervical cancer screening among women. Children of 6-59 months were also targeted to receive Vitamin A supplementary.

7.6 Basic Education Assistance Module

The Basic Education Assistance Module (BEAM) targeted a total of 415 000 and 500 000 orphans and vulnerable children for 2018 and 2019, respectively. To date, 450 000 vulnerable pupils are being assisted through BEAM.

7.7 Harmonised Social Cash Transfer

This social protection programme is currently benefiting 62 017 food poor and labour constrained households, against a target of 65 041 households. To date, \$1 082 280 is being paid to 29 658 beneficiaries under the Child Protection Fund (CPF) in 8 Districts, benefitting 7 248 households.

7.8 Health Assistance

A total of 3 000 households countrywide received medical health assistance through the Assisted Medical Treatment Order (AMTO), where a target of 25 000 households was set for 2019.

7.9 Food Deficit Mitigation Programme

The total number of households accessing food assistance through the programme is 760 692, against a target of 756 980 households for 2019. The programme has also expanded to cover urban areas that are Bulawayo and Harare Metropolitan Provinces.

7.10 Persons with Disabilities Accessing Rights Based Services

A total number of 127 persons with disabilities were provided assistive devices, against a target of 480 for 2019, and 173 persons with disabilities, against a target of 320 received vocational training at various centres.

7.11 Refugees, Asylum Seekers and Vulnerable Migrants

Social protection services were given to a total of 14 500 refugees, asylum seekers and internally displaced persons, against a target of 15 000, giving a 97% achievement.

7.12 Older Persons

A cumulative figure of 62 556 older persons have so far accessed basic services, including food assistance, cash transfers and health assistance.

7.13 Child Protection Services

A total of 33 000 children were assisted with direct and specialist child protection services, including removal from risk to alternative care placements, protection from economic and sexual exploitation, neglect, child marriage and other forms of abuse to date. The target was, however, 69 000 orphans. Children with disabilities receiving protection services were 895, against a target of 3750.

7.14 Livelihoods Projects

In its endeavor to fulfill the objectives of poverty alleviation, the Pillar undertook 14 projects aimed at empowering communities, women and youths benefitting 4 800 households. Communities received training in various disciplines, such as fish farming, bee keeping, fruit tree planting, gardening and wildlife management.

7.15 Youth Production & Incubation Hubs

Four youth production and incubation centres were established, against a target of 5.

7.16 Establishment of Innovation Hubs & Industrial Parks

Five innovation hubs at 5 state universities and two industrial parks in Mashonaland West and Harare Provinces were constructed.

Construction works have commenced for the Industrial Parks in Harare at the University of Zimbabwe Farm and in Mashonaland West at Chinhoyi University of Technology.

7.17 Energy & Minerals Research: Verify Engineering Industrial Gas Production

The programme targeted to establish a factory for medical industrial gases and this was completed and the Acetylene Gas plant has been installed and awaits commissioning.

7.18 Agriculture Research and Development

Artificial insemination state-of-the-art laboratory equipment was installed at Chinhoyi University, with automated semen filler and packaging machine, whose semen processing capacity is 3 million straws per year, enough to satisfy the projected national demand for services of more than 2000 cows.

8. CROSS CUTTING ISSUES

8.1 Formalisation of Small Medium Enterprises (SMEs)

A technical committee to facilitate the removal of obstacles that hinder the formalisation of MSMEs is now in place. A simplified tax system has been developed to deal with high taxation, bureaucratic processes, multiple registration requirements and information discrepancies.

8.2 Youth Participation in Leadership Development

To prepare youth for participation in leadership and decision-making processes, a total of 32 363 were engaged, against a target of 40 000. In addition, 5 sharing centers (interact centers) were established, against a planned target of 5.

8.3 Human Capital Development

To enhance industrialisation and Modernisation, reconfiguration of Higher and Tertiary Education (HTE) 3.0 centered on teaching, research and community services to Education 5.0 Model that includes 2 additional missions of Innovation and Industrialisation. Education 5.0 implementation has resulted in 80% of the 46 public higher and tertiary education institutions developing new strategic plans. This will ensure that knowledge and skills imparted to learners is translated to tangible goods and services for industrial development.

8.4 Increasing Access to Science, Technology, Engineering & Mathematics Programme

Twelve thousand four hundred and thirty-nine (12 439) primary school science kits were distributed to the targeted 5 441 disadvantaged schools. The number of schools connected to the internet increased from 2 398 in

2018 to 3 014 in 2019.

To increase access to Science Technology Engineering and Mathematics (STEM), 3 new centers to train Science Teachers were established at Mkoba, Masvingo and Joshua Mqabuko Teachers Colleges.

8.5 New Vocational Training Centres and Number of Youths Trained

A cumulative total of 21 Satellite Vocational Training Centres were setup, against a target of 5.

9. CONCLUSION

The review of the TSP has highlighted notable achievements registered by the different Pillars over the past year, despite the various bottlenecks encountered during implementation.

It is incumbent upon us all to re-invigorate ourselves and accelerate the implementation of the TSP over its last mile.

His Excellency, the President is looking upon us all to improve our performance, improve on service delivery, grow the economy, create jobs and more importantly, enhance the livelihoods of the citizenry.

Vision 2030 requires us to take a Whole of Government Approach in policy formation, and service delivery.

Together, we can make Zimbabwe an economic jewel of Africa.