



ZIMBABWE



2020 ZIMBABWE
INFRASTRUCTURE
INVESTMENT PROGRAMME



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PROGRAMME

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PREFACE

1. The year to date has seen Government complete major monetary and fiscal policy adjustments, critical in laying a solid foundation for sustainable private sector-led economic transformation in our country.
2. Notable milestones include fiscal consolidation, monetary policy restoration, liberalisation of the foreign exchange market, as well as other structural and governance reforms.
3. Exogenous shocks, related to climate change and the spike in inflation, mainly from the pass-through effects of the policy measures to correct the various mispricing and numerous subsidies which were inefficient and costing the economy, have impacted negatively on the growth of the economy.
4. Despite all this, the country's underlying fundamentals remain strong, and require supportive measures and conditions to boost business confidence, including exchange rate and price stability.
5. The next critical step is to stimulate production and growth in the economy, hence the need to address the huge infrastructure deficiencies and challenges that are constraining growth and development.



*Prof. M. Ncube,
Minister of Finance and
Economic Development*

6. The absence of sufficient and reliable energy supply, for example, is hurting productivity and competitiveness of our products, not to mention the wellbeing of citizens. The same applies to all the critical enablers, such as water provision, transport and telecommunication systems.
7. The path to recovery and growth in our infrastructure will take time, effort and resources. The Infrastructure Programme for 2020 sets out the framework for such recovery, including the required institutional reforms targeted at those public entities mandated to manage and deliver public infrastructure assets and services.
8. As part of this process, it has become more urgent that we critically review existing models of financing infrastructure, in light of the limited national budget scope, changing business environment, and available new innovative financial products.
9. All infrastructure projects with potential to generate cash flows must, in the main, be funded from the market, with Government only providing incentives and conditions necessary for the private sector to invest and manage infrastructure assets.
10. For the private sector to have confidence investing in public infrastructure, sectoral regulatory environments must be stable and predictable, whilst each regulator should have the technical capacities to manage the utilities much more effectively and sustainably.

11. Furthermore, it is imperative that our utilities start charging cost reflective tariffs, including ensuring that consumers of services timeously pay for consumption, that way, providing capacity for investments in maintenance and new capacities.

12. By focusing on quality infrastructure investment, we aim to achieve better outcomes, grow the economy in a sustainable way, and increase access and inclusion for disadvantaged groups.



Prof. M. Ncube

MINISTER OF FINANCE AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

November 2019

FOREWORD

1. I am pleased to present to you, the 2020 Infrastructure Investment Programme, the second to be published by Treasury, which reaffirms the scale of our ambitions regarding infrastructure investment in the country.



*G. T. Guvamatanga,
Secretary for Finance and
Economic Development*

2. This provides updates on current projects delivery and performance, as well as a forward-looking view of the country's infrastructure challenges and opportunities. Through catalytic and strategic investments, we aim to recover and improve on current infrastructure deficiencies that have seen services in critical sectors such as energy, water and sanitation deteriorating, constraining growth and social upliftment of the citizenry.
3. The country, alongside parts of Southern Africa, also experienced extreme weather challenges during 2019, in the form of Cyclone Idai and drought, amplifying the human and economic costs of climate change. As Government, stakeholders and affected communities embark on the difficult task of rebuilding communities, the need to adapt and invest in resilience infrastructure has become more urgent.
4. Resilient infrastructure is about roads, houses and other public facilities that can withstand increasingly frequent and destructive floods,

infrastructure that ensures people can recover quickly from such calamities and be able to undertake their daily routines.

5. When infrastructure fails, for whatever reason, it undermines businesses, job creation, and economic development. That is why we are advocating for new ways of designing, investing and managing our public infrastructure facilities.
6. The country also needs to embrace the digital technology revolution that is shaping our lives much more rapidly than in the past, driving innovation and changes to our daily lives. Design of our technology policies must be based on local needs and aspirations, balancing work practices, aligned to local skill levels and building on incentives that encourage individuals to adopt technological innovations to improve livelihoods.
7. Additionally, we are emphasising the importance of regional integration as a catalyst for the country's economic growth and development agenda, moreso, given our strategic position in Southern Africa, and the need to promote free movement of people, goods and services within the country and across the region.
8. By conveying the project pipeline through this Programme, Government is providing visibility, knowledge and understanding of where infrastructure investments are being made, and by whom, including knowledge of key reforms required in each sectors. This helps to boost market confidence and helps sectorial players with business planning.

- 9 I also wish to express our gratitude to UNICEF who hosted the 2020 Budget Infrastructure Planning and Prioritisation Workshop with MDAs. The African Development Bank's Zimbabwe Infrastructure Report 2019 provided useful insights into the key sectors of transport, electricity, ICT and water and sanitation, whilst other development partners supported Government entrench good practices in Public Investment Management. In this regard, a wide range of initiatives are being persued to ensure we deliver infrastructure services that address the needs of citizens and the economy.
10. Lastly, I wish to acknowledge the contributions from the various Portfolio Committees, whose submissions during the 2020 Parliamentary Pre-Budget Seminar held in Victoria Falls were instrumental in identifying impactful projects to be prioritised for implementation during 2020.



G. T. Guvamatanga

SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

November 2019

INTRODUCTION

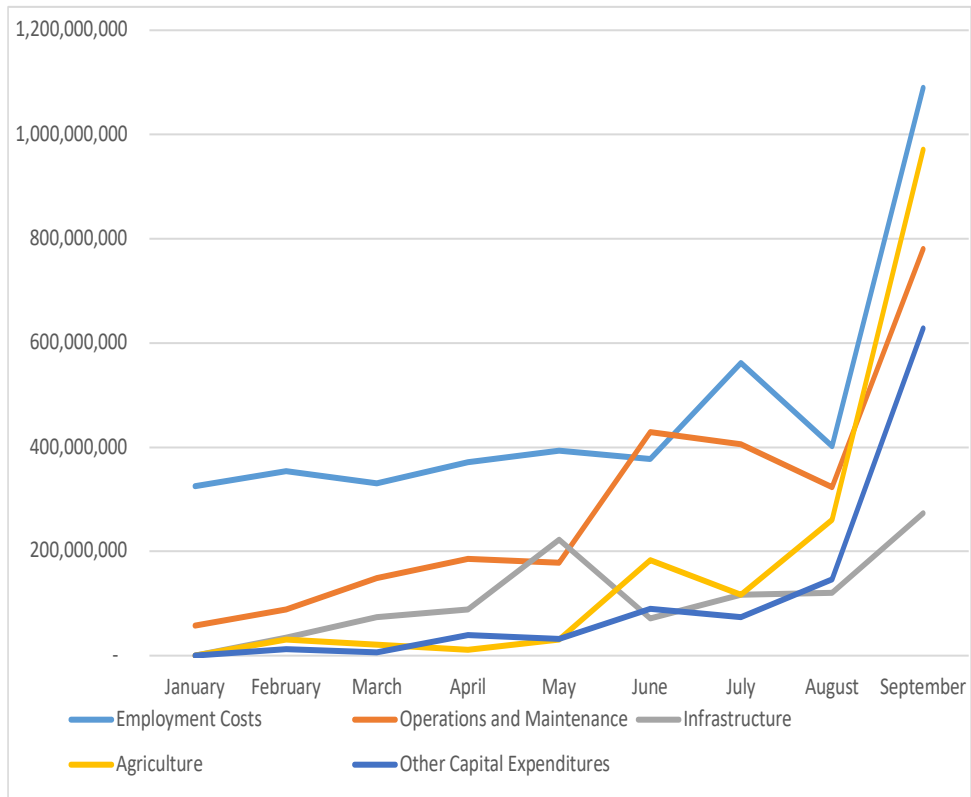
1. According to the World Economic Forum's Global Risks Report for 2019, persistent underfunding of critical infrastructure worldwide is hampering economic progress, leaving businesses and communities more vulnerable, both to cyber attacks and natural catastrophes, and failing to make the most of technological innovation.
2. Allocating resources to infrastructure investment, the Report suggests, in part, through public-private partnerships, is vital for building and strengthening the physical foundations and digital networks that will enable the private sector and societies to grow and thrive.
3. In Zimbabwe, infrastructure deficiencies, particularly electricity, water and transport have now become the biggest bottleneck hindering business growth and better living conditions for the people.
4. The African Development Bank also published an updated Zimbabwe Infrastructure Report 2019 during the second quarter of the year, which provides a detailed assessment of investment opportunities and challenges in the key sectors of transport, electricity, ICT, as well as water and sanitation sectors.
5. The Report further proposes an action programme for policy and institutional reform, as well as investments targeting rehabilitation, new capacity and maintenance programmes for the identified sectors.

6. Poor infrastructure services result in the economy performing in a highly inefficient manner, as for example, when logistics costs are high, businesses lack competitiveness. Furthermore, there exists a high degree of social injustice when the burden on the poor and vulnerable is disproportionately high, through lack of access to services such as healthcare facilities and education.
7. The widespread disruptions to electricity and other services supply, aggravated by climate change, have caused direct and indirect costs to business operations and increased burdens on the public, requiring a robust immediate response from Government and the economy at large.
8. In this regard, the 2020 Infrastructure Investment Programme provides a roadmap towards infrastructure recovery, ensuring public assets are restored to full working condition, including addressing the apparent high cost of service provision, which currently presents binding constraints to sustained economic growth.

PROGRESS ON PROJECTS DELIVERY

9. The 2019 Infrastructure Programme, consistent with the Transitional Stabilisation Plan, had an ambitious programme for execution of targeted projects, with total funding requirement of ZWL\$2.6 billion.
10. An additional ZWL\$1.4 billion was approved by Parliament, through the 2019 Supplementary Budget, bringing the total fiscal outlay for infrastructure to ZWL\$4 billion.

11. The sharp deterioration in market conditions since March 2019, coupled with the change in currency, severely eroded budgets for projects and brought about uncertainties and contractual issues that affected execution of ongoing works.
12. Furthermore, procurement processes for new projects became much more difficult, given the rapid increase in costs of construction. In this regard, commencement of some projects was inordinately delayed, whilst others were wholly suspended, with targeted irrigation projects being the most affected.
13. Infrastructure funding from the fiscus has also been constrained by the need to fund more urgent requirements, such as importation of grain and scaling up of interventions related to agriculture input support programmes.
14. As a result, funding for projects through the Budget has progressively diminished during the year, in both nominal and real terms. This has made it difficult to achieve targeted outputs for 2019 as contractors found it difficult to pre-fund works without the requisite assurances of timeous payments for work done.
15. The Graph below provides a summary of fiscal support towards the 2019 Budget as at 30 September 2019.



16. Weak capacities within some institutions continue to affect utilisation of resources and project implementation, with implications on public service delivery.
17. Notwithstanding the adverse macro-economic conditions, progress on projects with ring fenced resources, such as the Hwange 7 & 8 Power Expansion Project, the New Parliament Building, and the R. G. Mugabe International Airport have continued to progress as planned.
18. Indications are that these projects will be delivered within the timelines originally envisaged, with the New Parliament Building already three months ahead of schedule, as at September 30, 2019.

19. The 300 MW Kariba South Expansion Project was commissioned in February 2019. In addition, 7.03 MW solar projects and 31.06 MW mini hydro projects, funded and executed by Independent Power Producers were also completed.
20. With regard to the delivery of justice, various Court facilities such as the Commercial Division, Labour Court of Zimbabwe and the Mt Darwin Magistrates Courts were completed during the year.



Labour Court of Zimbabwe

21. Furthermore, the construction and rehabilitation of 580 ha of land at Nyakomba Irrigation Scheme, Manicaland Province, was completed with support from JICA and is now ready for commissioning, with farmers already utilizing allocated land.

22. Other projects nearing completion include, the Marovanyati Dam, 17 schools under the First Education Project, and delivery of 361 km of road under the Road Development Programme.

Cyclone Idai and Climate Change

23. Tropical Cyclone Idai made landfall near Beira, Mozambique on 15 March to become the worst tropical cyclone to hit the Southern Hemisphere, with US\$1 billion in infrastructure damages across the three countries of Mozambique, Zimbabwe and Malawi.
24. In its wake, Cyclone Idai caused severe destruction in Chimanimani and Chipinge, with adverse impacts on other Districts, such as Buhera, Bikita, Makoni, Masvingo and Mutare where an estimated 270 000 people were directly affected, 334 people reported dead, and over 257 people reported as missing, whilst at least 82 were confirmed to have been buried in Mozambique.
25. The destruction of infrastructure, such as bridges and roads, was most severe in Chimanimani, whilst in Chipinge, 600 houses were destroyed and 20 000 damaged. On 19 March, water overflowed the Marovanyati Dam in Murambinda, along the Mwerahari River.



26. A Rapid Impact and Needs Assessment was carried out by Government and Development Partners to identify and quantify the extent of damage arising from the cyclone, including developing recovery strategies for the country.
27. Total requirements from this exercise range between US\$547 million and US\$757 million, covering recovery needs for transport, housing, health, agriculture, education and environmental sectors, among others.
28. Government, Development Partners and other stakeholders are now focusing on restoration of damaged infrastructure, as well as building capacity for communities to be more resilient to future natural calamities.
29. Through the 2020 Budget, Government will sustain ongoing infrastructure recovery efforts, targeting roads, bridges and other social infrastructure.

2020 INFRASTRUCTURE PRIORITY LIST

30. The 2020 priority list identifies the most important infrastructure investments for the country, drawing from projects identified under the Transitional Stabilisation Programme as well as those that address emerging issues.
31. Treasury undertook a 2020 Budget Infrastructure Planning and Prioritisation Workshop with public entities, including local authorities, over the period 30 September – 12 October 2019, at the Kadoma Hotel and Conference Centre, culminating in the identification of priority infrastructure projects for the various sectors.
32. The Parliamentary Pre-Budget Seminar held in Victoria Falls, from 30 October to 4 November 2019 also identified priority interventions for consideration as part of the 2020 Budget formulation process.
33. Through these engagements and submissions from stakeholders, projects were identified, selected and prioritised for inclusion in the 2020 Infrastructure Investment Programme, taking account of the following:-
 - On-going projects, with existing contractual obligations.
 - New or 'shovel-ready' projects with completed designs and other planning processes ready for implementation with focus on projects that can be completed within the 2020 Budget year.

- Growth enhancing investment projects and economic enablers, with potential to unlock significant private sector investments.
 - Projects that address emerging infrastructure gaps, such as Cyclone Idai, and those which threaten the safety and health of citizens.
 - Projects with potential to generate own cash flows, for sustainable delivery of public services.
34. The agreed projects have been consolidated through this Programme, taking into account the various funding options.
35. Also being prioritised are investments towards maintenance of current assets, as experience has shown that inadequate maintenance has often led to exponential rehabilitation requirements.
36. There is also need to inculcate maintenance and replacement programmes within institutions managing our public assets. Expressed as a percentage, best practice recommends replacement costs per year for specific assets as follows:-
- 2% for electricity generation and roads.
 - 3% for water and sewerage services.
 - 8% for ICT infrastructure.

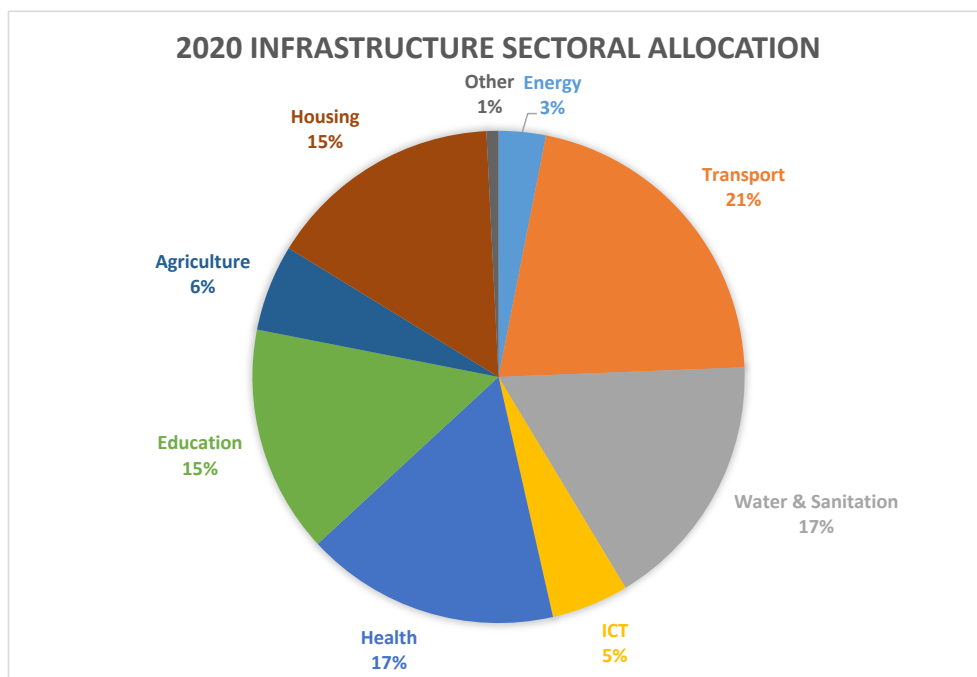
Funding Mix for 2020 Priority Infrastructure Projects

SECTOR	FISCAL	STATUTORY	OWN RESOURCES	DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS	LOAN	TOTAL
Energy	374,000,000	68,000,000	1,050,000,000	401,240,000	7,000,000,000	8,893,240,000
Transport	2,572,408,000	604,906,900		88,480,000	1,200,000,000	4,465,794,900
Water & Sanitation	2,053,080,000	1,000,000		448,660,000		2,502,740,000
ICT	614,524,000				600,000,000	1,214,524,000
Health	2,016,988,000	2,148,000		72,000,000		2,091,136,000
Education	1,806,862,000	47,560,000	1,000,000	10,000,000	16,000,000	1,881,422,000
Agriculture	685,179,000			206,000,000		891,179,000
Housing	1,868,692,000			812,000,000		2,680,692,000
Other	95,000,000					95,000,000
TOTAL	12,086,733,000	723,614,900	1,051,000,000	2,038,380,000	8,816,000,000	24,715,727,900

37. The 2020 overall capital development outlay amounts to ZWL\$24.7 billion, with funding being mobilised through the following:-

- Fiscal resources, ZWL\$12.1 billion.
- Loan funding, ZWL\$8.8 billion.
- Development Partners support, ZWL\$2 billion.
- Statutory funds, ZWL\$723 million.
- Public Entities' own resources, ZWL\$1.1 billion.

38. The Chart below shows the distribution of the infrastructure outlay between the various sectors.

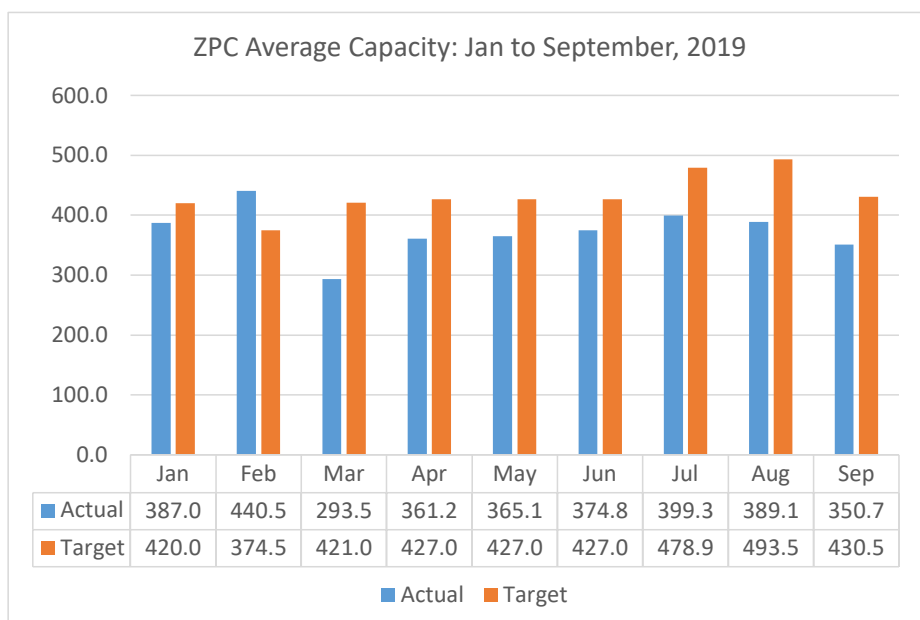


ENERGY

39. Our energy policy seeks to ensure affordable, secure, sustainable and reliable supply of energy that meets the country's development needs; address the viability of the energy sector entities; promote renewable energies; and deepen supply and use of all modern energy forms.
40. In this regard, prices of energy products will gradually reflect actual costs of production and distribution, with promotion of a competitive market that crowds in private sector investments necessary.
41. Furthermore, the National Renewable Energy Policy (NREP), will seek to improve the share of renewable energies in the overall energy mix, including minimising the impact of climate change.

Sector Overview

42. The national electrification rate stands at 42%, with the rate for urban households at 83%, whilst rural electrification is around 13%. The Rural Electrification Fund continues to address the huge gap that still exists in rural areas, through electricity grid extension and off grid solar projects.
43. The installed electricity generation capacity is about 2 300 MW, with the Zimbabwe Power Company (ZPC), a subsidiary of ZESA, contributing 95% of electricity production, with the balance being met from Independent Power Producers.
44. More than 50% of electricity is generated from hydropower, with the balance being produced from thermal power plants. As a result of drought, hydro power generation has been seriously curtailed, resulting in acute electricity shortages.
45. Mini hydropower and small sized grid connected solar systems currently have an installed capacity of about 130 MW.
46. Against this background, the actual overall national power generation capacity is about 850 MW against a peak demand of about 1700 MW.



47. The dependency on hydro, in the midst of erratic weather patterns, is placing increasing pressure on electricity supply capacity, with the country facing more than 18 hours of load shedding during the peak periods from June to September 2019.

48. Mainstreaming climate-proofing of energy production is, therefore, now more urgent, including research in renewable energy sources. This, as well as development of local capacity in the manufacture, installation, maintenance, and operation of basic renewable technologies such as biogas digesters, solar systems, and micro-hydro turbines is critical.

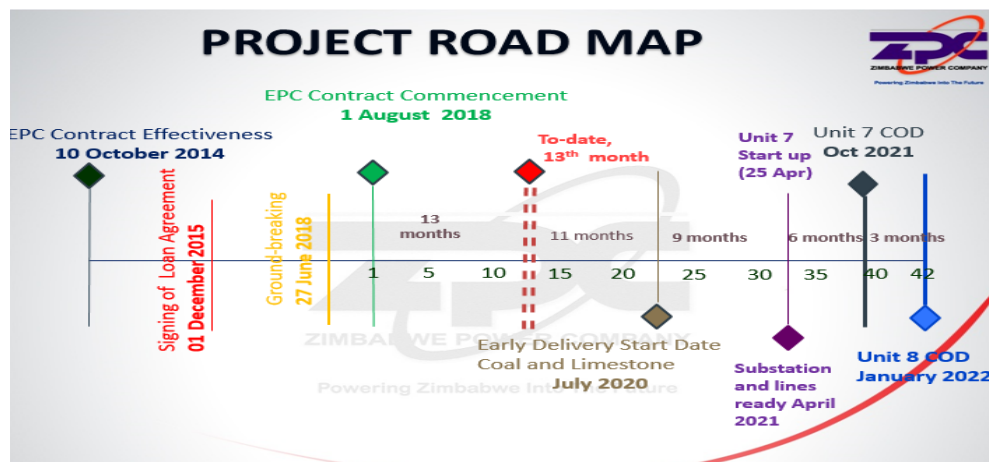
49. In this regard, there is need to set ambitious targets in this area in the context of the 2021–2024 Five-Year National Development Plan and ensure that these are implemented.

50. Government has, during the course of the year, reviewed electricity tariffs to cost reflective levels, which is expected to improve the financial status of the utilities, whilst also gradually providing capacity for new investments and maintenance of electricity infrastructure.
51. Importation of electricity to complement local production is projected to continue in 2020, as Kariba Dam water levels take time to recover. ZESA will also focus on improving plant and equipment maintenance of thermal power stations, in order to improve reliability of local power supply and reduce high dependence on imports.
52. Continued institutional reforms in the energy sector will also be pursued, including a strong regulatory framework that encourages private investment in power generation, particularly towards solar generation projects.

Electricity Generation

53. Reliable supply of electricity is critical to enhancing the productivity of the private sector, as non-provision will result in costly alternatives for firms, whilst also acting as a barrier to entry and investment.
54. In line with the policy of self-sufficiency in electricity supply, local capacity growth will be prioritised through implementation of various electricity generation expansion projects.

55. To this end, implementation of the 600 MW Hwange Expansion Project is expected to continue through 2020, with commissioning of the first plant targeted during 2021.
56. Project execution is broadly within target as indicated in the chart below.



57. A total of ZWL\$8.4 billion will be invested on the project during 2020, with ZWL\$7 billion (US\$519 million) being a drawdown on the loan from China Exim Bank.



Foundation Works on No. 8 Turbine

58. The rehabilitation of works at the Kariba Dam is in progress, with works on the re-shaping of the plunge pool underway, whilst the refurbishment of the spillway control facilities are expected to begin during 2020.
59. With regards to the Batoka Gorge Hydro Electric Scheme project, the two Governments of Zambia and Zimbabwe awarded the contract to the consortium of Power Construction Corporation of China Limited and General Electric, to develop the 2 400 MW project on a BOT (Build, Operate and Transfer) model.
60. Contract negotiations are in progress, with construction works expected to commence during 2020.

Transmission and Distribution

61. Works to reinforce the electricity grid network for national power transmission and regional electricity trading requirements remain strategic, in order to improve system reliability, and support new generation capacity and electricity imports and exports.
62. A total of ZWL\$214 million will be channelled towards the Alaska-Karoi Sub-transmission Backbone Infrastructure Reinforcement Project, funded through a grant from the African Development Bank.
63. In addition, ZWL\$187.2 million will be utilised to complete the ZimFund Emergency Power Infrastructure Rehabilitation Projects (EPIRP),

targeting the installation of power transformers and auxiliary equipment at Sherwood and Orange Grove bulk supply points, as well as line construction and associated substation uprate to feed Gimboki water works in Mutare.

64. This includes consolidation works for the installation of a power transformer and associated bay equipment at Turk 88 kV Substation in Matabeleland, replacement of 11 kV boards at Forestvale and Hillside road substations in Bulawayo, as well as uprate the 33 kV Busbar at Stamford substation in Harare.

Renewable Energy

65. The Renewable Energy Policy seeks to deepen the use of renewable energy sources in order to reduce the impact of climate change on energy supply.
66. Implementation of the policy is premised on investments in renewable energy projects, through increased private sector participation in the provision of services.

Independent Power Producers

67. The Independent Power Producers (IPP) constitute the primary vehicle for private investment in the power sector, where projects are privately developed, constructed, operated and owned with significant private

finance and based on long term Power Purchase Agreements with the Zimbabwe Electricity Transmission Distribution Company.

68. Based on the estimate of current baseload capacity, the grid can sustain about 300 MW in solar projects.
69. To date, at least 7.03 MW of solar projects have been delivered to the grid through Centragrid 2 MW, Nottigham 1.5 MW, Riverside 2.5 MW, Econet 0.7 MW, Padenga 0.33 MW and Mashava.
70. An additional 31.06 MW in minihydro projects have also been completed.
71. During 2020, targeted IPP solar projects with capacity of 16.5 MW will be implemented, comprising Schweppes 1 MW, Harava 10 MW, Solgas 5 MW and Padenga 0.5 MW.
72. With regards to minihydro power projects, 4.86 MW will be implemented during the year.
73. The Table below provides details of IPP projects completed and operational in the country.

	LICENSEE	TECHNOLOGY	CAPACITY MW	STAGE OF DEVELOPMENT	DATE OF LICENSING	DATE COMMISSIONED
1	Duru	mini-hydro	2.2	Operational	13-Feb-12	26/3/2013
2	Green Fuel	Bagasse	18.3	Operational	8-Dec-06	Date not available
3	Nyamingura	Mini-hydro	1.1	Operational	10-Oct-08	30/9/2010
4	Pungwe A	Mini hydro	2.75	Operational	15 October 2010	8/1/2013
5	Hippo Valley Estates	bagasse (co-gen)	33	Operational	9-Jul-07	Date not available
6	Triangle Estates	bagasse (co-gen)	45	Operational	8-Dec-06	Date not available
7	Pungwe B Power Station	mini-hydro	15.25	Operational	15-Oct-10	4/2/2015
8	Pungwe C Power Station Pvt Ltd	mini-hydro	3.72	Operational	11-May-14	24/3/2016
9	Kupinga Renewable Energy	mini-hydro	1.6	Operational	21-Jan-14	21-Dec-16
10	Hauna Power Station Pvt Ltd	mini-hydro	2.3	Operational	23-Jun-15	25-Jan-17
11	Bonemarrow Investments (Pvt) Ltd	mini hydro	0.3	Operational	5-Apr-17	6-Oct-17
12	Nottingham Estates (Private) Limited	solar PV/diesel hybrid	2.25	Operational	19 June 2017	9-Oct-17
13	Padenga Holdings	Solar PV	0.33	Operational	5-Mar-18	31-May-19
14	Riverside Power Station	Solar PV	2.5	Operational	15-Dec-16	Jan-18
15	Econet	Solar PV	0.45	Operational	27-Mar-18	29-Mar-19
16	SAZ	Solar PV	0.19	Operational	13-May-19	2019
17	Centragrid	Solar PV	2.5	Operational	2-Jun-16	11-Oct-19
18	Tsanga B	mini hydro	2.06	Operational	10-Jun-18	Jun-19
	SUB-TOTAL		135.8			

Rural Electrification

74. The Rural Energy Master Plan underscores the need to broaden modern energy access to the unserved rural communities of the country.
75. Some of the initiatives being prioritised include, development of grid connected solar and mini hydropower plants, installation of Solar

Photovoltaic (PV) Microgrids, Solar Home Systems (SHS), Solar Water Pumping Systems and Biogas Digester Plants.

76. In addition to funding the energy renewables programme, the Rural Electrification Fund will avail resources targeted at extending the grid to sites identified in the Rural Energy Master Plan in order to increase the rural electrification rate, which currently stands at 27.7%.
77. As at 30 September 2019, 9 360 rural public institutions and community groups have been electrified, with 422 institutions having been electrified through solar micro grids, whilst 5 818 schools and clinics were electrified.
78. An estimated 3 057 public institutions remain outstanding, to ensure the bulk of all schools and clinics in rural areas are electrified.
79. The interventions from the Rural Electrification Fund, drawing from the 6% electricity levy collection, will benefit from the tariff review that was undertaken by Government during the year.



Simbo Primary School in Nkayi, Matabeleland North Province

80. Through the 2020 Budget, an amount of ZWL\$142 million has been set aside for implementation of 10 solar minigrid systems and grid extension projects.

WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION

81. The water and sanitation situation in Zimbabwe faces many challenges, mainly on account of climate change impacts, which have seen raw water sources for some settlements drying up, deterioration in current infrastructure capacity, as well as lack of investment for maintenance and new capacity.
82. Almost all urban settlements are failing to provide adequate water consistently, negatively affecting the health prospects for residents as seen by the re-emergence of diarrhoeal diseases, such as cholera.

Sector Overview

83. The water, energy and food security nexus lies at the heart of sustainable, economic and environmental development and protection of the country. The link between these three sectors requires well-integrated plans and responses, if we are to achieve efficient resource use and policy coherence.
84. According to the Zimbabwe Demographic and Health Survey (2015), a majority of households in Zimbabwe (78%) have access to an improved

water source, with urban areas at 97 %, whilst the rate for rural households stood at 69%.

85. Sanitation facilities remain a challenge, as only 37% of households in rural areas are able to access improved toilet facilities, while sanitation infrastructure for urban areas have also progressively deteriorated. The resurgence of diarrhoeal diseases is a red flag on the state of WASH services across both urban and rural settlements.
86. The strategic thrust for the WASH sector during 2020 will be towards restoring basic water and sanitation services through maintenance, rehabilitation and upgrade of infrastructure, reinforced by strengthening of community-based management initiatives.
87. As part of drought proofing measures, harnessing of water through construction of dams, weirs, borehole rehabilitation and drilling will be prioritised, including ensuring harnessed water is productively used for both economic and social use.
88. The country will also need to re-establish a robust hydrogeological monitoring network, by upgrading and maintaining requisite equipment that should improve on water resources planning, development and management.

Dam Projects

89. Over the past few years, the country has now built capacity to deliver at least one medium dam project a year, ensuring that we progressively increase the country's storage capacity, currently estimated at 15.3×10^9 m³. This should make us undertake various socio-economic activities in agriculture, industry and household use going forward.
90. During 2019, impoundment of water was achieved at Marovanyati dam, with a yield of 25×10^6 m³ that will command a total of 1 200 ha of irrigable land, as well as supply water to the nearby Murambinda Growth Centre.
91. Currently, Government is developing nine dam projects, namely Bindura, Causeway, Chivhu, Dande Dam and Tunnel, Gwayi-Shangani, Marovanyati, Semwa, Tuli Manyange and Silverstroom.



Marovanyati Dam Wall

92. During 2020, Government targets to complete Causeway dam in Mashonaland East Province with a yield 27x106m³ that will be used for irrigation as well as improve water supply security for Marondera town.
93. The first phase of the National Matabeleland Zambezi Project will see the Gwayi-Shangani dam being completed during 2021, that will improve water supply for Bulawayo City and provide for the creation a green belt along the 280 km pipeline.
94. The second and third phases of the project, comprising of development of a pipeline from the dam to Bulawayo, and from the Zambezi River to the dam site, will be implemented as a Joint Venture Project with private sector funding.
95. The Budget allocation of ZWL\$1.4 billion for dam projects, targets the following:
- Gwayi Shangani, ZWL\$400 million.
 - Causeway, ZWL\$128 million.
 - Chivhu, ZWL\$192 million.
 - Bindura, ZWL\$43 million.
 - Dande Dam and Tunnel, ZWL\$43 million.
 - Marovanyati, ZWL\$54 million.
 - Semwa, ZWL\$216 million.

- Tuli Manyange, ZWL\$43 million.
 - Silverstroom, ZWL\$43 million.
 - Kunzvi Dam, ZWL\$259 million.
96. Gwayi-Shangani, Causeway and Chivhu dams will receive the highest priority during 2020, given their stages of development.

Water Supply Schemes for Small Towns and Growth Points

97. Government targets to rehabilitate and upgrade water supply stations for small towns and growth points, as part of the measures towards shared developments, and access to public services for our rural population.
98. In this regard, ZWL\$113 million has been set aside for works at Binga, Mhangura, Hauna, Rutenga, Collen Bawn, Gokwe, Dete, Nyamandhlovu Epping Forest, Nyanga, Nyabira, Rushinga-Chimhanda, Parirewa, Dema, Murambinda, Goromonzi, Inyathi, Mberengwa and Filabusi

Urban WASH

99. Water services in most urban areas are now characterised by intermittent water supply, and untreated sewerage, mainly as a result of underfunding. High non-revenue water, poor billing systems, low revenue collection rates as well as weak institutional capacity have undermined investments in maintenance, rehabilitation and additional capacity.

100. Along with technical water supply problems, the quality of service has deteriorated significantly, with residents resorting to accessing unsafe water sources.

Status of Harare infrastructure services as at August 2019

ITEM	DEMAND	DESIGN CAPACITY	OUTPUT	DEFICIT
Water Production	1 200 ML/day	704 ML/day	280 ML/day	900 ML/day
Water Distribution	1 200 ML/day	720 ML/day	228 ML/day	972 ML/day
Waste Water Collection	340 ML/day	219 ML/day	240 ML/day	100 ML/day
Waste Water Treatment	340 ML/day	219 ML/day	185 ML/day	155ML/day

101. Disposal of waste also remains a huge challenge for most local authorities, because of the proliferation of illegal solid waste dumps in most locations.

102. If left unchecked, there is a real threat of the re-emergence of water borne diseases, such as cholera and typhoid, which previously caused untold suffering for our people.

103. In this regard, the Urban WASH will, during 2020, focus on the following:

- Rehabilitation and upgrading of priority water supply and waste water, infrastructure in cholera and typhoid hotspots and affected areas.
- Promoting the “customer care” management concept in 32 councils.
- Reviewing and updating of business plans and master plans in 32 councils.
- Mainstreaming of climate change in WASH programming.

- Strengthening Service Level Benchmark reporting.
- Development of Water Demand Management strategies.

104. Drawing from the Inter-Governmental Fiscal Transfers allocation, urban local authorities will mainly focus on rehabilitation, rather than on new works, and attend to water losses, rather than investing in new water supplies. This will be complemented by investments aimed at ensuring improved revenue collection and capacity building measures.

105. Through the Budget, an amount of ZWL\$311 million is being set aside as conditional grants towards building water and sanitation capacity for targeted local authorities as indicated in the Table below.

LOCAL AUTHORITY	PROVINCE	DISTRICT	PROJECT SCOPE	ALLOCATION (ZWL\$)
Urban Wash				
Harare City Council	Harare Metropolitan	Harare	Installation of 5 raw water pumps at Darwendale pump station, replacement of 8 clear water pumps at warren Control Pump Station, procurement of laboratory and information Management System.	140,000,000
Redcliff Municipality	Midlands	Redcliff	Rehabilitation and upgrading of sewer reticulation system, waste water treatment plant and repair of 10 km old water reticulation system	6,500,000
Epworth Local Board	Harare Metropolitan	Epworth	Upgrade water mains , sewer outfall, sewer treatment plant,	20,000,000

LOCAL AUTHORITY	PROVINCE	DISTRICT	PROJECT SCOPE	ALLOCATION (ZWL\$)
Marondera Municipality	Mashonaland East	Marondera	Replacement of worn out pumps, installation of standby pumps, replacement of collapsed raw water pumping mains, upgrading of the Wenimbi dam delivery main, water flow meters, replacement of non-functional valves, repair of the filter bed system, laying of new water distribution pipelines and storage reservoirs.	7,500,000
Norton Town Council	Harare Metropolitan	Norton	Rehabilitation of sewer ponds, sewer reticulation in Maridale	6,020,000
Chinhoyi Municipality	Mashonaland West	Chinhoyi	Rehabilitation of intake structures, vertical flow grit chambers, raw sewage pump stations, anaerobic ponds, primary sedimentation tank, Biological filters, Humus tanks, sludge drying beds, recirculation pump stations, maturation/ effluent ponds	14,000,000
Beitbridge Municipality	Matabeleland South	Beitbridge	General reticulation sewerage reticulation, earthworks-pipes and trenches and site clearance.	6,600,000
Chirundu Local Board	Mashonaland West	Chirundu	Laying of trunk main to gravitate the sewer or direct the sewer after pumping.	6,960,000
Lupane Local Board	Matabeleland North	Lupane	Construction of a new sewer reticulation system and ponds.	19,200,000
Chitungwiza Municipality	Harare Metropolitan	Chitungwiza	Rehabilitation of sewer infrastructure in Zengeza	12,720,000
Victoria Falls Municipality	Matabeleland North	Victoria Falls	Rehabilitation of the clear water pumping mains and Masue reservoir as well as installation of new pumps	20,800,000
Sub-Total				260,300,000
Rural Wash				

LOCAL AUTHORITY	PROVINCE	DISTRICT	PROJECT SCOPE	ALLOCATION (ZWL\$)
Umzingwane RDC	Matebeland South	Umzingwane	Upgrading of sewage treatment plant, construction of primary settlement tank, construction of Bio-Filters, construction of Secondary Settlement Tank, Establishment of Sludge Pump and Dam	4,780,000
Manyame RDC	Mashonaland East	Manyame	Procurement of contractor and materials, excavations of trenches, laying of pipes and manholes, construction of pump stations, backfilling	6,040,000
Sanyati RDC	Mashonaland West	Sanyati	Procurement and installation of 4 submersible pumps, chlorinator, procurement and installation of bulk water meters, installation of valves, construction of a weir and construction of 1ML water reservoir	10,000,000
Bikita RDC	Masvingo	Bikita	Construction of water and sewer reticulation for Chinobva and Mamvura residential areas.	5,380,000
Mutasa RDC	Manicaland	Mutasa	Construction of water and sewer reticulation system for Mutasa Growth Point for Chinobva and Mamvura residential areas.	4,480,000
Rushinga RDC	Mashonaland Central	Rushinga	Preliminary and general reticulation, sewerage reticulation, earthworks- pipes and trenches as well as site clearance.	4,900,000
Chipinge RDC	Manicaland	Chipinge	Construction of water reticulation for 12 institutions	5,540,000
Bubi RDC	Matebeland North	Bubi	Installation of main pipelines for the high density and low density areas as well as construction of sewer ponds.	9,580,000
Sub-Total				50,700,000
Total				311,500,000

New Water Sources for Urban Settlements

106. The number of water-insecure urban settlements continue to grow, on account of under-investment in new capacity, population growth and climate change impacts. In some cities, wastewater is being discharged into the environment without treatment, increasing the cost of water treatment.
107. Responding to the unfolding crisis requires significant investment and leadership from both Government and the respective urban local authorities.

Box 2: The Case for the City of Harare

1. The water supply situation for the City of Harare has progressively deteriorated to the current 280 ML/day, against a daily water requirement of 800 ML/day, mainly as a result of aged equipment underpinning water losses. According to the August 2019 Service Level Report, the City receives an average of 50 water pipe bursts reports, and 22 sewer chokes per day.
2. The reduced water supply and water losses have resulted in only 40% of the residents receiving water at least 2 days per week, with most resorting to unsafe water sources.
3. Government, in September 2019, availed funding to the City, amounting to ZWL\$37.4 million, targeted at addressing immediate water production, distribution and wastewater challenges. It has since emerged, following H. E. the President's visit, much more needs to be done if we are to improve the water supply situation for the City.≠
4. A roadmap towards water supply recovery has, therefore, been drawn up, involving pumping more raw water from Manyame Dam, downstream of Morton Jaffray Waterworks, which is less costly to treat, as well as replacement of pumps at Warren Control Pump Station.
5. Funding for these requirements, included in the 2020 Budget, amounts to ZWL\$140 million, and covering the following:-
 - Installation of 5 raw water pumps and ancillary equipment at Darwendale Pump Station for supply of addition raw water to Morton Jaffray Waterworks, ZWL\$48.6 million
 - Replacement of 8 clear water pumps and ancillary equipment at Warren Control Pump Station, ZWL\$70 million
 - New laboratory equipment and Information Management System for quality monitoring and control, ZWL\$22 million;
6. The above interventions should enable the Council improve water supply to residents from the current 280ML per day to 640ML per day.

108. Scaling up investments in new water sources will require tapping into the resources of the private sector, through Public Private Partnership arrangements.
109. Local Authorities will need to improve on their financial status, including, addressing the high non-revenue water, poor billing and low revenue collection rates.

Bulawayo Water and Sewerage Services Improvement Project

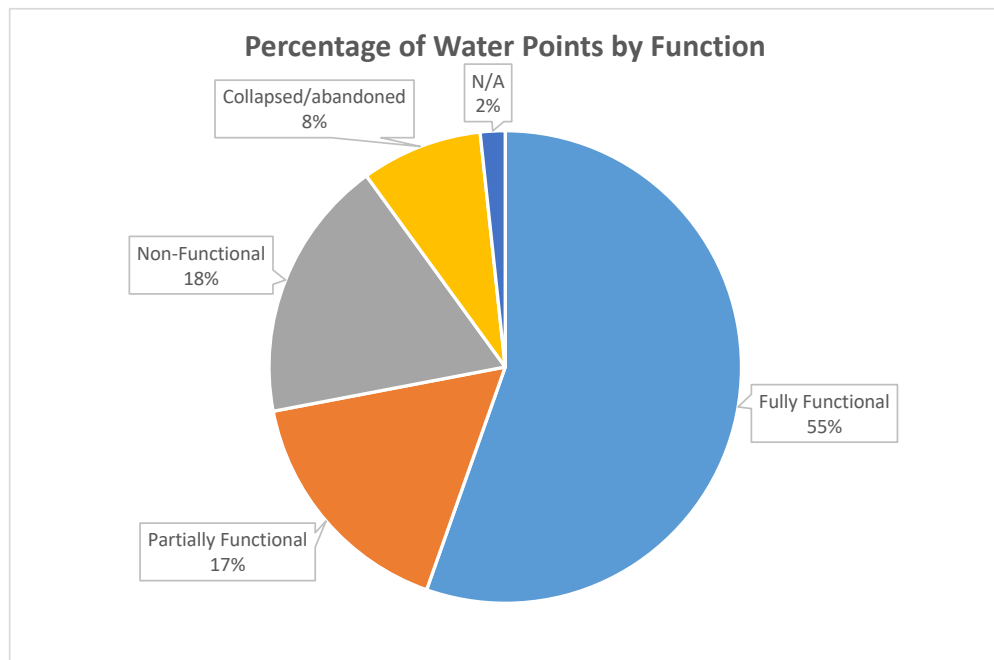
110. Since 2018, the AfDB has also been supporting the upgrading of water and sewerage services for the City of Bulawayo, through a grant amounting to US\$33.6 million with cumulative disbursements to date of US\$6.7 million.
111. During 2020, US\$13.43 million is targeted for disbursement for installation of electrical and mechanical plant, currently under manufacture.

Zim-Fund Phase II Urgent Water Supply and Sanitation Rehabilitation Project

112. The on-going African Development Bank (AfDB) administered Zim-Fund Phase II Urgent Water Supply and Sanitation Rehabilitation Project (UWSSRP II), is supporting water and sanitation projects in Harare, Ruwa and Redcliff.
113. In 2019, US\$5.51 million was disbursed towards repair of leaking valves, procurement of 25 000 domestic and commercial meters, replacement of water and sewer pipelines in Chitungwiza and Ruwa as well as construction of a building in each Municipality for housing water meter test benches.
114. During 2020, US\$4 million will be disbursed towards payment of completed works as well as procurement of booster and high lift pumps, borehole drilling, rehabilitation of pump stations and supply of sewer mains.

Rural WASH

115. The Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey (2014) indicates that 76.1% of the rural population has access to safe drinking water, with the rest of the population relying on unsafe (unprotected) drinking water sources.
116. Current statistics highlight that out of the 36 000 water points, 55.36% are fully functional, with the rest either partially functional or non-functional (RWIMS 2019).



117. Focus during 2020 will be to improve services from non-functional water points, in order to improve the living standards of affected households.
118. This includes ongoing emergency interventions in rural communities affected by the recent drought, such as Tsholotsho, Nyamandlovu,

Lupane, Mangwe, Hwedza, Chipinge, Chimanimani and Marongora. These are in dire water stress as a result of the drought.

119. The Budget allocation of ZWL\$59.5 million, will also target rehabilitation of 933 non-functional boreholes within the eight rural Provinces of the country, to be implemented through DDF and ZINWA.
120. China AID is also complementing Government efforts by drilling 500 boreholes, covering Matabeleland South, Masvingo and Manicaland, with 140 boreholes having been drilled to date. The Chinese Government will drill an additional 300 boreholes in Cyclone Idai affected areas of Manicaland, Mashonaland East and Masvingo.

Meteorological Services Management

121. Improved meteorological, seismology, climate and weather management is a prerequisite in disaster risk management and mitigation.
122. In this regard, Government will progressively re-establish a national weather radar network, expand and upgrade the national seismic network, that monitors earthquakes, including mapping of seismicity within the country.
123. The 2020 Budget has a provision of ZWL\$148.4 million for procurement of weather radar equipment, key in protecting life and property, through early warning systems and advisories.

TRANSPORT

124. Quality transport infrastructure efficiently connects firms to markets for inputs, products, and technologies, whilst also reducing the cost of production, and enhancing competitiveness of firms in domestic and international markets.
125. Investment into the transport sector will, therefore, open the country to more regional trade, and improve Zimbabwe's competitiveness.

Sector Overview

126. Road transportation remains the mode of choice, and the Road Development Programme, which commenced in 2018, will be sustained during 2020 on the 91 665 km road network.
127. This will be complimented by investments in other road assets that address traffic congestion, prevalent in major cities and ports of entry.
128. Air traffic safety will also benefit from investments in Air Navigation Systems, as well as upgrading of infrastructure at our airports.
129. The upgrading of our ports of entry infrastructure will enhance movement of people, reduce travel times and boost exports and overall trade.

Roads

130. Focus will be on dualising and upgrading targeted regional trunk roads that link the country to its neighbours, including intercity roads.
131. Priority trunk roads include Harare-Beitbridge, Harare-Bulawayo, Harare-Mutare, and secondary roads from gravel to bituminous surfacing.



Completed Works on Pembi Bridge, Mashonaland Central

132. A number of tertiary roads, which are mostly funded through DDF and cover our rural road network, will be upgraded to all weather condition status.
133. Bridge maintenance, which has suffered the most neglect over the years, due to budget constraints and low priority ranking by the responsible road authorities, will also be prioritised during the year.

134. An amount of ZWL\$2.9 billion has been set aside in the 2020 Budget towards specific roadworks, whose details are as indicated in Annexure I, covering the following:
- Dualisation and upgrading of the Harare-Beitbridge Road, ZWL\$1 million;
 - Ongoing upgrading works on trunk roads, under the Road Development Programme being implemented by the Department of Roads, ZWL\$1.2 million;
 - Rehabilitation and maintenance of rural feeder roads through DDF, ZWL\$120 million, and,
 - Road Fund interventions, ZWL\$510.8 million.
135. The above excludes resources being channelled to local authorities through the Inter-Governmental Fiscal Transfers, for roads infrastructure.

Harare – Beitbridge Road Upgrading

136. The project is now under implementation using internal capacity and outsourcing of some of the works being assigned to five local contractors. The first phase of the project, expected to take three years, focuses on rehabilitation and widening of the existing road from the current 7m width to the SATC standard of 12.5m width, adding climbing lanes where necessary.

137. The Budget has provision for ZWL\$1 billion for implementation of works during 2020. Government will ringfence resources for this impactful project, in order to ensure timeous payment of works done.
138. Furthermore, a consultant will be appointed to assist the Department of Roads with designs, contract management and supervision of the contractors. This will ensure quality of work by contractors, including value for money on investment.

Road Fund

139. The promulgation of the Roads Act [*Chapter 13:18*] in 2001, saw the creation of the Zimbabwe National Roads Administration (ZINARA) as an entity with the mandate of collecting road user charges that are allocated and disbursed to road authorities.
140. Section 13 of the Roads Act establishes the Road Fund, whose main objective is to provide a stable, adequate, secure and sustainable source of funding for maintenance works in the country and ensure the equitable allocation of its monies between road authorities for the purpose of maintenance works.
141. The Act also prescribes the limit for any operational expenditures for ZINARA to, at the very most, 2.5% of the total revenue of the Fund.
142. In an environment where resources are scarce, it is accepted best practice for road management and road funding decisions to be vested

in two separate institutions, as the healthy and unavoidable conflict between funding and spending decisions ensures better use of available resources.

143. Over the years, however, the parastatal has assumed roles and responsibilities that should ordinarily reside with institutions involved in road infrastructure management, thereby providing opportunities for rent seeking behaviour and inefficient spending decisions by the parastatal.

144. The Table below provides a summary of current legislative provisions which ZINARA has assumed that should ordinarily reside with Road Authorities.

Box 2: Roads Act Provisions in Conflict with the Functions of ZINARA

1. *Approve road maintenance programmes of all road authorities. Section 7(f).*
2. *Direct a local road authority to maintain or rehabilitate, within such reasonable time as it may need to fix, any road for which the local road authority concerned is responsible.*
3. *Permit a local road authority to maintain or rehabilitate any road for which another local road authority is responsible.*
4. *Monitor the implementation of road maintenance works by road authorities. Section 7(e)*
5. *Assist the Minister in setting maintenance, design, construction and technical standards and monitor road authorities' adherence to such standards. Section 7(g)*
6. *Identify, according to priority, roads requiring maintenance and rehabilitation, considering the social and economic needs of the country or of any part of the country where the works are required.*
7. *Carry out or have carried out, at random, technical, environmental and financial audits of road works carried out by a road authority from grants disbursed out of the Road Fund. Section 7(c)*
8. *Give to any road authority such directions as seen fit, in the interests of the better utilisation of the funds from the Road Fund, relating to the planning or implementation, or execution of any road maintenance works.*
9. *Give to any road authority such directions as seen fit to ensure compliance by the road authority with the standards prescribed by the Minister.*
10. *Make rules on the standard procedures to be adopted by road authorities in the preparation of their road works programmes and supporting budgets.*
11. *Give directions to, and prescribe the duties of, road authorities in connection with the supervision to be exercised over the execution of maintenance works.*

145. Institutional corporate governance challenges have also persisted over the years, culminating in signing of contracts and agreements that are patently prejudicial to the interests of ZINARA and road authorities.
146. Furthermore, the parastatal's operational expenditure has continued to exceed the 2.5% limit, even after discounting revenue collection costs, which in some cases amount to as high as 32% of revenue collected.
147. This has ultimately reduced support to road authorities, negatively affected the reputation of the institution and its performance, leading to erosion of public trust in the entity.
148. In order to arrest further deterioration in the Fund's performance, as well as redirect resources towards road maintenance, management of the Fund is being centralised within Treasury, to allow for the establishment of effective financial and other administrative controls within ZINARA.
149. Any drawdowns from the Fund will be subject to specific authority from Treasury, in consultation with the Ministry of Transport and Infrastructural Development.
150. Furthermore, ZINARA is being directed to implement in full, recommendations of the Grant Thornton Audit Report, including recovery of moneys irregularly paid to third parties.
151. This also includes reviewing and renegotiating existing contracts, in line with regional benchmarks and best practice.

Rail Transport

152. The National Railways of Zimbabwe operates a 2 760 km rail network, providing a vital link between South Africa, Mozambique, Zambia and Botswana.
153. The track infrastructure, traction and rolling stock infrastructure is in poor condition, as the parastatal is only moving a sixth of its installed capacity of 18 million tonnes, due to bottlenecks and reliability challenges within the system.
154. Revitalisation of the NRZ network and operations would make significant contributions to the economy as well as exploit the strategic location dividend of the country in the region, whilst reducing pressure on the roads.
155. As part of measures to recapitalise the parastatal, Government floated a tender, in May 2017, requesting for proposals to raise US\$400 million, which was won by a consortium comprising Diaspora Infrastructure Development Group and Transnet. Following negotiations lasting 18 months. Government, however, terminated the engagement as the consortium failed to meet agreed milestones towards conclusion of the deal.
156. The recapitalisation of the NRZ will obviously take time. Given the strategic importance of the parastatal, Government has come up with

short-term intervention measures to stabilise services and address operational challenges facing the parastatal.

157. The Table below summarises the areas of focus during 2020.

NRZ Short Term Interventions

PROJECT	REMARKS	*COST ZW\$ 000
Purchase 100 wagons	Deposit of 15% required for (US\$1,5 m) for 100	19 500
Repair 25 commuter train coaches	For rescucitation of the Urban commuter trains in Bulawayo	4 992
Clear 50 km speed restrictions (cautions)	Purchase of concrete sleepers and ancillary materials	70 200
Rehabilitate 100km of track	Procure ballast and repair machines required to rehabilitate track	28 600
Rehabilitate 30km of yards tracks	Procurement of timber sleepers for the marshalling yards	15 600
Install track warrant system	Control movement of trains, and mitigate the impact of absence of a signalling system	21 450
Refurbish 12 locomotives	Import spares for the refurbishment of 6 mainline and 6 shunt locomotives	124 800
Refurbish 240 wagons	Purchase materials for refurbishment of wagons	78 000

158. Support for the above programme during 2020 will comprise of fiscal support, ZWL\$214 million and medium term loan funding to be mobilised from the market.

Airports

159. Infrastructure investments in the aviation sub-sector have seen the completion of the Victoria Falls International Airport, with positive spinoffs for the economy, whilst upgrading works are underway for the R. G. Mugabe International Airport, and the J. M. Nkomo International Airport.

160. Charles Prince Airport, located in Mt Hampden, will also require upgrading, as it provides the necessary business air links to R. G.

Mugabe International Airport, as well as the expected increase in traffic from developments around Mount Hampden.

161. Also to be prioritised is equipment to upgrade, through installation of Air Navigation Systems, among others, to improve air traffic safety at all airports.
162. During 2020, airport infrastructure investments amount to ZWL\$1.3 billion, to be channelled towards ongoing upgrading works at the R. G. Mugabe International Airport, ZWL\$1.27 billion, J. M. Nkomo Airport tower, ZWL\$30.2 million and equipment upgrades at our airports, ZWL\$60 million.

Urban Mass Transport System

163. Public transportation systems provide citizens with mobility and access to places of employment, community resources, medical care, and recreational opportunities, among others.
164. Deregulation of the transport sector in the early 1990s, whilst resulting in increased private sector participation, also contributed to congestion and inconveniences to the general public, mainly as a result of increased vehicle numbers and poor driver behaviour.
165. Apart from inadequate capacity to meet growing demand for transport services, the existing road public transport system faces a number of challenges, such as ageing and operational inefficiencies, diverse and

inappropriate fleet design, high operational and maintenance costs and high fares for consumers.

166. A comprehensive Public Transport Policy Framework is now being formulated to guide intervention in the sector, including establishing a transparent partnership between central and local Governments and the private sector.
167. In the meantime, Government has introduced the Urban Mass Transport System, initially targeted at urban areas, but which will be extended to other parts of the country in response to challenges facing commuters mainly from high transport costs and unreliable service. Government will deepen and fine-tune the system in order to bring sanity to the sector.
168. In line with the objective of improving mass transport systems in the country, Government is undertaking a study for Harare that will guide investments meant to improve transportation within the capital city and its environs. The study will inform the establishment of an integrated system, covering road and rail networks, in all our urban areas.
169. Government will continue to look at off-Budget solutions to gradually increase the current fleet, such as the Lease Purchase Arrangements, in order to reduce the cost of hiring. This will also entail support for the local bus manufacturers in order to build sustainability of the programme.

Border Posts

170. Border post infrastructure influences cross-border movement and national security, whilst combating transnational crimes such as trafficking, smuggling and terrorism.
171. In this regard, the 2020 Budget provides for interventions that will ensure effective integrated border management systems at our ports of entry, allowing for customs and immigration processes to be streamlined for seamless information sharing at all levels, and timely remedial action, where necessary.
172. An allocation of ZWL\$243 million has been set aside for the upgrading of infrastructure facilities at our ports of entry through ZIMRA.

Beitbridge Modernisation Project

173. The project to modernise Beitbridge Border Post is being implemented by Zimborders, under a BOT arrangement. Whilst main works had been planned for 2019, delays in achieving financial close have resulted in the Concessionaire focusing on preparatory works that include finalisation of designs and site establishment activities.
174. In anticipation of the increased volume of traffic during the festive season, the Concessionaire has also undertaken works under Phase I which include, re-organisation of the commercial traffic parking area, construction of the Administration Terminal Building, access routes and gate house structures.

175. Main construction works are expected to commence during the beginning of 2020.



Beitbridge Border Post access area construction.

HOUSING DEVELOPMENT

176. The Zimbabwe National Human Settlements Policy and New Urban Agenda, prioritises local economic development through sustainable land use, security of tenure, appropriate spatial development strategies, and renewing settlements, whilst promoting sound socio-economic linkages between rural and urban areas.
177. Recent socio-economic and land administration imperatives have seen land use planning lagging behind settlement developments, with negative impacts on the land development value chain.
178. Across most urban settlements, services are inadequate and deteriorating rapidly, mainly as a result of weakening capacities within Councils to

mobilise funding and implement infrastructure projects that address over-crowding and unserved areas within their jurisdictions.

Spatial Planning

179. Land Use Development Planning or spatial planning ensures orderly and cost effective development processes in our built environment.
180. Over the years, the backlog in requisite Plans and attendant mapping requirements has undermined Government Departments, private sector, local authorities and other stakeholders undertake proper development processes, resulting in the proliferation of illegal developments, unplanned settlements and land use conflicts.
181. During 2020, Government will invest ZWL\$66 million towards development of comprehensive Spatial Plans for strategic settlements in the following areas, among others:—
 - Finalisation of Tugwi Mukosi Master Plan, ZWL\$9.8 million.
 - New City, at Mt Hampden, Master Plan, ZWL\$13 million.
 - Victoria Falls Master Plan, ZWL\$12 million.
 - Batoka excision and local development plan, ZWL\$5 million.
 - Kanyemba Integrated Development Plan, ZWL\$3 million.
 - Lupane Master Plan, ZWL\$4 million.
 - National Spatial Plan for disaster prone areas, ZWL\$18 million.

182. Government will also capacitate the Department of Spatial Planning and Development through procurement of vehicles and equipment at a cost of ZWL\$11 million.

Housing Development

183. The National Housing Delivery Programme seeks to address the country's housing backlog, estimated to be around 1,3 million, within the context of urban renewal/regeneration. This involves the modernisation of old or dilapidated superstructures and the attendant infrastructural services, such as sewer and water.
184. The National Human Settlements Policy, being developed, shall guide operations in the housing sector, including urban regeneration projects such as Mbare in Harare, Sakubva in Mutare and Makokoba in Bulawayo, funded through the market.
185. In collaboration with Local Authorities and Urban Development Corporation, Government will also sanitise illegal and/or unplanned settlements in the country, such as Harare South (with over 100 000 stands), Caledonia (over 25 000 stands) and Gimboki (around 10 000 stands) in Mutare.
186. Through funding from the private sector and beneficiaries, Government will invest in trunk infrastructure such as roads, water and sewer lines and water reservoirs for the settlements.

187. The Table below shows indicative investments towards housing development by the various players during 2020.

Name of Project	Entity	Location	Project Scope	Status	Total			
					Appropriation	Own Resources	Loan Financing	
					ZWL\$	ZWL\$	ZWL\$	ZWL\$
Budiriro Flats	MNHTSA	Harare	Construction of 3 Blocks of Flats	2 blocks at stab column level	15,000,000	444,600,000		459,600,000
Beitbridge Civil Servants Houses	MNHTSA	Beitbridge	Construction of f14 & flats & civil works	Construction of F14 houses and flats at completion stage	92,000,000			92,000,000
Merrivale Flats	MNHTSA	Harare	Construction of 7x 3 storey blocks of flats, 84 units.	Construction of 84 flat units at various stages of completion	29,160,000			29,160,000
Tafara Flats	MNHTSA	Harare	Completion of civil works	Civil works are in progress	1,600,000			1,600,000
Dombotombo Flats	MNHTSA	Dombotombo	construction of 1 block of flats	Zero progress	6,400,000			6,400,000
Dzivarasekwa	MNHTSA	Harare	Completion of 3 blocks of flats	3 blocks at first deck level		444,600,000		444,600,000
Senondo Flats	MNHTSA	Gwanda	Construction of 1 Block of Flat	Zero progress, site needs clearing.	8,000,000	148,200,000		156,200,000
Harare South	MNHTSA/ UDCORP	Harare	Sanitisation Works/ Regularisation for over 100,000 stands	Opening up of Stoneridge Road. No other services are available		586,000,000		586,000,000
Sakubva Urban Regeneration	MNHTSA/ UDCORP	Mutare	Modernisation of old/Dilapidated Superstructure and Infrastructure	Urban Renewal concept in place. Old dilapidated structures. Project accorded national project status.			100,000,000	100,000,000
Gimboki	MNHTSA/ UDCORP	Mutare	Sanitisation Works/ Regularisation of over 10 000 High Density Stands	Unplanned/ informal settlement lacking basic services			100,000,000	100,000,000
Caledonia	MNHTSA/ UDCORP	Mutare	Sanitisation Works/ Regularisation for over 25,000 stands	Unplanned/ informal settlement lacking basic services			200,000,000	200,000,000

Name of Project	Entity	Location	Project Scope	Status	Total			
					Appropriation	Own Resources	Loan Financing	
					ZWL\$	ZWL\$	ZWL\$	ZWL\$
Makokoba Urban Regeneration	MNHSA/UDCORP	Bulawayo	Modernisation of old/Dilapidated Superstructure and Infrastructure	Urban Renewal Concept in place. Old dilapidated structures with obsolete infrastructure.			50,000,000	50,000,000
Mbare Urban Regeneration	MNHSA/UDCORP	Harare	Modernisation of old/Dilapidated Superstructure and Infrastructure	Project at planning stage			50,000,000	50,000,000
New City	MNHSA/MLG&PW	Mt. Hampden	Feasibility Studies and other preliminary works	Feasibility Studies and other primary works	10,000,000			10,000,000
Baobab Ridge and Batonga Housing Project	IDBZ	Kariba	Servicing of 109 low density residential stands on Baobab Ridge & 47 high density stands in Batonga together with ancillary, commercial, institutional and, public amenity stands	Project now at 87% completion level		27,400,000		27,400,000
Kasese Housing Project	IDBZ	Kariba	Servicing of 1,449 mixed density residential stands alongside ancillary commercial, institutional and public amenity stands and Kariba Town Water Augmentation	Project now at 54% completion level		178,000,000		178,000,000
Empumalanga West	IDBZ	Hwange	Development of 2,135 high-density residential stands and rehabilitation of a wastewater treatment plant	Project now at 79% completion level		156,000,000		156,000,000
Sumben Housing Development	IDBZ	Harare	Servicing of 356 low density stands (including commercial and institutional)	Currently at Tender stage		320,000,000		320,000,000
Knockmalloch	UDCORP	Norton	Completion of Onsite infrastructure for 400 hectare development	Project at 32 % completion stage. Most of roads have been opened.		803,006,400		803,006,400

Name of Project	Entity	Location	Project Scope	Status	Total			
					Appropriation	Own Resources	Loan Financing	
					ZWL\$	ZWL\$	ZWL\$	ZWL\$
Chirundu Housing Development	UDCORP	Chirundu	Servicing	Tendering for the feasibility study awarded		203,421,760		203,421,760
Manressa Estate Phase 2	UDCORP	Harare	Construction of 4 Storey Flats (64 Units)	64 flat units at 94% completion level		368,369,400		368,369,400
Plumtree Flats	UDCORP	Plumtree	Construction of 4 Storey Flats (48 Units)	Land for constructing apartments acquired		31,950,000		31,950,000
Hwange Empumalanga Phase III Flats	UDCORP	Hwange	Construction of 4 Storey Flats (140 Units)	Land purchase completed		233,502,000		233,502,000
Hwange Housing Development	UDCORP	Hwange	Construction of Houses (30 units)	Project at planning stage		8,216,000		8,216,000
Rusape Vengere Redevelopment	UDCORP	Rusape	Demolition & Construction of Houses	Project at planning stage		342,326,000		342,326,000
Gwanda Student Accomodation Construction	UDCORP	Gwanda	Construction of 4 Storey Flats (64 Units)	Allocated land to construct Students and Lecturers accommodation. Project still at planning stage		171,163,000		171,163,000
Lupane Student Accomodation Construction	UDCORP	Lupane	Construction of 4 Storey Flats(64 Units)	Allocated land to construct apartments for civil servants and lecturers. Project still at planning stage		171,163,000		171,163,000
Kariba Flats Development	UDCORP	Kariba	Construction of 4 Storey Flats(64 Units)	Land for apartments acquired.		159,489,800		159,489,800
Kusile Flats Development	UDCORP	Kusile	Construction of 4 Storey Flats(64 Units)	Land acquired for apartments for accommodation for Lupane State University lecturers		290,977,000		290,977,000
Glaudina Apartments	NBS	Harare	Construction of 128 Flats units	Gravel roads, water and sewer services in place		232,047,560		232,047,560

Name of Project	Entity	Location	Project Scope	Status	Total			
					Appropriation	Own Resources	Loan Financing	
					ZWL\$	ZWL\$	ZWL\$	ZWL\$
Knockmalloch	NBS/ Lafarge/ UDCORP	Norton	Construction of 267 flat units	Planning Phase for units construction		42,800,000		106,800,000
Glaudina (NBS Park)	NBS	Harare	Construction of 100 flat units	Planning Phase for units construction		40,000,000		40,000,000
Hopeville	NBS	Bulawayo	Construction of 71 flat units	Planning Phase for units construction		28,400,000		28,400,000
Labor of Longlands-Marondera project	CBZ Bank Limited	Marondera	Servicing 3 800 medium and high density residential stands	Opening of access roads in progress, setting up of trunk sewer line.		500,000,000		500,000,000
Mahatshula-Bulawayo project	CBZ Bank Limited	Bulawayo	approximately 670 medium density residential stands	Servicing in progress		140,000,000		140,000,000
Total					162,160,000	6,071,631,920	500,000,000	6,797,791,920

Affordable Housing

188. Decent, affordable housing is an important asset for any family, as it fulfils a basic human need for shelter. For the worker, home ownership represents the ultimate dream, providing a vital asset and security from forced relocation of family.
189. Construction of homes stimulate the construction industry with positive spinoffs on economic growth.
190. That is why Government must plan and address the diverse needs of citizens, particularly those who are most-vulnerable and have the lowest income, from affordable rental housing to home ownership such as single-family homes, duplexes among others.

191. Given the fact that land is a finite resource, Government, in partnership with financial institutions, such as Infrastructure Development Bank of Zimbabwe, Urban Development Corporation and National Social Security Authority, will construct flats at identified sites, with existing off and on site infrastructure such as Budiro in Harare, Dombotombo in Marondera and Senondo in Gwanda.

Civil Service Housing Fund

192. Civil service accommodation will be given priority through capitalisation of the Civil Service Housing Fund, to enable civil servants acquire own houses on a cost recovery basis.
193. In this regard, an amount of ZWL\$132 million has been set aside as capitalisation of the Housing Fund, managed by Treasury, ZWL\$52 million and the Ministry of National Housing and Social Amenities, ZWL\$80 million.
194. Coverage of the Housing Fund will be broadened to cover other public sector departments solely dependent on the fiscus, such as Independent Commissions and the Judiciary.

New City in Mt Hampden

195. Cabinet has approved the concept of the New City being constructed on 18 000 hectares of land in Mt Hampden, with the New Parliament Building as the catalyst.

196. The concept of the Smart City will be adopted, anchored around Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) to increase operational efficiency and improve the quality of Government services and citizen welfare.
197. Government will fund preparation of the Master Plan and feasibility studies during 2020. This should guide investments in offsite infrastructure, such as roads, water and sewer reticulation and lighting.
198. The private sector will be invited to invest in new technologies, such as fibre networks, solar, biogas, as well as buildings infrastructure through Public Private Partnerships (PPPs).

Institutional Housing

199. The economic difficulties the country experienced during the hyper inflationary environment resulted in the suspension of most ongoing capital projects as the limited resources could not match programmed works.
200. Within the limited Budget capacity, Government has progressively prioritised implementation of the projects, through the Targeted Approach Programme, with resources being ring fenced towards implementation of a few targeted projects.
201. Noting that most of the stalled projects relate to institutional housing projects under line Ministries, the 2020 Infrastructure Investment Plan

seeks to address implementation challenges that had affected completion of the projects.

Box 1: Reforming Delivery of Institutional Housing Projects

12. Institutional housing projects, being implemented by Line Ministries, with technical support from the Public Works Department, have been affected by incidences of inordinate delays in project completion times and stalling which have increased project costs.
13. Lack of coordination between the Public Works Department and client Ministry, coupled with delays in decision making and approval of certificates has resulted in most contractors being reluctant to continue to prefund the projects.
14. Following consultations with stakeholders, the cumbersome processes currently inhibiting implementation of such projects will be streamlined as follows:
 - ✓ Implementing agencies will be required to set up project teams, with representation of Public Works Department, that will plan and manage execution of identified projects.
 - ✓ Certification of works will be rationalised by streamlining requirement of pre-auditing of certificates by internal audit within the Ministry of Local Government, Public Works and National Housing, that way, reducing the time taken to authorise payment from the current average of more than 4 months, to be paid within the contractual period of 21 days.
 - ✓ Decentralise approval process of certificates within Public Works Department from Head Office to provinces with direct submission of the certificates to the client Ministry for payment.
 - ✓ Capacitation of Public Works Department with personnel and equipment in order to improve technical services to Line Ministries.
 - ✓ Funding of projects through PFMS will be ring fenced (for up to 30 days) to provide confidence to contractors and implementing agencies on availability of funding. Failure to utilise the resource within the stipulated period will result in the funds being redirected to other projects and programmes.
 - ✓ Project appraisal and planning will be undertaken prior to funding and project implementation.

202. During 2020, an amount of ZWL\$915.5 million will be allocated towards construction of targeted institutional buildings for critical MDAs as indicated in the Table below:—

PROJECT TITLE	PROJECT NAME	PROVINCE	DISTRICT	2020 ALLOCATION (ZWL)
Composite offices	Composite offices			
	Lupane Composite Office	Matabeleland North	Lupane	24,000,000
	Mutoko Composite Office	Mashonaland East	Mutoko	24,000,000
	Hwedza Composite Office	Mashonaland East	Hwedza	24,000,000
	Siakobvu Composite Office	Matabeleland North	Binga	24,000,000
	Rehabilitation of lifts	Various Provinces		320,000
Sub-total				96,320,000
Housing Development				
	Beitbridge Civil Servants' Housing	Matabeleland South	Beitbridge	20,000,000

PROJECT TITLE	PROJECT NAME	PROVINCE	DISTRICT	2020 ALLOCATION (ZWL)
	Budiriro Flats	Harare Metropolitan	Harare	15,000,000
	Senondo Flats	Matabeleland South	Gwanda	5,000,000
	Marrivale Flats	Harare Metropolitan	Harare	18,850,000
	Tafara Flats Civil Works	Harare Metropolitan	Harare	1,000,000
	Dombotombo Flats	Mashonaland East	Marondera	4,000,000
Sub-total				63,850,000
Upgrading of Border Posts and facilities				
	Chirundu Sewer and water works	Mashonaland West	Chirundu	3,380,000
	Victoria Falls houses - sewer upgrading	Matabeleland North	Victoria Falls	5,200,000
	Beitbridge Staff houses stands development	Matabeleland South	Beitbridge	31,408,000
	Chirundu Border Post Staff Cottage construction	Mashonaland West	Chirundu	12,500,000
	Kurima House upgrading	Harare Metropolitan	Harare	7,859,000
	State Warehouses shelving	Various Provinces		4,700,000
	Kazungula Housing	Matabeleland North	Victoria Falls	8,500,000
	Mt Selinda water tank	Manicaland	Chipinge	520,000
	Chiredzi redeployable office	Masvingo	Chiredzi	1,094,000
	Beitbridge blue Flat	Matabeleland South	Beitbridge	10,688,000
	ZIMRA Headoffice	Harare Metropolitan	Harare	60,269,000
	Staff Accommodation Maitengwe	Matabeleland South	Plumtree	626,000
	Command Centre	Harare Metropolitan	Harare	2,970,000
	Masvingo Regional office	Masvingo	Masvingo	5,100,000
	Mutare Customs House Refurbishment	Manicaland	Mutare	1,563,000
	ZIMRA region 2 Office Block	Bulawayo Metropolitan	Bulawayo	5,171,000
Sub-total				161,548,000
Public Service Training Centres	Alvord	Masvingo	Masvingo Rural	450,000
	Chinhoyi	Mashonaland West	Chinhoyi	500,000
	Domboshava	Mashonaland East	Goromonzi	500,000
	Elangeni	Bulawayo Metropolitan	Bulawayo	600,000
	Murehwa	Mashonaland East	Murehwa	500,000
	Toronto	Manicaland	Mutare Rural	450,000

PROJECT TITLE	PROJECT NAME	PROVINCE	DISTRICT	2020 ALLOCATION (ZWL)	
Sub-total				3,000,000	
Embassies and Chanceries	Preston Guest House	Harare Metropolitan	Harare	2,000,000	
	Windsor Guest House	Harare Metropolitan	Harare	2,000,000	
	Dodoma	Tanzania		5,000,000	
	London	United Kingdom		8,000,000	
	New York	United States of America		26,000,000	
	Nairobi	Kenya		2,000,000	
	Johannesburg	South Africa		2,000,000	
	Paris	London		3,000,000	
	Maputo	Mozambique		1,600,000	
	Beira	Mozambique		2,400,000	
	Sub-total				54,000,000
	Labour Administration and Social Welfare	African Regional Labour Administration Centre (ARLAC)	Harare Metropolitan	Harare	5,320,000
		Migration Centre	Matabeleland South	Beitbridge	763,000
		Makombe Provincial Labour Offices	Harare Metropolitan	Harare	848,000
Mbire Office Block		Mashonaland Central	Mbire	300,000	
Highfield District Office		Harare Metropolitan	Harare	224,000	
Beitbridge Reception Centre		Matabeleland South	Beitbridge	323,000	
Blue Hills Probation Centre		Midlands	Gweru	300,000	
Chambuta Children's Home		Masvingo	Chiredzi	700,000	
Hupenyu Hutsva Children's Home		Harare Metropolitan	Harare	300,000	
John Smale Children's Home		Bulawayo Metropolitan	Bulawayo	300,000	
Kadoma Training Institute		Mashonaland West	Kadoma	900,000	
Lowden Lodge		Manicaland	Mutare	700,000	
Mutare Probation & Remand Home		Manicaland	Mutare	200,000	
Ruwa National Rehabilitation Centre		Harare Metropolitan	Harare	1,000,000	
Beatrice National Rehabilitation Centre	Mashonaland East	Manyame	650,000		
Tongogara Refugee Camp	Manicaland	Chipinge	534,000		

PROJECT TITLE	PROJECT NAME	PROVINCE	DISTRICT	2020 ALLOCATION (ZWL)
	National League for the Blind Resource Complex	Bulawayo Metropolitan	Bulawayo	300,000
Sub-total				13,662,000
State Residences	Mandara State Residences	Harare Metropolitan	Harare	2,800,000
	State House	Harare Metropolitan	Harare	2,043,000
	Bulawayo State House	Bulawayo Metropolitan	Bulawayo	26,700
	Zimbabwe House	Harare Metropolitan	Harare	1,550,000
	Gweru Guest House	Midlands	Gweru	917,500
	Mandara State Residences	Harare Metropolitan	Harare	330,000
	Baringa Guest House			217,100
	Chinhoyi Guest House	Mashonaland West	Chinhoyi	102,000
	Gunhill	Harare Metropolitan	Harare	230,000
	Highlands	Harare Metropolitan	Harare	150,000
	Lewisham	Harare Metropolitan	Harare	433,700
Sub-total				8,800,000
Registry Offices	Hwedza District registry	Mashonaland East	Hwedza	10,000,000
	Insiza District Registry	Matabeleland South	Insiza	21,336,000
	Goromonzi District Registry	Mashonaland East	Goromonzi	17,832,000
	Murewa District Registry	Mashonaland East	Murewa	1,500,000
Sub-total				50,668,000
Police Services	Tomlinson flats	Harare Metropolitan	Harare	19,000,000
	Purchase of accommodation buildings	Various Provinces		32,000,000
	Rehabilitation of Morris depot, barracks and other camps	Various Provinces		10,400,000
Sub-total				61,400,000
Prison and Correctional Services	Binga Houses	Matabeleland North	Binga	653,000
	Nkayi Houses	Matabeleland North	Nkayi	489,000
	Tsholotsho Houses	Matabeleland North	Tsholotsho	653,000
	Beitbridge Houses	Matabeleland South	Beitbridge	980,000
	Plumtree Houses	Matabeleland South	Plumtree	980,000
	Mberengwa Houses	Midlands	Mberengwa	653,000
	Kwekwe Houses	Midlands	Kwekwe	1,143,000
	Gokwe Houses	Midlands	Gokwe	653,000
	Murewa Houses	Mashonaland East	Murewa	817,000
	Mutoko Houses	Mashonaland East	Mutoko	653,000

PROJECT TITLE	PROJECT NAME	PROVINCE	DISTRICT	2020 ALLOCATION (ZWL)
	Marondera Houses	Mashonaland East	Marondera	817,000
	Ridigita Houses			817,000
	Hurungwe Houses	Mashonaland West	Hurungwe	1,960,000
	Chinhoyi Houses	Mashonaland West	Chinhoyi	1,306,000
	Karoi Houses	Mashonaland West	Karoi	1,061,000
	Kadoma Houses	Mashonaland West	Kadoma	1,143,000
	Guruve Houses	Mashonaland West	Guruve	327,000
	Chiredzi Houses	Masvingo	Chiredzi	2,123,000
	Masvingo houses	Masvingo	Masvingo	1,470,000
	Mutimurefu Houses	Masvingo	Masvingo Rural	1,470,000
	Rusape Houses	Manicaland	Rusape	1,470,000
	Chipinge Houses	Manicaland	Chipinge	1,306,000
	Anju Farm Houses	Matabeleland North	Umguza	3,919,000
	Khami Houses	Matabeleland North	Umguza	2,123,000
	Chikurubi Houses	Harare Metropolitan	Harare	490,000
	Little Kraal Houses	Manicaland	Rusape	653,000
	Whawha Houses	Midlands	Gweru Rural	980,000
	Mazowe Houses	Mashonaland Central	Mazowe	817,000
	Mutare Houses	Manicaland	Mutare	653,000
	Solar systems	Various Provinces		16,330,000
	Borehole drilling and rehabilitation	Various Provinces		26,782,000
	Rehabilitation of prisons	Various Provinces		16,831,000
	Agricultural Show Stand	Harare Metropolitan	Harare	16,330,000
	Generators	Various Provinces		10,207,000
Sub-total				119,059,000
Other	Immigration Victoria Falls staff houses			28,250,000
	Public Service			
	Training School	Mashonaland Central	Mazowe	13,332,000
	Chimanimani District Office	Manicaland	Chimanimani	3,696,000
	Gutu	Masvingo	Gutu	2,600,000
	Chivhu	Mashonaland East	Chikomba	4,475,000
	Victoria Falls	Matabeleland North	Victoria Falls	2,950,000
	Pandamatenga	Matabeleland North	Hwange	2,600,000
	Kanyemba	Mashonaland Central	Mbire	3,059,000
	Defence			
	Dzivarasekwa Houses	Harare Metropolitan	Harare	90,000,000
	Army HQ Single Quarters	Harare Metropolitan	Harare	14,000,000

PROJECT TITLE	PROJECT NAME	PROVINCE	DISTRICT	2020 ALLOCATION (ZWL)
	JM Tongogara Barracks WOS & Sgts Mess	Harare Metropolitan	Harare	6,000,000
	11 Cbt Gp Individual Toilets	Mashonaland West	Zvimba	8,300,000
	Rehabilitation of ZNA Institutional Buildings	Various		11,900,000
	Zimbabwe Military Academy Cadet Mess	Midlands	Gweru	10,000,000
	Construction of 2 Med Coy Hosp	Harare Metropolitan	Harare	25,000,000
	Airforce Westgate Flats	Harare Metropolitan	Harare	30,000,000
	Manyame Airbase offices upgrading	Harare Metropolitan	Harare	13,000,000
	Agritex Shamva office	Mashonaland Central	Shamva	5,000,000
	Control of Animal and Zoonotic Diseases and Animal Welfare Protection			
	Marondera Provincial	Mashonaland East	Marondera	1,800,000
	Esigodini District Offices	Matabeleland South	Esigodini	1,800,000
	Binga District Offices	Matabeleland North	Binga	1,800,000
	Nkayi District Offices	Matabeleland North	Nkayi	1,800,000
	Chimanimani District Offices	Manicaland	Chimanimani	1,800,000
Sub-total				283,162,000
Grand-total				915,469,000

SMEs Infrastructure

203. The SMEs sector is the backbone of any well-functioning market economy as new firms usually enter the market small, often in the form of micro enterprises, and when successful, grow into SMEs or big conglomerates. It is the multitudes of small businesses which keep the economic clock ticking.
204. When the SMEs sector is thriving, the benefits to the economy and society at large are great. SMEs are, traditionally agile and dynamic, create jobs, drive innovation and are a barometer of the business environment.

205. New companies are formed because the owners believe they can bring something new or better to the market, and translating this first impulse into a business is the first entrepreneurial step.
206. Keeping a business going is, however, more daunting as the sector is usually vulnerable. Transaction costs and collateral requirements make it harder and less affordable for small businesses to obtain the credit they need to grow.
207. Government will, during 2020, be prioritising investments that will create an environment where small enterprises can prosper. This includes constructing appropriate infrastructure that will ensure an orderly operating environment.
208. In this regard, the 2020 Budget has a provision of ZWL\$90 million for SMEDCO as capitalisation to enable the parastatal on-lend to small businesses.
209. Furthermore, ZWL\$180 million has been set aside for the construction of factory shells and vendor marts across the country.

INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

210. The IMF October 2018 Regional Economic Outlook for Sub-Saharan Africa identifies connectivity as a key policy area, critical in promoting job creation and dramatic improvements in living conditions.

211. Connectivity goes beyond the need for traditional physical infrastructure requirements, as higher digital connectivity, coupled with an improved business climate, strong investment in people's education and health, and good governance, would deliver digital dividends, deemed critical for the twenty-first century workplace (World Bank, 2016).
212. Experiences within the region also demonstrate, that adequate digital infrastructure and a supportive business environment allows for new forms of business to spring up and create jobs for citizens.
213. New technologies and their application in productive activities accelerate the development and adoption of innovation processes, foster competition, and contribute to productivity growth in the overall economy.
214. To systematically exploit the potential of ICTs towards national development and transformation, Government is developing the Smart Zimbabwe 2030 Master Plan, which is an all-inclusive guideline that clearly articulates how the country will develop, deploy and manage ICTs across all sectors.
215. The Smart Education Programme will seek to exploit huge potential for growth in online education and facilitating massive and open online content as more students access learning content at affordable prices.



216. In the health sector, e-health is facilitating access to specialist healthcare for disadvantaged groups by linking specialist services at central hospitals with remote rural health centres. To benefit from the ICT revolution, focus will be on the development of appropriate ICT infrastructure, regulatory and institutional environment as well as fair competition in the ICT sector.
217. Furthermore, Government will continue to promote Internet-enabled services and Internet presence, including e-government and e-commerce products. In the judiciary, the intergrated electronic case management system will revolutionalise delivery of justice and allow all stakeholders to monitor progress of each case.

Sector Overview

218. According to the Postal and Telecommunications Regulatory Authority of Zimbabwe, Second Quarter Report of 2019, there was a marginal

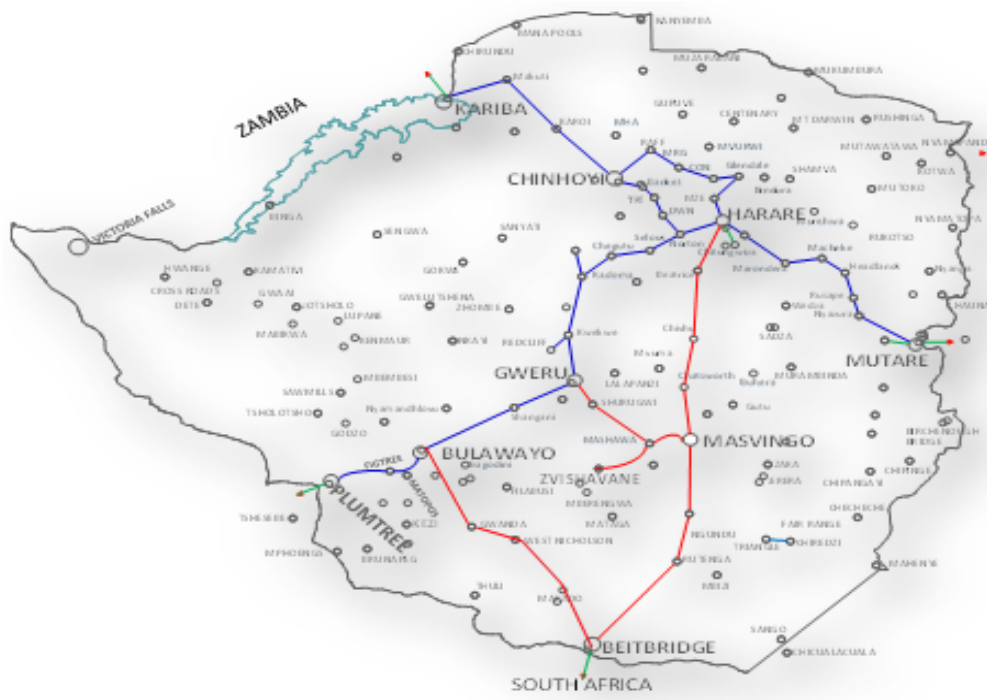
decline of 0.1% in active fixed telephone lines from 273 330 recorded during the First Quarter of 2019 to 273 031, with the fixed tele-density remaining at 1.9%.

219. Total revenue for the mobile network operators grew by 50.1%, whereas operating costs grew by 25.7 %, mainly due to inflationary pressures in the economy.
220. The total number of active mobile subscriptions as at 30 June 2019 was 12 354 315, whilst the mobile penetration rate increased by 1.5% to reach 84.8%.
221. A total of 100 new base stations were deployed during 2019, although the current power supply challenges have affected service provision, loss of potential revenue, and increased costs through use of alternative power sources like generators.
222. Going forward, operators will have to focus on revenue growth strategies and alternative business models, in the face of declines in voice, as well as data usage.

Smart Zimbabwe 2030 Master Plan

223. The Smart Zimbabwe 2030 Master Plan and Implementation Strategy provides a roadmap for the country's development and transformation through ICTs.

224. This will entail further investments in ICT infrastructure to address limited coverage required under the TelOne National Broadband Phase II targeting to create a backbone ring to Masvingo and Beitbridge, at a cost of US\$72 million.



225. This investment should be complemented by projects that integrate digital infrastructure with local industry strengths, in order to facilitate innovation that brings value to citizens.

226. This will require us to ensure technology design is based on local needs and aspirations, taking work practices into account, aligning to local skill levels and builds on incentives that encourage individuals to use the new technologies.

227. Furthermore, it is critical that we derive benefits and quick wins from current fibre infrastructure investments by connecting to the home and office, enhancing the universal mobile access and introducing new applications such as e-Health, e-Cabinet filing and Smart Education.

E-Government Programme

228. The e-Government programme is an important step in supporting and enhancing Government service delivery and performance to citizens.

229. Key intervention areas have been identified and flagship projects under the following phases:

- Presence – Creation of Government Ministries’ websites with information that is more dynamic. Content and information is being updated with greater regularity.
- Interaction – This stage offers simple interactions between Government and citizens (G2C), Government to business (G2B), and or Government Agency to Government Agency (G2G). Users can download forms, and interact through the web and make appointments and requests.
- Transaction – This stage enables transactions such as paying for licence renewals online, paying taxes or fees, or submitting bids for procurement contracts. Users can actually pay for services or conduct financial transactions online. Whilst most solutions are now live, utilisation has remained low.

- Transformation – This is the highest stage, and involves a reinvention of how Government functions are conceived and organised. It involves seamless and full integration of e-functions and e-services across administrative and departmental boundaries.
230. To actualise the full implementation of e-Government, there is need for further investment in open and scalable infrastructure, new technologies and appropriate and targeted implementation of re-engineered processes.
231. During 2020, an amount of ZWL\$1.2 billion will be invested towards the ICT programmes in the public sector, covering the following key areas:
- Upgrading ZIMRA systems, ZWL\$71 million.
 - Netone Network Expansion, ZWL\$600 million.
 - Digital Migration Project, ZWL\$272 million.
 - Commencement of the VOIP projects, ZWL\$8 million.
 - Maintenance and Upgrade of National System (PFMS), ZWL\$15.4 million.
 - National Data Centre and Recovery Centre, ZWL\$194.8 million.
 - Community Information Centre – ZWL\$1.6 million.

Zimra Modernisation Programme

232. The ZIMRA ICT modernisation programme is anchored on upgrading the ICT infrastructure, including systems' upgrades and information security.

233. During 2020, the modernisation programme will involve acquisitions of back-office, network and other office equipment to replace that which has reached the end of its useful life, including replacement of the manual processes in order to improve operational efficiencies, at a cost of ZWL\$71.2 million.
234. This amount will also cover Asycuda, SAP ERP and Electronic Cargo Tracking systems upgrade and enhancements, in order to improve performance capabilities and functionalities.
235. This will also include a New Tax & Revenue Management System, National Single Window, Data warehousing solution, Data Analytics, among others.
236. The upgrades will ensure better service to customers, as well as enhanced security for the system, against cybercrimes, data privacy and protection.

Integrated Electronic Case Management System

237. The Judicial Service Commission is embarking on an ambitious **Integrated Electronic Case Management System** (IECM) that will modernise interface with key stakeholders such as law firms, the Police, National Prosecuting Authority, the Attorney General, Prisons & Correctional Services, the Registrar's Office and Self Represented Actors.

238. The main thrust of IECMS is to offer an integrated E-enabled platform that monitors cases and automatically routes work to designated judicial users electronically, ensuring online filing of Court documents, as well as online serving and sharing of documents with other legal Parties.
239. These e-services can be accessed online or at self-service booths and information kiosks, to be established at key areas of Court premises or in the comfort of businesses or homes.
240. Furthermore, e-payment of Court fees and filing fees and bail management functions (e.g. collecting bail money, and producing receipts and reports), becomes possible.
241. The platform will be used as a central repository of legal information, allowing for consolidation of all legal information, such as legislation, statutes and past local and international cases.
242. In addition, virtual hearing becomes possible as defendants, charged in a police station or in prison can have their hearing held over secure video link with the Courts, with witnesses able to give evidence to Court via the police station or nearest Court. This frees up time for stakeholders to carry out frontline duties, rather than travelling to and from Court.
243. During 2020, an amount of ZWL\$20 million has been allocated for Phase I of the project, covering connectivity for the Constitutional Court, Supreme Court, High Court and Commercial Court.

Zimbabwe Digital Migration Project

244. Completion of the Digital Migration Project continues to be affected by the unavailability of foreign currency in the market, for payment of imported equipment and installation costs.
245. During 2020, focus is on extending digital television and radio coverage in the country, as well as investments to leverage on work already achieved on the project.
246. This includes licencing of new television players, as well as ensuring viewers in areas where digital equipment is already in place start to benefit from better signal quality and multiple television channels.
247. The 2020 budget allocation of ZWL\$272.3 million is premised on the need to expedite the completion of the following outstanding works, meant to improve coverage and access to radio and television services:-

IRRIGATION REHABILITATION AND DEVELOPMENT

248. Zimbabwe's economic growth is highly tied to developments in its agricultural sector, with productivity growth in agriculture having the largest impact of any sector on poverty reduction.
249. Heavy reliance on rain-fed agriculture continues to make the country vulnerable to weather-related disasters, such as droughts, cyclones, and heavy rainfalls, with ripple effects on the rest of the economy.

250. Consecutive poor rainfall seasons, including the El Niño phenomena, that ravaged Zimbabwe and other parts of SADC countries during the 2018/2019 agricultural season, have highlighted, once more, the importance and urgency of building resilience against climate variability and climate change.

Drought Proofing the Economy

251. The heavy reliance of the economy on agriculture, and vulnerability of agriculture to adverse weather conditions, such as drought, requires urgent attention if we are to achieve sustained strong economic growth and development.

252. As indicated in the Chart below, incidences of drought have resulted in the decline in agricultural production, and has been a key factor in the decline in economic performance, with a large part of the population being food insecure and requiring food aid during drought years.

ZIMBABWE ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE:1980—2020



Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe, 2019

253. Drought proofing of agriculture, by exploiting the existing irrigation potential of over 374 000 hectares, provides high economic returns to the overall economy. Such level of capacity will ensure food security and restore agriculture as a significant player in the socio-economic development of the country.
254. Through the National Accelerated Irrigation Development Programme, Government has created a window for ensuring delivery and utilisation of our irrigation potential.
255. On account of procurement and capacity challenges, implementation of targeted irrigation projects has been minimal, and hence, the need to address delivery bottlenecks plaguing the agencies executing the Programme.
256. During 2020, an amount of ZWL\$746 million from the fiscus and development partners, will be channelled towards irrigation development, targeting to add onto the estimated 125 000 ha already under irrigation, maintenance as well as farmer training.
257. As part of measures towards smart agriculture, Government will promote the development of solar irrigation. Using the sun for irrigation represents a virtuous circle, when the sun shines, it feeds the irrigation system at a time when crops need more water, and hence, a large quantity of energy is available through solar when it is actually needed.

258. Development Partners are also supporting the development of targeted smallholder irrigation schemes countrywide. Through support from JICA, the construction and rehabilitation of 580ha at Nyakomba Irrigation Scheme was completed during the year and is now ready for commissioning, with farmers already utilising allocated plots.

259. Other projects being supported by development partners include the following:—

- Under the Smallholder Irrigation Revitalisation Programme co-funded by IFAD, OFID and Government, an amount of US\$11.7 million is projected to be disbursed towards completion of construction works at Musikavanhu Irrigation, Exchange, Sebasa and Rupangwana Schemes as well as tendering of works for 1637 hectares for new schemes.
- With support from the Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development, an amount of ZWL\$40 million will be disbursed towards completion of detailed designs and main works for the Zhove Irrigation Scheme, estimated to benefit 5 000 households.

260. Targeted irrigation schemes are as indicated in the Table below.

2020 Targeted Irrigation Projects

PROJECT NAME	PROVINCE	DISTRICT	POTENTIAL HECTARAGE	TARGETED HECTARAGE	FISCAL RESOURCES	DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS	LOAN	TOTAL RESOURCES
Zhove irrigation	Matabeleland South	Beitbridge	2,500	—	10,200,000		74,200,000	84,400,000
Calssvale	Matabeleland North	Umguzu	30	30	4,500,000			4,500,000
Wadlove	Mashonaland East	Marondera	10	10	3,500,000			3,500,000

PROJECT NAME	PROVINCE	DISTRICT	POTENTIAL HECTARAGE	TARGETED HECTRAGE	FISCAL RESOURCES	DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS	LOAN	TOTAL RESOURCES
Bengura	Masvingo	Bikita	20	20	3,500,000			3,500,000
Mlibizi	Matabeleland North	Binga	50	50	4,000,000			4,000,000
Hiltop	Mashonaland West	Makonde	30	20	3,000,000			3,000,000
Mwenje	Mashonaland Central	Mazowe	90	90	7,000,000			7,000,000
Dzvetse	Mashonaland East	Goromonzi	100	30	3,500,000			3,500,000
Govha	Mashonaland East	Marondera	100	40	3,000,000			3,000,000
Chinehasha	Mashonaland Central	Mt Darwin	20	20	3,500,000			3,500,000
Tsakare	Mashonaland Central	Mt Darwin	20	20	2,500,000			2,500,000
Lapache	Masvingo	Mwenezi	400	50	4,500,000			4,500,000
Portbury	Matabeleland South	Umzingwane	40	32	2,500,000			2,500,000
Zimbili	Matabeleland South	Umzingwane	90	45	3,250,000			3,250,000
Gwayi Shangani	Matabeleland North	Gwayi	15,000		15,000,000			15,000,000
Marovanyati	Manicaland	Buhera	1,250		4,000,000			4,000,000
Osborne	Manicaland	Chipinge	5,000		3,500,000			3,500,000
Mola	Mashonaland West	Kariba	2,000		2,500,000			2,500,000
Mopani	Mashonaland West	Sanyati	45		1,650,000			1,650,000
Ruti	Manicaland	Buhera	100	100	5,300,000			5,300,000
Mutunha	Manicaland	Buhera	40	40	3,000,000			3,000,000
Nyabango	Mashonaland West	Chegutu	100	74	5,100,000			5,100,000
Bwerudza	Manicaland	Chipinge	200	50	6,500,000			6,500,000
Nyahombe	Masvingo	Chivi	1,500	80	2,500,000			2,500,000
Dalkeith	Mashonaland West	Zvimba	100	100	3,500,000			3,500,000
Madhodha	Mashonaland West	Ngezi	50	50	8,000,000			8,000,000
Smith Block	Matabeleland South	Mangwe	120	100	5,500,000			5,500,000
Chilonga	Masvingo	Chiredzi	154	120	6,500,000			6,500,000
St Joseph	Masvingo	Chiredzi	50	25	1,640,000			1,640,000
Chemahororo	Midlands	Gokwe South	150	60	2,500,000			2,500,000
Mutange	Midlands	Gokwe South	134	80	4,000,000			4,000,000
Nyamuseve	Mashonaland Central	Guruve	150	100	3,500,000			3,500,000
Kachuta	Mashonaland Central	Guruve	300	10	1,500,000			1,500,000
Low Lands	Masvingo	Gutu	20	20	1,500,000			1,500,000
Mtshabezi	Matabeleland South	Gwanda	300	150	8,500,000			8,500,000
Bubi-Lupane	Matabeleland North	Lupane	100	100	4,500,000			4,500,000
Chiduku Tikwiri	Manicaland	Makoni	200	67	3,500,000			3,500,000
Muzhwi	Masvingo	Chivi	2,000	800	14,161,000			14,161,000
Sussex	Mashonaland East	Marondera	30	30	1,000,000			1,000,000
Chinehasha	Mashonaland Central	Mazowe	60	60	2,000,000			2,000,000
Chaora block	Midlands	Mberengwa	244	144	6,500,000			6,500,000
Kanyemba	Mashonaland Central	Mbire	200	200	12,000,000			12,000,000
Mpudzi	Manicaland	Mutare	70	70	3,500,000			3,500,000
Hamamaoko	Manicaland	Mutare	80	80	2,500,000			2,500,000
Nyamutsahuni	Mashonaland East	Mutoko	100	65	3,000,000			3,000,000
Nyanyadzi	Manicaland	Chimanimani	440	200	8,500,000			8,500,000

PROJECT NAME	PROVINCE	DISTRICT	POTENTIAL HECTARAGE	TARGETED HECTARAGE	FISCAL RESOURCES	DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS	LOAN	TOTAL RESOURCES
Manyuchi Mangoma	Masvingo	Mwenezi	230	50	1,500,000			1,500,000
Millanwood	Mashonaland West	Sanyati	150	120	6,000,000			6,000,000
Gowe	Masvingo	Bikita	150	135	8,500,000			8,500,000
Seke Sanyati	Mashonaland West	Sanyati	150	130	8,500,000			8,500,000
Eben	Mashonaland Central	Shamva	200	140	8,500,000			8,500,000
Makwikwi	Midlands	Shurugwi	100	50	3,000,000			3,000,000
Redwood	Matabeleland North	Umguzwa	55	20	1,000,000			1,000,000
Phaphamani	Matabeleland North	Umguzwa	50	40	3,500,000			3,500,000
Mutawatawa	Mashonaland East	Uzumba	400	100	4,000,000			4,000,000
Nhema	Masvingo	Zaka	70	50	3,500,000			3,500,000
Nyamuvanga	Mashonaland West	Zvimba	25	25	2,000,000			2,000,000
Smallholder Irrigation Revitalisation Programme (IFAD)	National		6,100	1,100	28,000,000	120,000,000		#####
Operation and maintenance of irrigation schemes	National		10,000		15,000,000			15,000,000
Irrigation Equipment Facility	National		2,900	2,100	45,000,000			45,000,000
Upgrading of Fels Demonstration Centre	Mashonaland East	Hwedza	36	36	2,000,000			2,000,000
Upgrading and rehabilitation of irrigation demonstration plots	National		10	10	3,000,000			3,000,000
Offgrid Small Holder Farmer led Irrigation Systems	National		100	100	4,400,000			4,400,000
VIA (Virtual Irrigation Academy)	National				4,000,000			4,000,000
Technical performance evaluation of irrigation schemes	National				2,500,000			2,500,000
Project Management & Capacity building					21,000,000			21,000,000
GRAND TOTAL			54,513	7,638	390,201,000	120,000,000	74,200,000	584,401,000

261. Government is also pursuing opportunities for investment in the agriculture value chain, including food processing of agricultural commodities into

manufactured goods, in line with the policy thrust of value addition of our raw materials.

262. Furthermore, options of increasing capacity of locally produced agricultural inputs such as fertilizer, seed, insecticides, and pesticides will be pursued, in order to assure timely availability of such inputs for farmers.

National Farm Irrigation Revolving Fund

263. Ensuring investments in irrigation infrastructure provide the desired results requires capable farmers that embrace farming as a business, and are able to reinvest part of their income towards maintenance, including meeting operational expenses.
264. In this regard, the operational modalities of the National Farm Irrigation Revolving Fund will be reviewed to ensure farmers contribute significantly to the day to day running of the schemes.
265. Additionally, the terms and conditions of equipment availed to farmers under such programmes as the Brazil More Food for Africa Programme will also be reviewed in line with the macro-economic environment, ensuring repayment by farmers will, at the very least, contribute towards the full cost of repayment of such facilities.

266. This will entail a comprehensive audit of irrigation equipment at all schemes to identify idle and underutilised equipment which will be repossessed and distributed to deserving farmers.
267. Going forward, management of such facilities will be administered through commercial banks.
268. As part of measures towards climate smart agriculture, Government will promote the use of renewable energy in irrigation development. In that vein, off grid technologies such as solar powered irrigation systems will be promoted. Using solar energy will complement and relieve pressure on our national grid, availing the much-needed power to industry and manufacturing sectors.

SOCIAL SERVICES

Education

269. A highly developed human capital base provides the basis for innovation and creativity, which ultimately determines the growth potential of the country. We, therefore, need to develop the skills level and quality of our education systems, if the country is to effectively compete on the global scene.
270. The new Education 5.0 Framework has a clear pathway to knowledge production, incorporating innovation and industrialisation to the traditional focus of teaching, research and community service.

271. The aim is to rapidly transform and modernise the economy through technology based intervention in line with global best practices. In this regard, development of innovation hubs at all State universities as well as 10 Industrial Parks in each Province will be sustained in order to create spin- off industries for the economy.
272. The learning and application of science will be strengthened through training of science teachers and equipping of science laboratories.
273. Noting the limitations of the traditional fiscal support, infrastructure facilities at tertiary institutions will be upgraded and expanded through private public partnerships and Joint Ventures.
274. Focus will also be towards ensuring the neediest children access education. This includes improving infrastructure facilities for the 250 or so schools in the country with zero pass rates at 'O' level.

Primary and Secondary Schools Infrastructure

275. The overall support to the education sector amounts to ZWL\$1.4 million, covering construction and rehabilitation of facilities as well as procurement of furniture and equipment.
276. The Table below provides details of targeted institutions and works to be undertaken.

2020 Education Infrastructure Investments

SECTOR	PROVINCE	DISTRICT	2020 ALLOCATION (ZWL\$)
INFANT EDUCATION			
Construction of ECD centre, comprising Admin Block, classrooms, culture hut, furniture and equipment			
Cowdray Park 1	Bulawayo Metropolitan	Bulawayo	20,000,000
St Marys Early Learning Centre	Harare Metropolitan	Chitungwiza	30,000,000
Chitubu Primary	Mashonaland East	Marondera	35,000,000
Mathonisa Primary	Matabeleland North	Umguza	35,000,000
Ntabende Primary	Matabeleland South	Umzingwani	35,000,000
Maphisa Primary	Matabeleland South	Matobo	35,000,000
Nyaradza Primary	Midlands	Gokwe South	35,000,000
Melbourne Primary	Masvingo	Chiredzi	25,000,000
Chiramba Primary	Mashonaland Central	Mbire	35,000,000
Chamabondo Primary	Matabeleland North	Hwange	15,000,000
Rehabilitation of other government schools		Nationwide	50,000,000
Per- Capita grants			50,000,000
Sub- Total			400,000,000
JUNIOR EDUCATION			
Construction of Schools			
Cowdray Park 2 Primary	Bulawayo Metropolitan	Bulawayo	35,000,000
Woodlands Primary	Midlands	Gweru	30,000,000
Mabula Primary	Masvingo	Zvishavane	30,000,000
Takunda Primary	Midlands	Gweru	20,000,000
Budiriro 6 Primary	Harare Metropolitan	Mufakose	20,000,000
Mpalawani Primary	Matabeleland South	Insiza	15,000,000
Magamba Primary	Manicaland	Makoni	35,000,000
Demene Primary	Manicaland	Chimanimani	20,000,000
Melbourne 2 Primary	Masvingo	Chiredzi	20,000,000
Kauzhumba Primary	Mashonaland West	Kariba	35,000,000
Sarukwedza Primary	Midlands	Sanyati	24,000,000
Wedza Primary	Mashonaland East	Hwedza	20,000,000
Ngwenyama Primary	Midlands	Mbizo	20,000,000
Mazhaimbe Primary	Matabeleland South	Matobo	20,000,000

SECTOR	PROVINCE	DISTRICT	2020 ALLOCATION (ZWL\$)
Dulibadzimu Primary	Matabeleland South	Beitbridge	35,000,000
Bayethe Primary	Matabeleland South	Mzingwani	20,000,000
Mariga Primary	Mashonaland Central	Mbire	20,000,000
Rehabilitation of other government schools		Nationwide	36,000,000
Per- Capita grants			50,000,000
Sub- Total			505,000,000
SECONDARY EDUCATION			
Construction of Schools (classroom blocks, admin block, sporting facilities, science laboratory, teachers houses, furniture and equipment)			
Nyangani 2	Manicaland	Nyanga	20,000,000
Machekera	Mashonaland East	Uzumba Maramba Pfungwe	15,000,000
Chapoto	Mashonaland Central	Mbire	40,000,000
Mayovhe	Mashonaland West	Kariba	20,000,000
Cowdray Park 1	Bulawayo Metropolitan	Bulawayo	13,000,000
Mncumbata	Bulawayo Metropolitan	Imbizo	15,000,000
Mbizo 3	Midlands	Kwekwe	15,000,000
Pumula South	Bulawayo Metropolitan	Khami	15,000,000
Caledonia	Harare Metropolitan	Mabvuku- Tafara- Epworth	40,000,000
Bosbery	Mashonaland West	Makonde	40,000,000
Tshino	Matabeleland North	Tsholotsho	25,000,000
Mapfungautsi	Midlands	Gokwe South	40,000,000
Muleme	Masvingo	Chiredzi	40,000,000
St Anna	Matabeleland South	Matobo	15,000,000
Chiwariidzo	Mashonaland Central	Bindura	15,000,000
Ruvimbo	Manicaland	Makonde	2,000,000
Spitzkop North	Matabeleland South	Gwanda	30,000,000
Whitewater	Matabeleland South	Matobo	20,000,000
Rehabilitation of other government schools		Nationwide	36,000,000
Per- Capita grants			55,631,000
Sub- Total			511,631,000
GRAND TOTAL - Primary & Secondary Schools			1,416,631,000

SECTOR	PROVINCE	DISTRICT	2020 ALLOCATION (ZWL\$)
TEACHERS COLLEGES (Rehabilitation, construction of teaching and learning facilities)			
Madziwa	Mashonaland Central	Madziwa	6,400,000
Marymount	Manicaland	Mutare	2,000,000
Hwange	Matabeleland North	Hwange	8,600,000
Mutare	Manicaland	Mutare	2,000,000
Morgan Zintec	Harare Metropolitan	Harare	450,000
Mkoba	Midlands	Gweru	2,200,000
Hillside	Bulawayo Metropolitan	Bulawayo	3,000,000
Sub- Total			24,650,000
POLYTECHNICS (Rehabilitation, construction of teaching and learning facilities)			
Kushinga Phikelela	Mashonaland East	Marondera	4,150,000
J.M Nkomo	Bulawayo Metropolitan	Bulawayo	5,500,000
Bulawayo	Bulawayo Metropolitan	Bulawayo	3,700,000
Gweru	Midlands	Gweru	2,400,000
Mutare	Manicaland	Mutare	4,400,000
Masvingo	Masvingo	Masvingo	4,200,000
Kwekwe	Midlands	Kwekwe	3,000,000
Westgate Industrial Training College	Bulawayo Metropolitan	Bulawayo	1,000,000
Msasa Industrial Training College	Harare Metropolitan	Harare	4,000,000
Sub- Total			32,350,000
UNIVERSITIES (Rehabilitation, construction of teaching and learning facilities)			
Chinhoyi University of Technology	Mashonaland West	Chinhoyi	4,000,000
Chinhoyi University of Technology	Mashonaland West	Chinhoyi	6,000,000
National University of Science and Technology	Bulawayo Metropolitan	Bulawayo	5,300,000

SECTOR	PROVINCE	DISTRICT	2020 ALLOCATION (ZWL\$)
Gwanda State University	Matabeleland South	Gwanda	16,500,000
Great Zimbabwe University	Masvingo	Masvingo	10,000,000
Harare Institute of Technology	Harare Metropolitan	Harare	2,000,000
University of Zimbabwe	Harare Metropolitan	Harare	7,000,000
Zimbabwe Open University	Harare Metropolitan	Harare	10,000,000
Marondera University of Agricultural Science and Technology	Mashonaland East	Marondera	16,500,000
Lupane State University	Matabeleland North	Lupane	13,200,000
Manicaland State University of Applied Sciences	Manicaland	Mutare	16,500,000
Midlands State University	Midlands	Gweru	18,400,000
Bindura University of Science Education	Mashonaland Central	Bindura	20,000,000
Sub- Total			145,400,000
TOTAL - Tertiary Institutions			202,400,000
GRAND TOTAL - Education			1,619,031,000

Smart Education

277. Connecting all universities and campuses through a dedicated fibre network will support collaborative initiatives between the institutions that will enhance teaching and learning.
278. Currently, each university and college is getting ICT services from various service providers which increases the cost of bandwidth and connectivity, whilst militating against initiatives such as shared lectures and libraries between the universities.

279. Under the Zimbabwe Research and Education Network, Government intends to support affordable bandwidth for our state institutions, ensuring uniform pricing for ICT services, including collaboration in e-learning, security as well as digital transformation of the university education delivery systems.
280. In this regard, the 2020 Budget has a provision of ZWL\$5 million for implementation of Smart Education at state universities, covering procurement of equipment and software.

Health

281. The National Health Strategy, (2016-20) identifies the revitalisation and expansion of primary health and community care services, such as rural health posts and rural health centres as an entry point to achieve universal access to quality health.
282. The 2020 Budget will also focus on hospital upgrading programmes, targeting 20 District and 7 Provincial hospitals to expand delivery of specialist tertiary care to Gweru, Mutare and Masvingo Provincial hospitals, currently being offered by central hospitals.
283. In addition, Phase I of the Lupane Provincial Hospital will be undertaken, that will see the delivery of the out-patients and maternity departments to the public.

284. With regards to hospital equipment, the target is to avail 80% of health facilities with medical equipment for treatment and diagnosis, whilst ensuring that 95% of all medical equipment is well maintained and managed.
285. Basic life support ambulances are critical for ensuring a functioning and integrated health delivery system, particularly for our rural communities. Government will take delivery of 100 fully equipped ambulances and utility vehicles that were procured during 2019, for distribution to all Districts, Provincial and Central hospitals.
286. The overall support for health infrastructure during 2020 amounts to ZWL\$2 billion, and details of this intervention are indicated in the Table below.

2020 Health Sector Interventions

LEVEL OF CARE	PROVINCES	DISTRICT	PLANNED WORKS FOR 2020	2020 BUDGET PROVISION
CENTRAL HOSPITALS				
Parirenyatwa Group of Hospitals	Harare Metropolitan	Harare	Extension of the paediatric ward, installation of lift at Mbuya Nehanda Maternity Hospitals, refurbishment of boilers, incinerator and calorifiers	13,400,000
Chitungwiza Central	Harare Metropolitan	Harare	Refurbishment of the renal unit, letion of water reservoir, extension of laundry and sanitation facilities, refurbishment of School of Nursing and general & medical wards	62,400,000
Harare Central	Harare Metropolitan	Harare	General refurbishment of the main hospital target theatres, maternity wards, outpatient department and service departments	15,000,000

LEVEL OF CARE	PROVINCES	DISTRICT	PLANNED WORKS FOR 2020	2020 BUDGET PROVISION
CENTRAL HOSPITALS				
Mpilo Central	Bulawayo Metropolitan	Bulawayo	Construction of block of flats and security wall, installation of elevator and rehabilitation of wards, kitchens and laundry facilities	60,800,000
Ingutheni Central	Bulawayo Metropolitan	Bulawayo	General refurbishment of the wards, refurbishment of boiler and incinerator and resurfacing of driveway	22,000,000
United Bulawayo Hospital	Bulawayo Metropolitan	Bulawayo	Construction of a medical laboratory and perimeter fence, installation of lift and general rehabilitation of all departments	54,000,000
Sub-total				227,600,000
PROVINCIAL HOSPITALS				
Lupane	Matabeleland North	Lupane	Completion of phase 1 comprising the outpatient department, pharmacy, maternity ward, stores and staff accommodation	150,000,000
Bindura	Mashonaland Central	Bindura	General refurbishment of hospital wards and facilities	11,000,000
Chinhoyi	Mashonaland West	Chinhoyi	General refurbishment of hospital wards and facilities	15,000,000
Gwanda	Matabeleland South	Gwanda	General refurbishment of hospital wards and facilities	15,000,000
Gweru	Midlands	Gweru	General refurbishment of hospital wards and facilities	16,000,000
Marondera	Mashonaland East	Marondera	General refurbishment of hospital wards and facilities	15,000,000
Masvingo	Masvingo	Masvingo	General refurbishment of hospital wards and facilities	15,000,000
Mutare	Manicaland	Mutare	General refurbishment of hospital wards and facilities	15,000,000
Sub-total				252,000,000
DISTRICT HOSPITALS				
General rehabilitation	National		Refurbishment of 20 district hospitals	40,000,000
Kariba District Hospital reconstruction	Mashonaland West	Kariba	Reconstruction of the hospital department destroyed by fire	15,000,000
Tsholotho Nursing Training School	Matabeleland North	Tsholotho	Refurbishment of teaching and learning facilities	18,600,000
Siakobvu Rural Hospital	Matabeleland North	Binga	Upgrading of hospital to district hospital status	10,000,000

LEVEL OF CARE	PROVINCES	DISTRICT	PLANNED WORKS FOR 2020	2020 BUDGET PROVISION
CENTRAL HOSPITALS				
Mberengwa District Hospital Upgrading	Midlands	Mberengwa	Upgrading of hospital to district hospital status	10,000,000
Rehabilitation of Laboratories	National		Rehabilitation and construction of medical laboratories at 8 hospitals	30,000,000
Dental Department Refurbishment	Harare Metropolitan	Harare	Refurbishing and procurement of equipment of the department	2,000,000
Solar for Health at District Hospitals	National		Installation and upgrading of solar power for 38 hospitals connecting theatres, wards, pharmacy and stores departments at 20 district hospitals	2,400,000
Mortuaries rehabilitation at 10 hospitals	National		Rehabilitation of mortuaries at 10 hospitals	1,000,000
Incinerators at 10 hospitals	National		Refurbishment and upgrading of 10 district hospitals incinerators	10,000,000
Laundry equipment for 15 hospitals	National		Procurement of laundry equipment and extension of laundry facilities at 15 district hospitals	15,000,000
Mission Hospitals	National		Rehabilitation and construction of infrastructure and procurement of equipment for St Michaels, Zhombe, All Souls , Tshelanyemba, Rusitu, St Luke's, Mogenster and Marymount	20,000,000
Sub-total				174,000,000
PRIMARY HEALTH AND COMMUNITY CARE				
Upgrading of rural health centres				
Odzi	Manicaland	Mutare Rural	Rehabilitation of rural health centre to a 20 bedded rural hospital	10,000,000
Darwindale	Mashonaland West	Zvimba	Rehabilitation of rural health centre to a 20 bedded rural hospital	10,000,000
Msapakaruma	Mashonaland West	Kariba	Rehabilitation of rural health centre to a 20 bedded rural hospital	5,200,000
Construction of rural health centres				

LEVEL OF CARE	PROVINCES	DISTRICT	PLANNED WORKS FOR 2020	2020 BUDGET PROVISION
CENTRAL HOSPITALS				
Chikandakubi	Matabeleland North	Hwange	Construction main clinic block, 2 staff houses, patient waiting area, storerooms and waste disposal, water & sanitation facilities	3,500,000
Chapoto	Mashonaland Central	Mbire	Construction main clinic block, 2 staff houses, patient waiting area, storerooms and waste disposal, water & sanitation facilities	3,500,000
Chiromo	Masvingo	Zaka	Construction main clinic block, 2 staff houses, patient waiting area, storerooms and waste disposal, water & sanitation facilities	3,500,000
Chiroti	Mashonaland West	Hurungwe	Construction main clinic block, 2 staff houses, patient waiting area, storerooms and waste disposal, water & sanitation facilities	3,500,000
Dongamuzi	Matabeleland North	Jotholo	Construction main clinic block, 2 staff houses, patient waiting area, storerooms and waste disposal, water & sanitation facilities	3,500,000
Mbuyamaswa	Masvingo	Zaka	Construction main clinic block, 2 staff houses, patient waiting area, storerooms and waste disposal, water & sanitation facilities	3,500,000
Munemo	Manicaland	Nyanga	Construction main clinic block, 2 staff houses, patient waiting area, storerooms and waste disposal, water & sanitation facilities	3,500,000
Health Posts	Mashonaland Central	Centenary	Construction of 6 clinic blocks and staff houses	7,300,000
Sub-total				57,000,000
Other				
Ambulances and utility vehicles	National		Procurement of ambulances and utility for Central, Provincial and District Hospitals	983,000,000
Medical equipment	National		Procurement of medical equipment for rural health centres, district, provincial and central hospitals for diagnostic, therapeutic and rehabilitation services	315,000,000
Grand total				2,008,600,000

Social Services

287. The difficult macro-economic environment has entailed increased vulnerability, exerting pressure on the limited resources for the sub-sector.
288. In this regard, investments in social safety net programmes and infrastructure have become more urgent, including institutional care facilities for children in difficult circumstances, orphans and other vulnerable groups.
289. During 2020, the provision of ZWL\$15.9 million will address infrastructure at rehabilitation centres.

TRANSFERS TO PROVINCIAL COUNCILS AND LOCAL AUTHORITIES

290. The path taken of devolving powers and resources from Central Government to Provincial Councils and Local Authorities, recognises the right of communities to manage their own affairs and drive development within their jurisdiction, ensuring other tiers of Government do not rely on the goodwill of the centre for resources, as was the case previously.
291. A devolved form of Government offers political, economic and social space for communities to actively contribute towards locally driven

development, from provision of health, education, water and sanitation services to economic orientated activities, including tourism, natural resources extraction and employment creation.

292. It is recognised that implementing devolution cannot be an event but requires continuous commitment from stakeholders over time. With the additional resources at their disposal, Provincial Councils and Local Authorities now need to be more responsive to the needs of their constituents, as well as provide services to the citizenry in a sustainable manner.
293. During 2019, the 5% statutory allocation was directed towards projects identified by Local Authorities, with ZWL\$286 million having been disbursed by end October, from the ZWL\$703 million allocated for the purpose in the 2019 Budget.
294. Already, projects directly benefiting citizens, largely for water and sanitation, as well as health and education infrastructure, were at various stages of implementation.
295. With regards to the 2020 financial year, the ZWL\$2.9 billion allocation under the 5% constitutional requirement for Provincial Councils and Local Authorities will be distributed to the lower tiers of Government as indicated under Annexure II attached.

296. As part of our journey of entrenching the devolution programme in the country, draft guidelines that will clarify the different roles and responsibilities of players, have been formulated and are going through the stakeholder consultative process before adoption.
297. The regulations will also ensure that local authorities enjoy discretion in undertaking their functions, have a sound financial base and are able to report on resource usage.
298. In view of the increased costs of managing projects, Local Authorities will be allowed to charge the operational grant allocation with direct costs related to managing approved projects that can also be used to build up project management skills.
299. The increased funding to local authorities ensures project funding on a continuous basis, and hence the need for effective financial, administrative and reporting frameworks.
300. Government and the local authorities will be setting up an integrated financial management system and Monitoring and Evaluation System that will interface all local authorities and central Government

FINANCING INFRASTRUCTURE

301. Estimates of yearly financial requirements to address the infrastructure gap in the country range between US\$1.5 billion – US\$5 billion.

302. The African Development Bank, in their Zimbabwe Infrastructure Report 2019, estimates infrastructure requirements in the key sectors of transport, power, ICT, water and sanitation at more than US\$33.8 billion over the next decade.
303. The Africa Infrastructure Country Diagnostic Report estimates the infrastructure requirements at US\$33 billion, for the period 2011-2030.
304. The financial requirements for priority infrastructure, included under the Two Year Transitional Stabilisation Programme, had been estimated at US\$26 billion.
305. The above estimates are clearly beyond the capacity of the Budget and Government entities involved in service provision alone to mobilise, and hence, funding gaps have persisted despite concerted efforts to implement projects that address the huge infrastructure gaps in the country.
306. Under-investment in new capacities and inadequate maintenance across all sectors during the past years has been prevalent, hence the rapid deterioration in services provision, with negative impacts on economic growth and social progress.
307. The macro-economic dynamics in the country have remained difficult, with reduced capacity of the Budget, absence of cheap long term

international capital flows, mainly as a result of the country's external payment arrears situation have all contributed to reduced investments in infrastructure.

308. The difficult business environment is also constraining private sector appetite for public infrastructure investments.
309. Scaling up on infrastructure investments, a key pillar in the country's development agenda, will have to bridge this funding gap, including focusing more on domestic resource mobilisation strategies, as well as improving the current infrastructure governance frameworks.

Sources of Infrastructure Finance

310. The current narrative, where major public infrastructure investments in the country rely solely on fiscal funding or loans to public entities, guaranteed by Government, is both inadequate and unsustainable, given the state of our fiscal position.
311. Government has embarked on a vigorous programme to promote private sector involvement in the provision of infrastructure, with the contribution of the private sector expected to grow in the medium term.

Vaka/Yaka Zimbabwe Infrastructure Bonds

312. Government envisages raising a total of ZWL\$2 billion and US\$250 million, from the domestic market and diaspora, respectively, in support

of the development and implementation of targeted priority infrastructure projects.

313. Infrastructure Bond issues will crowd-in private sector finance, targeting projects with identifiable project cash flows that will be ring fenced towards repayment of the facilities on maturity.
314. Additionally, Government will provide fiscal resources to cover project cashflow shortfalls, including the necessary incentives.
315. Success in the issuance of infrastructure bonds will also help in developing a vibrant domestic debt capital market, critical in mobilising private sector funding for the economy.
316. The targeted projects to be funded through this bond issuance include the following:
 - Harare—Beitbridge Road Upgrading Project.
 - National Railways of Zimbabwe Recapitalisation Programme.
 - Infrastructure for the New City at Mt Hampden.
 - Urban Renewal Projects.

Public Private Partnership Arrangements

317. Government has prioritised the use of Public Private Partnership arrangements to deliver infrastructure and public services, as an alternative of meeting the huge demand for infrastructure financing.

318. Key considerations by Government when developing public private partnership arrangements include increasing the quality and quantity of investment, exploiting full potential of existing public sector assets, value for money to the taxpayer, wider economy, customers and users of the service being provided.
319. Already, some sectors, such as energy, water and sanitation and transport have recorded strong private sector interest, with some projects already under implementation.
320. Enactment of the Zimbabwe Investment and Development Authority (ZIDA) Bill will be a major step in streamlining the approval processes for PPP investment transactions.
321. Also critical is an enabling environment that attracts private investment, such as strengthening of Government's project development function and capacity, a transparent and predictable fiscal regime as well as ensuring integrity and transparency in the procurement process.
322. Furthermore, improving the ease of doing business, availability of bankable infrastructure projects and the necessary political commitment to adhere to the country's PPP legal and implementation frameworks will help unlock increased participation of the private sector in infrastructure development.

323. Noting that tax incentives are foregone revenues, going forward, such incentives will need to be specifically identified and accounted for during the budgeting processes.

324. During the year, Government has approved a number of potential projects for further development through Public Private Partnership arrangements, whose progress is as indicated in the Table below.

PROJECT NAME	SECTOR	CONTRACTING AUTHORITY	PRIVATE PARTNER	SCOPE	STATUS
Projects under implementation					
Hwange 7 & 8 Power Generation	Energy	ZPC	Sinohydro	Expansion of the existing thermal power generation at Hwange through construction of additional two units with combined power output of 600MW.	Under construction
Joint Livestock Farming	Agriculture	CSC	Bousted Beef	Rehabilitation of CSC assets including resolution of CSC debt.	Under implementation
Beitbridge Border Post Modernisation	Transport	Ministry of Transport	ZimBorders	Upgrading of border post facilities, housing as well as installation of technical equipment and software	ZimBorders on site undertaking preliminary works and construction works expected to begin 2020
Integrated Platinum Mining Project	Mining	Ministry of Mines	Karo Resources Internationals	Development of an integrated platinum mining project comprising refinery plant, coal mining and power generation plant.	Finalising geological surveys
Projects under negotiations					
Upgrading and Co-management of Matusadonha National Park	Tourism	ZimParks	African Parks Network	Rehabilitation and upgrading of Park infrastructure	Under Negotiation
Victoria Falls Solar Street Lighting	Energy	Victoria Falls Municipality	Satewave Technologies	Installation of 575 solar street lights on the main roads	Under Negotiation
Upgrading and Co-management of Zambezi Camp Lodges	Tourism	ZimParks	Zambezi Crescent	Rehabilitation of 20 lodges	Under Negotiation

PROJECT NAME	SECTOR	CONTRACTING AUTHORITY	PRIVATE PARTNER	SCOPE	STATUS
Kunzvi Water	Water and Sanitation	City of Harare	Sinohydro	Construction of Kunzvi dam, new water treatment plant, water reticulation including reservoirs and pump stations for the City of Harare	Negotiations expected to start once feasibility study has been concluded
Kondo Chitowe Dams	Water and Sanitation	ZINWA	Tawana Power	Construction of two dams, development of 100,000 ha of irrigable land and 273.25MW of electricity generation.	Negotiations expected to start once feasibility study has been concluded
Mosi Oa Tunya Infrastructure Development	Tourism	Mosi Oa Tunya Development Company	Old Mutual Properties	On-site and off-site infrastructure for the special economic zone under BOT arrangement	Under Negotiation
Batoka Gorge Power	Energy	ZPC	General Electric	Construction of a hydro power generation plant to be shared between Zimbabwe and Zambia	Under negotiation
Projects to be considered in 2020					
Chitungwiza Water and Sanitation	Water and Sanitation	Chitungwiza Municipality	Sesani	Construction of Muda/ Nyatsime dams, new water treatment plant, reticulation and billing systems for Chitungwiza Municipality	Feasibility Stage
CMED Fuel Infrastructure	Transport	CMED	TBC	Construction and upgrading of 33 service stations located along strategic highways	Feasibility Stage
Expansion of Chitungwiza Central Hospital	Health	Chitungwiza Hospital	TBC	Rehabilitation and expansion of infrastructure, supply and installation of equipment for key departments, as well as additional block for the private hospital wing and health science training	The project is awaiting feasibility study
Parirenyatwa Group of Hospitals Projects	Health	Parirenyatwa Group of Hospitals	TBC	Rehabilitation of infrastructure, upgrading of equipment and construction of a Specialist Unit	Invitation of Expression of Interest
Mpilo Central Hospital Projects	Health	Mpilo Central Hospital	TBC	Provision of catering, laundry and x-ray services under BOT arrangement	Feasibility Stage

PROJECT NAME	SECTOR	CONTRACTING AUTHORITY	PRIVATE PARTNER	SCOPE	STATUS
Mutare Provincial Hospital Projects	Health	Mutare Provincial Hospital	TBC	Rehabilitation of infrastructure and upgrading of equipment under BOT arrangement	Feasibility Stage
8 Dam Projects	Water and Sanitation	ZINWA	TBC	Construction of selected dam projects on a BOT basis where investors are expected to recoup their money from sale of water	Feasibility Stage
Recapitalisation of NRZ	Transport	NRZ	TBC	Rehabilitation of track, rolling stock, engineering workshops and upgrading of signalling and ICT systems	Invitation of Expression of Interest
4 Road Projects	Transport	Ministry of Transport	TBC	Construction and upgrading of targeted roads	Feasibility Stage
Student Accommodation	Education	All State Universities	TBC	Construction of student accommodation across all State Universities	Investors are being sought for the projects
Sunway City Infrastructure Development	Economic	Sunway City Development Company	TBC	Provision of on-site and off-site infrastructure for the special economic zone under BOT arrangement	Investors for infrastructure are being sought
Matabeleland Zambezi Water	Water and Sanitation	ZINWA	TBC	Construction of a 450km water pipeline for Zambezi River to Bulawayo with the Gwayi-Shangani Dam as reservoir	Investors are being sought for the project

Capacitation of Government Departments

325. The capacity of the State to deliver the country's transformation agenda hinges on strong institutions, able to provide effective public service delivery. Currently, our public institutions have to grapple with shortages of personnel with the required skills and experience as well as inadequate tools of the trade, which ultimately affects the pace and quality upon which programmes and projects are implemented.

326. Some of our critical programmes and projects, particularly in the social sectors, have failed to progress according to plan, despite availability of financial resources, mainly on account of lack of institutional capacity to plan, implement and monitor projects, among other issues.
327. Under the circumstances, delivery of projects has generally been delayed or stalled, resulting in some projects exceeding their budgets by a wide margin.
328. The 2020 Budget, will implement strategies, meant to improve capacity of implementing agencies to deliver on projects and programmes, including the following:
- Utilisation of existing capacities within other Government Departments.
 - Central procurement of common items in order to benefit from economies of scale.
 - Leveraging on the private sector, where there is demonstration of capacity, value for money and efficiency in implementation.
 - Deepening the Rapid Results Approach.
329. This will be complemented by other reforms already underway, which focus on improving Public Investment Management, Monitoring and Evaluation, as well as fostering closer collaboration and partnerships within and across all sectors.

330. This will ensure better use of our limited public resources and improved service that every Zimbabwean rightfully deserves.

PROCUREMENT

331. Government has established procurement as a professional discipline within the State, recognising its critical role in the delivery of public services, effective and efficient use of our public resources.

332. Efficiency in public procurement is the cornerstone of effective service delivery, allowing us to achieve value for money in all procurement undertakings. To achieve this, all procurement practitioners shall be issued with a “licence to practice” that can be cancelled or withdrawn where the holder violates the condition of the licence and the code of ethics enshrined in the Public Procurement and Disposal of Public Assets (PPDPA) (General) Regulations (S.I. 5 of 2018).

333. Furthermore, PRAZ will undertake capacity building for Procurement Management Units as well as increase monitoring and evaluation of procurement proceedings and contracts, to ensure compliance with the law and standards set out.

334. This will include developing electronic tools for registration of suppliers, procurement planning and reporting of all public procurement activities, in order to promote the Ease-of-Doing Business, enhancing transparency and accountability of public officials.

335. With the adoption of the Intergrated Results Based Management (IRBM) System by Government, the PMU will be required to coordinate planning of project requirements and consolidate common use items that can be integrated within or across procuring entities, in order to centrally procure and achieve economies of scale.
336. Acquisition of standard common use items shall be rationalised in the context of framework arrangements, in terms of Section 19 of the Public Procurement and Disposal of Public Assets (PPDPA) Act [Cap. 22:23].
337. Alternatively, Section 32 of the Act can be used, where standing lists shall be adopted to reduce the turn-around time for procurement processes in order to deal with volatile business conditions.
338. Domestic and international tendering shall only be limited to complex project procurement and procurement of non-standard items, and the timelines specified in the General Regulations (S.I. 5 of 2018) shall be strictly applied.
339. Where a framework arrangement has been established in line with the PPDPA Act and Regulations, the Special Procurement Oversight Committee (SPOC) shall only review its establishment. Subsequent procurement will be by way of quotations on the agreed terms and conditions of the arrangement and shall not be subject for review by SPOC regardless of the financial threshold.

340. Where a procuring entity opts for the use of a standing list in terms of Section 15 of the PPDP General Regulations (S.I. 5 of 2018), that list shall be subject to the approval by PRAZ and subsequent purchases shall be by way of quotations and thresholds for review by SPOC, apply in line with the Second Schedule of the General Regulations (S.I. 5 of 2018).
341. Section 19(1) (b) of the PPDP Act [Cap.22:23] recognises the fact that some agencies of the Government have expertise that is not available in other entities. The Act allows such agencies to undertake specialised procurement on behalf of other procuring entities.
342. In this regard, all public construction projects shall be coordinated by the Ministry responsible for public works, procurement of pharmaceuticals and medical equipment being coordinated by the Ministry responsible for health etc. These measures are aimed at ensuring efficiency and effectiveness of procurement, utilising available expertise within Government.
343. The currency for procurement plans shall be the local currency, in line with relevant statutes. To cater for volatility in the market, procurement plans shall be reviewed at least quarterly or periodically, as may be necessary in order to meet the pace of the changing business environment. Such reviews shall be submitted to the Authority for consideration, in line with provisions of Section 7(2) of S.I. 5 of 2018.

344. Where a procuring entity considers that provisions of Section 19 of the PPDPA Act for framework contracts or provisions of Section 32 for restricted tendering are inadequate to handle the market conditions and that conditions of Section 3(6) of the Act do not apply, the procuring entity shall justify to the Authority for application of Section 3(7) of the PPDPA Act [Cap. 22:23] for exemption of certain provisions of the Act on that specific procurement.
345. The Authority shall from time to time review financial thresholds for tenders in line with the prevailing market conditions.

Contract Management

346. All tenders for domestic contracts after the promulgation of S.I. 212 of 2019 shall be in Zimbabwe dollars.
347. All domestic contracts that were based on other currencies before S.I. 212 shall be paid in local currency using the interbank rate for wholly imported goods and services, subject to due diligence on costs by the Accounting Officer, given the fact that most foreign costs were inflated by bidders in order to hedge against the cost of foreign currency on the market.
348. All domestic contracts for works and services shall be re-valuated using the Bill of Quantity in order to establish the actual movements of the cost of project, that way ensuring fair valuation of costs to the procuring entity and contractors.

349. In order to ensure public confidence in the administration of public contracts, Government will roll out a clear plan for clearance of the outstanding domestic debt and, going forward, contracts shall only be entered into when the procurement has been planned, budget provided and resources set aside in line with provisions of Section 20(2) of the PPDPA Act [Cap. 22:23].

Assets Disposal

350. Across Government, there is a fair amount of redundant, obsolete and damaged equipment and the public sector is losing residual value of such assets. Procuring entities should comply with provisions of Section 65(a) of the PPDPA (General) Regulations S.I. 5 of 2018 to ensure that such assets do not continue to deteriorate through a disposal plan for such equipment during the first quarter of 2020, in line with Section 65 (2) of S.I. 5 of 2018 as read with Section 6 of the Public Finance Management Act.

351. Disposal of broken furniture shall be done in liaison with the Ministry of Local Government, Public Works and National Housing with consideration for repairs and donation to other needy public entities.

352. In the same vein, disposal of computer equipment shall be done in liaison with the Ministry responsible for ICT in order to identify equipment that can also be donated to public entities and schools in need of such equipment.

Promoting Domestic Production

353. Traditional suppliers and manufacturers of goods and services critical for delivery of critical services, have scaled down their local operations, creating tenderpreneurs who are charging a premium for such goods, taking advantage of the desperate supply market situation.
354. The situation not only creates an unnecessary strain on the country's foreign currency, but increases the cost of delivering public services, to the detriment of the ordinary citizen.
355. In this regard, Government will deliberately support local production and consumption through application of Section 29 of the Public Procurement and Disposal of Public Assets Act [Chapter 22:23], with preference for local products.
356. The measures shall also take into account the need to promote the informal sector, women, small and medium enterprises.

MONITORING AND REPORTING ON PROGRESS

357. Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) practices adopted by Government under the Intergrated Results Based Management seek to assess overall performance of Government programmes and projects, including tracking achievement towards desired results (outputs, outcomes and Impacts) and objectives.

358. The overall objective is to improve the quality of life of citizens.
359. Government has rolled out Programme Based Budgeting (PBB) to all MDAs which provide direct linkage between budgetary allocations and expected outputs and outcomes. This ensures that budgetary allocations are linked to expected deliverables, with the performance information being incorporated into the Budget.
360. As part of this process, the M&E system will be premised on the Results framework enshrined in the Estimates Book which has emphasis on the final outputs that are client oriented.
361. To ensure delivery of the envisaged outputs, the 100 day cycle reporting framework will be strengthened, through the Executive Dashboard, including quarterly reports being submitted to the Ministry of Finance and Economic Development.
362. Each Implementing agency, in consultation with relevant stakeholders, will be required to develop a Project Performance Framework with clearly defined performance results and associated indicators for tracking progress under the various programmes and sub-programmes.

Office of the President and Cabinet

363. The Office is the overall coordinating and monitoring arm of Government, and issues timelines on planning, implementation, monitoring and

reporting of projects and programmes. Accordingly, the office will input performance data into the Executive Electronic Dashboard (EED) including undertaking sample monitoring and validation visits

364. Through the Office of the Ministers of State for Provincial Affairs, the Office of the President and Cabinet is able to monitor projects across provinces, using its local network.

Public Service Commission

365. The Commission has inspectors in Provinces and Districts who will monitor projects throughout the country and conduct validation visits and stakeholder engagements over progress reports, with appropriate recommendations being submitted to Head Office and the Office of the President and Cabinet.

Treasury

366. Treasury has a dedicated Implementation Monitoring Department that monitors, tracks expenditure and evaluates all budgeted projects and programmes being undertaken by MDAs with a view to assessing efficiency and effectiveness in resource allocation and utilisation.
367. The Department will provide periodic reports and recommendations to Treasury, Cabinet and Parliament regarding public resource utilisation.

Harare

November 2019

End

ANNEXURE I: 2020 ROAD DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

PROJECT NAME	PROVINCE	PROJECT SCOPE	2020 PLANNED WORKS	STATUS	2020 BUDGET					
					CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND	RETAINED FUNDS	TOTAL APPROPRIATION	STATUTORY FUNDS	DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS	TOTAL RESOURCES
Dualisation of Regional Trunk Roads										
Harare - Masvingo - Beitbridge Road	Mash East, Midlands, Masvingo, Mat South	Rehabilitation and partial dualisation of road from Beitbridge to Harare and compensation of affected properties	120km rehabilitated	On-going	700,000,000		700,000,000			700,000,000
Harare - Gweru - Bulawayo Road	Mashonaland West	Dualisation of 20km road section from Serui Bridge to Selous Roundabout	20km dualised	On-going	66,000,000		66,000,000			66,000,000
Harare - Mutare Road	Mashonaland East	Dualisation of 14km road section from Melfort to Broomely.	14km dualised	On-going	56,000,000		56,000,000			56,000,000
Bulawayo - Beitbridge Road	Matabeleland South	Dualisation of 4.3km road section to the Beitbridge Border Post	4.3km dualised	On-going		17,049,200	17,049,200			17,049,200
Road Upgrading and Rehabilitation of Primary and Secondary Roads										
Murambinda-Birchenough	Manicaland	Reconstruction of 119km	5km upgraded to surfaced standard	On-going	40,000,000		40,000,000			40,000,000
Nyanga - Ruwangwe	Manicaland	Construction and Low cost surfacing for 80km	8km upgraded to surfaced standard	On-going	23,500,000		23,500,000			23,500,000
Guruve - Kanyemba	Mashonaland Central	Construction of 141km	7km constructed	On-going	50,000,000		50,000,000			50,000,000
Mt Darwin-Mukumbura	Mashonaland Central	Reconstruction for 119km	5km constructed	On-going	37,557,000		37,557,000			37,557,000
Wedza - Sadza - Murambinda	Mashonaland East	Construction and Low cost surfacing for 70km	2.5km constructed	On-going	24,000,000		24,000,000			24,000,000
Landas - Mahusekwa	Mashonaland East	Upgrading	completion of ancillary works	On-going	4,480,000		4,480,000			4,480,000
Marondera - Musami	Mashonaland East	Upgrading and low cost surfacing of 25.5km	5km upgraded to surfaced standard	On-going	44,800,000		44,800,000			44,800,000
Alaska - Copper Queen	Mashonaland West	Low cost surfacing for 168km	5km upgraded to surfaced standard	On-going	38,000,000		38,000,000			38,000,000
Golden Valley Sanyati	Mashonaland West	Low cost surfacing for 81km	5km upgraded to surfaced standard	On-going	38,000,000		38,000,000			38,000,000
Makuti - Chirundu Upgrading	Mashonaland West	Upgrading of 6.5km stretch between Marongora - Helsingate	Upgrading of 6.5km stretch between Marongora - Helsingate	On-going					88,480,000	88,480,000
Gutu - Buhera	Masvingo	Construction and Low cost surfacing for 63km	5km upgraded to surfaced standard	On-going			44,800,000			44,800,000

PROJECT NAME	PROVINCE	PROJECT SCOPE	2020 PLANNED WORKS	STATUS	2020 BUDGET					
					CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND	RETAINED FUNDS	TOTAL APPROPRIATION	STATUTORY FUNDS	DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS	TOTAL RESOURCES
Mandamahwe - Chivi - Tokwe	Masvingo	Low cost surfacing of 48km	27km rehabilitated	On-going	115,595,000		115,595,000			115,595,000
Bulawayo - Nkayi	Matabeleland North	Road Construction from 43km peg to 65km peg	6km constructed	On-going			56,000,000			56,000,000
Bulawayo - Tsholotsho	Matabeleland North	Low cost surfacing of 95km	10km constructed	On-going	44,800,000		44,800,000			44,800,000
Lupane - Nkayi	Matabeleland North	Low cost surfacing of 120km	6km constructed	On-going						
Gwanda - Maphisa	Matabeleland South	Construction and Low cost surfacing for 59km	6km constructed	On-going	50,000,000		50,000,000			50,000,000
West Nicholson - Mberengwa	Matabeleland South	Low cost surfacing of 52km	2km constructed	On-going	17,920,000		17,920,000			17,920,000
Kwekwe - Gokwe Road	Midlands	Resealing of 141km	15km resealed	On-going	55,000,000		55,000,000			55,000,000
Mberengwa - West Nicholson	Midlands	Construction of 48km road	2.5km constructed	On-going	22,400,000		22,400,000			22,400,000
Bulawayo - Victoria Falls					3,976,000		3,976,000			3,976,000
Bridge Construction										
Rwenya bridge	Mashonaland East	Reconstruction of bridge	Reconstruction of bridge	New	32,000,000		32,000,000	10,000,000		42,000,000
Chikuti Bridge	Mashonaland West	Bridge Rehabilitation (Harare-Chirundu)	Bridge Rehabilitation (Harare-Chirundu)	New	25,600,000		25,600,000			25,600,000
Munyati Bridge	Mashonaland West	Construction of bridge	Construction of bridge	New	16,000,000		16,000,000			16,000,000
Chilonga Bridge	Masvingo	Chilonga Bridge Designs	Chilonga Bridge Designs	New	17,600,000		17,600,000			17,600,000
Pembi Bridge		Construction of bridge and approaches	Construction of bridge and approaches	On-going				3,000,000		3,000,000
Machinery and Equipment										
Road Construction Equipment	National	Procurement of road construction equipment and supervision vehicles	Procurement of road construction equipment and supervision vehicles					4,000,000		4,000,000
Project Preparatory Works										
Mbudzi Traffic Interchange	Mashonaland East	Construction of alternative routes around proposed Mbudzi Traffic Interchange site	Detailed Designs	On-going	48,376,000		48,376,000			48,376,000
Mabvuku Overpass Design	Mashonaland East	Designing of Overpass	Detailed Designs	New	5,416,000		5,416,000			5,416,000
Simon Mazorodze Flyover	Mashonaland East	Feasibility studies and remedial work	Undertake a feasibility	New		12,000,000	12,000,000			12,000,000
Planning Activities	National	Carrying out project preparatory activities	Traffic counts and surveys	On-going				500,000		500,000
Project Management										
Makuti - Chirundu (Marongora) Road Section	Mashonaland West	Supervision of on-going works	Supervision of on-going works	On-going						

PROJECT NAME	PROVINCE	PROJECT SCOPE	2020 PLANNED WORKS	STATUS	2020 BUDGET					
					CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND	RETAINED FUNDS	TOTAL APPROPRIATION	STATUTORY FUNDS	DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS	TOTAL RESOURCES
Beitbridge Border Post Modernisation	Matabeleland South	Supervision of on-going works	Supervision of on-going works	On-going		2,000,000	2,000,000			2,000,000
Sub total					1,677,820,000	31,049,200	1,708,869,200	17,500,000	88,480,000	1,814,849,200
Re-construction of Cyclone Idai Damaged Road Infrastructure										
Easten Border	Manicaland	Recon-struction of damaged road section	Reconstruction of damaged road section	On-going	6,400,000		6,400,000			
Kopa - Mutsvanga	Manicaland	Construction of road	Construction of road	On-going	8,000,000		8,000,000			8,000,000
Kopa - Vimba	Manicaland	Construction of road	Construction of road	On-going	12,800,000		12,800,000			12,800,000
Machongwe - Kopa - Joppa	Manicaland	Construction of road	Construction of road	On-going	26,000,000		26,000,000			
Nyahodi - Kopa	Manicaland	Construction of Nyabamba Bridge and road approaches	Construction of Nyabamba Bridge and road approaches	On-going	3,200,000		3,200,000			3,200,000
Odzi - Marange - Zviripiri	Manicaland	Recon-struction of damaged road section	Reconstruction of damaged road section	On-going	21,880,000		21,880,000			21,880,000
Rusitu Junction - Kopa Road	Manicaland	Recon-struction of damaged road section	Reconstruction of damaged road section	On-going	3,200,000		3,200,000			3,200,000
Skyline - Chimanimani	Manicaland	Recon-struction of damaged road section	Reconstruction of damaged road section	On-going	3,200,000		3,200,000			3,200,000
Skyline - Waterfalls	Manicaland	Recon-struction of damaged road section	Reconstruction of damaged road section	On-going	3,200,000		3,200,000			3,200,000
Wengezi - Skyline	Manicaland	Recon-struction of damaged road section	Reconstruction of damaged road section	On-going	61,500,000		61,500,000			61,500,000
Sub total					53,792,000	14,000,000	67,792,000	500,000		68,292,000
Upgrading and Rehabilitation of Rural Feeder Roads										
Kanyemba Roads	Mashonaland Central	Rehabilitation of roads	Rehabilitation of roads	On-going	2,700,000		2,700,000			
Nzoumvunda	Mashonaland Central	Causeway construction	Causeway construction	New	1,200,000		1,200,000			1,200,000
Chikambi - Musengezi	Mashonaland East	Regravelling 5km	Regravelling 5km	New	1,750,000		1,750,000			1,750,000
Mupumbedzi (Soro - Mupumbedzi)	Masvingo	Bridge Construction and regravelling 10 km	Bridge Construction and regravelling 10 km	On-going	3,700,000		3,700,000			
East Hunyani - Makosa	Mashonaland East	Regravelling 13km	Regravelling 13km	New	3,000,000		3,000,000			
Chunga - Sinamwenda	Matabeleland North	Regravelling 5km	Regravelling 5km	New	3,000,000		3,000,000			3,000,000
Simukwe (Sithupha - Sigatsha)	Matabeleland South	Bridge construction and road regravelling (5km)	Bridge construction and road regravelling (5km)	On-going	3,250,000		3,250,000			3,250,000
Mapae-Dite-Peters	Matabeleland South	Regravelling 5km	Regravelling 5km	New			2,800,000			2,800,000

PROJECT NAME	PROVINCE	PROJECT SCOPE	2020 PLANNED WORKS	STATUS	2020 BUDGET					
					CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND	RETAINED FUNDS	TOTAL APPROPRIATION	STATUTORY FUNDS	DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS	TOTAL RESOURCES
Charama Plateau	Midlands	Regravelling 10 km	Regravelling 10 km	New	4,100,000		4,100,000			4,100,000
Mubaira - Denga	Mashonaland West	Road resealing 6km	Road resealing 6km	On-going	8,000,000		8,000,000			8,000,000
Karoi - Binga	Mashonaland West	Road surfacing 5km	Road surfacing 5km	On-going	25,000,000		25,000,000			25,000,000
Musirizwi (Mwangazi - Muzite)	Manicaland	Bridge construction	Bridge construction	On-going	3,000,000		3,000,000			3,000,000
Chadzire Bridge (Nyashanu - Betera)	Manicaland	Bridge construction	Bridge construction	On-going	3,000,000		3,000,000			3,000,000
Duza Bridge (Sanhani - Renzva School)	Manicaland	Bridge construction	Bridge construction	New	1,700,000		1,700,000			1,700,000
Karoyi (Guruve - Mushongahande)	Mashonaland Central	Bridge construction	Bridge construction	On-going	1,200,000		1,200,000			1,200,000
Msingwa Bridge (Muringazuva - Kanyai)	Mashonaland Central	Bridge construction	Bridge construction	New	2,000,000		2,000,000			2,000,000
Nyahondo (Sowa Nyakarowa - Mutata)	Mashonaland East	Bridge construction	Bridge construction	New	1,500,000		1,500,000			1,500,000
Nyamuzizi Bridge (Budya Loop)	Mashonaland East	Bridge Construction	Bridge Construction	New	2,500,000		2,500,000			2,500,000
Piriwiri (Samuriwo - Piriwiri)	Mashonaland East	Bridge construction	Bridge construction	On-going	2,650,000		2,650,000			2,650,000
Upper Musaizi	Masvingo	Bridge Construction	Bridge Construction	New	2,000,000		2,000,000			
Upper Mbembesi Bridge	Matabeleland North	Bridge construction	Bridge construction	On-going	4,000,000		4,000,000			4,000,000
Mtshingwe (Montrose Papama - Virginia)	Matabeleland South	Bridge construction	Bridge construction	On-going	1,450,000		1,450,000			1,450,000
Ume Bridge (Chimbandi - Chireya)	Midlands	Bridge construction	Bridge construction	New	3,000,000		3,000,000			3,000,000
Supervision Vehicles										
Vehicles	National	Procurement of supervision vehicles	Procurement of supervision vehicles	5	4,000,000		4,000,000			4,000,000
Sub total					90,500,000	-	90,500,000	-	-	90,500,000
Rehabilitation of National Parks Roads										
National Parks roads	National	Road rehabilitation (200km) and structures	Road rehabilitation (200km) and structures	New	20,000,000		20,000,000			20,000,000
Sub total					20,000,000		20,000,000			20,000,000
Rehabilitation of Airstrips										
Kanyemba Airstrip	Mashonaland Central	Upgrading of Airstrip	Upgrading of Airstrip	On-going	6,500,000		6,500,000			6,500,000
Binga Airstrip	Matabeleland North	Asphalt Overlay	Asphalt Overlay	On-going	7,000,000		7,000,000			7,000,000
Sub total					13,500,000		13,500,000			13,500,000
Road Fund Supported Projects										
Mutare – Masvingo Road	Manicaland	Road widening	Road widening	On-going				4,200,000		4,200,000
Murehwa – Macheke	Mashonaland East	Rehabilitation	Rehabilitation	On-going				5,500,000		5,500,000

PROJECT NAME	PROVINCE	PROJECT SCOPE	2020 PLANNED WORKS	STATUS	2020 BUDGET					
					CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND	RETAINED FUNDS	TOTAL APPROPRIATION	STATUTORY FUNDS	DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS	TOTAL RESOURCES
Binga – Bumi Hills Road	Matabeleland North	Rehabilitation	Rehabilitation	On-going				4,200,000		4,200,000
Mapinga – Ratingora Road	Mashonaland West	Regravelling and reconstruction of failed sections	Regravelling and reconstruction of failed sections	New				1,200,000		1,200,000
Gweru – Silobela Road	Midlands	Reconstruction and re-gravelling	Reconstruction and re-gravelling	New				3,200,000		3,200,000
Victoria Falls – Kazungula Road	Matabeleland North	Resealing	Resealing	New				11,000,000		11,000,000
Kazungula – Pandamatenga Road	Matabeleland North	Re-gravelling	Re-gravelling	New				9,000,000		9,000,000
Lutumba – Chiculacuuala Road	Masvingo	Re-gravelling and shelvet	Re-gravelling and shelvet	New				5,000,000		5,000,000
Esibomvu Road	Masvingo	Re-gravelling and shelvet	Re-gravelling and shelvet	New				2,000,000		2,000,000
Lothian – Triangle Road	Masvingo	Reseal	Reseal	New				5,000,000		5,000,000
Makwi – Neshuro Road	Masvingo	Rehabilitation	Rehabilitation	New				5,000,000		5,000,000
Pelelendaba Approach	Matabeleland South	Widening	Widening	New				2,000,000		2,000,000
Harare – Bindura Road	Mashonaland Central	Reseal	Reseal	New				2,900,000		2,900,000
Hoya Bridge Approaches	Mashonaland East	Hoya Bridge Approaches	Hoya Bridge Approaches	New				4,000,000		4,000,000
Harare Airport Road Feasibility Study	Mashonaland East	Feasibility Study	Feasibility Study	New				4,000,000		4,000,000
Skyline Tollgate	Mashonaland East	Relocation	Relocation	New				3,000,000		3,000,000
Dema Tollgate	Mashonaland East	Relocation	Relocation	New				7,000,000		7,000,000
Norton Tollgate	Mashonaland West	Expansion of tollgate	Expansion of tollgate	On-going				12,160,000		12,160,000
Mashonaland West	Mashonaland West	Routine maintenance	Routine maintenance	On-going				5,000,000		5,000,000
Mashonaland East	Mashonaland East	Routine maintenance	Routine maintenance	On-going				5,000,000		5,000,000
Mashonaland Central	Mashonaland Central	Routine maintenance	Routine maintenance	On-going				5,000,000		5,000,000
Midlands	Midlands	Routine maintenance	Routine maintenance	On-going				5,000,000		5,000,000
Masvingo	Masvingo	Routine maintenance	Routine maintenance	On-going				5,000,000		5,000,000
Manicaland	Manicaland	Routine maintenance	Routine maintenance	On-going				5,000,000		5,000,000
Matabeleland North	Matabeleland North	Routine maintenance	Routine maintenance	On-going				5,000,000		5,000,000
Matabeleland South	Matabeleland South	Routine maintenance	Routine maintenance	On-going				5,000,000		5,000,000
								130,360,000		130,360,000
Transfers to Road Other Authorities										
Rural District Councils	National	Rehabilitation of tertiary roads	Rehabilitation of tertiary roads					117,760,000		117,760,000
Urban Councils	National	Rehabilitation of tertiary roads	Rehabilitation of tertiary roads					158,720,000		158,720,000
District Development Fund	National	Rehabilitation of rural feeder roads	Rehabilitation of rural feeder roads					92,160,000		92,160,000
ZINARA	National							9,200,000		9,200,000
								377,840,000		377,840,000

PROJECT NAME	PROVINCE	PROJECT SCOPE	2020 PLANNED WORKS	STATUS	2020 BUDGET					
					CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND	RETAINED FUNDS	TOTAL APPROPRIATION	STATUTORY FUNDS	DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS	TOTAL RESOURCES
Sub total								508,200,000		508,200,000
TOTAL					1,855,612,000	45,049,200	1,900,661,200	526,200,000	88,480,000	2,515,341,200

ANNEXURE II: 2020 INTER-GOVERNMENTAL FISCAL TRANSFERS

2019 Estimates	2020 Estimates	Indicative Estimates					
				2021	2022		
Ref	Entity	Revised Total Grant(ZW\$)	Operational Grant (ZWL\$)	Capital Grant (ZWL\$)	Total Grant (ZWL\$)	Total Grant (ZWL\$)	Total Grant (ZWL\$)
A	PROVINCIAL COUNCILS						
1	Bulawayo Metropolitan	4,266,000	12,684,000	15,931,000	28,615,000	38,393,000	40,209,000
2	Manicaland	15,373,000	14,731,000	59,338,000	74,069,000	99,381,000	104,080,000
3	Mashonal-and Central	11,076,000	14,434,000	40,853,000	55,287,000	74,182,000	77,688,000
4	Mashonal-and East	12,365,000	14,508,000	48,074,000	62,582,000	83,968,000	87,939,000
5	Mashonal-and West	14,061,000	15,586,000	54,859,000	70,445,000	94,518,000	98,987,000
6	Matabele-land North	8,610,000	15,395,000	32,357,000	47,752,000	64,071,000	67,099,000
7	Matabele-land South	9,518,000	15,110,000	28,198,000	43,308,000	58,108,000	60,856,000
8	Midlands	14,846,000	15,430,000	55,973,000	71,403,000	95,804,000	100,334,000
9	Masvingo	13,630,000	15,534,000	51,750,000	67,284,000	90,278,000	94,546,000
10	Harare Met-ropolitan	10,674,000	13,188,000	52,467,000	65,655,000	88,097,000	92,262,000
	Sub total	114,419,000	146,600,000	439,800,000	586,400,000	786,800,000	824,000,000
B	LOCAL AU-THORITIES						
	Bulawayo Metropolitan Province						
1	Bulawayo City Council	16,604,000	4,129,000	61,931,000	66,060,000	88,636,000	92,826,000
	Sub total	16,604,000	4,129,000	61,931,000	66,060,000	88,636,000	92,826,000
	Manicaland Province						
2	Buhera RDC	9,420,000	2,198,000	32,961,000	35,159,000	47,174,000	49,404,000
3	Chimanimani RDC	6,368,000	1,664,000	24,956,000	26,620,000	35,717,000	37,405,000
4	Chipinge RDC	13,872,000	3,566,000	53,478,000	57,044,000	76,538,000	80,157,000
5	Makoni RDC	13,747,000	3,737,000	56,051,000	59,788,000	80,220,000	84,013,000
6	Mutare RDC	12,300,000	3,230,000	48,440,000	51,670,000	69,327,000	72,605,000

2019 Estimates	2020 Estimates	Indicative Estimates					
				2021	2022		
7	Mutasa RDC	8,008,000	2,094,000	31,404,000	33,498,000	44,944,000	47,070,000
8	Nyanga RDC	6,780,000	1,886,000	28,283,000	30,169,000	40,479,000	42,393,000
9	Mutare City Council	7,448,000	1,201,000	18,007,000	19,208,000	25,772,000	26,991,000
10	Rusape Town Council	3,076,000	278,000	4,157,000	4,435,000	5,950,000	6,232,000
11	Chipinge Town Council	3,045,000	272,000	4,079,000	4,351,000	5,837,000	6,114,000
	Sub total	84,064,000	20,126,000	301,816,000	321,942,000	431,958,000	452,384,000
	Mashonaland Central						
12	Bindura RDC	6,014,000	1,654,000	24,806,000	26,460,000	35,503,000	37,181,000
13	Muzarabani RDC	6,154,000	1,689,000	25,325,000	27,014,000	36,245,000	37,959,000
14	Guruve RDC	7,234,000	2,108,000	31,615,000	33,723,000	45,248,000	47,387,000
15	Mazowe RDC	10,450,000	2,813,000	42,185,000	44,998,000	60,376,000	63,230,000
16	Pfura RDC	7,765,000	1,908,000	28,608,000	30,516,000	40,943,000	42,879,000
17	Rushinga RDC	3,078,000	790,000	11,840,000	12,630,000	16,946,000	17,747,000
18	Chaminuka RDC	4,742,000	1,194,000	17,902,000	19,096,000	25,622,000	26,834,000
19	Mbire RDC	2,961,000	705,000	10,570,000	11,275,000	15,129,000	15,844,000
20	Bindura Municipality	3,081,000	234,000	3,503,000	3,737,000	5,014,000	5,251,000
21	Mvurwi Town Council	2,902,000	108,000	1,608,000	1,716,000	2,301,000	2,410,000
	Sub total	54,381,000	13,203,000	197,962,000	211,165,000	283,327,000	296,722,000
	Mashonaland East						
22	Chikomba RDC	6,914,000	1,962,000	29,422,000	31,384,000	42,109,000	44,101,000
23	Goromonzi RDC	9,317,000	2,312,000	34,677,000	36,989,000	49,630,000	51,976,000
24	Hwedza RDC	8,853,000	2,528,000	37,920,000	40,448,000	54,271,000	56,838,000
25	Marondera RDC	7,160,000	2,090,000	31,347,000	33,437,000	44,864,000	46,985,000
26	Mudzi RDC	5,579,000	1,348,000	20,209,000	21,557,000	28,924,000	30,292,000
27	Murehwa RDC	7,876,000	1,935,000	29,015,000	30,950,000	41,526,000	43,490,000
28	Mutoko RDC	5,122,000	1,123,000	16,839,000	17,962,000	24,100,000	25,239,000
29	Manyame RDC	5,202,000	1,434,000	21,508,000	22,942,000	30,782,000	32,238,000
30	UMP RDC	4,656,000	1,135,000	17,022,000	18,157,000	24,362,000	25,513,000
31	Marondera Municipality	3,665,000	355,000	5,317,000	5,672,000	7,610,000	7,971,000
	Sub total	64,344,000	16,222,000	243,276,000	259,498,000	348,178,000	364,643,000
	Mashonaland West						
32	Chegututu RDC	6,586,000	2,296,000	34,440,000	36,736,000	49,291,000	51,622,000
33	Hurungwe RDC	14,987,000	5,109,000	76,626,000	81,735,000	109,668,000	114,853,000
34	Mhondoro Ngezi RDC	4,177,000	1,398,000	20,962,000	22,360,000	30,002,000	31,419,000

2019 Estimates	2020 Estimates	Indicative Estimates					
				2021	2022		
35	Nyaminyami RDC	2,334,000	882,000	13,223,000	14,105,000	18,925,000	19,820,000
36	Makonde RDC	6,506,000	2,151,000	32,258,000	34,409,000	46,168,000	48,350,000
37	Zvimba RDC	11,763,000	4,023,000	60,342,000	64,365,000	86,361,000	90,444,000
38	Sanyati RDC	4,193,000	1,299,000	19,479,000	20,778,000	27,879,000	29,197,000
39	Chinhoyi Municipality	4,184,000	605,000	9,063,000	9,668,000	12,972,000	13,586,000
40	Kadoma Municipality	4,580,000	739,000	11,074,000	11,813,000	15,849,000	16,599,000
41	Chegutu Municipality	3,463,000	434,000	6,496,000	6,930,000	9,298,000	9,737,000
42	Kariba Municipality	2,693,000	181,000	2,712,000	2,893,000	3,882,000	4,066,000
43	Norton Town Council	3,894,000	559,000	8,375,000	8,934,000	11,987,000	12,554,000
44	Karoi Town Council	2,934,000	282,000	4,228,000	4,510,000	6,052,000	6,338,000
45	Chirundu Local Board	2,707,000	71,000	1,063,000	1,134,000	1,523,000	1,594,000
	Sub total	75,001,000	20,029,000	300,341,000	320,370,000	429,857,000	450,179,000
	Matebeleland North						
46	Binga RDC	6,293,000	1,524,000	22,855,000	24,379,000	32,710,000	34,256,000
47	Bubi RDC	4,801,000	1,316,000	19,738,000	21,054,000	28,250,000	29,586,000
48	Hwange RDC	2,463,000	569,000	8,523,000	9,092,000	12,199,000	12,775,000
49	Kusile RDC	3,996,000	936,000	14,033,000	14,969,000	20,085,000	21,034,000
50	Nkayi RDC	4,884,000	1,162,000	17,427,000	18,589,000	24,941,000	26,120,000
51	Tsholotsho RDC	5,049,000	1,205,000	18,072,000	19,277,000	25,865,000	27,087,000
52	Umguza RDC	5,159,000	1,369,000	20,530,000	21,899,000	29,382,000	30,772,000
53	Lupane Town Council	2,884,000	107,000	1,601,000	1,708,000	2,292,000	2,400,000
54	Hwange Town Council	3,019,000	201,000	3,013,000	3,214,000	4,313,000	4,517,000
55	Victoria Falls Municipality	3,079,000	240,000	3,594,000	3,834,000	5,144,000	5,387,000
	Sub total	41,627,000	8,629,000	129,386,000	138,015,000	185,181,000	193,934,000
	Matebeleland South						
56	Beitbridge RDC	5,720,000	2,454,000	36,804,000	39,258,000	52,674,000	55,164,000
57	Bulilima RDC	5,285,000	1,799,000	26,982,000	28,781,000	38,617,000	40,443,000
58	Mangwe RDC	4,714,000	2,024,000	30,350,000	32,374,000	43,437,000	45,492,000
59	Gwanda RDC	7,201,000	2,850,000	42,741,000	45,591,000	61,171,000	64,063,000
60	Insiza RDC	7,530,000	3,434,000	51,501,000	54,935,000	73,708,000	77,193,000
61	Matobo RDC	4,835,000	1,370,000	20,539,000	21,909,000	29,396,000	30,786,000
62	Umzingwane RDC	3,781,000	1,312,000	19,674,000	20,986,000	28,157,000	29,488,000
63	Gwanda Municipality	2,735,000	173,000	2,589,000	2,762,000	3,706,000	3,881,000
64	Beitbridge Town Council	3,494,000	353,000	5,287,000	5,640,000	7,567,000	7,926,000
65	Plumtree Town Council	2,956,000	128,000	1,907,000	2,035,000	2,729,000	2,858,000

2019 Estimates	2020 Estimates	Indicative Estimates					
				2021	2022		
	Sub total	48,251,000	15,897,000	238,374,000	254,271,000	341,162,000	357,294,000
	Midlands						
66	Chirumhanzi RDC	5,081,000	1,819,000	27,275,000	29,094,000	39,036,000	40,882,000
67	Gokwe North RDC	8,233,000	2,122,000	31,827,000	33,949,000	45,551,000	47,705,000
68	Gokwe South RDC	11,898,000	3,090,000	46,346,000	49,436,000	66,330,000	69,466,000
69	Vungu RDC	6,223,000	2,274,000	34,096,000	36,370,000	48,798,000	51,106,000
70	Zibagwe RDC	9,867,000	3,307,000	49,604,000	52,911,000	70,992,000	74,349,000
71	Mberengwa RDC	7,047,000	2,004,000	30,046,000	32,050,000	43,002,000	45,035,000
72	Tongogara RDC	4,122,000	1,380,000	20,692,000	22,072,000	29,615,000	31,016,000
73	Runde RDC	3,681,000	1,205,000	18,065,000	19,270,000	25,854,000	27,077,000
74	Gweru City Council	6,104,000	1,068,000	16,008,000	17,076,000	22,910,000	23,994,000
75	Kwekwe Municipality	4,619,000	636,000	9,538,000	10,174,000	13,651,000	14,296,000
76	Redcliff Municipality	2,870,000	200,000	2,998,000	3,198,000	4,291,000	4,494,000
77	Zvishavane Town Council	2,995,000	210,000	3,136,000	3,346,000	4,489,000	4,701,000
78	Gokwe Town Council	2,846,000	231,000	3,459,000	3,690,000	4,951,000	5,186,000
79	Shurugwi Town Council	2,698,000	190,000	2,848,000	3,038,000	4,076,000	4,268,000
	Sub total	78,284,000	19,736,000	295,938,000	315,674,000	423,546,000	443,575,000
	Masvingo						
80	Bikita RDC	7,599,000	2,018,000	30,269,000	32,287,000	43,322,000	45,370,000
81	Chiredzi RDC	13,373,000	3,639,000	54,580,000	58,219,000	78,115,000	81,807,000
82	Chivi RDC	7,120,000	1,815,000	27,213,000	29,028,000	38,948,000	40,789,000
83	Gutu RDC	9,134,000	2,415,000	36,217,000	38,632,000	51,834,000	54,284,000
84	Masvingo RDC	10,865,000	3,096,000	46,434,000	49,530,000	66,456,000	69,598,000
85	Mwenezi RDC	9,100,000	2,545,000	38,173,000	40,718,000	54,633,000	57,216,000
86	Zaka RDC	7,797,000	1,939,000	29,081,000	31,020,000	41,621,000	43,589,000
87	Masvingo City Council	4,102,000	416,000	6,240,000	6,656,000	8,931,000	9,353,000
88	Chiredzi Town Council	2,927,000	232,000	3,472,000	3,704,000	4,970,000	5,205,000
	Sub total	72,017,000.00	18,115,000	271,679,000	289,794,000	388,830,000	407,211,000
	Harare Metropolitan Province						
89	Harare City Council	32,669,000	7,283,000	109,850,000	117,133,000	157,188,000	164,618,000
90	Chitungwiza Municipality	8,963,000	1,677,000	25,150,000	26,827,000	35,995,000	37,696,000
91	Epworth Local Board	7,436,000	1,133,000	16,982,000	18,115,000	24,304,000	25,453,000
92	Ruwa Local Board	4,940,000	421,000	6,315,000	6,736,000	9,038,000	9,465,000
	Sub total	54,008,000.00	10,514,000	158,297,000	168,811,000	226,525,000	237,232,000

2019 Estimates	2020 Estimates	Indicative Estimates					
				2021	2022		
	Total	588,581,000.00	146,600,000	2,199,000,000	2,345,600,000	3,147,200,000	3,296,000,000
	GRAND TOTAL	703,000,000	293,200,000	2,638,800,000	2,932,000,000	3,934,000,000	4,120,000,000

Data Sources:

Population - 2012 Census National Report, adjusted by the annual growth rate of 1.1%.

Poverty Incidence - Zimbabwe Poverty Atlas (2015) Report.

Unpaved Roads - Roads Condition and Inventory Report (2017).

Notes:

1. Population Index

—Population component based on the proportion of people in the province to the national population and the number of people in a given Local Authority to the national population.

2. Poverty Incidence Index—Poverty prevalence component based on the estimated number of people living in poverty per given Province or Local Authority to the national poor population.

3. Unpaved Roads Index—Used to approximate infrastructure deficit. This is based on the proportion of unsurfaced roads per given Province or Local Authority to the National a unsurfaced road network.

4. Combined Weighted Index—This is a simple weighted average of the above components as follows, Population (20%); Poverty Prevalance (30%) and Unpaved roads (50%).



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