

NEW DISPENSATION?

**BRAVADO
INCOHERENCIES,
AND COSTLY BLUNDERS**

to zimcitizenswatch.org, an independent platform that tracks the performance and effectiveness of the government of Zimbabwe based on the pledges made in the manifesto and other important policy pronouncements.

DEMOCRACY | ACCOUNTABILITY | EFFECTIVENESS

YOUR PRIORITIES **OUR PROMISES** **LET'S HOLD THEM TO ACCOUNT**

365 DAYS 3 HOURS 59 MINS 53 SEC SINCE IN

Summary of Promises



AN ANALYSIS OF GOVERNMENT PERFORMANCE SINCE JULY 30, 2018

Executive Summary

by Tendai Murisa



Introduction

This report provides a detailed sector-based analysis of the performance of President Emmerson Mnangagwa’s government after one year in office on the data generated by the platform; www.zimcitizenswatch.org. It measures two phenomena; the pace at which government is implementing the 240 promises it made during the elections and the comprehensiveness of the measures being adopted.

The purpose of the report is to measure the progress made by government, after one year, in converting promises into policy programs and to gauge the extent to which government’s policy program and related reforms are informed by the commitments in the manifesto. In doing so SIVIO Institute aims to provide information for more robust and evidenced-based debates and engagements around the challenges facing the country and what needs to be done to address them.

Overall Performance of Government

At the end of one year, of the 240 promises made, government has managed to fully complete number actions that satisfy four (4) promises; it is in the process of implementing 122 (50.8%) promises and has broken four (4) promises. The overall performance by government has been average, with government scoring 51% in terms of overall performance.

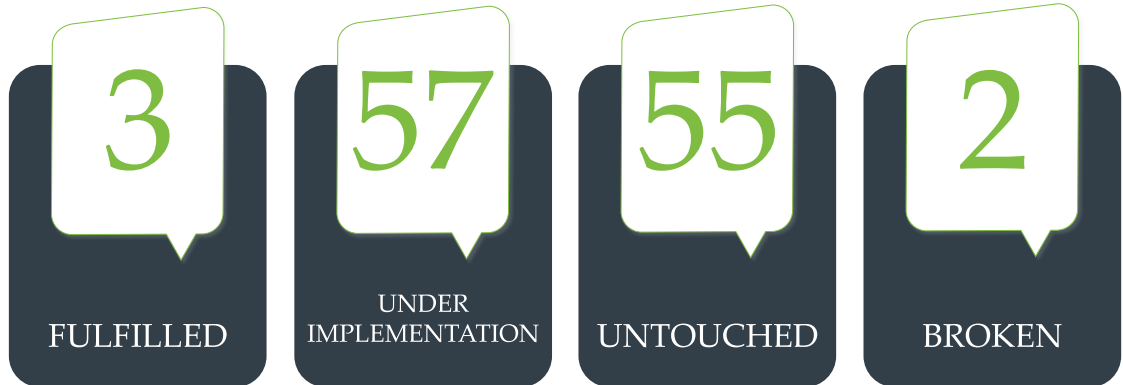
Table 1: Barometer Action Quality Scoring

Action	New Strategy	yes=1 no=0
	Policy Reform (+) Incentive	yes=2 no=0
	Policy Reform (-) Disenabler	yes=2 no=0
	Does it fit in an existing Legal Framework?	yes=1 no=0
	Has a new law been established?	yes=1 no=0
	Has budget implications. New resources have been allocated	yes=1 no=0
	Fits within an existing ministry	yes=1 no=0
	Cross ministry/agency collaboration established	yes=1 no=0
	Time-frame-fits within current annual planning cycle	yes=2 no=0
	Is it a fully implemented policy?	yes=5 no=0
Barometer Action Score	Total	

Key Findings by Sector

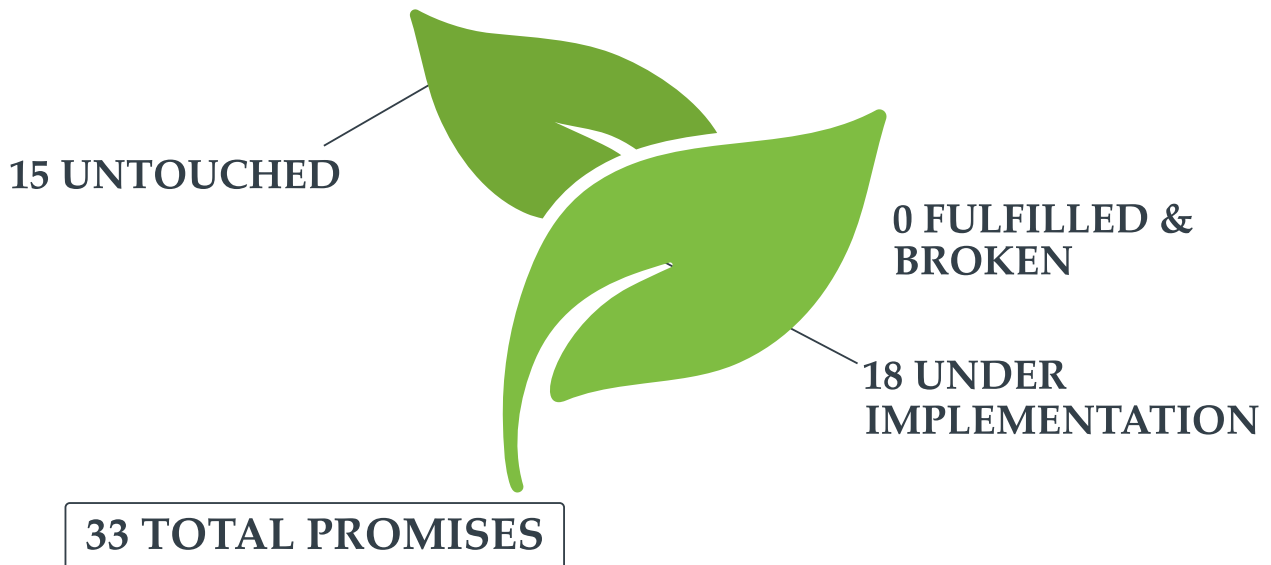
Economy: **Barometer Score 49% - Verdict: Poor**

117 TOTAL PROMISES

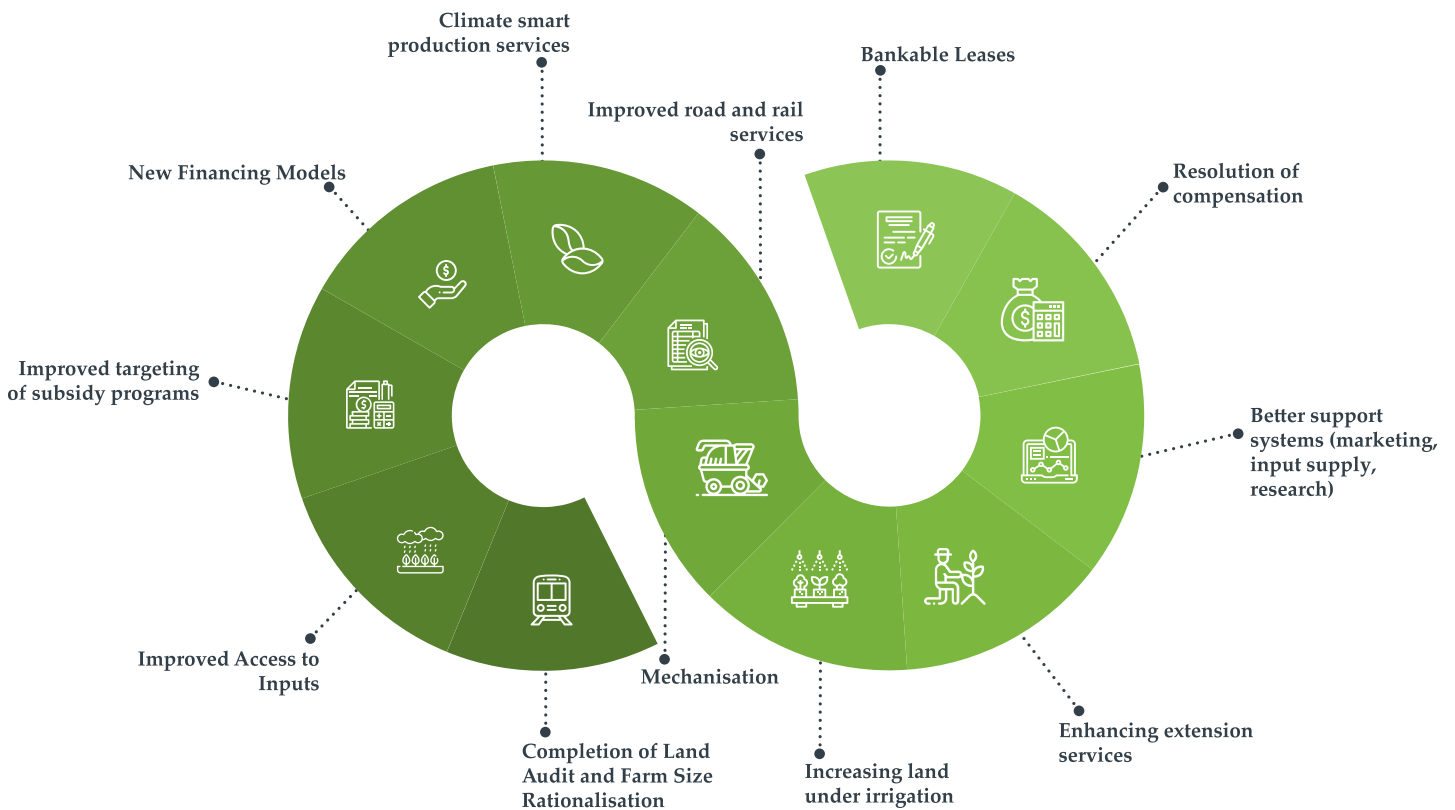


The consensus across the board is that the socio-economic conditions have worsened for most Zimbabweans since the 2018 election with the country being characterized by soaring inflation, high food prices, rising unemployment, shortage of fuel and power cuts that last as long as 18 hours. The economy continues to contract, and wages have been further eroded.

Agriculture: **Barometer Score 56% - Verdict: Average**



Central to improving production and advancing this sector is the resolution of issues emanating from the fast track land reform program such as the compensation question, multiple farm ownership as resolving issues around land tenure to improve investor confidence in the sector. In the year under review government has set aside RTGS53 million for compensation and US\$817.14 million (15.2%) towards agriculture, the highest amount ever allocated to Agriculture since dollarization. A land audit is underway. It is anticipated that findings from the land audit will lead to farm size rationalisation and resolution of multiple farm ownership. There is still work to be done. The figure below provides a snapshot of what government and other stakeholders still must do.



Mining

Mining has been touted by the government as a key contributor to the country's economic revival. Government has been focused on attracting foreign investors to participate in the sector. By March 2019, had scrapped the indigenisation requirements for those involved in mining. However, this raises questions around how local communities can benefit from the natural resources. Current zeitgeist around mining investments does not take due consideration of the role of small-scale artisanal mining in the gold and chrome

sectors. In the gold sector, small-scale miners contributed approximately 65.5% of gold produced in 2018.

Governance, Politics and Civil Rights - **Barometer Score 41%, Verdict: Poor**

The issues around governance, politics and civil rights have been contentious since the August 1 shootings. The state has used a heavy hand to quell protests and this has resulted in the loss of lives following the 1 August 2018 and January 2019 protests. The clampdown on protests especially the bans on protests, shooting of protestors with live ammunition and recent abductions have led many to the conclusion that Zimbabwe is receding to authoritarianism. International observers such as Amnesty, Human Rights Watch, and the International Crisis Group are not convinced that the government has done enough in term of political reforms and respect for human rights. Several legislative reforms aimed at replacing POSA and AIPPA are being discussed in parliament or in public hearings.

11 TOTAL PROMISES



Social Service Delivery: **Barometer Score 51% - Verdict Average**

40 TOTAL PROMISES



In the last year, the quality of social service delivery especially in the area of health, education and affordable housing has continued to deteriorate. Public health facilities are in a dilapidated state and many have lost lives due to avoidable outbreaks of diseases such as cholera and typhoid. Pensions have again been eroded.

One Year On – What is the way forward

One year on, and with increasing socio-economic challenges, what then is the way forward for Zimbabwe. The first year has seen government adopt various measures and strategies to revive the Zimbabwean economy and in turn improve the livelihoods of citizens. However, the answers for the challenges faced do not lie with the state alone. It is our considered view, that there are limited platforms for an inclusive dialogue with non-state parties on what should be done to address the Zimbabwe crisis. Currently, the most visible platform for dialogue is amongst political parties albeit without the biggest opposition party in the country. With diminishing sense of alternatives elsewhere, Zimbabwe is in urgent need for sustained social dialogue to help resolve the different strands of the crises and create an inclusive platform for developing a new consensus on a new political, economic and social framework.

New Dispensation? Bravado, Incoherencies, and Costly Blunders

For more in-depth discussion and to read our report in its entirety, click on the following link: <https://www.sivoinstitute.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/09/New-Dispensation-Bravado-Incoherencies-and-Costly-Blunders.pdf>

Continue to follow us on this journey by visiting www.zimcitizenswatch.org and following us on Facebook, Twitter and LinkedIn.

If you want to be included on our mailing list to receive further policy insights based on our tracker, please email info@sivoinstitute.org

About SIVIO Institute

SIVIO Institute (SI) is an independent organisation focused on ensuring that citizens are at the centre of processes of economic, political and policy change. It aims to contribute towards Zimbabwe's inclusive socio-economic transformation. It is borne out of a desire to enhance agency as a stimulus/catalyst for inclusive political and socio-economic transformation. SIVIO's work entails multi-disciplinary, cutting-edge policy research, nurturing citizens' agency to be part of the change that they want to see, working with communities to mobilize their assets to resolve some of the immediate problems they face.

SIVIO Institute has three centres/programs of work focused on; (i) policy analysis and advocacy; (ii) entrepreneurship and financial inclusion and (iii) philanthropy and communities. In the process SI addresses the following problems:

- Inadequate performance of existing political and economic system
- Increasing poverty and inequality
- Limited coherence of policies across sectors
- Ineffectual participation in public processes by non-state actors
- Increased dependence on external resources and limited leveraging of local resources

SI's major products are interactive technology platforms that; enhance the analysis and tracking of implementation and effectiveness of public policy (www.zimcitizenswatch.org) and major policy statements such as comparison of political party manifestos, virtual philanthropy and social enterprise laboratories. We provide support to the Social Enterprise and Small to Medium and Micro Enterprises (SMME) sectors through advocacy for an improved operating environment.

About the Author

Tendai Murisa is the Executive Director of SIVIO Institute. He is a development practitioner and researcher in the areas of public policy, agency, social movements, philanthropy, NGOs, and pro-poor development across Africa. He has published extensively on agency, agrarian reforms (especially in Zimbabwe and elsewhere in Africa), citizens and civil society, financial inclusion, social entrepreneurship, and social policy in peer reviewed journals and book chapters.

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