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Summary of Promises



**AN ANALYSIS OF GOVERNMENT
PERFORMANCE SINCE JULY 30, 2018**

by Tendai Murisa

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

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Introduction

It has been exactly one year since the July 30 elections of 2018. The nation-building project in Zimbabwe is under contestation. The country has since the turn of the century been going through several rounds of an interlocking multi-dimensional crisis characterized by economic collapse, worsening of livelihoods and political polarization. The current round of the crisis is centred around weak economic performance that manifests in runaway inflation (the year on year inflation rate (annual percentage change) for the month of June 2019 as measured by the all items Consumer Price Index (CPI) stood at 175.66%, up from 104.38% in March (RBZ, June 2019¹) but like other indices is also contested especially given the high levels of informal activity in the market, incoherent currency management practices and high levels of poverty unemployment and inequality. Unlike 2008 the shops are still full, but the consumers do not have the capacity or endowments² to purchase basic commodities. Their earnings have been eroded by the shift from the official 1:1 parity between the United States dollar (USD) and the Real Time Gross Settlement (RTGS) dollar. In the meantime, prices of basic goods are moving in alignment with the parallel exchange rate.

Politically, the country remains in gridlock since the elections in July 2018. The main opposition party, the MDC Alliance (MDC-A), continues to raise the illegitimacy of the current President based on allegations that the elections were rigged. There continues to be growing country risk factors associated with perceived and real lack of adherence to human rights standards required under both domestic constitutional imperatives and state obligations under international human rights law. Repeated scenes of post-election violent reprisals to national protests effectively challenge the potency in the narrative

¹ <https://www.rbz.co.zw/documents/statistics/2019/NATIONAL-CPI-June--2019.xls>

² A person's "entitlement set" is the full range of goods and services that he or she can acquire by converting his or her "endowments" (assets and resources, including labour power) through "exchange entitlement mappings" (Amartya Sen-Entitlements Theory)

of “the new dawn” as various pockets of political and civic community have been on the receiving end of brute force from law enforcement agencies since August 1, 2018. Sadly, polarization is at an all-time high. There is very limited objective analysis- social media is awash with polarized perspectives on the causes of the crisis. Opposition aligned analysts claim the crisis is due to corruption and also lack of political reforms. ZANU-PF aligned analysts claim that the problems bedevilling the nation are due to sanctions. Only a few realize that the issues being raised across the board inclusive of corruption, need for political reforms and sanctions are complimentary and not necessarily exclusive- they have all contributed towards the crisis.

We have been tracking the government’s progress or lack thereof in fulfilling the promises and pledges that the ruling ZANU-PF made through its manifesto titled ‘*Unite, Fight Corruption, Develop, Re-engage, Create Jobs*’. The assumption is that, in a competitive electoral democracy the political party manifesto is the most important document which is used to sell the ideas of the party to the voting public. The purpose of the tracker and this report is to measure the progress made 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. Tracking and reporting on policy progress is dependent on many factors such as credible information from government, monitoring reports prepared by the implementing agency and existence of policy platforms to discuss progress. The current government has been a subject of scrutiny from various quarters and in the process, they have been pushed to communicate policy progress in a more robust manner. There have been some improvements in how policy is communicated by government. The report provides a detailed sector-based analysis of actions that government is taking.

Methodology

The analysis contained in this report is based on the data generated by the platform; zimcitizenswatch.org. The tracking is based on the ZANU-PF manifesto titled ‘*Unite, Fight Corruption, Develop, Re-engage, Create Jobs*’. From the manifesto, we identified 240 promises which we grouped into eight

thematic sectors. We have been following up on how government is converting the promises into actions using media reports that comprise of government's own reporting through the post Cabinet meetings briefings, independent local and international newspapers and other news sources. Every week, we produce a summary analysis of actions taken by government.

The barometer measures two phenomenon; the pace at which government is implementing the promises it made during the elections and the comprehensiveness of the measures being adopted. It uses a very elaborate scoring as described in Table 1. We allocate a score for each indicator. A perfect score of 15 suggests that the adopted measure is most likely to comprehensively resolve the problems behind the promise. If there have been multiple actions that have been undertaken or implemented against a single promise, we calculate an average score for all the related actions by dividing the total scores for the actions by the total number of actions. We have done this to avoid the danger of giving the impression that government has implemented multiple actions, yet the actions are only aimed at addressing one promise. We then compute the scores against each action taken within a sector to give us a Sector Barometer Score. However, we note that the promises made are to be completed over five years and we are only at year one. We weight the scores to determine whether government is on the path to fulfilling its pledge. The implication of each score is then described below to make sense of the result. In determining the score, we also review the extent to which promises have been broken. This includes instances where government chooses to ignore what it promised and either takes a completely different action which violates the promise or fails to implement what it committed itself to doing initially.

There are limitations to a tracker-based analysis such as ours.

- 1) Firstly, we are limited to mostly analysing whether the ruling party ZANU-PF is still committed to promises it made. There is limited room to determine if sticking to the promises made would positively impact on the wellbeing of the nation.
- 2) Secondly, the ZANU-PF manifesto is not time specific and there is no indication of the sequencing to the public policy reform program being implemented. There could be a lot of activity but in the absence of a

clearly defined sequencing-based planning tool- we can only assume that they are following a plan. We noted this weakness during the analysis of all political parties' manifestos.

- 3) Thirdly, the tracker-based approach, with its focus on promises made within a certain period and context, may not adequately take on board issues that emerge during the implementation period such as for instance, the January protests, drought and Cyclone Idai. These were major events that could have contributed to a stretching of resources.

While there are challenges to the methodology, we still subscribe to the idea that a rigorous reporting system on government performance based on electoral promises is critical for instilling discipline on the part of officeholders and inspires confidence amongst citizens. Specific reasons include:

- 1) Firstly, it fosters a new culture of political accountability. In many instances political party manifestos have been used to lure votes and are quickly abandoned. In the absence of a baseline set of promises, it becomes difficult to determine if indeed the government has been successful at what it committed itself to achieving.
- 2) Secondly, it creates a new conversation within and outside of government on the need to communicate policy programs and outputs. Voters in their different associational platforms and non-state actors focused on advocacy have a basis for holding conversations with government on policy performance and effectiveness.
- 3) Thirdly, our analysis combines with other objective benchmarks that can be used to determine if indeed what government has been doing contributes towards positive socio-economic and political change such as Gross Domestic Product (GDP), employment figures, levels of investment into the country, perception indexes on corruption, ease of doing business and political freedoms. These are generally accepted standards used to compare countries. We have also added a regional analysis on the cost of living comparing the price of basic commodities consumer price indices from across the sub-region as part of a

determination on how government is fairing in terms of resolving issues as per its suite of promises.

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	

Overview of Government Performance

The ZANU-PF manifesto provides an important background into understanding the Mnangagwa regime. In the foreword signed by the President they state that...

“The focus and pre-occupation of the new administration is opening up the country for business, fighting corruption, creating jobs, modernising the public sector and promoting investment, economic empowerment and re-aligning to

*an investor friendly trajectory that leads to economic growth and job creation”
(ZANU-PF Manifesto 2018:1).*

They go on to emphasise their belief in a mixed economy in which free enterprise is encouraged and rewarded. A significant part of the document discusses lofty economic goals at time with little details on how these will be accomplished. There is limited discussion of key issues for the public including respect for human rights, governance and democracy. Even the promises that were made are not evenly spread across sectors. Most of the promises are focused on Economic Recovery based on undoing measures that had been put in place under Mugabe. It seems as if the ZANU-PF under President Mnangagwa is seeking reposition itself as a market friendly Developmental State in the mould maybe of Rwanda.

When we compared manifestos, we noted that ZANU-PF had made fewer promises regarding political and civil rights compared to the MDC-A. ZANU-PF made only 11 promises focused on governance, politics and civil rights whilst the MDC-A made 53 promises for the same. On the other hand, the MDC-A made 23 promises to do with the economy compared to ZANU’s 117 promises. Perhaps this explains the lack of incentives for dialogue between the two parties as they seem to be focused on fixing different problems.

However, although there is a difference in the number of promises made around the economy, they share a similar ideology, we noted in an earlier article that;

“There is a new consensus in town: Market-based development. Each political party has more than 50% of its pledges towards resolving challenges within the economy. While in the past, manifestos were used to provide an opportunity to articulate deep ideological beliefs, in this instance we do not see that. As far as economic turn-around strategies are concerned, the parties seem to have been taught by the same economics professor, except for some miniscule nuances. All the parties identify the need for big infrastructure projects, which include the upgrading of power plants, airports and roads. The parties are also committed to the revamping of agri-businesses, completion of land tenure

reforms, extending land under irrigation, renewable energy and revamping industry as top priorities.” (Murisa and Chikweche, 6 July,2018)³

Table 2: Comparison of Distribution of Promises in Political Party Manifestos

Thematic Cluster	Percentage of total promises made per Political Party									
	APA		Build Zim Alliance		MDC Alliance		MDC Khupe		ZANU-PF	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Social	53	36%	7	9%	111	40%	44	27%	42	18%
Economy	57	39%	36	45%	23	8%	76	46%	150	63%
Int'l & Trade Relations	2	1%	1	1%	17	6%	3	2%	15	6%
Political & Civil Rights	5	3%	5	6%	21	8%	3	2%	7	3%
Addressing Socio-Economic Ills (Corruption)	11	7%	4	5%	36	13%	8	5%	4	2%
Local Government	2	1%	1	1%	10	4%	3	2%	2	1%
Gender	0	0%	5	6%	5	2%	7	4%	5	2%
Youth	0	0%	7	9%	0	0%	10	6%	11	5%
Governance	17	12%	14	18%	53	19%	11	7%	4	2%

Government has done its best to appear busy—at least to the outsider. At the end of day, every Tuesday the media is invited to a post-Cabinet briefing where the Minister of Information provides a detailed discussion of what would have transpired. The tone is about positioning itself as a new regime and the focus has been on drafting new laws and designing new policies. For instance, government committed itself to passing a total of 107 new laws but

³ <https://www.theindependent.co.zw/2018/07/06/multiple-political-parties-are-they-really-different/>

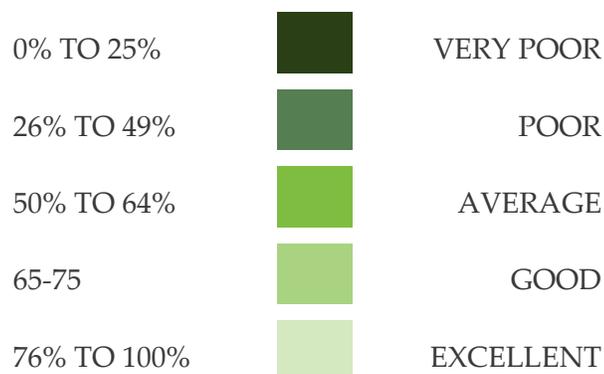
has only managed to pass nine into Acts. According to our tracker approximately eight new policies have been developed.

To add to the perception of a government bringing change, the twitter handles of the President, the Permanent Secretary - Ministry of Information, Publicity and Broadcasting Services (Nick Mangwana) and the Minister of Energy are some of the busiest focused on pushing a narrative of progress. The Minister of Finance has been pushing his narrative in the international media and even penned a couple of Op-ed articles. The Minister of Foreign Affairs has also been a regular on international media. Gone are the days when they wait to be reported on instead, they are proactively seeking to position their narrative in the coverage of the country.

The government scored 51% in terms of overall performance (see Table 3 below). The highest score was in Agriculture (56%), followed by trade and international engagement (55%) and the least score was in the governance and politics and civil rights cluster (41%).

Table 3: Summary of government performance across the eight clusters

Sector	No. of Promises made	No. of Actions Taken	No. of promises being Implemented	Number of Completely Implemented Promises	No. of Broken Promises	No. of Promises not Implemented	Barometer Action Quality Score	No. of Promises made
Agriculture	33	19	18	0	0	15	56%	33
Civil Rights	11	24	8	1	1	1	41%	11
Corruption	4	16	2	0	0	2	54%	4
Economy	117	86	57	3	2	54	48%	117
Local Government	2	2	1	0	0	1	53%	2
Social Service	42	21	18	0	1	24	51%	42
Trade and International Engagement	15	23	11	0	0	4	55%	15
Youth and Gender	16	8	7	0	0	9	53%	16
Overall Totals	240	199	122	4	4	110	51%	240



According to our tracker, Government has managed to fully complete number actions that satisfy four promises it made as per Table 4 below.

Table 4: Government's Completed Actions

Cluster	Promise	Actions
Governance, Political and Civil Rights	Set up Commission of Inquiry on the 1 August 2018 violence and make the findings of the same public	Set-up the Motlanthe Commission Release of the Commission of Enquiry's Report
Economy	Expedite the implementation of the Special Economic Zones (SEZ) for manufacturing firms	Ministry of Industry and Commerce approved applications of nine independent companies for special economic zone status
	Prioritise beneficiation of iron ore and the production of steel as a solid foundation for industrialisation	Government signed an investment deal with ZimCoke for iron ore beneficiations
	To help businesses that had their properties destroyed and goods looted during the 2019 demonstration	Creation of a fund to support local business

Besides completed actions we also noted that government is in the process of implementing 122 (50.8%) of the 240 promises made. The same government has also broken four of the promises that were made by ZANU-PF.

The broken promises are:

- To uphold and apply the rule of law while ensuring equality before the law. There have been ongoing cases of police and the army beating up civilians with no cause and also arbitrary arrests.
- Promote the use other currencies in the multicurrency basket in order to reduce over reliance on the USD. The multi-currency regime was abandoned and replaced it with a new currency.
- Attain economic growth rate of at least 6% per annum over the period 2018-2023. The economy is set to shrink in the current financial year.

- Ensure that treasury allocates at least 15% of the national budget to healthcare in line with the Abuja Declaration. The Government allocated 10.7% of budget to healthcare.
- The sub-sections that follow provide a more detailed analysis of progress made within each thematic cluster.

On the Economy

There is consensus across the board that the socio-economic conditions have worsened for most of Zimbabweans since the 2018 elections. The optimism that characterized the Zimbabwean story soon after the November 2017 coup seems to have faded into the sunset and in its place, we have a renewed sense of despair, disappointment and confusion. Since August 2018, the country has been characterized by soaring inflation, high food prices, rising unemployment, shortage of fuel and power cuts that last up to 18 hours⁴. It is estimated that the economy will shrink despite the urgent and real need for equitable growth. Many reasons have been given for the negative growth, including the drought, response to the devastation caused by Cyclone Idai. Wages have been eroded, thanks to an acknowledgement that the surrogate currency introduced through the back-door years ago is not equivalent to the USD. Prices continue to track the rate of the USD against the local currency, but salaries have mostly been stagnant. Effective demand for consumer goods has been significantly eroded. Whilst the country is not the most expensive in the sub-region in terms of actual prices, it could be the most expensive given the average wages and levels of unemployment. Annex 1 provides a snapshot of the price of consumer goods across the sub-region.

However, we also note that comparing the price of goods alone is not enough. There is need to understand and track the average wages across the sub-region. Generally average annual income across Sub-Saharan Africa is around US\$2,041.00. The average annual income in Zimbabwe is approximately US\$1,000.00. Based on the table mentioned above we note that the cost living in Zimbabwe is approximately 28% higher than in South Africa. Wages in

⁴ Zimbabwe owes USD\$ 23 million to Eskom of South Africa and USD\$ 37 million to Hidroelétrica de Cahora Bassa (HCB) of Mozambique. The GoZ has made arrangements to settle the debt with Eskom by making weekly payments of US\$ 890 000

South Africa averaged ZAR13,332.19 per month (US\$817.19 per month) from 2004 until 2019 whilst in Zimbabwe real earnings have declined by a factor of 10.

Table 5 provides a summary of the Economic Reforms measures carried out during the period under review.

Table 5: Highlights of Measures Taken to Revive Economy

Policy Measure	Intended Policy Effect
Transitional Stabilisation Programme (TSP)	Avail an economic blueprint for the country's economic recovery in the medium term.
Separation of currencies	Ring-fence USD balances
SI 33 of 2019, Introduction of new local currency (RTGS)	To increase export competitiveness
Industrialization Policy	To revamp local manufacturing
Local Content Policy	Improve local participation and reduce imports
Removal of indigenization requirements	To Improve chances of luring foreign direct investment
Implementation of IMF's Staff Monitored Programs (SMPs)	Increase chances of re-engagement with International Financial Institutions (IFIs)
Commitment to compensate businesses whose properties were damaged during January protests	Cushion loses and ensure business recovery
Privatization of non-performing state-owned enterprises.	To reduce loses the national fiscus and improve competitiveness
Commissioning of a US\$62 million Smelter at Unki Mine.	Improve production and export of platinum.

It is apparent that the Government of Zimbabwe (GoZ) has pinned its hopes on a re-engagement approach. In the manifesto they note that no country is an island and Zimbabwe must re-join and take her place in the community of nations. The Transitional Stabilisation Program (TSP), which is the key strategy document outlining the steps government will take to bring about economic recovery, sets an economic growth target of 9% annually from 2018. The envisaged growth is anchored on re-engagement which entails repayment of outstanding international debt, productive sector reforms, carrying out of political reforms which respect for rule of law, political governance and democratisation, respect for human and property rights, national unity, peace and reconciliation. The new economic strategy has been framed 'austerity for progress'. Measures have been proposed through the Annual Budget statement and also the TSP such as privatisation of non-performing state-owned enterprises, reducing the wage bill, currency reforms and improving public procurement. According to the TSP the restructuring of state-owned enterprises will include a variety of measures that include wholesale privatisation, mergers of previously unbundled SOEs and bringing some back into line ministries. The Table below provides a detailed description of these measures.

Table 6: Restructuring State-Owned Enterprises

Restructuring Approach	Targeted Enterprises
<p>Partial privatisation</p>	<p>11 State Owned Enterprises: Agribank, Air Zimbabwe, Infrastructure Development Bank of Zimbabwe (IDBZ), NetOne, People’s Own Savings Bank (POSB), Petrotrade, Road Motor Services, TelOne, Telecel, Zimbabwe United Passenger Company (ZUPCO), Zimpost</p> <p>17 ZMDC Subsidiaries Mines: Jena, Sabi, Elvington, Golden Kopje, Alaska, Mhangura, Sanyati, Kamativi, Lutope, Kapata, Sandawana, Lynx, Mumburume, Shabanie, Gaths, Mbungu, and Gwayi.</p>
<p>Whole privatisation</p>	<p>Government targets to wholly privatise Allied Insurance, Surface Investment, Zimbabwe Grain Bag, Ginhole Investments, Willowvale Mazda Motor Industry, Chemplex Corporation, Deven Engineering and G and W.</p>
<p>Liquidation</p>	<p>Kingstons (Pvt) Ltd</p> <p>Chitungwiza Garment Factory</p> <p>National Glass Industries</p> <p>Motira</p> <p>Zimglass</p>
<p>Departmentalisation into line Ministries</p>	<p>Seven (7): National Competitiveness Commission under the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Enterprises Development;</p> <p>New ZIANA into the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting Services;</p> <p>Board of Censors into the Ministry of Home Affairs and Culture;</p> <p>National Indigenisation and Economic Empowerment Board into the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Enterprise Development.</p> <p>Liquor Licensing Authority into the Ministry of Home Affairs and Culture.</p> <p>Library and Documentation into the Ministry of Primary and Secondary Education.</p> <p>National Handcraft Centre to the Ministry of Women Affairs, Gender and Community Development for market promotion.</p>
<p>Mergers</p>	<p>11 Entities:</p> <p>Dissolving of all subsidiary boards for ZESA and re-bundle ZESA</p> <p>Merge: Powertel, Zarnet and Africom;</p> <p>The Postal and Tele-communications Regulatory Authority of Zimbabwe (POTRAZ) and</p>

	Broadcasting Authority of Zimbabwe (BAZ). Boxing and Wrestling Boards which are under the Ministry of Sport, Culture and Recreation; The Special Economic Zones Authority, Zimbabwe Investment Authority (ZIA), Joint Ventures Unit and ZIMTRADE.
Unbundling	Civil Aviation Authority into two- a regulator and Airports Authority
De-merger	Grain Marketing Board into two; a Commercial Business Unit and the Strategic Gran Reserve

The GoZ has also in the process removed the indigenisation requirements for all minerals. At the same time the government has agreed terms with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) to do a Staff Monitored Program (SMP) as a precursor to a funded program. However, this TSP should not be analysed in isolation. The measures contained in the TSP sound just like the Structural Adjustment Program (SAPs) of the 1990s. The structural adjustment of the 1990s referred to as Economic Structural Adjustment Program (ESAP) was focused on removal of subsidies, privatisation of SOEs, fiscal consolidation, cutting down on government expenditure and attracting foreign investors in the form of IFIs and Foreign Direct Investments. The TSP like ESAP is also focused on privatisation, reducing government expenditure and re-engaging with the international financial circuits. We are also aware that ESAP led to de-industrialisation, loss of jobs, contraction of the economy and negatively affected the capacity of the state to deliver social services especially in health, education and housing. The measures that have been introduced to date have served to reinforce fears of another round of de-industrialisation and loss of jobs. The Zimbabwean economy is generally anchored around agriculture and mining. Whilst we note the progress made in Agriculture, there is still more work to be done. The discussion below examines in more details some of the measures that have been made to resuscitate agriculture and mining.

Fig 1: Fixing the Economy



Source: Own overview on key areas that need to be addressed in fixing the economy

On Agriculture

The ruling party made a total of 33 promises focused on agriculture and of these 18 are in-progress whilst they are yet to begin the task of implementing the remaining 15. Any discussion on agriculture performance must first examine progress being made with regards to resolving outstanding issues

emanating from the fast track land reform program. There are many outstanding issues that need to be resolved as a process of settling the land tenure challenge; such as clarifying the position on compensation and the methodology thereof, multiple farm ownership and incoherence on the rights that the new landowners should have. The compensation process has been characterized by major disagreements between the GoZ and the former large-scale commercial farmers, represented by the Commercial Farmers Union (CFU) and a radical break-away group from the CFU called Justice for Agriculture (JAG). The areas of disagreement included the criteria to be used for compensation and the methodology of farm valuation. Prior to fast track land reform in late 1999 the GoZ had taken the position to compensate displaced farmers for improvements on their land. The displaced farmers insisted on compensation for land and farm improvements. The GoZ position argued that the former colonial authority should compensate for removal from the land. According to the Valuation Consortium, 1,287 farms have been legally purchased and 922 large scale farms remain. The government set aside what was then US\$53 million in the 2019 budget, but this figure has been eroded by the de-dollarisation to about US\$4.8 million, for compensation. The Minister of Foreign Affairs Dr Sibusiso Moyo writing for Foreign Policy ⁵ makes the claim that compensation of former white farmers has resumed and its mostly targeted at those who are vulnerable.

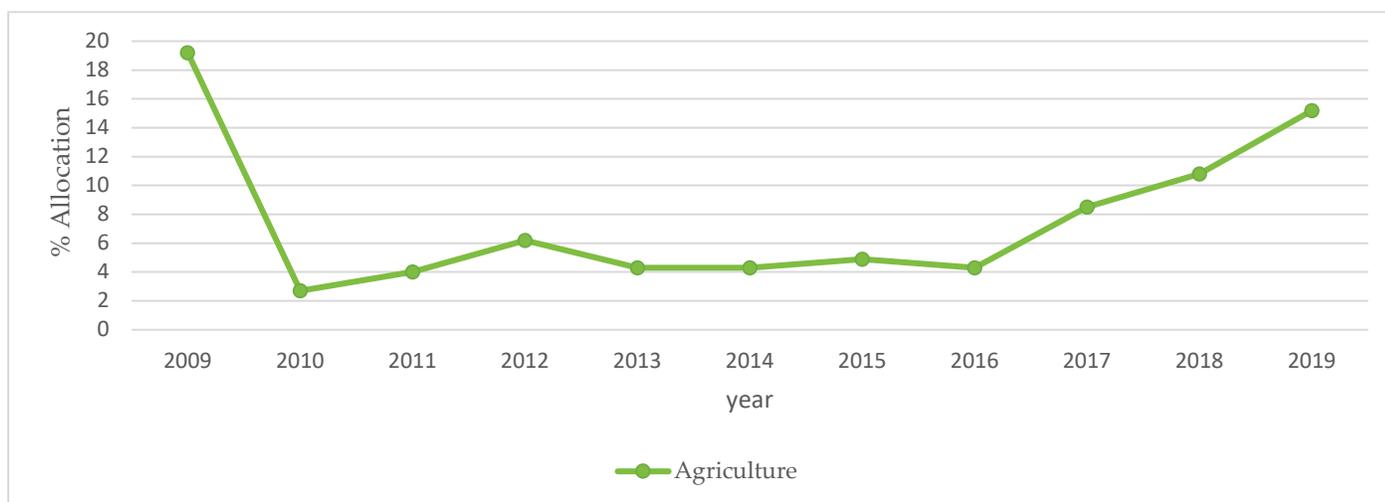
In terms of the development of Agriculture, Treasury allocated US\$817.14 million (15.2%) towards agriculture, the highest amount ever allocated to Agriculture since dollarisation. The table below provides a summary of the measures taken by government since the elections to revamp agriculture:

⁵ <https://foreignpolicy.com/2019/08/21/economic-isolation-is-hindering-zimbabwes-transformation/>

Table 7- Measures to Revamp Agriculture

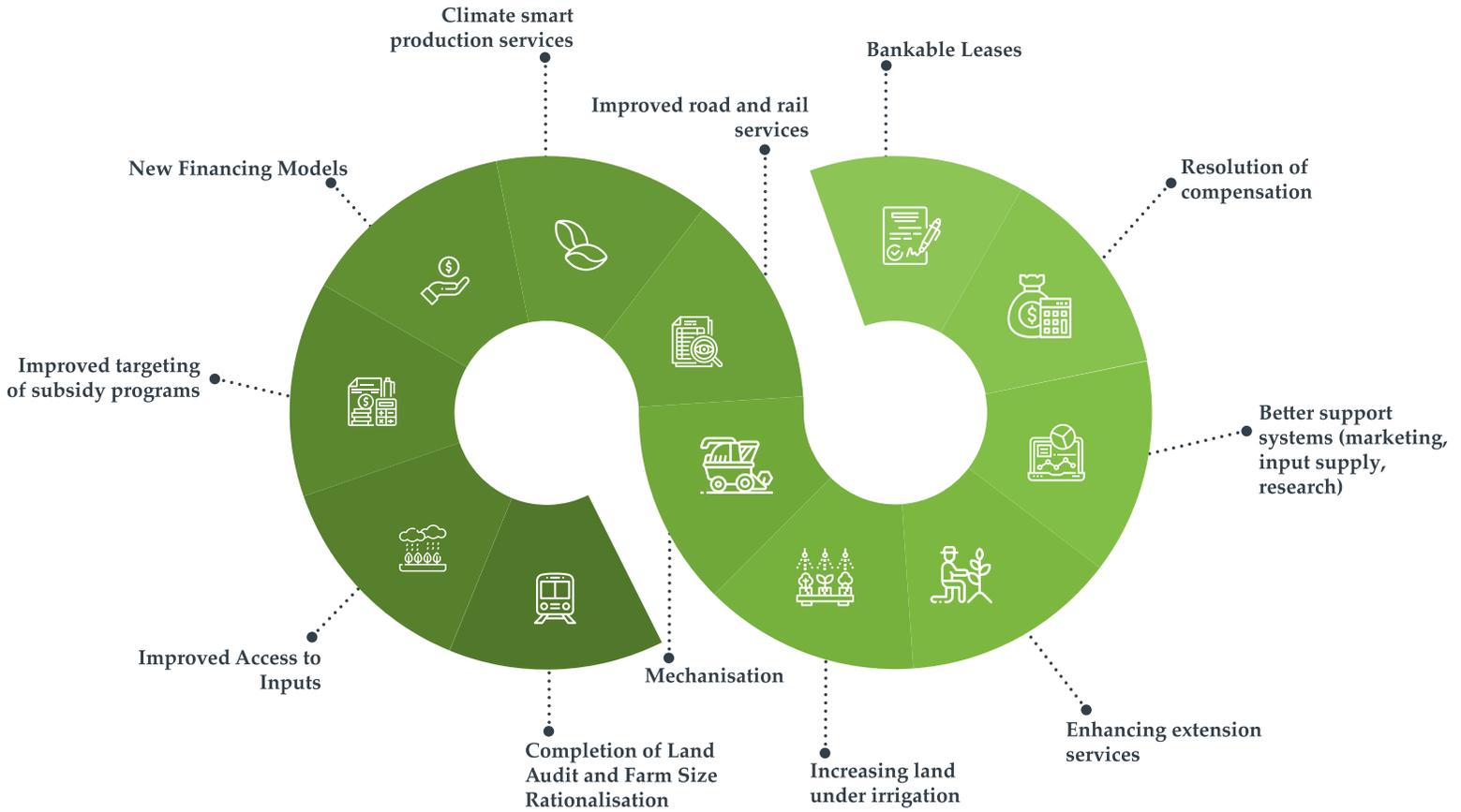
Policy Measure	Intended Effect
Carry out a land audit through the Zimbabwe Land Commission	Account for land acquired and land lying fallow and irregularities within land redistribution. <i>[Long term]</i>
Engaged with the Bankers' Association of Zimbabwe to ensure that the 99 Year A2 lease is bankable	Ensure the participation of banks and related private institutions in financing agriculture
Launching of a US\$45 million Livestock fund by the Zimbabwe government and the European Union (EU).	Increase the national herd. <i>[Long term]</i>
Budgeting RTGS53 million to compensate elderly white farmers.	Honour the promise to compensating white farmers and ensure socio-economic security for elderly white farmers. <i>[Short term]</i>
Signed a US\$100 million deal with John Deere Tractors and Belarus	Enhance prospects for mechanisation
Implementing command agriculture for the 2019-2020 season, with a budgetary allocation of ZWL2.8 billion.	Ensure food security and adequate national reserves. <i>[Long term]</i>
Privatisation of the Grain Marketing Board (GMB) which has been demerged into two (2) entities.	Enhance profitability of agricultural marketing by employing private sector approaches and consequently reducing dependency of State-Owned Enterprises on fiscus. <i>[Long term]</i>

Figure 2: Agriculture allocations since 2009



Whilst we note the progress made in Agriculture, there is still more work to be done. The Figure below illustrates a detailed description of our thoughts on fixing agriculture.

Fig 3: Fixing Agriculture



Source: Own overview on key areas that need to be addressed in fixing agriculture

On Mining

Mining activities in Zimbabwe contribute around 15% towards GDP. The top six minerals that contributed the bulk of export earnings were gold, platinum, diamonds, chrome, coal and nickel. However, in the recent past mining especially the large-scale investment type was under threat from the requirements for indigenisation. Initially the Indigenisation and Empowerment Act was amended in December 2018 to remove the requirement for 51/49% ownership structure for all mining companies except those engaged in mining diamonds and platinum.

In March 2019, the Minister of Finance announced that government was scrapping the indigenisation requirements for those involved in mining diamonds and platinum. The removal of the indigenisation requirements has also negatively affected Community Share Ownership Trusts (CSOTs) that were established during Mugabe era as a part of a vehicle to enable communities to benefit from mining. These changes were viewed as part of a raft of measures to enhance Zimbabwe as an attractive investment for foreign direct investment.

Zimbabwe has literally joined the rest of the continent in what Paul Collier has termed the 'race to the bottom'. To attract investment, developing countries such as Zimbabwe have found themselves with no other choice except to relax conditions for investment. Due to international competition for investment countries are tempted to relax labour, environmental and tax regulations, at the detriment of social policies, and resulting in a race to the bottom rather than to the top in terms of human development and other relevant economic indicators. The changes to the laws, especially the removal of the indigenisation requirement, seem to have created a renewed interest in Zimbabwe's mining resources. The Table below provides a summary of the mining investment deals under consideration.

Table 8: Mining Investment Deals Under Consideration

Promise (Policy)	Actions (Mega Deals)
Implement the amended Indigenisation and Economic Empowerment Act [Chapter 14:33] to attract foreign investment into the mining sector while also promoting the local content policy.	Zimbabwe and Russia signed a deal to build a US\$4 billion mine. <i>(11-Apr-19)</i>
Implement the amended Indigenisation and Economic Empowerment Act [Chapter 14:33] to attract foreign investment into the mining sector while also promoting the local content policy.	The government of Zimbabwe signed a US\$5 billion deal with the Chinese Steel Giant Tsingshan. <i>(11-Apr-19)</i>
Implement the amended Indigenisation and Economic Empowerment Act [Chapter 14:33] to attract foreign investment into the mining sector while also promoting the local content policy.	The Zimbabwe government awarded a concession to explore for and mine platinum to Bavura Investments, a company linked to a Nigerian billionaire Benedict Peters. <i>(23-May-19)</i>
Implement the amended Indigenisation and Economic Empowerment Act [Chapter 14:33] to attract foreign investment into the mining sector while also promoting the local content policy.	President Mnangagwa commissioned a US\$62 million smelter at Unki Mine <i>(15-May-19)</i>
Ensure that State Enterprises and Parastatals remain active in the mining sector.	Zimbabwe Consolidated Diamond Company (ZCDC) and Alrosa sealed a Joint Venture Deal <i>(17-Jul-19)</i>
Develop Diamond and Lithium Policies to facilitate investment.	The Diamond Mining Sector received 2 new players; Anjin from China and Alrosa from Russia <i>(10-Jul-19)</i>
Prioritise beneficiation of iron ore and the production of steel as a solid foundation for industrialisation.	Government signed an investment deal with ZimCoke for Iron Ore beneficiation. <i>(17-Apr-19)</i>
Support the mining companies to increase export through export incentives, retention of export proceeds, favourable taxes, levies and utilities.	Cabinet approved US\$350 million ZISCO Deal <i>(17-Apr-19)</i>

The current approach does not take due consideration of the role of artisanal mining in the gold and chrome sectors. The increases in gold output experienced since 2017 have mostly been due to the unbanning of small-scale artisanal miners otherwise known as makorokoza. For instance, the country was able to produce 30 tonnes of gold in 2018 largely due to the contribution of small-scale artisanal miners who contributed approximately 65.5% of gold.

There is need for government to create an enabling environment for small-scale miners. The current, 'no questions asked' approach in dealing with artisanal miners is short term in nature and does not encourage long term investment. Furthermore, there is reason to believe that if the small-scale artisanal miners are legally recognised and adequately supported, they could deliver even more gold compared to their large-scale counterparts. Our colleagues at ZIMCODD suggest that;

“...the government should use statistics highlighted in the (RBZ Governor’s) monetary policy statement as a basis for incorporating artisanal mining as a strategy component for rural development which needs both technical and financial support⁶”.

The Government of Zimbabwe also needs to consider measures that improve revenue transparency in the mining sector. Several studies carried out by organisations such as AFRODAD, Transparency, ZELA and ZIMCODD suggest that there are high levels of corruption and leakages in terms of revenue retention within the mining sector. Other literature suggests that mining should not only be seen as a significant contributor to GDP but also potentially the largest contributor towards to the portion of resources the country loses through a phenomenon known as illicit financial flows where revenues are siphoned out of the country through trade mis-invoicing, tax evasion and under declaration of proceeds from exports. The completion of the smelter at Unki Platinum Mine will potentially contribute towards an increase in tax revenues. The smelter creates the capacity for real-time measurements of the actual platinum produced and other related minerals that are normally treated as secondary products.

⁶ <https://www.zimbabwesituation.com/news/artisanal-mining-can-boost-economy/>

Governance, Politics and Civil Rights

President Mugabe's regime will probably be remembered for many post-independence callous repressive acts starting with Gukurahundi of the early 1980s in Matabeleland and some parts of the Midlands, Operation Murambatsvina, the beating and imprisonment of political opponents and limited media freedoms. However, the nation has been gripped with a new fear since the elections; whereas protestors were either arrested or beaten up under Mugabe we do not recall a time when seven were shot in one incident just after the elections. As if that was not enough 17 more were reported shot dead during the January protests. We have certainly reached a new low in terms of tolerating dissent. Recently the country has also witnessed a spate of abductions. The clampdown on protests especially the bans on protests, shooting of protestors with live ammunition and the 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. The recent spate of abductions and banning of MDC organized demonstrations serve to strengthen that position.

In his inauguration speech way back in November in 2017 President Mnangagwa gave the impression of a clean break with the past. He committed himself to an open dialogue on Gukurahundi and eventually met with leaders of civil society that were collaborating under the Matabeleland Collective⁷. Others have dismissed this and related initiatives such as the President's Advisory Council as gimmicks that have not led to any tangible change.

⁷ This is an initiative aimed at building consensus and an effective social movement in Matabeleland to influence national and regional policy in support of healing, peace and reconciliation in this region. But it has come in for some criticisms. One is that it has been drawn into Mnangagwa's attempt to control the narrative around the Gukurahundi massacres.

Government quickly responded to the August 2018 shootings by launching a commission under the chairmanship of the former President of South Africa Kgalema Motlanthe⁸ to investigate the causes of the shootings. The government developed an implementation plan based on recommendations from the Commission⁹. There are a number of laws that are also undergoing reforms, for instance there are plans to replace the Access to Information and Protection of Privacy Act (AIPPA) with the Freedom of Information Act, the Protection of Personal Information Act, and the Zimbabwe Media Commission Act. To date, the Ministry has released three of the proposed draft Bills into the public domain, namely the draft Freedom of Information Bill, the draft Zimbabwe Media Commission (ZMC) Bill, and the draft Broadcasting Services Amendment Bill. However, there are concerns that the Freedom of Information Bill remains draconian and does not align with the expectations of practitioners and also is not in alignment with the Africa Union (AU) best practice guidelines.

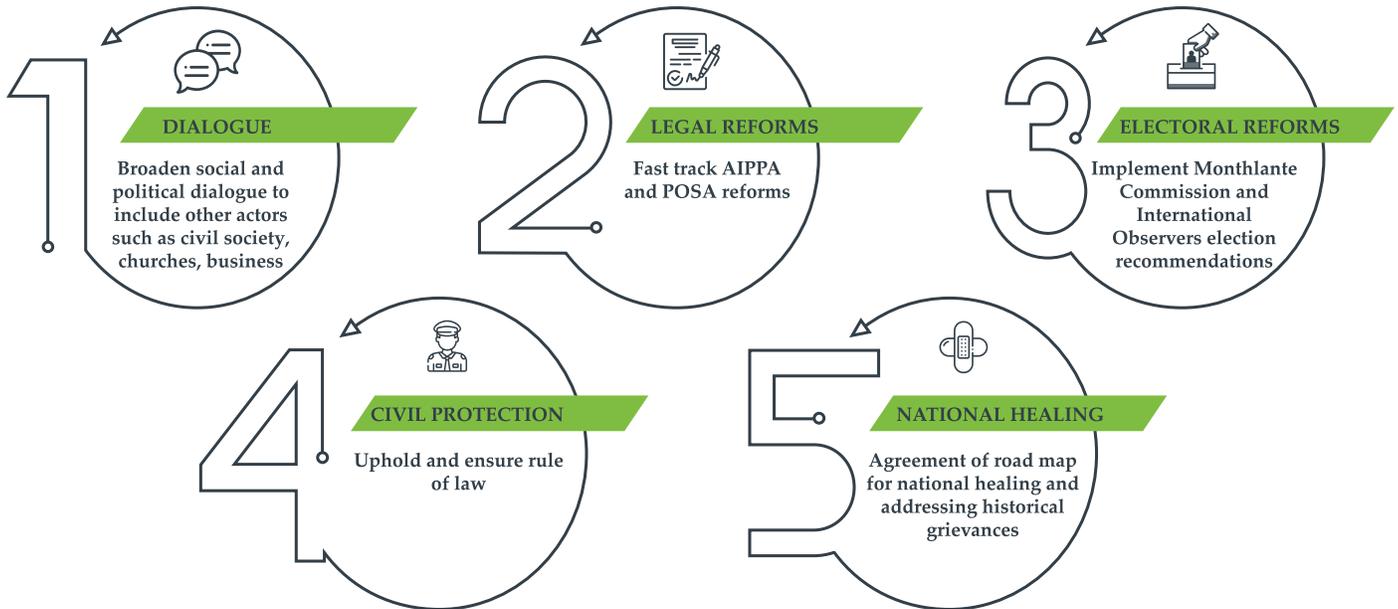
There is an urgent need to improve on the governance record of the country especially in the areas of dealing with historical injustices such as Gukurahundi massacres, Operation Murambatsvina and the 2008 elections violence. All these dark moments in our post-independence history remain as an open wound which government is seemingly reluctant to address. These are issues which if the President does not demonstrate leadership and political will may lead to his demise and affect the unity of the country. We note the need for the involvement of many others to help heal the nation including churches, traditional leaders and other international actors who can be credible brokers.

Government will probably have to devote more attention to resolving issues in this sector. We make a number of suggestions on how these issues can be addressed as per figure below.

⁸ Other commissioners were Chief Emeka Anyaoku (Former Commonwealth Secretary General, Federal Republic of Nigeria); Rodney Dixon QC (United Kingdom); General Davis Mwamunyange (Former Chief of Tanzania People's Defence Forces); Professor Charity Manyeruke (Political Science, University of Zimbabwe); Professor Lovemore Madhuku (Faculty of Law, University of Zimbabwe); and Mrs. Vimbai Nyemba (Former President of the Law Society of Zimbabwe).

⁹ <http://www.veritaszim.net/node/3616>

Fig 4: Fixing Governance, Politics & Civil Rights in Zimbabwe



Source: Own overview on addressing Politics, Governance & Civil Rights Issues in Zimbabwe

We also note that besides addressing historical injustices there is also a need to attend to political and governance reforms. There is a need to re-align public order laws to the Constitution, to allow for media reforms and to attend to electoral reforms as suggested especially by the different international observer groups. The next table provides a summary of the different measures that government has taken since August 2018. There is an urgent need to demonstrate to Zimbabweans and the international community that the government is sincere about holding itself accountable to the constitution and upholding the rule of law and property rights.

Table 9: Governance, Policy and Civil Rights measures

Policy Measure	Intended Effect
Approval of proposed changes to the citizenship laws.	Improve on civil freedoms for Zimbabwean nationals and allow citizens to have dual citizenship. <i>[Long term]</i>
Approval of the repeal of the Access to Information and Protection of Privacy Act (AIPPA) and Gazetting of the Freedom of Information Bill.	To improve on the democratic nature of access to information and protection of privacy laws. <i>[Long term]</i>
Zimbabwe ratified the International Labour Organisation (ILO) Protocol on Forced Labour	Ratify international protocols and protect labour rights.
Submission of The Kgalema Motlanthe led Commission Inquiry report on the August 1 Post Election Violence,	Uphold sound governance, transparency and investigation of human rights violations. <i>[Short term]</i>
Launching of the Zimbabwe National Peace and Reconciliation Commission (NPRC) national healing and reconciliation outreach programme.	Establish gaps that will help in addressing the Gukurahundi issue. <i>[Long term]</i>

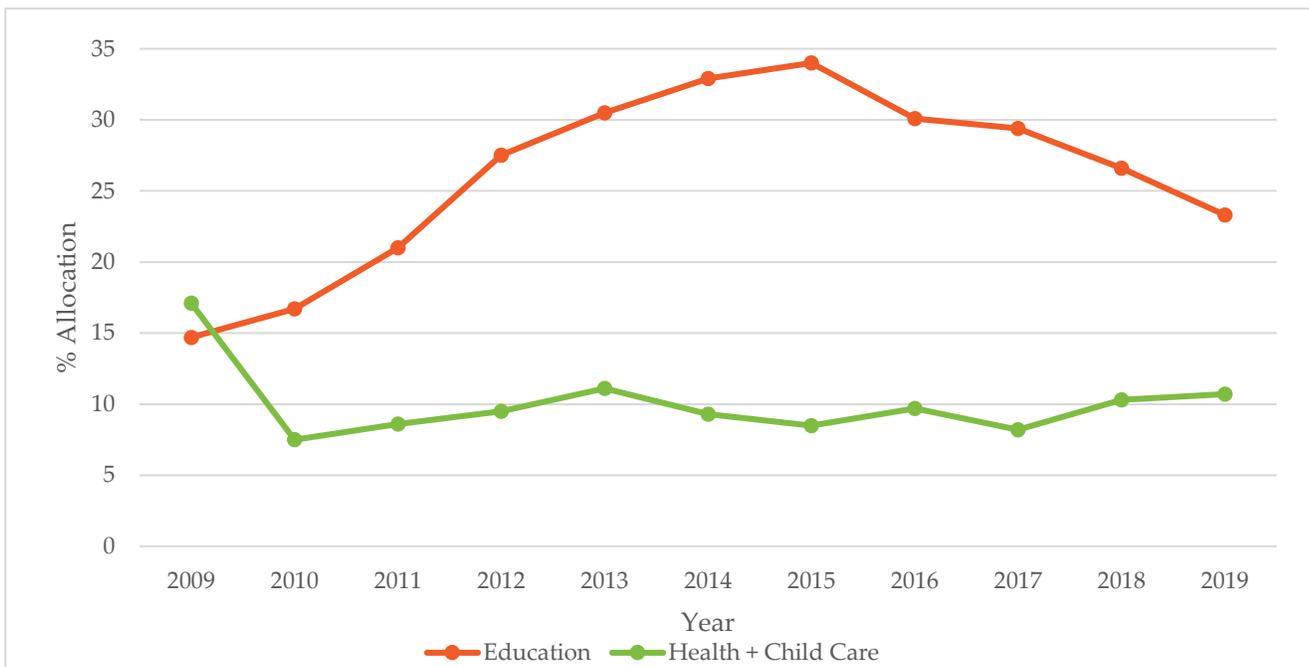
On Social Service Delivery

The Zimbabwe crisis is best understood and described as a collapse of social service delivery especially in the areas of health and education since the turn of the century. Public health facilities are in a dilapidated state and many have lost lives due to avoidable outbreaks of diseases such as cholera and typhoid. Immediately after elections there was an outbreak of cholera in Harare which claimed 55 lives out of the 269 confirmed cases.

ZANU-PF made a total of 43 (17.8%) promises focused on improving social service delivery across the country. For our analysis social services is composed of education, effective pension systems, housing and health. Of the promises made to address social service issues none have been fully implemented and 18 are in progress. One of the promises has been broken

already. The government made a commitment to allocate 15% of the national budget towards health care in line with the 2001 Abuja Declaration on Health¹⁰ but only ended up allocating 10.7% a slight improvement from the 10.3% allocated to the same in the 2018 budget. The Figure below tracks budgetary allocations towards health and education since dollarisation in 2009. They have not significantly changed. Education has always received the biggest chunk of the budget since independence, but it is important to note that most of these allocations are going towards payment of overheads (salaries). There is a very small budget for infrastructure development or rehabilitation.

Figure 5: Trend Analysis on Education and Health



Source: openbudgetzim.zimcitizenswatch.org

It is probably in the area of social service delivery that ZANU-PF made unrealistic hyperbolic commitments without a clear strategy of how these will be accomplished. Some of the promises made include the following:

¹⁰ In April 2001, the African Union countries met and pledged to set a target of allocating at least 15% of their annual budget to improve the health sector and urged donor countries to scale up support- https://www.who.int/healthsystems/publications/abuja_declaration/en/

- To build 1,5 million houses over five (5) years
- To build 78 new hospitals with at least one per administrative district by 2023
- To build 2000 schools by 2023

The table below provides highlights of measures taken to date to improve social service delivery in the country since August 2018.

Table 10: Social Service Delivery

Policy Measure	Intended Effect
Approval of the Education Amendment Bill.	Promote equitable development of schools across all regions, the learning of local languages and guarantees the rights of people with disabilities. <i>[Long term]</i>
Re-introduction of grants for students in State institutions	Afford access to tertiary education for all citizens, especially the youth. <i>[Long term]</i>
Equipping of 405 healthcare facilities with solar systems across Zimbabwe’s 10 provinces, in a partnership between the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and Zimbabwe’s Ministry of Health and Child Care.	Ensure availability of electricity at health institutions in remote areas. <i>[Long term]</i>
Introduction of E-network-E-medicine platform to improve access and delivery of medical services to remote and rural areas.	Ensure access to specialised medical practitioners for citizens residing in remote areas. <i>[Long term]</i>
The government distributes food in both urban and rural areas for the first time.	Ensure food security for vulnerable households across the country. <i>[Short term]</i>

These measures, when analysed against the real needs in the sector, will not significantly contribute towards a transformational social policy. There is need for a bolder approach towards reviving social service delivery. Our major concern is on the lack of a coherent strategy for improved social service delivery. The current ‘austerity for progress’ associated with budget cuts tends to negatively impact prospects for improved social service delivery. Many citizens have raised their concerns about the priorities of government when it

comes to prioritisation of where to allocate scarce financial resources. Many commentators see a connection between government’s opaque financial deals with the collapse of social service. Brian Kagoro, a social justice activist, commented on his microblogging site that unaccounted-for funds could have easily been used to fund public hospitals. Furthermore, the recent forensic report on National Social Security Authority (NSSA) also served to reveal the extent to which funds meant for long-term safekeeping are being abused by politically connected elites¹¹. The collapse of social service delivery is therefore mostly viewed as due to government failure to effectively utilize available resources. The preference by politically connected elites to use foreign hospitals and send their children for education outside of the country further serves to reinforce that Government is not committed to the recovery of social services.

Fig 6: Fixing Social Services in Zimbabwe



¹¹ See our report on What Should be done About Corruption here <https://www.sivoinstitute.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/08/SIVIOs-Policy-Digest-July-2019-Digest.pdf>

Way forward: The Need for a New Social Contract for Zimbabwe

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. Zimbabwe is in urgent need for sustained social dialogue with itself 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.

Furthermore, our politics and public decision making have been divisive, expert driven and adversarial in nature and characterised by competing perspectives. In summary, adversarial politics has led to:

- general disengagement from the public sphere,
- a sense of powerlessness on the part of citizens,
- rampant individualism that supports narrow conceptions of citizenship focused primarily on citizens as consumers, taxpayers or at worst spectators, and
- polarisation and misunderstanding across perspectives that decrease confidence in fellow citizens and justify adversarial tactics.

The government's rhetoric has also worsened the situation. In many instances those in government have made claims about immediate recovery of the economy and failed to deliver on those promises. The economy and its fundamentals, unlike other political affairs, cannot be run through propaganda. All these have contributed towards eroding citizens' confidence in government. The production base of the economy is now narrower than before independence, disarticulated and precariously dependent on external factors and the policy and institutional capabilities remain very poorly developed. The economy is in a crisis. Turning around the fortunes of the country will require more than technocratic approaches. There is an urgent need to create platforms for an inclusive and sustained dialogue.

Conclusion

One of the major weaknesses of the government is what one would call over promising and delivering very little. The over promising has led to expectations of a quick turn-around and a crisis of expectations across the board. A quick reading of the glossy ZANU-PF manifesto would have led many would be voters to give them a chance given the bold claims about a new dispensation they were making. However, a combination of resource scarcity, deep-seated corruption, incoherency around a macro-economic framework and flagrant disregard of basic tenets of democracy has made many within and outside to question if indeed there is a new dispensation at all or just a continuation of the old order. We are careful not to make a quick judgement- we sincerely believe that the raft of measures that have been put in place if given more time and sincerely implemented could contribute towards some form of stability in the economy and modest forms of socio-economic recovery. But there are areas where we do not have confidence that government will be successful:

- We do not think that the current *laisse faire* approach can resolve the collapsing social service delivery.
- The lack of a comprehensive strategy focused on improving social service delivery including relevant line ministries such as Education, Health and Local Government working alongside local authorities is a point of concern.
- We have argued elsewhere¹² that government alone cannot win the war against corruption. There is need for a concerted effort which includes other actors beyond the state.
- We believe like others (including the Financial Times) that the policy measures being introduced by government will not succeed no matter how brilliant if Zimbabwe is not rehabilitated and allowed to access international financial credit to stabilize the currency. David Pilling of the Financial Times argued...

¹² <https://www.sivioinstitute.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/08/SIVIOs-Policy-Digest-July-2019-Digest.pdf>

“...there is a case for the US to drop its objection to financial re-engagement with the country. Without a new injection of money even the most competent government could not solve Zimbabwe’s economic woes. Cutting it off from finance amounts to backing it into submission”.

The Economist has also weighed although this time without too much optimism about ‘Zimbabwe’s worst crisis in a decade’. They acknowledge the attempts at economic reforms but note that the leadership has not done enough to carry out political reform.

“Yet Western governments, led by America, are clear that political reform must precede economic assistance. Here Mr. Mnangagwa has dragged his feet. The West has suggested that he remove two repressive laws as a starting point. Mr. Mnangagwa has repeatedly promised to repeal them but has not done so. His security services, meanwhile, keep shooting, abducting and beating his opponents with impunity.”

There have also been some great debates about progress within the political and civil rights space. Brian Raftopolous has described in detail ZANU-PF’s strategy around dialogue. He sees it as more of a desire to control the narrative and instead of genuine engagement. On social media-based debates some of the more objective criticisms of government have centred on the lack of political reforms, the shrinking public space, the need to align certain laws, the need to engage in genuine dialogue and carrying out media reforms. However according to information available on our tracker, some of these reforms are being implemented.

ANNEX 1A: SADC Snapshot

Description	Angola	Botswana	Democratic Republic of Congo	Lesotho	Madagascar	Malawi
Population	30,355,880 (July 2018 est.)	2,249,104	85,281,024 (July 2018 est.)	1,962,461 (July 2018 est.)	25,683,610 (July 2018 est.)	19,842,560 (July 2018 est.)
Urban population	65.5% of total population (2018)	69.4% of total population	44.5% of total population (2018)	28.2% of total population (2018)	37.2% of total population (2018)	16.9% of total population (2018)
Literacy level (total population)	71.10%	88.5%	77%	79.4%	64.7%	62.1%
GDP per capita (PPP)	\$6,800 (2017 est.)	\$17,000 (2017 est.)	\$800 (2017 est.)	\$3,300 (2017 est.)	\$1,600 (2017 est.)	\$1,200 (2017 est.)
Unemployment rates	6.6% (2016 est.)	20% (2013 est.)	n/a	28.1% (2014 est.)	1.8% (2017 est.)	20.4% (2013 est.)
Budget: revenues	37.02 billion (2017 est.)	5.305 billion (2017 est.)	4.634 billion (2017 est.)	1.09 billion (2017 est.)	1.828 billion (2017 est.)	1.356 billion (2017 est.)
Budget: expenditures	45.44 billion (2017 est.)	5.478 billion (2017 est.)	5.009 billion (2017 est.)	1.255 billion (2017 est.)	2.136 billion (2017 est.)	1.567 billion (2017 est.)
Public debt	65% of GDP (2017 est.)	14% of GDP (2017 est.)	18.1% of GDP (2017 est.)	33.7% of GDP (2017 est.)	36% of GDP (2017 est.)	59.2% of GDP (2017 est.)
External debt	\$42.08 billion (31 December 2017 est.)	\$2.187 billion (31 December 2017 est.)	\$4.963 billion (31 December 2017 est.)	\$934.6 million (31 December 2017 est.)	\$4.089 billion (31 December 2017 est.)	\$2.102 billion (31 December 2017 est.)
Imports	\$19.5 billion (2017 est.)	\$5.005 billion (2017 est.)	\$10.82 billion (2017 est.)	\$1.826 billion (2017 est.)	\$2.738 billion (2017 est.)	\$2.312 billion (2017 est.)
Exports	\$33.07 billion (2017 est.)	\$5.934 billion (2017 est.)	\$10.98 billion (2017 est.)	\$1.028 billion (2017 est.)	\$2.29 billion (2017 est.)	\$1.42 billion (2017 est.)

Source: <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/>

ANNEX 1B: SADC Snapshot

Description	Mauritius	Mozambique	Namibia	Seychelles	South Africa	Swaziland
Population	1,364,283 (July 2018 est.)	27,233,789 (July 2018 est.)	2,533,224 (July 2018 est.)	94,633 (July 2018 est.)	55,380,210 (July 2018 est.)	1,087,200 (July 2018 est.)
Urban population	40.8% of total population (2018)	36% of total population (2018)	50% of total population (2018)	56.7% of total population (2018)	66.4% of total population (2018)	23.8% of total population (2018)
Literacy level (total population)	93.2%	56%	81.9%	91.8%	94.4%	87.5%
GDP per capita (PPP)	\$22,300 (2017 est.)	\$1,300 (2017 est.)	\$11,200 (2017 est.)	\$29,300 (2017 est.)	\$13,600 (2017 est.)	\$10,100 (2017 est.)
Unemployment rates	7.1% (2017 est.)	24.5% (2017 est.)	34% (2016 est.)	3% (2017 est.)	27.5% (2017 est.)	28% (2014 est.)
Budget: revenues	2.994 billion (2017 est.)	3.356 billion (2017 est.)	4.268 billion (2017 est.)	593.4 million (2017 est.)	92.86 billion (2017 est.)	1.263 billion (2017 est.)
Budget: expenditures	3.038 billion (2017 est.)	4.054 billion (2017 est.)	5 billion (2017 est.)	600.7 million (2017 est.)	108.3 billion (2017 est.)	1.639 billion (2017 est.)
Public debt	64% of GDP (2017 est.)	102.1% of GDP (2017 est.)	41.3% of GDP (2017 est.)	63.6% of GDP (2017 est.)	53% of GDP (2017 est.)	28.4% of GDP (2017 est.)
External debt	\$19.99 billion (31 December 2017 est.)	\$10.91 billion (31 December 2017 est.)	\$7.969 billion (31 December 2017 est.)	\$2.559 billion (31 December 2017 est.)	\$156.3 billion (31 December 2017 est.)	\$526.3 million (31 December 2017 est.)
Imports	\$4.986 billion (2017 est.)	\$5.223 billion (2017 est.)	\$5.384 billion (2017 est.)	\$1.155 billion (2017 est.)	\$89.36 billion (2017 est.)	\$1.451 billion (2017 est.)
Exports	\$2.36 billion (2017 est.)	\$4.725 billion (2017 est.)	\$3.995 billion (2017 est.)	\$564.8 million (2017 est.)	\$94.93 billion (2017 est.)	\$1.83 billion (2017 est.)

Source: <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/>

ANNEX 1C: SADC Snapshot

Description	Tanzania	Zambia	Zimbabwe
Population	55,451,343 (July 2018 est.)	16,445,079 (July 2018 est.)	14,030,368 (July 2018 est.)
Urban population	33.8% of total population (2018)	43.5% of total population (2018)	32.2% of total population (2018)
Literacy level (total population)	77.9%	63.4%	86.5%
GDP per capita (PPP)	\$3,200 (2017 est.)	\$4,000 (2017 est.)	\$2,300 (2017 est.)
Unemployment rates	10.3% (2014 est.)	15% (2008 est.)	11.3% (2014 est.)
Budget: revenues	7.873 billion (2017 est.)	4.473 billion (2017 est.)	3.8 billion (2017 est.)
Budget: expenditures	8.818 billion (2017 est.)	6.357 billion (2017 est.)	5.5 billion (2017 est.)
Public debt	37% of GDP (2017 est.)	63.1% of GDP (2017 est.)	82.3% of GDP (2017 est.)
External debt	\$17.66 billion (31 December 2017 est.)	\$11.66 billion (31 December 2017 est.)	\$9.357 billion (31 December 2017 est.)
Imports	\$7.869 billion (2017 est.)	\$7.852 billion (2017 est.)	\$5.472 billion (2017 est.)
Exports	\$4.971 billion (2017 est.)	\$8.216 billion (2017 est.)	\$4.353 billion (2017 est.)

Source: <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/>

Annex 2A: SADC Snapshot of the cost of living

Commodity	Angola		Botswana		Democratic Republic of Congo	
	Local currency	\$ USD	Local currency	\$ USD	Local currency	\$ USD
Price of a standard loaf of bread 500g ¹	1,259.19 AOA	\$ 3.48	7.84 P	\$ 0.71	3,004.21 FC	\$ 1.82
Rice (white), (1kg) ¹	1,404.77 AOA	\$ 3.88	18.08 P	\$ 1.64	5,956.04 FC	\$ 3.60
Eggs (regular) (12) ¹	1,174.03 AOA	\$ 3.24	27.14 P	\$ 2.46	5,849.94 FC	\$ 3.54
Beef Round (1kg) ¹	3,500.00 AOA	\$ 9.67	39.98 P	\$ 3.62	47,963.85 FC	\$ 29.00
Water (1.5 liter bottle) ¹	324.68 AOA	\$ 0.90	13.25 P	\$ 1.20	2,221.19 FC	\$ 1.34
Taxi 1km (Normal Tariff) ¹	300.00 AOA	\$ 0.83	20.00 P	\$ 1.81	2,315.50 FC	\$ 1.40
Monthly Data price: Internet (60 Mbps or More, Unlimited Data, Cable/ADSL) ¹	-	-	484.83 P	\$ 43.88	330,785.16 FC	\$ 200.00
Pump price of diesel per litre ²	134.00 AOA	\$ 0.37	9.08 P	\$ 0.82	2,232.16 FC	\$1.35
Pump price of petrol per litre ²	159.00 AOA	\$ 0.44	9.17 P	\$ 0.83	2,232.16 FC	\$1.35
Electricity production (kWh) ³	-	\$10.2 billion kWh (2016 est.)	-	\$2.527 billion kWh (2016 est.)	-	9.046 billion kWh (2016 est.)
Electricity consumption (kWh) ³	-	\$9.036 billion kWh (2016 est.)	-	\$3.636 billion kWh (2016 est.)	-	7.43 billion kWh (2016 est.)
Electricity price Domestic general (kWh) ³	10.89 Kwanza/KWh	\$ 0.03/kWh	1.682 Pula/kWh	\$ 0.15/kWh	677.91 FC/kWh	\$ 0.41/kWh
Electrification (total) ³	40.5% (2016)	n/a	60.7% (2016)	n/a	17.1% (2016)	n/a
Electrification in urban areas ³	70.7% (2016)	n/a	77.7% (2016)	n/a	47.2% (2016)	n/a
Electrification rural areas ³	16% (2016)	n/a	37.5% (2016)	n/a	0.4% (2016)	n/a
Number of internet users ³	2,622,403	n/a	869,610	n/a	3.016 million	n/a
Total paved roadways ³	paved: 13,600 km (2018)	n/a	9,810 km (2017)	n/a	3,047 km (2015)	n/a

Sources: ¹ <https://www.numbeo.com/cost-of-living/>, ² <https://www.globalpetrolprices.com/>, ³ <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/>

Annex 2B: SADC Snapshot of the cost of living

Commodity	Lesotho		Madagascar		Malawi	
	Local currency	\$ USD	Local currency	\$ USD	Local currency	\$ USD
Price of a standard loaf of bread 500g ¹	r9.33	\$ 0.61	1,650.00 Ar	\$ 0.45	422.50 MK	\$ 0.58
Rice (white), (1kg) ¹	r18.17	\$ 1.19	2,133.33 Ar	\$ 0.58	800.00 MK	\$ 1.10
Eggs (regular) (12) ¹	r23.40	\$ 1.53	6,300.00 Ar	\$ 1.70	1,066.67 MK	\$ 1.46
Beef Round (1kg) ¹	r85.00	\$ 5.57	14,000.00 Ar	\$ 3.78	4,000.00 MK	\$ 5.49
Water (1.5 liter bottle) ¹	r13.50	\$ 0.89	2,125.00 Ar	\$ 0.57	633.33 MK	\$ 0.87
Taxi 1km (Normal Tariff) ¹	r6.50	\$ 0.43	5,000.00 Ar	\$ 1.35	1,087.35 MK	\$ 1.49
Monthly Data price: Internet (60 Mbps or More, Unlimited Data, Cable/ADSL) ¹	r587.50	\$ 38.52	305,333.33 Ar	\$ 82.36	98,953.15 MK	\$ 135.74
Pump price of diesel per litre ²	r13.27	\$0.87	3,407.41 Ar	\$ 0.92	868.42 MK	\$ 1.19
Pump price of petrol per litre ²	r12.81	\$0.84	4,111.11 Ar	\$ 1.11	861.12 MK	\$ 1.18
Electricity production (kWh) ³	-	510 million kWh (2016 est.)	-	1.706 billion kWh (2016 est.)	-	1.42 billion kWh (2016 est.)
Electricity consumption (kWh) ³	-	847.3 million kWh (2016 est.)	-	1.587 billion kWh (2016 est.)	-	1.321 billion kWh (2016 est.)
Electricity price Domestic general (kWh) ³	r14.18	\$ 0.93/kWh	-	-	110 Mk/KwH	\$ 0.15/kWh
Electrification (total) ³	29.7% (2016)	n/a	22.9% (2016)	n/a	11% (2016)	n/a
Electrification in urban areas ³	66% (2016)	n/a	67.3% (2016)	n/a	42% (2016)	n/a
Electrification rural areas ³	15.7% (2016)	n/a	17.3% (2016)	n/a	4% (2016)	n/a
Number of internet users ³	534,360	n/a	1,151,563	n/a	1,785,369	n/a
Total paved roadways ³	1,069 km (2011)	n/a	-	n/a	4,074 km (2015)	n/a

Sources: ¹ <https://www.numbeo.com/cost-of-living/>, ² <https://www.globalpetrolprices.com/>, ³ <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/>

Annex 2C: SADC Snapshot of the cost of living

Commodity	Mauritius		Mozambique		Namibia	
	Local currency	\$ USD	Local currency	\$ USD	Local currency	\$ USD
Price of a standard loaf of bread 500g ¹	7.51 Rs	\$ 0.49	42.76 MT	\$ 0.70	r10.58	\$ 0.69
Rice (white), (1kg) ¹	21.91 Rs	\$1.44	69.43 MT	\$ 1.14	r22.60	\$ 1.48
Eggs (regular) (12) ¹	30.81 Rs	\$ 2.02	114.00 MT	\$ 1.88	r32.63	\$ 2.14
Beef Round (1kg) ¹	227.50 Rs	\$ 14.92	486.37 MT	\$ 8.01	r72.77	\$ 4.77
Water (1.5 liter bottle) ¹	10.49 Rs	\$ 0.69	54.32 MT	\$ 0.89	r14.84	\$ 0.97
Taxi 1km (Normal Tariff) ¹	42.13 Rs	\$ 2.76	150.00 MT	\$ 2.47	r10.04	\$ 0.66
Monthly Data price: Internet (60 Mbps or More, Unlimited Data, Cable/ADSL) ¹	517.59 Rs	\$ 33.94	9,053.77 MT	\$ 149.03	r731.05	\$ 47.93
Pump price of diesel per litre ²	35.16 Rs	\$ 0.97	65.91 MT	\$ 1.08	r13.54	\$ 0.89
Pump price of petrol per litre ²	44.22 Rs	\$ 1.22	68.96 MT	\$ 1.13	r12.93	\$ 0.85
Electricity production (kWh) ³	-	2.898 billion kWh (2016 est.)	-	18.39 billion kWh (2016 est.)	-	1.403 billion kWh (2016 est.)
Electricity consumption (kWh) ³	-	2.726 billion kWh (2016 est.)	-	11.57 billion kWh (2016 est.)	-	3.891 billion kWh (2016 est.)
Electricity price Domestic general (kWh) ³	-	-	7.32MT/kWh	\$ 0.12/kWh	r1.98	\$ 0.13/kWh
Electrification (total) ³	100% (2016)	n/a	24.2% (2016)	n/a	51.8% (2016)	n/a
Electrification in urban areas ³	n/a	n/a	64.2% (2016)	n/a	77.1% (2016)	n/a
Electrification rural areas ³	n/a	n/a	5% (2016)	n/a	28.7% (2016)	n/a
Number of internet users ³	717,618	n/a	4,543,284	n/a	756,118	n/a
Total paved roadways ³	2,379 km (includes 99 km of expressways) (2015)	n/a	7,365 km (2015)	n/a	7,893 km (2018)	n/a

Sources: ¹ <https://www.numbeo.com/cost-of-living/>, ² <https://www.globalpetrolprices.com/>, ³ <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/>

Annex 2D: SADC Snapshot of the cost of living

Commodity	Seychelles		South Africa		Swaziland	
	Local currency	\$ USD	Local currency	\$ USD	Local currency	\$ USD
Price of a standard loaf of bread 500g ¹	17.71 Rp	\$ 1.30	r12.85	0.84 \$	r9.57	\$0.63
Rice (white), (1kg) ¹	31.53 Rp	\$ 2.31	r20.30	\$ 1.33	r20.00	\$ 1.31
Eggs (regular) (12) ¹	34.80 Rp	\$ 2.55	r27.95	\$ 1.83	r22.73	\$ 1.49
Beef Round (1kg) ¹	195.00 Rp	\$ 14.26	r95.12	\$ 6.24	r66.67	\$ 4.37
Water (1.5 liter bottle) ¹	18.75 Rp	\$ 1.37	r14.65	\$ 0.96	r18.48	\$ 1.21
Taxi 1km (Normal Tariff) ¹	50.00 Rp	\$ 3.66	r10.00	\$ 0.66	r60.00	\$ 3.93
Monthly Data price: Internet (60 Mbps or More, Unlimited Data, Cable/ADSL) ¹	1,417.50 Rp	\$ 103.69	r933.31	\$ 61.19	r14,535.00	\$ 953.01
Pump price of diesel per litre ²	-	-	r15.76	\$ 1.04	r12.68	\$ 0.83
Pump price of petrol per litre ²	-	-	r15.31	\$ 1.01	r12.68	\$ 0.83
Electricity production (kWh) ³	-	350 million kWh (2016 est.)	-	234.5 billion kWh (2016 est.)	-	\$ 381 million kWh (2016 est.)
Electricity consumption (kWh) ³	-	325.5 million kWh (2016 est.)	-	207.1 billion kWh (2016 est.)	-	\$ 1.431 billion kWh (2016 est.)
Electricity price Domestic general (kWh) ³	-	-	r1.67/kWh ⁴	\$ 0.11/kWh	r1.57/kWh ⁴	\$ 0.103/kWh
Electrification (total) ³	100% (2016)	n/a	84.2% (2016)	n/a	65.8% (2016)	n/a
Electrification in urban areas ³	n/a	n/a	92.9% (2016)	n/a	82.8% (2016)	n/a
Electrification rural areas ³	n/a	n/a	67.9% (2016)	n/a	61.2% (2016)	n/a
Number of internet users ³	52,664	n/a	29,322,380	n/a	414,724	n/a
Total paved roadways ³	514 km (2015)	n/a	158,124 km (2016)	n/a	3,769 km total roadways (2019)	n/a

Sources: ¹ <https://www.numbeo.com/cost-of-living/>, ² <https://www.globalpetrolprices.com/>, ³ <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/>

Annex 2E: SADC Snapshot of the cost of living

Commodity	United Republic of Tanzania		Zambia		Zimbabwe	
	Local currency	\$ USD	Local currency	\$ USD	Local currency	\$ USD
Price of a standard loaf of bread 500g ¹	1,233.33 TSh	\$ 0.54	8.00 ZMW	\$ 0.61	ZWL 7.50 ⁶	\$ 0.72 ⁷
Rice (white), (1kg) ¹	2,345.45 TSh	\$ 1.02	21.67 ZMW	\$ 1.65	ZWL 18.41 ⁶	\$ 1.77 ⁷
Eggs (regular) (12) ¹	5,075.00 TSh	\$ 2.21	17.93 ZMW	\$ 1.37	ZWL 33.59 ⁶	\$ 3.23 (crate) ⁷
Beef Round (1kg) ¹	9,625.00 TSh	\$ 4.19	82.33 ZMW	\$ 6.28	ZWL 20.18 ⁶	\$ 1.94 ⁷
Water (1.5 liter bottle) ¹	1,100.00 TSh	\$ 0.48	12.67 ZMW	\$ 0.97	ZWL 5.94 ⁶	\$ 0.57 (2 litres) ⁷
Taxi 1km (Normal Tariff) ¹	3,000.00 TSh	\$ 1.30	10.00 ZMW	\$ 0.76	ZWL 8.75	\$ 0.84 ⁷
Monthly Data price: Internet (60 Mbps or More, Unlimited Data, Cable/ADSL) ¹	140,613.75 TSh	\$ 61.16	945.00 ZMW	\$ 72.08	ZWL 921.46	\$ 88.46 ⁷
Pump price of diesel per litre ²	2,108.33 TSh	\$ 0.92	13.42 ZMW	\$ 1.02	ZWL 10.31	\$ 0.99
Pump price of petrol per litre ²	2,154.16 TSh	\$ 0.94	15.26 ZMW	\$ 1.16	ZSWL 10.10	\$ 0.97
Electricity production (kWh) ³	-	\$ 6.699 billion kWh (2016 est.)	-	\$ 11.55 billion kWh (2016 est.)	-	\$ 6.8 billion kWh (2016 est.)
Electricity consumption (kWh) ³	-	\$ 5.682 billion kWh (2016 est.)	-	\$ 11.04 billion kWh (2016 est.)	-	\$ 7.118 billion kWh (2016 est.)
Electricity price Domestic general (kWh) ³	229,17TSh/kWh	\$ 0.10/kWh	0.53 ZMW/kWh	\$ 0.04/kWh	ZWL 0.27/kWh ⁵	\$ 0.30/kWh
Electrification (total) ³	33% (2017)	n/a	33% (2017)	n/a	34% (2017)	n/a
Electrification in urban areas ³	65% (2017)	n/a	67% (2017)	n/a	81% (2017)	n/a
Electrification rural areas ³	17% (2017)	n/a	6% (2017)	n/a	11% (2017)	n/a
Number of internet users ³	6,822,754	n/a	3,956,252	n/a	3,363,256	n/a
Total paved roadways ³	10,025 km (2015)	n/a	14,888 km (2018)	n/a	18,481 km (2019)	n/a

Sources: ¹ <https://www.numbeo.com/cost-of-living/>, ² <https://www.globalpetrolprices.com/>, ³ <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geosl/>, ⁴ www.southerntimesafrica.com/, ⁵ Zimbabwean Government mid-term budget review 2019, ⁶ <https://www.spar.co.zw/products/>, ⁷ Zimbabwe local currency rated as at 27/08/19 RBZ exchange rates

ANNEX 3: Policies and Legislation passed (August 2018 – 2019)

Policies

1. Transitional Stabilisation Programmes (TSP)
2. February 2019 Monetary Policy
3. Zimbabwe National Industrial Development Policy 2019 – 2023
4. Zimbabwe Local Content Strategy

Zimbabwe new Acts of Parliament

1. Appropriation (2019) Act, 2019 - Act No. 2 of 2019
2. Finance Act, 2019 - Act No. 1 of 2019
3. Finance (No. 2) ACT, 2019
4. Appropriation Supplementary (2019) Act (No 8)
5. Payment of duty in foreign currency - section 115 of Customs and Excise Act (as at 22nd November 2018)
6. Tripartite Negotiating Forum Act, 2019 (Act No. 3 of 2019)
7. Public Health Act [Chapter 15: 17]
8. Customary Marriages Act
9. Shop Licensing Amendment Act 2018

Bills

Note: Asterisks (* and **) denote Bills that have featured in previous legislative agendas.

1. Companies and Other Entities Bill *
2. Regional Town and Country Planning Amendment
3. Zimbabwe Investment and Development Agency Bill
4. Citizenship of Zimbabwe Amendment Bill
5. Immigration Amendment Bill

6. Mines and Minerals Amendment Bill **
7. Gold Trade Bill * and
8. Precious Stones Trade Bill *
9. Institute of Education Research, Innovation and Development Bill *
10. Consumer Protection Bill
11. Zimbabwe Media Commission Bill
12. Broadcasting Services Amendment
13. Cyber Crime and Cyber Security Bill **
14. Data Protection Bill *
15. Electronic Transactions and Electronic Commerce Bill **
16. Labour Amendment Bill
17. Tripartite Negotiating Forum Bill
18. Cooperative Societies Amendment Bill *

Alignment of laws to the Constitution [including devolution]

Acknowledging that the alignment of the country's laws to the Constitution remains-work in-progress, the President listed the following Bills under this head:

19. Coroner's Bill *
20. Constitutional Court Bill **
21. Customary Law and Local Courts Bill
22. High Court Amendment Bill
23. Traditional Leaders Amendment Bill
24. Rural District Councils Bill
25. Provincial and Metropolitan Councils Bill
26. Public Finance Management Amendment

Miscellaneous, including administration of justice

27. Forest Amendment Bill
28. Child Justice Bill *

29. Marriage Bill *
30. Mandatory Sentencing for Rape and Sexual Abuse Bill

Statutory Instruments

- SI 89/2019 -- Supreme Court (Amendment) Rules, 2019 (No. 1)
- SI 2019-148 - Proclamation 4 of 2019 calling Mangwe By-election
- SI 2019-147 - Proclamation 3 of 2019 Calling Glen View South By-election
- SI 2019-146 Collective Bargaining Agreement - Tobacco Industry (miscellaneous sector)
- SI 2019-145 Grain Marketing (Control of Sale of Maize) Regulations, 2019
- SI 2019-144 Public Finance Management (Treasury Instructions), 2019
- SI 2019-143 Criminal Procedure and Evidence (Designation of Peace Officers) (Amendment) Notice, 2019 (No. 3) - ZACC Officers Now Peace Officers
- SI 2019-142 Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe (Legal Tender) Regulations, 2019
- SI 2019-139 Customs and Excise (Suspension) (Amendment) Regulations, 2019 (No. 213)
- SI 2019-138 Agricultural Marketing Authority (Macadamia Nuts) Regulations,
- SI 2019-137 Collective Bargaining Agreement - Catering Industry
- SI 2019-136 Land Surveyors (General) (Amendment) Rules, 2019 (No. 10)
- SI 2019-135 Public Finance Management (General) Regulations, 2019
- SI 2019-130 and 131 - Correction of Errors in Proclamation for Lupane East By-election
- SI 2019-126 - New Monetary Limits for Civil Jurisdiction of Magistrates Court
- SI 2019-124 Customs and Excise (Suspension) (Amendment) Regulations 2019 (No. 212)
- SI 2019-123 - By-Election for Lupane East - Proclamation 2 of 2019
- SI 2019-121 Plant Pest and Diseases (Importation) Amendment
- SI 2019-120 Harare (Public Health) (Amendment) By-laws, 2019 (No. 6)
- SI 2019-119 Harare (Fire) (Amendment) By-laws, 2019 (No. 8)
- SI 2019-117 Petroleum (Petroleum Products Pricing) (Amendment) Regulations, 2019 (No.1)

SI 2019-117 - Petroleum (Petroleum Products Pricing) (Amendment) Regulations, 2019 (No. 1) - New Petroleum Pricing Model with effect from 20th May 2019

SI 2019-116 Customs and Excise Tariff amendment

SI 2019-116 - Customs and Excise (Tariff) (Amendment) Notice, 2019 (No. 8) - Reduction of Excise Duty on Petrol, Diesel and Power Kerosene

SI 2019-109 Income Tax (Transfer Pricing Documentation) Regulations, 2019

SI 2019-108 Parks and Wildlife Management Authority (Tariff of Fees) By-Laws, 2019

SI 2019-085 Audit Office Regulations, 2019

SI 2019-084 Public Finance Management (Prescription of Accounting Officers and Receivers of Revenue) (Amendment) Regulations, 2019 (No. 1)

SI 2019-080 Finance (Rate and Incidence of Intermediated Money Transfer Tax) Regulations, 2019

SI 2019-079 Public Debt Management Regulations, 2019

SI 2019-073 Collective Bargaining Agreement: National Employment Council for the Banking Undertaking

SI 2019-072 Customs and Excise (Fuel Supplied to Approved Beneficiaries) (Refund) Regulations, 2019

SI 2019-071 Customs and Excise - Rebate on duty on goods imported for religious purposes

SI 2019-068 Customs and Excise Duty Rebate on Motor Vehicles Imported under the Health Service Vehicle Loan Scheme

SI 2019-056 Suppression of Foreign and International Terrorism - Regulations to Implement UN Security Resolutions

SI 2019-052 Customs and Excise Duty Rebate on Motor Vehicles Imported by Public Servants

SI 2019-042 Customs and Excise (Suspension) (Amendment) Regulations, 2019 (No. 208)

SI 2019-041 Public Accountants and Auditors (Prescription of International Standards) Regulations, 2019

SI 2019-040 Collective Bargaining Agreement: Brickmaking and Clay Products Industry

SI 2019-039 Customs and Excise (Clothing Manufacturing) (Rebate) (Amendment) Regulations, 2019 (No. 3)

SI 2019-033 - Presidential Powers (Temporary Measures) (Amendment of Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe Act & Issue of Real Time Gross Settlement Electronic Dollars (RTGS Dollars)) Regulations, 2019 -- Implementing Monetary Policy Statement of 20 February 2019

SI 2019-032 - Exchange Control (Amendment) Regulations, 2019 (No. 6) -- Implementation of Monetary Policy Statement of 20 February 2019

SI 2019-022A - Assignment of Administration of Acts to Vice-President Responsible for Procurement & Research

SI 2019-015 Collective Bargaining Agreement: Printing, Packaging and Newspaper Industry

SI 2019-014 Collective Bargaining Agreement: Printing, Packaging and Newspaper Industry

SI 2019-013 Labour (Limit on Continuous Renewal of Fixed Term Contracts in the Electricity and Energy Supply Industry) Regulations, 2019

SI 2019-012 Chikomba Rural District Council (Public Health) By-laws, 2019

SI 2019-011 Magistrates Court (Civil) Rules, 2018

SI 2019-010 Petroleum (Petroleum Products Pricing) Regulations, 2018

SI 2019-009 Customs and Excise (Tariff) (Amendment) Notice, 2019 (No. 7

SI 2019 - 45 Collective Bargaining Agreement: Construction Industry

SI 2019 - 177 Collective Bargaining Agreement: Agricultural Industry

SI 2019 - 174 Beitbridge (Tolling) (Amendment) Regulations, 2019 (No. 1)

SI 2019 - 173 Road Traffic (Licensing of Drivers) (Amendment) Regulations, 2019

SI 2019 - 172 Toll Roads (National Road Network) (Amendment) Regulations, 2019

SI 2019 - 170 of 2019 Customs and Excise (Designation of foreign currency dutiable goods) Notice, 2019 IMPO

SI 2019 - 169 Customs and Excise (Suspension) (Amendment) Regulations, 2019 (No. 215)

SI 2019 - 168 Manpower Planning and Development (Zimbabwe Centre for High Performance Computing), Regulations, 2019

SI 2019 - 167 Customs and Excise (Electrical Manufacturers) (Rebate) Amendment Regulations 2019

SI 2019 - 166 Inland Waters Shipping (Declaration of Inland Waters) Notice, 2019

SI 2019 - 165 Collective Bargaining Agreement: Insurance Industry

SI 2019 - 161 Customs and Excise (Tariff) (Amendment) Notice, 2019 (No. 10)

SI 2019 - 160 Customs and Excise (Tariff) (Amendment) Notice, 2019 (No. 9)

SI 2018-275 Customs and Excise (Baking Industry Manufacturer) (Rebate) Regulations, 2018

SI 2018-274 Value Added Tax (Unbeneficiated Hides Export) Regulations, 2018

SI 2018-271 Civil Aviation (Remotely Piloted Aircraft) Regulations, 2018

SI 2018-268 - Environmental Management (Control of Hazardous Substances) (General) Regulations, 2018

SI 2018-267 Customs and Excise (Ports of Entry and Routes) (Amendment) Order, 2018 (No. 19)