



SIMPLIFIED VERSION

National Development Strategy 1 (NDS1)

January 2021 - December 2025

"Towards a Prosperous & Empowered
Upper Middle Income Society by 2030"



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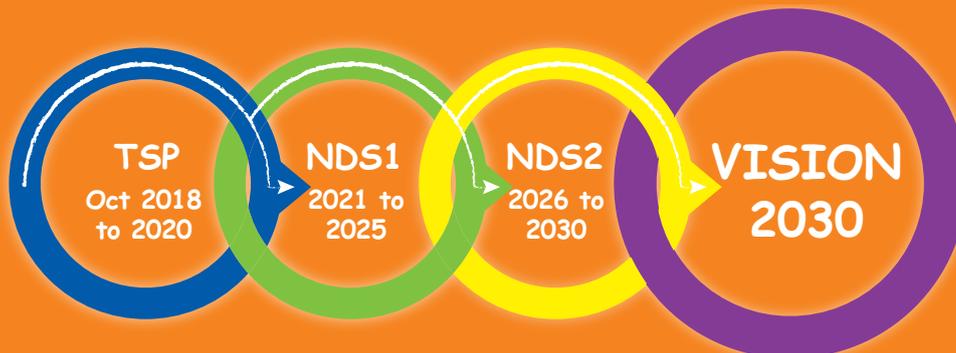
Abbreviations

AMTO	Assisted Medical Treatment Order
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
FBDGs	Food Based Dietary Guidelines
FDI	Foreign Direct Investments
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
HGF	Housing Guarantee Fund
ICRC	Independent Complaints Review Commission
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
M&E	Monitoring & Evaluation
MDAs	Ministries, Departments and Agencies
MIS	Management Information System
MOFED	Ministry of Finance and Economic Development
MSMEs	Ministry of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises
NDRF	National Development Results Framework
NDS	National Development Strategy
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
NRZ	National Railways of Zimbabwe
NSPSC	National Social Protection Steering Committee
OPC	Office of the President and Cabinet
PGMs	Platinum Group Metals
PPPs	Public-Private Partnerships
RBM&E	Results Based Monitoring and Evaluation

RBZ	Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe
RISDP	Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan
SACCOs	Savings and Credit Cooperatives
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SATCC	Southern Africa Transport and Communications Commission
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SDRF	Sectoral Development Results Framework
SEPs	State Enterprises & Parastatals
SMEs	Small and Medium Enterprises
SOEs	State Owned Enterprises
STEM	Science Technology Engineering Mathematics
STEAM	Science Technology Engineering Arts Mathematics
ThWG	Thematic Working Groups
TSP	Transitional Stabilisation Programme
UCDW	Unpaid Care and Domestic Work
USD	United States Dollar
UMIE	Upper Middle Income Economy
ZIDA	Zimbabwe Investment & Development Agency
ZIMRA	Zimbabwe Revenue Authority
ZUNDAF	Zimbabwe United Development Assistance Framework

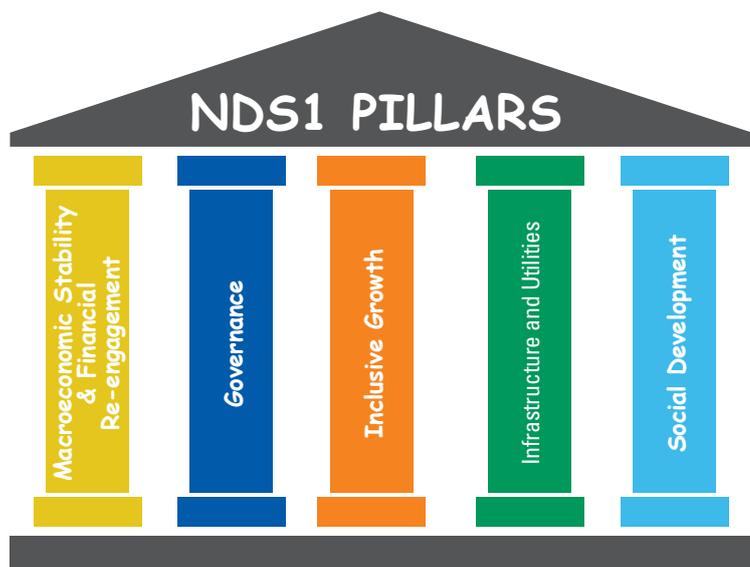
What is the National Development Strategy 1 (NDS1)?

The National Development Strategy 1 (NDS1) is a 5-year development plan covering the period January 2021 to December 2025. The NDS1 is being implemented under the country's Vision 2030 "Towards a Prosperous and Empowered Upper Middle Income Society by 2030". The NDS1 becomes the second plan towards Vision 2030. It replaces the Transitional Stabilisation Programme (TSP) which ran from October 2018 to December 2020.



Key Pillars of the NDS1

The NDS1 has 5 key pillars that align to Vision 2030.



National Development Strategy 1 (NDS1)

January 2021 - December 2025

"Towards a Prosperous & Empowered Upper Middle Income Society by 2030"

Objectives of the NDS1

The NDS1 has 7 objectives namely:

1. Strengthen macroeconomic stability - low and stable inflation; and exchange rate stability;
2. Achieve and sustain inclusive and equitable real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth;
3. Promoting new enterprise development, employment and job creation;
4. Strengthen social infrastructure and social safety nets;
5. Ensure sustainable environmental protection and resilience;
6. Promote good governance and corporate social investment; and,
7. To modernise the economy through use of ICT and digital technology.

What are the national priorities of the NDS1?

Every development plan has national priorities. The NDS1 has 14 national priorities for the 5 years of its implementation.

NDS1 14 NATIONAL PRIORITIES	4 Industrialisation through value chains	8 Governance	12 Youth, Sport and Culture
	1 Economic Growth and Stability	5 Human Capital Development	9 Digital Economy
	2 Food and Nutrition Security	6 Social Protection	10 Infrastructure & Utilities
	3 Health and Well-Being	7 Housing Delivery	11 Country's Image Building and International Engagement and Re-engagement
			13 Environmental Protection, Climate Resilience and Natural Resource Management
			14 Devolution

NDS1 cross cutting factors

Cross cutting factors are issues that will be integrated in all strategies and programmes of the NDS1.

6 cross cutting factors of NDS1

Gender



Youth



People with Disabilities



Arts and Creative Industry



Environment



Information Communication Technology



Guiding Principles of the NDS1

The NDS1 is guided by 4 principles.

Bold and transformative measures.

Intentional mobilisation of domestic growth with a re-emphasise that Zimbabwe is open for business to all.

GUIDING PRINCIPLES OF NDS1

Good corporate governance based on fairness, transparency and justice.

Leveraging on abundance of natural resource and a skills base.

Does the NDS1 speak to Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)?

At the global level, all Governments are now urged to integrate SDGs in their national development plans. So, the NDS1 aligns with all the 17 SDGs within the 14 national priorities. This is in fulfilment of the global development trends. The NDS1 borrows the thrust of SDGs "leaving no one behind" as key to inclusive growth.



**LEAVE
NO ONE
BEHIND**

Key success factors for the NDS1

The 10 key success factors for the NDS1 are:



1. The pace of the global economy recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic;



2. Strengthened fiscal and monetary coordination;



3. Ending all quasi fiscal activities - activities supported by the Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe (RBZ) usually by printing of money;



4. Cutting of all unbudgeted expenditures;



5. A deepened foreign exchange rate system;



6. Timely availability of national budget funds to support identified NDS1 programmes and projects;



7. Adequate, relevant, skilled and motivated human resources;



8. Investment in new infrastructure and rehabilitation and upgrading of existing infrastructure (energy, transport and water);



9. Improved doing business environment through swift implementation of ease of doing business reforms, strengthening of property rights, upholding the rule of law and combating corruption; and,



10. Collective accountability of the Government - the Whole of Government Approach.



The 12 macroeconomic targets for the NDS1

1

Achieve an average annual real GDP growth rate of above 5% (UMIE vision);

2

Maintain fiscal deficits averaging not more than 3% of GDP in line with SADC targets;

3

Achieve and maintain single digit inflation - between 3% - 7% by 2025 in line with the SADC Macroeconomic Convergence Target;

4

Increase international reserves to at least 6 months import cover by 2025;

5

Establish a market determined and competitive foreign exchange rate regime - to ensure the Zimbabwe dollar as the dominant legal tender by 2025;

6

Maintain public and publicly guaranteed external and domestic debt to GDP at below 70% of GDP;

7

Maintain a current account balance of not more than -3% of GDP;

8

Create at least 760,000 formal jobs in the 5 years;

9

Improve infrastructure development and investment in energy, water, sanitation, roads, health, education, housing and social amenities - economic growth enablers;

10

Accelerate value addition and beneficiation of agriculture and mining production;

11

Eliminate quasi-fiscal operations; and,

12

Expedition of State Owned Enterprises (SOEs) reforms targeting commercialisation, improved governance, provision of services at viable prices, full or partial privatisation, outright disposals and amalgamation of some of the SOEs into existing Government Departments.

The macroeconomic targets are broadly underpinned by a gradual recovery in the global economy from the COVID-19 pandemic.

Selected key macroeconomic indicators and projections under the NDS1

Selected Indicators	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Gross National Income per person (USD\$)	1,159.8	1,842.2	2,137.1	2,712.7	2,960.7	3,207.3
Real GDP Growth (%)	-4.1	7.4	5.5	5.2	5.2	5
Inflation - annual average	654.9	134.8	23.7	10.5	7.5	5.8
Formal employment	812.1	963.2	1,094.7	1,236.6	1,398.4	1,572.8
% of people in extreme poverty	38.9	24.2	19.2	15.4	12.3	10.1
International reserves (months of import cover)	1.0	2.0	3.5	4.5	5.0	6.0
Public debt as a % of GDP	78.4	64.5	64.8	64.5	63.6	61.5

NDS1 and the Fiscal, Monetary and External Sectors



Fiscal Sector (Government's expenditures and revenues)

- Management of Government expenditure;
- Reducing public debt to below 70% of GDP;
- Strengthening revenue collection - reviewing and streamlining tax incentives;
- Formalising the informal sector;
- Upgrading of the audit and tax services of large taxpayers;
- Linking ZIMRA systems with other agencies.
- Review of the subsidy policy to ensure better targeting;
- Fast tracking State Enterprise and Parastatal reforms;
- Pension reforms; and,
- Full roll out of the Public Finance Management System.

Monetary/Financial Sector



- Monetary stability;
- Money supply management;
- Reducing inflation to single digit levels by 2025;
- Stabilisation of the exchange rate system;
- Operationalisation of the Collateral Registry; and,
- Development of a comprehensive financial sector development strategy.

External Sector (Exports and Imports)

- Promotion of export products and export markets diversification;
- Streamlining and simplifying exporting and importing procedures;
- Eliminating customs delays and improving customs administration;
- Maintain a sustainable current account balance of not more than -3% of GDP; and,
- Building of foreign reserves to around six months of import cover by 2025.



Key strategies for productive sectors

The productive sectors under NDS1 include agriculture, mining, manufacturing, tourism and electricity supply.

Agriculture Sector

1. Resolving the land security of tenure;
2. Create conditions for bankability of agricultural projects;
3. Restructuring of Agribank into a Land Bank by 31 March 2021;
4. Establishing an agricultural revolving fund with appropriately structured lines of credit;
5. Expansion of contract farming to other crops and livestock;
6. Government to incentivise banks to lend to agriculture;
7. Drought/weather proof agriculture - irrigation, water harvesting, seed and animal varieties;
8. Upscaling of climate smart agriculture practises such as Pfumvudza/Intwasa;
9. Capacitation of extension services;
10. Operationalisation of the commodity exchange;
11. Strengthening the use of Public - Private Partnerships;
12. Implementing of smart subsidies; and,
13. Agricultural Engineering and Infrastructure Development (irrigation, mechanised agriculture).



Electricity Supply

1. Upgrading, rehabilitation and maintenance;
2. Development of new generation capacity;
3. Diversification of the energy mix;
4. Accommodate construction of Independent grid operators;
5. Accelerate the implementation of an integrated comprehensive power generation and transmission framework;
6. Incorporate Independent Power Producers and enabling them to access the electricity market; and,
7. Ensuring conformity to national power generation and transmission standards.



Tourism Sector

1. Upgrading of road infrastructure;
2. Investment in diversified tourism products such as heritage tourism, medical tourism and community based tourism, among others;
3. Opening up of new tourism resorts in Kanyemba, Tugwi Mukorsi, Kariba and the development of new nodes anchored on the Victoria Falls Special Economic Zone, notably in Masuwe, Batoka, Gwayi Shangani Dam, Binga and Sijarira;
4. Operationalisation of the Tourism Support Scheme;
5. Destination branding and image transformation;
6. Diaspora Tourism Promotion;
7. Promotion of domestic tourism through developing appropriate facilities and incentives;
8. Up-scaling of the implementation of the National Tourism Recovery and Growth Strategy, the National Tourism Master Plan, Review of Tourism Policy and Legislation, ease of doing business reforms and improved use of ICT in the sector;
9. Enhance air infrastructure eg. attracting new airlines, strengthening the national airline and opening up domestic air routes to local players;
10. Climate proof the tourism sector through promotion of ecotourism and green practices;
11. Sustainable inclusion of communities in the tourism value chains; and,
12. Finalisation of the Tourism Satellite Account in order to improve the accounting of the performance of the Tourism Sector.



Manufacturing Sector - Industrialisation

1. Targeting and strengthening existing value chains especially agro processing and mineral beneficiation;
2. Scaling up of innovation hubs and industrial parks; and,
3. Prioritise the following value chains:

Agro-based value chains

- Soya bean value chain;
- Fertilisers value chain;
- Cotton value chain;
- Sugar Cane to Fuel value chain;
- Dairy value chain; and,
- Leather value chain.

Mineral-based value chains

- Gold ore to bullion processing;
- Diamond cutting and polishing;
- Base metals (nickel, copper, iron, cobalt) recovery from PGMs;
- Coal to Coke; and,
- Chrome to ferrochrome.

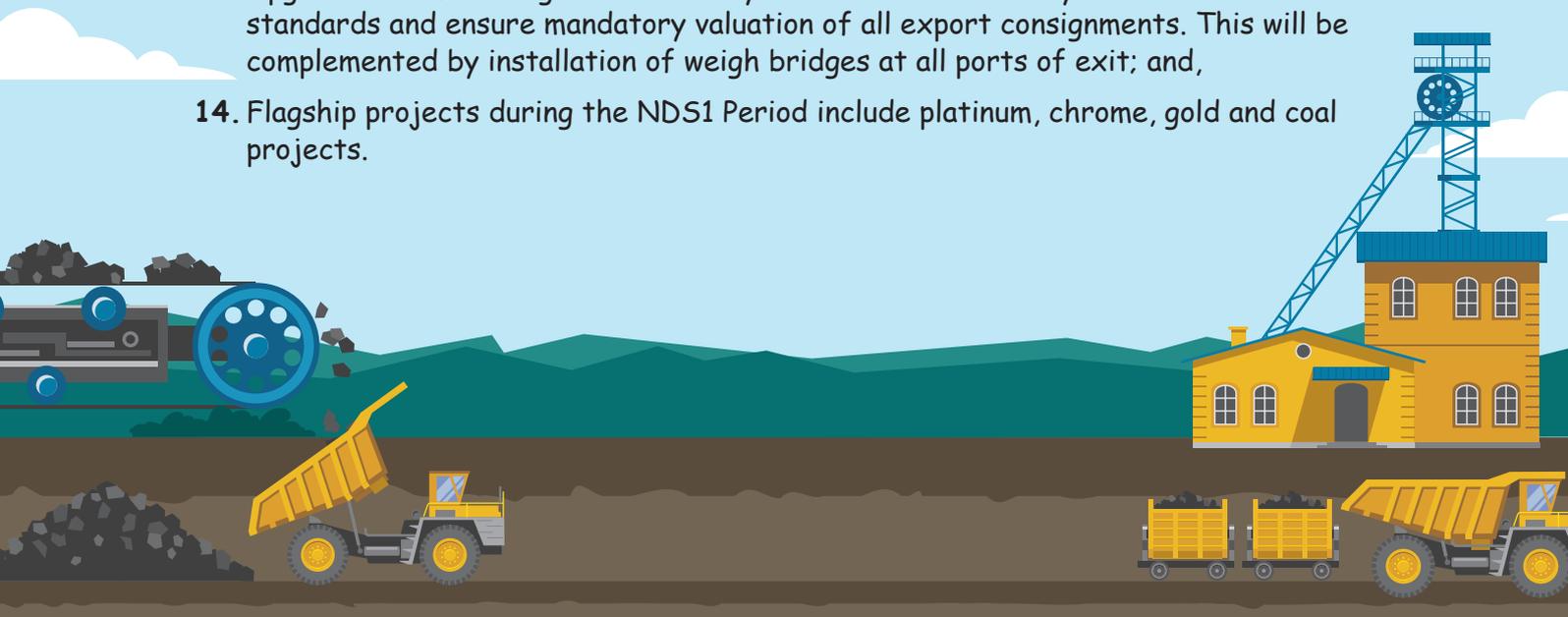
Other sectoral-based value chains

- Pharmaceutical value chain;
- Bus and truck assembly value chain;
- Iron and steel and general engineering value chain; and
- Plastic waste value chain.



Mining Sector

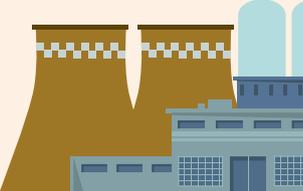
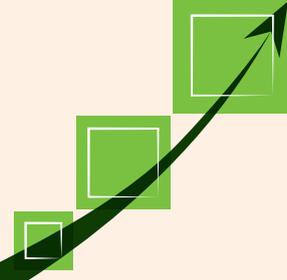
1. Prioritise plugging of mineral leakages;
2. Formalisation and capacitation of the small-scale miners through the Mining Industry Loan Fund;
3. Improve the ease of doing business in the sector through finalisation and implementation of mineral specific policy frameworks, review of the Gold Trade Act, Precious Stones Trade Act and amendment of the Mines and Minerals Act;
4. Expedite the formulation of Rare Earth Minerals Policy;
5. Prioritise approval of Exploration Title and capacitation of Mining Promotion Corporation to undertake targeted exploration;
6. Strengthen the enforcement of the "Use It or Lose It" principle;
7. Operationalisation of the automated Mining Cadastre Information Management System will be accelerated to increase efficiency and transparency in mining title management;
8. Implement programmes to enhance exploration;
9. Prioritise formation of an investment committee comprising of OPC, Ministry of Mines and Treasury, chaired by ZIDA in assessing capable investors and overseeing investment agreements;
10. Strengthen metallurgical accounting;
11. Establishment of a gold reserve fund as a vehicle to mobilise finance;
12. Setting up of a minerals commodity exchange, which will trade all other minerals, except for gold;
13. Upgrade the Metallurgical Laboratory to meet internationally accredited standards and ensure mandatory valuation of all export consignments. This will be complemented by installation of weigh bridges at all ports of exit; and,
14. Flagship projects during the NDS1 Period include platinum, chrome, gold and coal projects.



NDS1 priorities, strategies and outcomes

National Priorities/ Thematic area	Key Strategies / Outcomes
<p>Sustainable Economic Growth</p> 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Private sector led development; 2. Accelerating policy implementation; 3. Accelerating legal, institutional and structural reforms for macroeconomic stability and improving the business environment; 4. Increase production and productivity across all sectors; 5. Development of key value chains; 6. Implementing import substitution - promoting domestic production of previously imported goods; and, 7. Unlocking investment through: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ prioritising swift implementation of the ease of doing business reforms; ■ respect of property rights, ensuring rule of law; ■ combating corruption and prioritising investment in key enablers (energy, water and transport).
<p>Food Security</p> 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Promoting resilience and sustainable agriculture (crops and livestock) through learning and experimentation; 2. Affordable agriculture financing; 3. Improving access to food markets and food reserves; market linkages and linking farmers to institutions; and, 4. Drilling of 35,000 boreholes between 2021 to 2025 for rural communities.
<p>Nutrition Security</p> 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Home nutrition and schools gardening, including traditional vegetables; 2. Maternal Micronutrient Supplementation; 3. Nutrition Security Programmes; 4. Nutrition sensitive social assistance and protection; 5. Adapt and Adopt the Complementary Feeding Framework for improving young children's diets; and, 6. Implementation of National Food Based Dietary Guidelines (FBDGs) in various sectors - agriculture, health, education; and Production and consumption of bio-fortification of foods.

National Priorities/ Thematic area	Key Strategies / Outcomes
<p>Decent Work</p> 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Development and implementation of a national action plan to facilitate the transition from informality to formality by the SMEs sector; 2. Full operationalisation of the Tripartite Negotiating Forum; 3. Strengthening labour migration governance; 4. Modernisation of the labour case management system to enhance efficiency of the dispute settlement system; 5. Strengthening of the Labour Inspectorate System; 6. Upscaling of protection of labour rights and promotion of safe work environments; 7. Review of the labour laws to be in sync with labour dynamics; 8. Expansion of coverage of occupational safety and health to the informal economy; 9. Review of the Employment Policy; 10. Engaging the private sector in establishment of incubation hubs, labour intensive public works programmes, remodelling of skills and entrepreneurship development; and, 11. Developing a robust functioning Labour Market Information System.
<p>Health and Well-being</p> 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Improved domestic funding for health; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Develop and implement a Health Sector Coordination Framework; Harmonise the fragmented health funding pools; and Implement cross subsidisation of Health Insurance Benefit schemes. 2. Establish a National Health Insurance Scheme; 3. Improved human resources performance through: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Health sector human capital development; ■ Pay and benefits development; and, ■ Health sector restructuring. 4. Improving Access to Essential Medicines; 5. Improved access to primary and secondary health care; 6. Reduced morbidity and mortality due to communicable and non-communicable diseases; and, 7. Increased access to water, sanitation and health environment.

National Priorities/ Thematic area	Key Strategies / Outcomes
<p>Industrialisation - Value Chains</p> 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Value chain driven industrialisation.
<p>Rural Industrialisation - changing the face of the rural areas</p> 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Revamping rural agro-industry; 2. Access to food markets; and, 3. Horticulture Sector Recovery.
<p>SMEs Development and Rural Industrialisation</p> 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Increasing performance of SMEs in the Production of Value Added Products through: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Specialised training for SMEs in Business Process Re-engineering; ■ Product development, standardisation and certification and other production related training; ■ Provision of working capital and production machinery at concessionary rates; ■ Provision of appropriate and affordable infrastructure; ■ Engaging development partners to assist SMEs with machinery; ■ Development of innovation hubs and clusters in the provinces to aid rural industrialisation; ■ Implement one village, one product concept; and, ■ Enhance participation of SMEs in public procurement.

National Priorities/ Thematic area	Key Strategies / Outcomes
<p>Informal Economy</p> 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Development of a national action plan of transitioning from informal to formal; 2. Extended coverage of social security to the informal economy; and, 3. Provision of decent workspaces.
<p>Digital Economy</p> 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Improve access and usage of ICTs; 2. Programmes to increase investments in ICTs; 3. Increasing ICT literacy in national curricular; and, 4. Undertaking an ICT Skills audit.
<p>Housing Delivery</p> 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Delivery of Affordable and Quality Settlements in Urban and Rural Areas; 2. Build a cumulative 220,000 housing units by 2025; 3. Increased access to housing finance; 4. Increased regularisation of informal settlements; 5. Resuscitation of the Housing Guarantee Fund (HGF); 6. Recapitalise the Rural Housing Fund and Civil Service Fund; and, 7. Capacitation of local authorities that superintend over these facilities.
<p>Human Capital Development and Innovation</p> 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Access and Utilisation of Advanced Knowledge and Technologies; 2. Improve Uptake and Application of STEM/STEAM Subjects; and, 3. Research, Development and Innovation throughput (processing and production).

National Priorities/ Thematic area	Key Strategies / Outcomes
<p data-bbox="172 786 448 853">Infrastructure and Utilities</p> 	<p data-bbox="480 338 935 367">ENERGY SUPPLY/ELECTRICITY</p> <ol data-bbox="480 383 1382 667" style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Development of reliable, adequate, low priced power; 2. Development of an Integrated Energy Resource Master Plan; 3. Diversification of the energy mix through promotion of other sources of energy such as renewable source; 4. Under serviced areas have improved access to fuel service stations; and, 5. Promote energy efficiency systems. <p data-bbox="480 701 711 730">WATER SUPPLY</p> <ol data-bbox="480 745 1382 987" style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Development and implementation of the National Dam Safety Plan; 2. Rehabilitation and development of basic water storage and transport infrastructure facilities; 3. Drilling and expansion of hydrological stations; and, 4. Accelerate completion of ongoing dams. <p data-bbox="480 1021 850 1050">SANITATION SERVICES</p> <ol data-bbox="480 1066 1398 1308" style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Rehabilitation of the existing urban and rural network of sanitation facilities; 2. Strengthen coordination and implementation of sanitation programmes; and, 3. Expansion of ongoing hygiene education programmes for urban and rural communities will be prioritised. <p data-bbox="480 1346 1198 1375">TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES</p> <ol data-bbox="480 1391 1382 1908" style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Completion of ongoing road projects; 2. Rehabilitation of damaged sections of the trunk road system; 3. Development of feeder roads into communities; 4. Review of road user fees for cost recovery; 5. Strengthening traffic management services; 6. Recapitalisation of National Railways of Zimbabwe (NRZ); 7. Finalise the way forward for Air Zimbabwe; 8. Implement public-private partnerships (PPPs); 9. Attract FDI in infrastructure; 10. Designing and implementing climate proofing and resilient infrastructure; and, 11. Improve marine infrastructure and services.

National Priorities/ Thematic area	Key Strategies / Outcomes
<p>Image Building, International Engagement and Re-Engagement</p> 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Improve on the <i>Good Country Index</i>; 2. Improve on the <i>Country Brand Ranking</i>; 3. Improve on the <i>Global Happiness Index</i>; 4. Information management, publicity and national adornment; 5. Modernisation and maintenance of media infrastructure; 6. Implement a <i>National Branding Programme</i> to improve competitive branding; 7. Implement an <i>International Cooperation</i>; programme to improve international relations; and, 8. Implement the <i>Diaspora Engagement Programme</i>.
<p>Devolution and Decentralisation</p> 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Maintain at least 5% of total national revenue for allocation to lower tiers of <i>Government</i>; 2. Improve governance in lower tiers of <i>Government</i>; 3. Improve accountability in lower tiers of <i>Government</i>; and, 4. Investment promotion in the <i>Provinces</i> e.g. establishment of <i>Provincial Special Economic Zones</i> and value chains.
<p>Financial Inclusion</p> 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Promotion of <i>ICT driven innovation</i> and innovation hubs across key sectors of the <i>economy</i>; and, 2. Programmes will target youth and women empowerment; financial access; and savings mobilisation - savings and credit cooperatives (<i>SACCOs</i>).

National Priorities/ Thematic area	Key Strategies / Outcomes
<p>Environmental Protection, Climate Resilience and Natural Resources Management</p> 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Improved ecosystems health; 2. Improved Climate Action; 3. Land and Ecosystems Management and Protection; Rivers and Catchment Area Management; 4. Pollution and Waste Management; 5. Implementing climate change adaptation and mitigation measures; 6. Increased forest production and processing; 7. Improved status of Protected Areas; and, 8. Reduction of greenhouse gases and alternative energy solution - low emissions development pathways.
<p>Governance</p> 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Enhance Public Service Delivery through Public sector reforms inclusive including State Enterprises & Parastatals (SEPs); 2. Enhance transparency and accountability through strengthening e-Governance, oversight role of Parliament and Auditor General Office, national budgetary processes and Local Authorities; 3. Strengthen Disaster Risk Management; 4. Improve consumer satisfaction and protection, and consumer rights; 5. Accelerate Ease of Doing Business reforms; 6. Improve access to justice and improve justice delivery system; 7. Protection of human rights and freedoms; 8. Strengthen capacity of Independent Commissions to effectively deliver; 9. Combating corruption through putting in place a whistle blower protection system and speedy prosecution and resolution of all corruption cases; 10. Protection of property rights and establishment of a secure agriculture land tenure system; and, 11. Improve public safety and order through strengthened capacities of law enforcement agencies and other relevant institutions.

National Priorities/ Thematic area	Key Strategies / Outcomes
<p>Justice</p> 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Strengthen state institutions responsible for Justice Delivery; 2. Decentralise state institutions responsible for Justice Delivery; 3. Establish integrated electronic case management system; 4. Review and rationalise legal costs; 5. Improving access to courts by people with disabilities; 6. Improve access to justice for vulnerable people and those from minorities; 7. Continued capacitation of the justice delivery system; 8. Review and simplify courts procedures; 9. Professionalisation of the security services; and, 10. Alignment of legislation to the Constitution.
<p>Human Rights</p> 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Strengthening capacity of Independent Commissions to deliver on their mandates; 2. Domesticate and comply with international and regional human rights obligations; and, 3. Setting up an Independent Complaints Review Commission (ICRC) to ensure that all citizen complaints against the police, army and other security agents are investigated independently and expeditiously.
<p>National Unity, Peace and Reconciliation</p> 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Implement the National Peace and Reconciliation Programme; 2. Promotion of inclusive dialogue and tolerance among citizens; 3. Promotion of peace building initiatives among communities; 4. Strengthen citizens' engagement through establishment of Local Peace Committees; and, 5. Uphold and promote the Constitution as a form of social contract.

Women and Gender Mainstreaming in the NDS1

Women account for 52% of the population and their inclusion in all, political, economic and social programmes and activities is critical for the attainment of NDS1 and Vision 2030. The Government has prioritised gender equality in the NDS1 in order to enhance women's participation in the development process, in line with:

The National Constitution;

1. The SADC Protocol on Gender and Development;
2. The Protocol to the African Charter on Human and People's Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa; and,
3. Sustainable Development Goal 5, which seeks to "Achieve Gender Equality and Empower all Women and Girls".

The NDS1 prioritises gender issues in line with the theme of 'leaving no-one and no place behind'.

Strategies for gender mainstreaming in the NDS1

Youth and Women Affirmative Action

Equal Opportunity for All Program

Promoting Women into Positions of Influence

Promoting Equality at all levels of Society

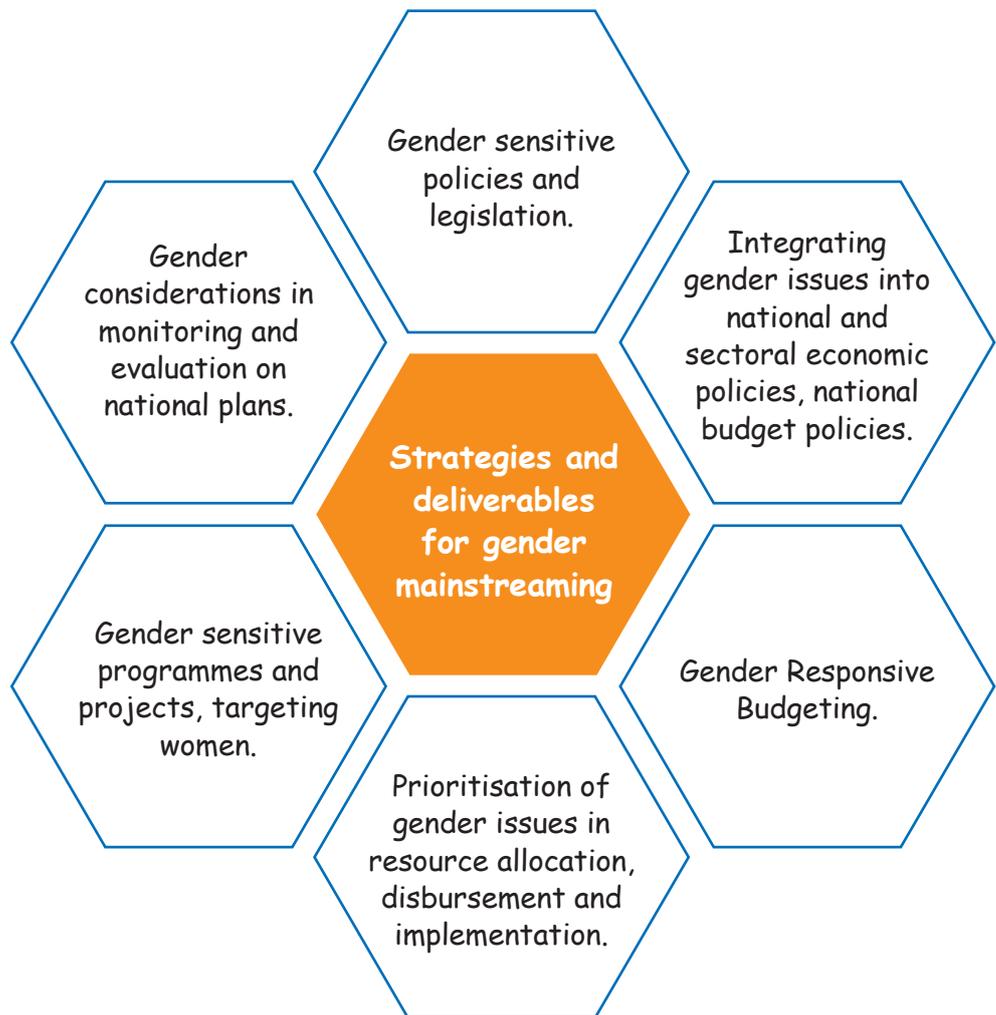
Advancing Women Political Representation

Youth and Women Advocacy Initiatives

Enhancing Access to Financing for Women in Business



Strategies and deliverables for gender mainstreaming in the NDS1



Social Protection, Poverty Alleviation and Safety Nets

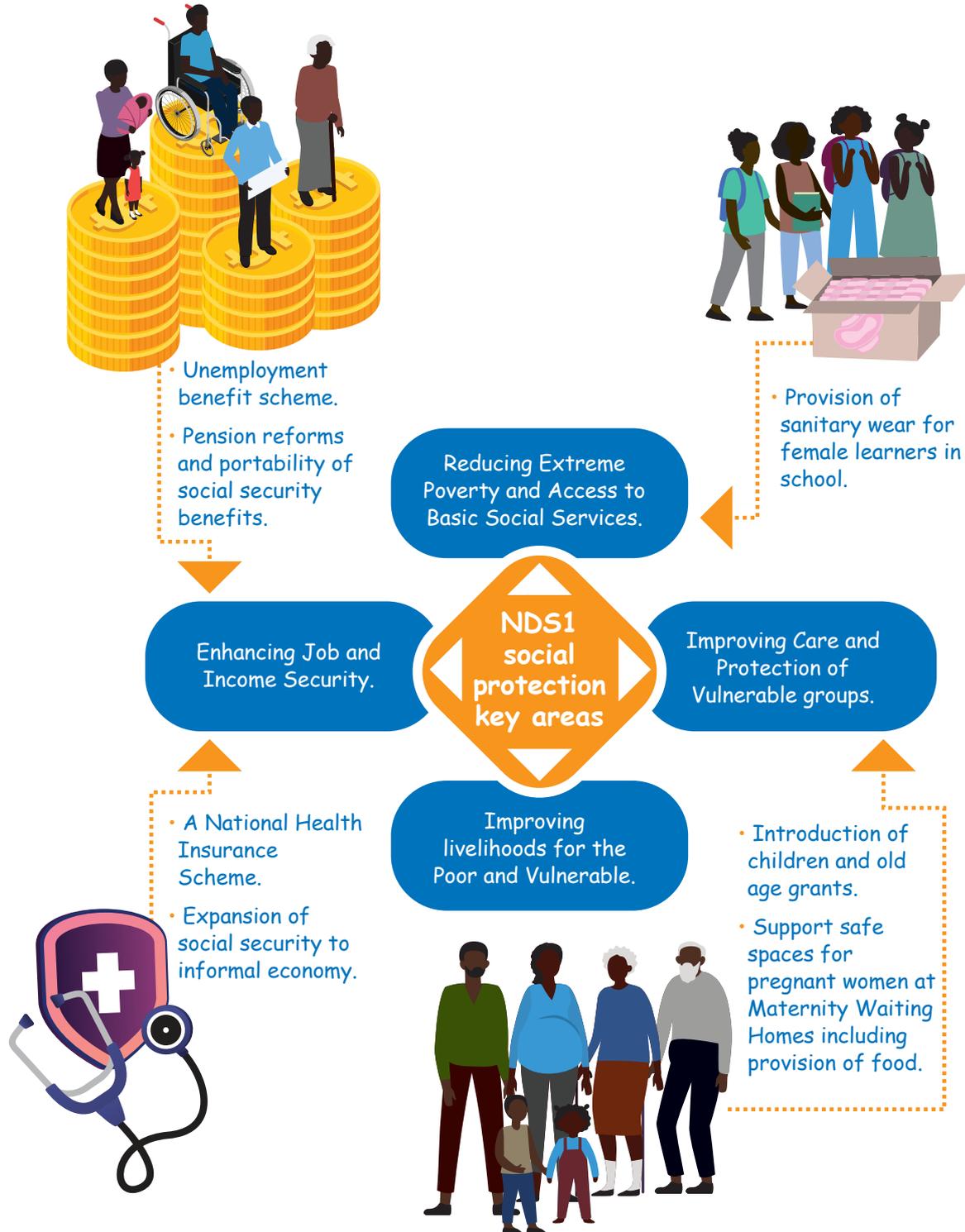
Section 30 Zimbabwe Constitution provides for the right to social protection which states that: "... the State must take all practical measures, within the limits of the resources available to it, to provide social security and social care to those who are in need." The Bill of Rights in the Constitution underscores the provision of social protection.

Effective social protection and safety nets, policies, systems and programmes play a major role in reducing poverty and vulnerability, redressing inequality, promoting inclusive growth and development of human capital. The NDS1 provides for 4 key areas under social protection.



Social Protection and Unpaid Care and Domestic Work (UCDW)

There are specific strategies and programmes in the 4 social protection key areas which seek to reduce the unpaid care and domestic work (UCDW) mostly undertaken by women and girls.



Social Protection Key Areas

Strategies	Programmes and Projects	Indicators of achievement by 2025
Social Protection Key Area: Improve Access to Basic Social Services		
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reduce extreme poverty by harmonising, integrating and strengthening social assistance programmes; 2. Appropriate targeting of the vulnerable groups; 3. Expansion of existing but modified and new social assistance programmes in urban areas; 4. Improving on the payment system and Management Information System (MIS); and, 5. Re-establishment of the National Social Protection Steering Committee (NSPSC). 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provision of food assistance; 2. Social cash transfers; 3. Health assistance; 4. Education support including school feeding; 5. Provision of sanitary wear for female learners in schools; 6. Provision of discretionary assistance in funeral and transport assistance; and, 7. Disaster preparedness and response programmes inclusive of shock responsiveness. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reduce the number of people below the food poverty line; 2. Increase the number of people receiving social assistance across all the social protection interventions from 65% in 2020 to 85% by 2025; 3. Increase proportion of population with access to social care and support services from 15% in 2020 to 75% by 2025; 4. Increase social insurance cover to 67% by 2025; and, 5. Increase Livelihoods support from 3% to 17% by 2025.
Social Protection Key Area: Enhancing Job and Income Security		
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Development and implementation of unemployment benefits scheme; 2. Development of social security schemes targeting the informal economy; 3. Undertaking of pension reforms; 4. Ensuring portability and harmonization of social security benefits; and, 5. Develop and implement the National Health Insurance Scheme to cover all citizens, through replacing the Assisted Medical Treatment Order (AMTO). 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Expansion of social insurance and social security coverage to cover the informal economy; 2. Alignment of Labour laws to the Constitution; and, 3. Equipping Rehabilitation centres to take care of those injured at work. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Job and income security and protection; and, 2. Increase the coverage of social insurance for both formal and informal economies.

Strategies	Programmes and Projects	Indicators of achievement by 2025
Social Protection Key Area: Improving Care and Protection of Vulnerable groups		
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Enhance stakeholders' engagement; 2. Enhance the integrated case management system and child protection services; 3. Strengthen policy and legislative frameworks; and, 4. Provide a platform for CSOs to monitor the implementation of social service delivery programmes in the country. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Introduction of old age and children grants; 2. Women and youth empowerment programmes; and, 3. Market linkage programmes for empowerment interventions. <p>Scaling up the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. National Case Management for the care and protection of children; 2. Child protection services; Promotion of adoption and foster care; 3. Registration and monitoring of Private Voluntary Organisations and Residential Child-care Institutions; 4. Information, Documentation, Tracing and Reunification of children living outside the family environment; 5. Provision of probation services; and, 6. Support safe spaces for pregnant women at Maternity Waiting Homes including provision of food. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Increase the number of people receiving care and protection within set standards from 15% to 75%; 2. Decrease proportion of the population that are subjected to all forms of abuse disaggregated by gender, age among others from 35% to 10%; and, 3. Increase proportion of victims of violence who reported their victimisation to responsible authorities from 5% to 30%.

Strategies	Programmes and Projects	Indicators of achievement by 2025
Social Protection Key Area: Improving livelihoods for the Poor and Vulnerable		
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Development of community-based feedback mechanism to track the impact of social service delivery programs. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Community Capacity Building for self-sustenance; 2. Promoting value chain linkages; 3. Linking small scale producers to relevant markets; 4. Timely provision of inputs to vulnerable farmers to promote food security; 5. Scaling up youth empowerment and self-help programmes including for survivors of gender based violence and persons with disabilities; and, 6. Capacitation of probation centres. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Increase the number of people with improved resilience disaggregated by gender, age and disability from 2% to 10%; 2. Increase number of households supported with livelihoods initiatives from 5% to 25%; and, 3. Increase number of households with improved source of livelihoods from 2% to 15%.

Financing of the NDS1

The successful implementation of the NDS1 including attainment of the targeted national and sectoral outcomes hinges on the ability to mobilise financial resources. The various possible financing strategies and options include:

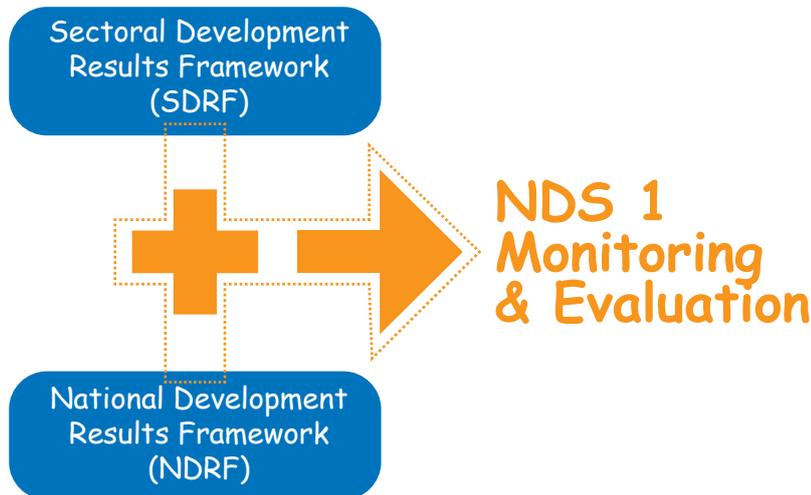
1. Fiscal revenues;
2. Loans;
3. Grants;
4. Public entities own resources;
5. Private sector financing;
6. Public Private Partnerships (PPPs) - This involves partnership between the Government and private sector company in the delivery of goods or services to the public such as roads, electricity, water and sanitation among others.
7. Foreign Direct Investments (FDI); and,
8. Diaspora Investments.

Unlocking resources strategies:

- Improving image building, engagement and re-engagement drive;
- Arrears clearance;
- Accelerated and intensified implementation of the Ease of Doing Business Reforms; and,
- Policies towards cost reflective user and tariff charges.



The NDS1 Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E)



The NDS1 monitoring and evaluation framework is based on two frameworks; the Sectoral Development Results Framework (SDRF) and National Development Results Framework (NDRF).

The National and Sectoral Development Results Frameworks (NSDRFs) outlines the National Priorities, Key Result Areas, Outcomes, Key Performance Indicators (KPIs), Baselines and Targets. The frameworks also outline the role of each Government Ministry, Department or Agency in implementation of NDS1.

The M&E Department in the Office of the President and Cabinet (OPC) will be key in the overall oversight of the implementation on NDS1 across Government.

The robust monitoring and evaluation of NDS1 will also be anchored on mainstreaming the Results Based Monitoring and Evaluation (RBM&E) framework.

The NSD1 monitoring and evaluation will also mainstream international and regional initiatives such as SDGs, Africa Agenda 2063, and the SADC Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan (RISDP).

To ensure efficacy in the implementation of NDS1, M&E will be undertaken through:

1. Bi-annual reviews; and,
2. Mid-Term and Terminal Evaluation.

Role of the NDS1 M&E Committees

Role of the NDS1 National Steering Committee

- Provide strategic policy direction during NDS1 implementation;
- Mobilise resources for the NDS1 during implementation;
- Convene regular meetings to assess the progress in the implementation of NDS1; and,
- Monitor and evaluate the implementation of the NDS1.

Role of National Joint Review Committee

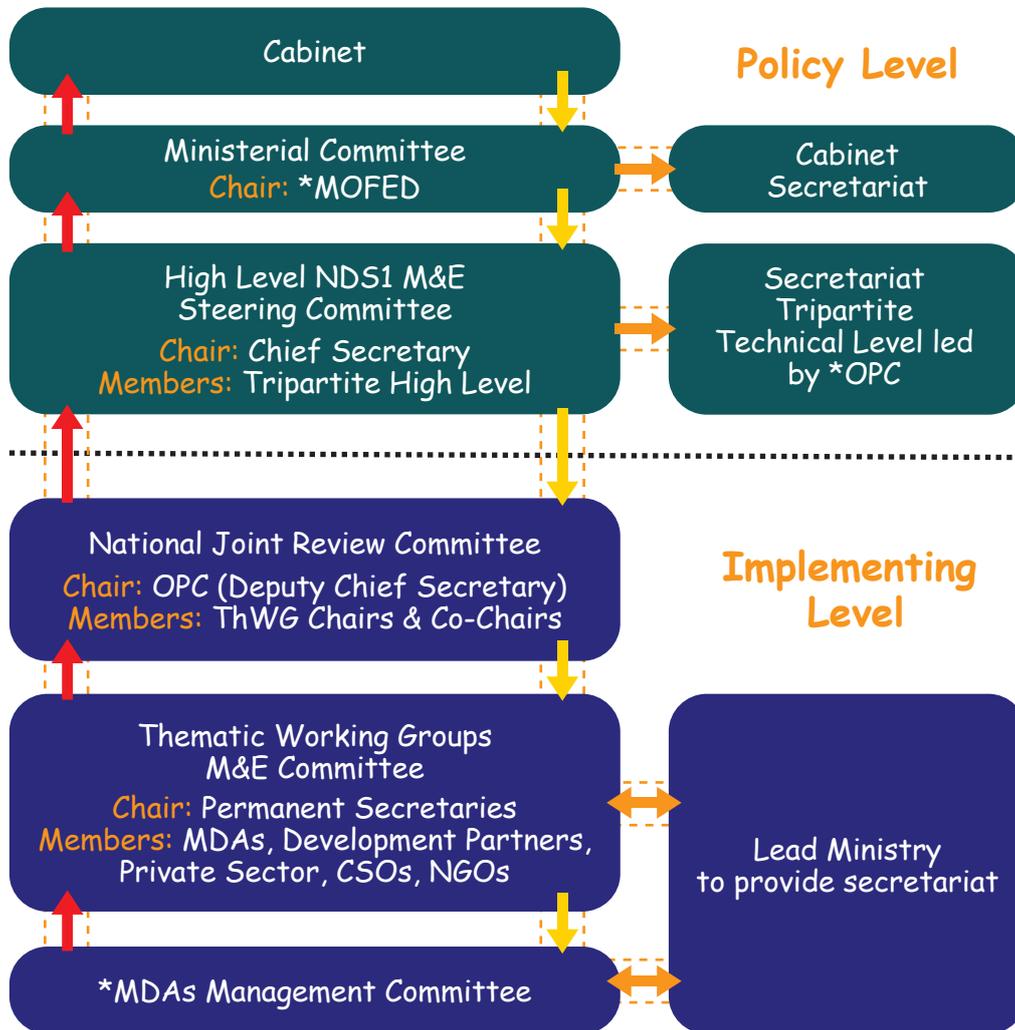
- Coordinate the work of the NDS1 Thematic Working Groups;
- Engage all key Stakeholders to ensure that the NDS1 is inclusive during implementation;
- Ensure the NDS1 is consistent with strategic policy direction as outlined by the National Steering Committee;
- Make periodic progress reports to the National Steering Committee; and,
- Undertake any work as directed by the NDS1 National Steering Committee.

Coordination of NDS1 Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation

Coordination of NDS1 Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation will be done at two levels, that is Policy level and Implementation level.

All M&E reports generated by High Level NDS1 National Steering Committee will be submitted to Cabinet for consideration and approval.





Notes for the Coordinating Mechanism:

- *OPC** Office of the President and Cabinet
- *MOFED** Ministry of Finance and Economic Development
- *MDAs** Management Committee consists of Provincial Councils Meetings, State Owned Enterprises and Parastatals Management Meetings & Zimbabwe United Development Assistance Framework (ZUNDAF)'s Results Groups
- Accounting / Reporting
- Oversight



Monitoring tool for women-based organisations

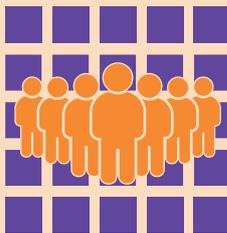
The NDS1 provides a results framework which contains indicators to track progress in implementation. Below are some of the quantitative indicators that women-based organisation can use track progress towards NDS1 targets.



- Reduce the number of **people below the food poverty line**;
- Increase the number of people (men, women, persons with disabilities and children of all ages) receiving **social assistance** across all the social protection interventions from 65% in 2020 to 85% by 2025;
- Increase proportion of population with access to **social care and support services** from 15% in 2020 to 75% by 2025;
- Increase **social insurance cover** to 67% by 2025;
- Increase **livelihoods support** from 3% to 17% by 2025;
- Increase number of households with improved **source of livelihoods** from 2% to 15%; and,
- Increase number of households supported with **livelihoods initiatives** from 5% to 25%.



- Decrease proportion of the population that are subjected to **all forms of abuse** disaggregated by gender, age among others from 35% to 10%; and,
- Increase proportion of **victims of violence** who reported their victimisation to responsible authorities from 5% to 30%.



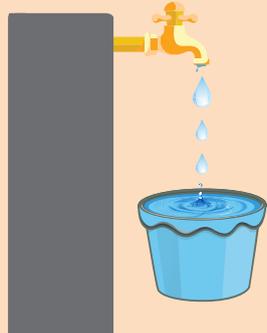
- Increase **social amenities** from 62% in 2020 to 71% by 2025; and,
- Social amenities refers to satellite early childhood development centres, schools, health care facilities, country clubs, vendor marts, and workspaces for MSMEs).



- Increasing youth participation in **decision-making and development** processes from 3.3% in 2020 to 25% by 2025;
- Increasing the number of youth who accessed **empowerment opportunities** in all sectors of the economy from 16 000 in 2020 to 200 000 by 2025; and,
- Increase the level of local **consumption of cultural, sport and recreation** products and services from 15% in 2020 to 40% by 2025.



- Rural and urban access to **electricity** to increase from 44% in 2020 to 54% by 2025.



- Drilling of 35,000 boreholes for rural community **water supply** in the 5 years;
- Increase access to **potable water** from 77.3% to at least 90% by 2025;
- Increase **water storage** capacity from the current 15.423X10⁸ mega litres to 16.979X10⁸ mega litres by 2025; and,
- Access to safe drinking water to increase from 77.3% in 2020 to 90% in 2025.



- Expand access to improved **sanitation facilities** from 70.22% to 77.32% in both urban and rural areas, with particular attention to reducing open defecation in rural areas.



- Increase the number of kilometres of **road network** converted to meet Southern Africa Transport and Communications Commission (SATCC) standards from 5% to 10% by 2025; and,
- Increase the number of kilometres of **road network** in good condition from 14,702km to 24,500km by 2025.



- Increase **internet penetration** rate from 59.1% in 2020 to 75.42% by 2025; and,
- Increasing the percentage of **financially included** persons from 77% to 90% by 2025.



- A cumulative 220,000 **housing units** to be delivered; and,
- Housing developments will allocate 40% of land towards **construction of flats**.



- Increase Critical **Skilled Experts** available from 38% in 2020 to 51% by 2025.



- Increase **Public Health** Expenditure Per Capita from USD\$30.92 in 2020 to USD\$86 by 2025.



Environmental Protection

- Increase the areas of wetlands sustainably managed from 701,100 hectares in 2020 to 1,051,650 hectares by 2025;
- Reduce area burnt from 1,100,000 in 2020 to 6,000 by 2025; and,
- Increase mined areas rehabilitated from 2,500 hectares in 2020 to 10,000 hectares by 2025.

The National Development Strategy 1 (NDS1) is a 5-year development plan covering the period January 2021 to December 2025. The NDS1 is being implemented under the country's Vision 2030 "Towards a Prosperous and Empowered Upper Middle Income Society by 2030". The NDS1 becomes the second plan towards Vision 2030. It replaces the Transitional Stabilisation Programme (TSP) which ran from October 2018 to December 2020.