



2030 AGENDA & THE NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY 1 (NDS 1)

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at
Kadoma Hotel
October , 2023



Republic of Zimbabwe



“Towards a Prosperous &
Empowered Upper Middle
Income Society by 2030”



NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY 1

January 2021 – December 2025



16 NOVEMBER 2020
HARARE

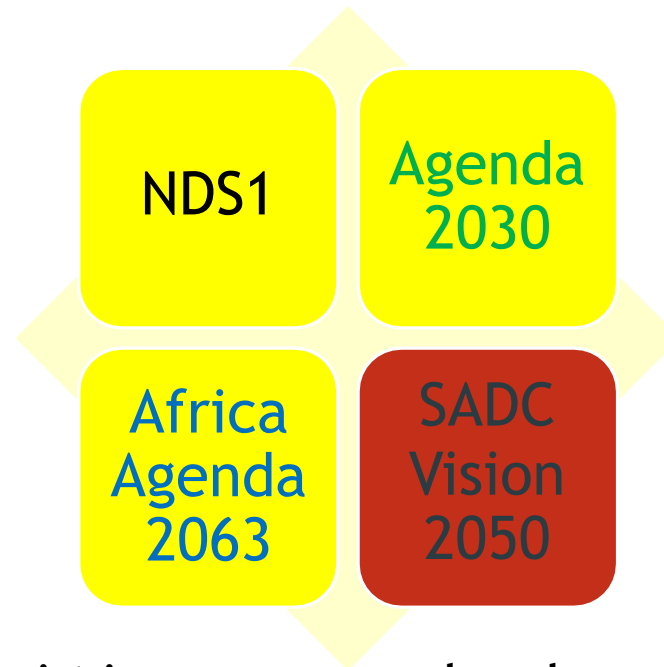
Presentation Outline

- Vision 2030
- Interrelatedness of the frameworks
- NDS 1
 - National Priorities
 - Thrust and Guiding Principles of NDS 1
 - Key Design Features of NDS 1
 - NDS 1 National Outcomes
 - Alignment of Strategic plans to NDS 1
- NDS1 Progress to date
- Challenges and Gaps
- Conclusion

Vision 2030...

- *“Towards a Prosperous and Empowered Upper Middle-Income Society by 2030.”*
- Vision 2030 takes into cognisance the United Nations’ Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) covering the period 2016-2030 and Agenda 2063.
- Vision 2030 will be realized through the TSP(2018-2020) and two successive Five Year National Development Strategies: NDS1(2021-2025) and NDS2 (2026-2030).

Interrelatedness of the Frameworks



Zimbabwe does not exist in a vacuum and we have signed up to these Agendas

Interrelatedness of the Frameworks...

- Both Agenda 2063 and SDGs will be implemented within NDS1, the national development plan architecture which consists of 14 Priority Areas
- Their goals have been integrated into these 14 Priority Areas for ease of implementation and ensuring synergies amongst the SDGs, Agenda 2063 and the country's economic blue print.
- Thematic Working Groups remain tasked to incorporate all the targets, indicators and the M&E modalities into their work-plans and budgets, with a particular focus on the activities outlined in NDS1 and subsequent economic blueprints.

Interrelatedness of Vision 2030, SDGs and National Priorities

Table 1: Relationship between Vision 2030, SDGs and National Priorities

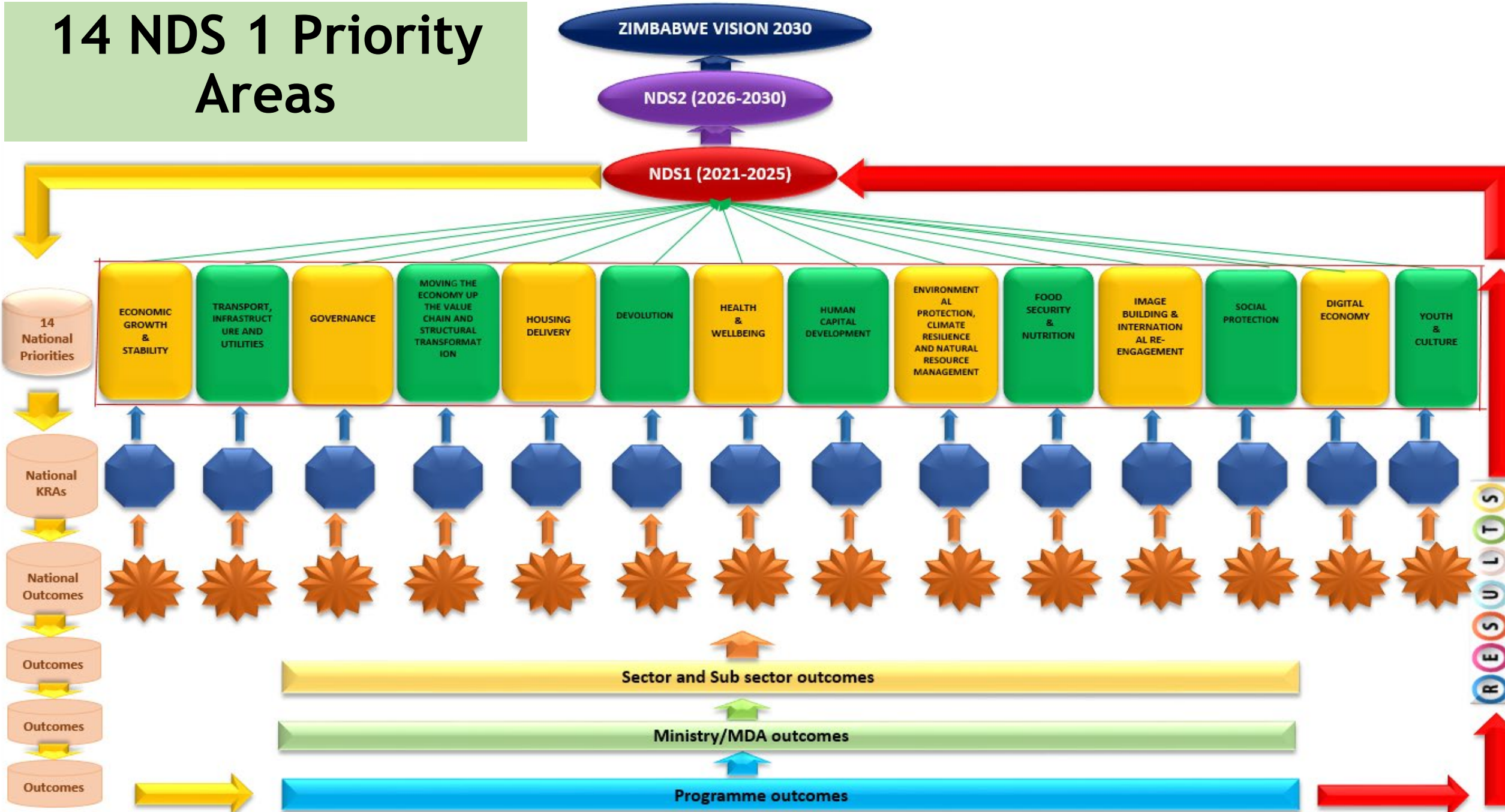
Vision 2030 Pillar	SDG	National Priority
Inclusive Growth	SDG 2,13 SDG6, 7, 9, 11 SDG 8, 9, 12	Food and Nutrition Security Infrastructure & Utilities Moving the Economy up the Value Chain & Structural Transformation
Governance	SDG 10, 16 SDG 11, 12, 13, 14, 15	Governance Environmental Protection, Climate Resilience & Natural Resource Management
Infrastructure and Utilities	SDG 9 , 11	Housing Delivery
Social Development	SDG 3, 5, 6 SDG 4, 8, 17 SDG1,2, 10, 11 SDG 8, 10	Health & Well-being Human Capital Development Social Protection Devolution
Macroeconomic Stability & Financial Re-engagement	SDG 10, 17 SDG 8, 10, 17	Image Building & International Re- engagement Economic Growth & Stability
Cross-cutting	SDG 11	Youth, Sport & Culture Digital Economy

Source: Ministry of Finance and Economic Development, 2020

THE NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY 1

- NDS1 is a 5-year medium term plan towards the realisation of the country's Vision 2030.
- NDS1 contains strategies and pathways that will ensure ***sustainable inclusive growth and development*** as we march towards an upper middle income status by 2030.
- NDS1 is running under the Vision 2030 theme ***“Towards a Prosperous and Empowered Upper Middle-Income Society by 2030.”***

14 NDS 1 Priority Areas



National Priorities

14 National Priorities

1. Economic Growth and Stability.
2. Food and Nutrition Security.
3. Moving the Economy up the Value Chains and Structural Transformation.
4. Infrastructure and Utilities.
5. Digital Economy.
6. Housing Delivery.
7. Human Capital Development and Innovation.
8. Health and Well-being.
9. Image Building, International Engagement and Re-engagement.
10. Devolution and Decentralisation.
11. Youth, Sport and Culture.
12. Social Protection.
13. Environmental Protection, Climate Resilience and Natural Resources Management.
14. Governance.

Thrust and Guiding Principles of NDS 1

- The major thrust of NDS1 to *“leave no-one and no place behind.” in line with Sustainable Development Goals principle.*
- NDS1 is underpinned by *Managing for Development Results* being implemented through the *Integrated Results Based Management (IRBM)* system.
- NDS1 emphasises *Macro-economic stability* as a key ingredient in the realisation of the Strategy outcomes and targets. Growth rates of above **5%** each year is the target
- NDS1 is built on the *successes realised under the TSP*, as well as *addressing the TSP challenges and unfinished business.*
- In the same spirit, provinces are not going to be left behind.
- NDS1 lays out policies, institutional reforms and 14 national priorities for the 2021-2025.

Our Journey Towards Vision 2030.....

YEAR	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
GNI PER CAPITA INCOME (US\$)	1189.84	933.64	1159.81	1842.16	2137.1	2712.65	2960	3207.33	3396.91	3571.2	3721.25	3883.2	4034.9



2019 National Budget
2020 National Budget



2021 National Budget
2022 National Budget
2023 National Budget
2024 National Budget
2025 National Budget

NDS1 is now under implementation



2026 National Budget
2027 National Budget
2028 National Budget
2029 National Budget
2030 National Budget



GNI per capita of \$3,956 - \$12,235
(World Bank)

KEY DESIGN FEATURES OF NDS 1

NDS 1 National Outcomes

National Priority Area	National Outcome
Economic Growth and Stability	Declining General Price Level
	Maintaining Sustainable Fiscal Deficit
	Declining Debt levels
	Improving Balance of Payments
	Increased GDP
	Increased per capita Incomes
	Improved ease of doing business ranking
	Increased Decent jobs
	Improved financial inclusion
Moving the economy up the Value Chain and Structural Transformation	Improved value addition
	Improved Contribution of manufacturing to GDP
	Improved contribution of value-added exports to total exports
	Improved earnings from beneficiated minerals
	Improved earnings from trade in goods and services
	Improved competitiveness

NDS 1 National Outcomes ...

National Priority Area	National Outcome
Food and Nutrition Security	Improved food security
	Improved self sufficiency
	Increased farm incomes
	Improved nutrition status
	Improved horticulture production
Infrastructure and Utilities	Improved infrastructure and access to services
	Improved energy supply capacity
	Improved access to modern energy services
	Improved energy efficiency
	Improved Water Supply
	Improved Sanitation and hygiene
	Improved roads and bridge infrastructure
	Improved transport roads services
	Improved rail infrastructure
	Improved air transport infrastructure
	Improved Air Services
Improved Marine infrastructure and services	
Digital Economy	Improved access and usage of ICTs
Housing Delivery	Improved access to affordable and quality housing and social amenities
Human Capital Development And Innovation	Specialised Workforce
	Increased Innovation for industrialisation
	Improved access and utilisation of advanced knowledge and technologies

NDS 1 National Outcomes ...

National Priority Area	National Outcome
Health and Wellbeing	Improved quality of life
Image building, International Engagement and Reengagement	Improved Country image
	Improved international relations
Devolution	Improved inclusive Governance and Socio-Economic Development
Youth, Sport and Culture	Increased youth participation in Development and decision Making processes
	Increased promotion and safeguarding of cultural and creative practices, goods and services
	Increased levels of participation in sport and recreation activities
Social Protection	Improved access to inclusive social protection
Environmental protection, Climate resilience and natural Resources management	Environment protected
	Improved Biodiversity
	Improved Community Livelihood
	Increased contribution to the economy
Governance	Enhanced service delivery
	Improved justice delivery
	Enhanced social cohesion

Alignment of Strategic Plans to NDS1

- Stakeholders (Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs), Development partners and indeed some private companies) have aligned their plans to NDS 1.
- The MDAs align their Plans to NDS 1 - the annual Strategic Planning which they undertake every year.
- Provincial Economic Development Plans aligned to NDS 1 are also now in place. This is to ensure Provinces are not left behind as we implement NDS 1 and in line with a key NDS 1 principle of “leave no-one and no place behind”.
- MDAs uploads quarterly performance data into the Whole of Government Performance Management System as part of NDS 1 monitoring.



NDS 1 PROGRESS TO DATE

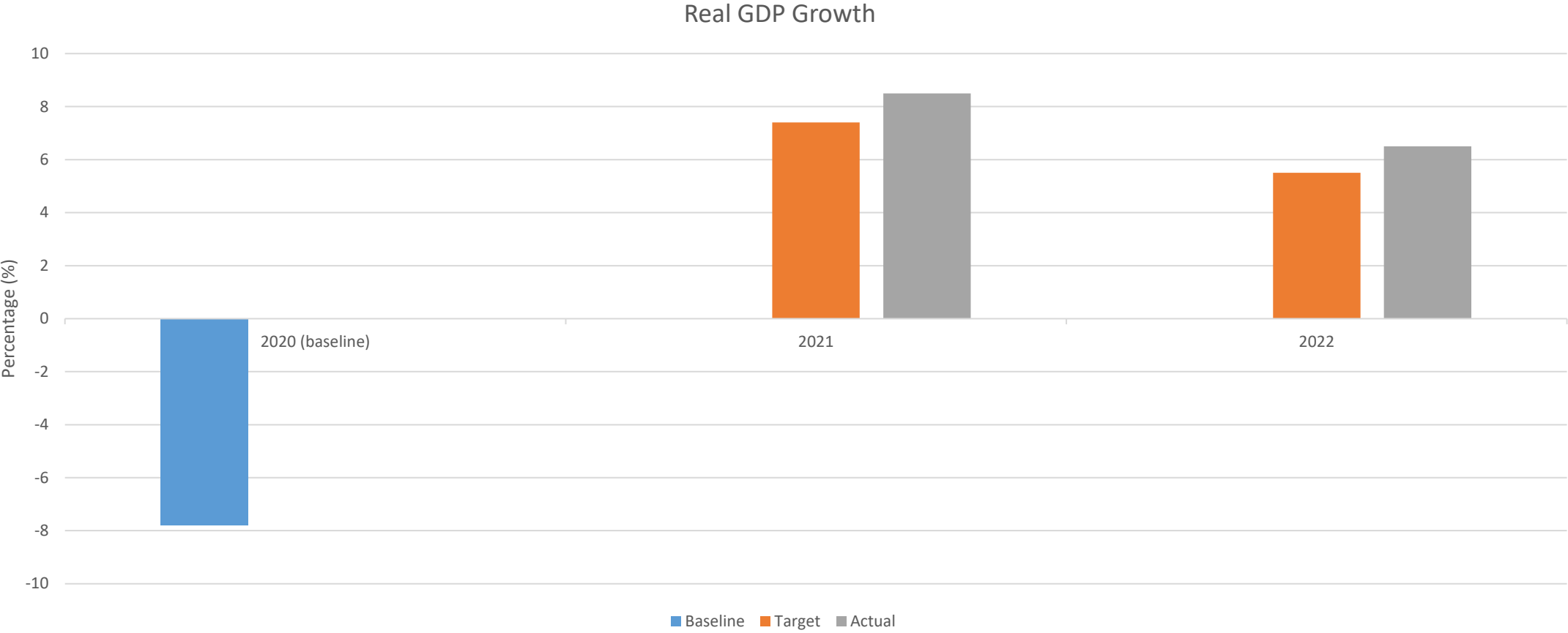
National Projects

- Significant progress was made across all the 14 thematic priority areas.
- A total of six thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine (6869) projects were implemented
- Out of these four thousand nine hundred and eighty-four(4984) were completed.
- One thousand eight hundred and eighty-five (1885) were on going as at December 2022.
- The projects were distributed according to NDS1 Thematic Areas.

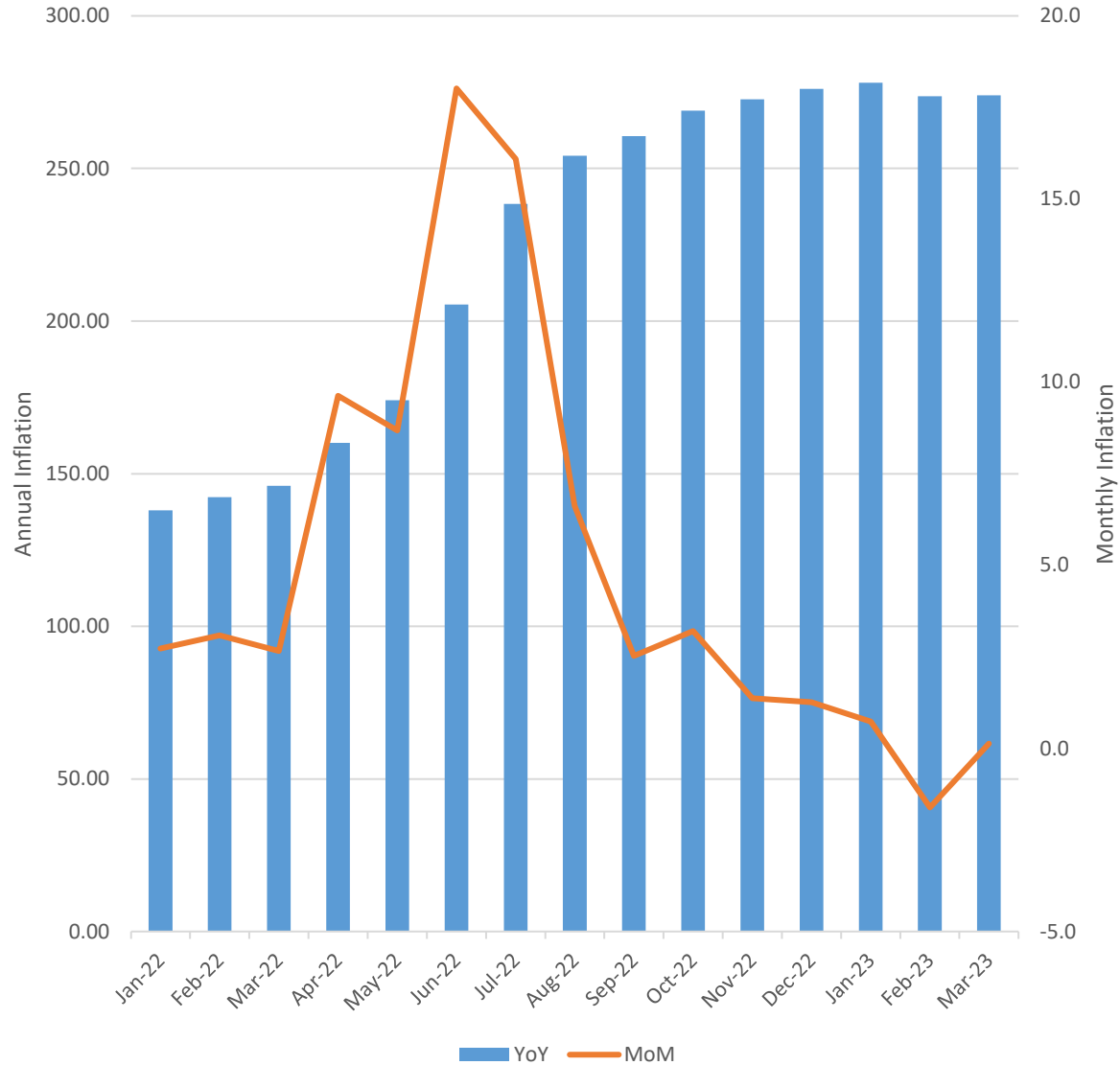
Progress on Economic Growth and Stability

- Notwithstanding external global shocks which were experienced during implementation of NDS1 from 2021, the economy remains resilient and on a positive growth trajectory.
- During the first half of NDS1, the economy exhibited high performance, with real GDP growth of 8.5% in 2021, 6.5% in 2022 and 6.2% in the first quarter of 2023.
- This was mainly anchored on agriculture and mining sectors.

Real GDP Growth



Inflation Developments



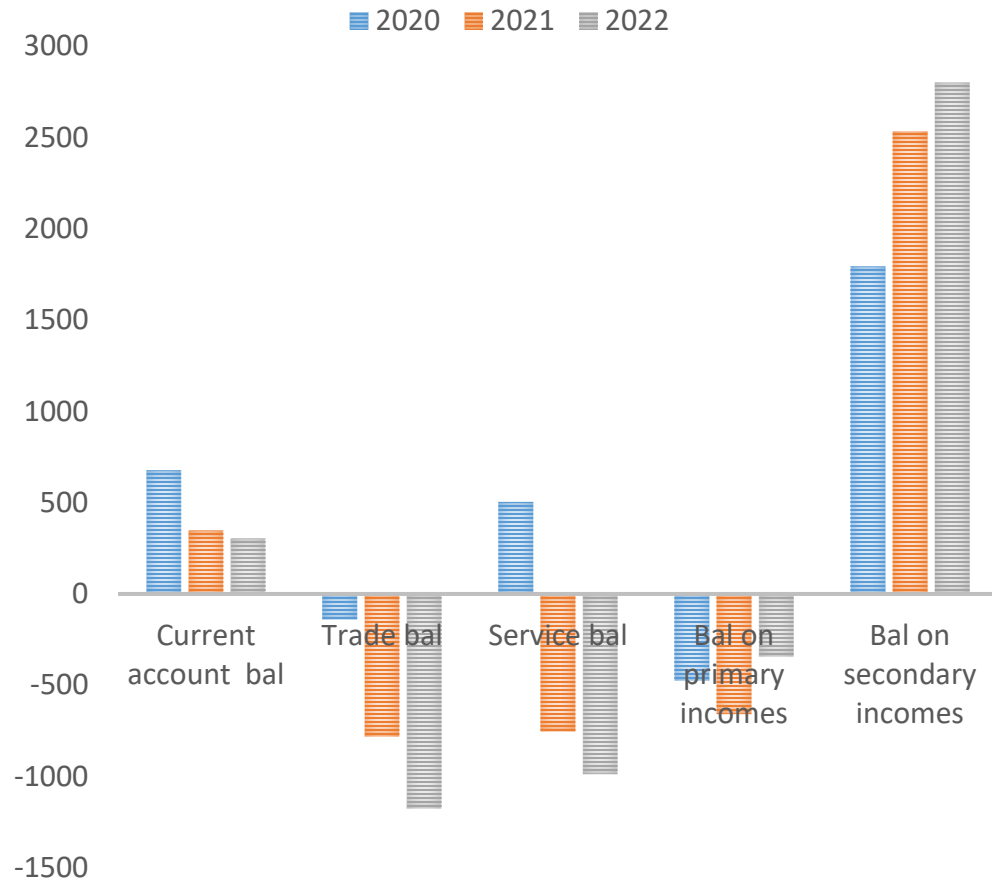
- Annual inflation has been stable between November 2022 and the greater part of the first quarter of 2023.
- Similarly, month-on-month inflation declined from 18.0% in June to -1.6% in February and slightly increased to 0.1% in March 2023.
- Prices are expected to remain stable owing to the tight fiscal and monetary stance being implemented by Government.
- In order to stabilize the economy, Government will continue to implement the following measures:
 - Further tighten monetary policy;
 - Containment of money supply growth;
 - Issuance of gold coins; and
 - Adherence to Government contracts and procurement processes, among others.

Revenue and Expenditure Performance

- The country's fiscal position has been favourable since 2020, thus enabling Government to avoid monetisation of the budget deficit which increases money supply and inflationary pressures in the economy. As such, foreign exchange disturbances from the money supply are limited.
- During the period January to December 2022 tax and non-tax revenue performed above target. Cumulative revenue collections amounted to ZWL\$2.056 trillion against a target of ZWL\$1.740 trillion, resulting in a positive variance of ZWL\$316 billion. Expenditure slightly exceeded target at ZWL\$2.249 trillion.
- Budget deficit as a percentage of GDP was 0.89%, falling well within the 2022 target of 1.55%.

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Current Account Developments

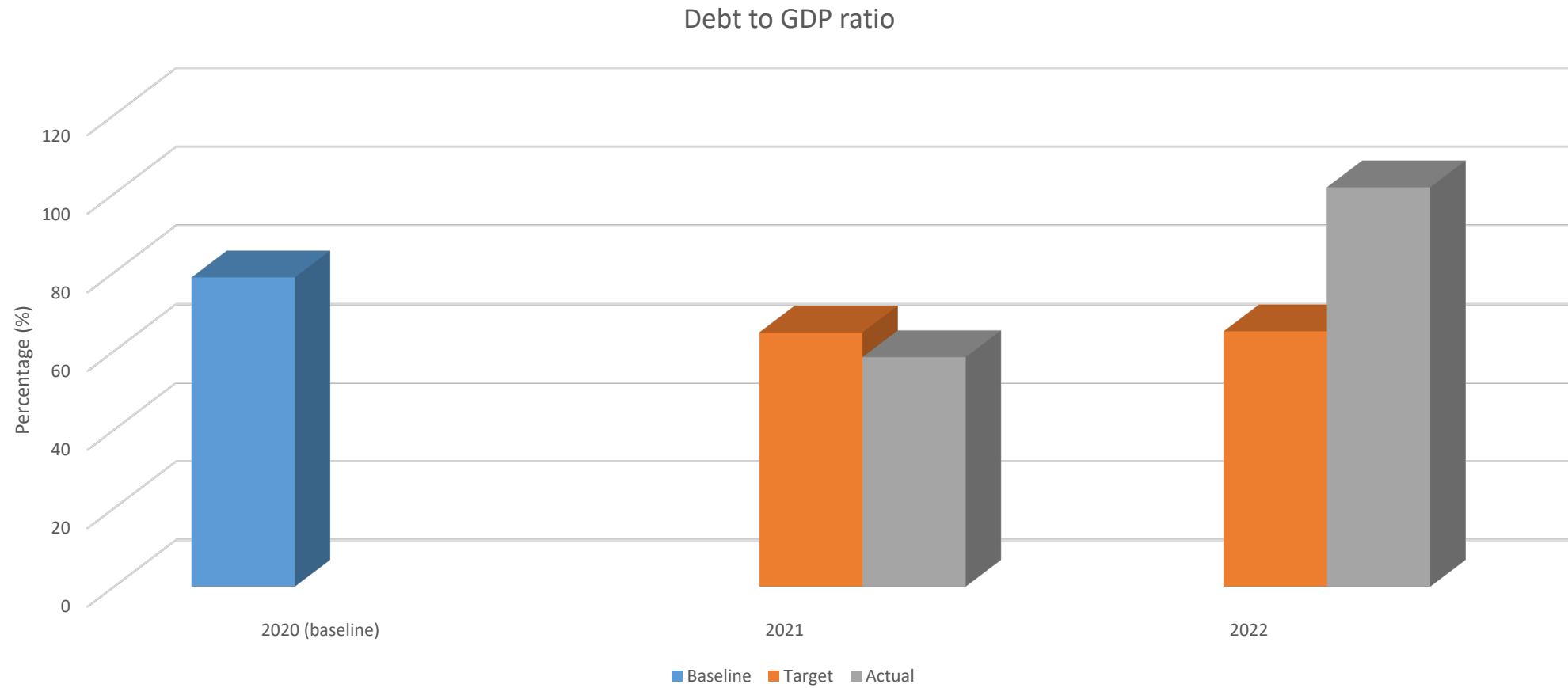


- The country's current account surplus grew by 12.4% to US\$348 million from US\$305 million recorded in 2021.
- The growth was driven by resilient secondary income on account of growing inflows from remittances.
- **Other factors boosting exports :**
 - ✓ improved **access to forex** through the auction system,
 - ✓ restoration of **export competitiveness** through exchange rate stability and inflation control measures;
 - ✓ containment of **non-essential imports**.
 - ✓ Favourable prices for key exports,

Debt to GDP ratio

- The ratio of public debt was 58.43% in 2021 against a target of 64.5%. This was attributed to prudent borrowing, improved debt management and debt service payments to debtors.
- In 2022 the ratio rose to 101.6%, this was largely driven by the assumption of the Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe legacy debts among other factors.

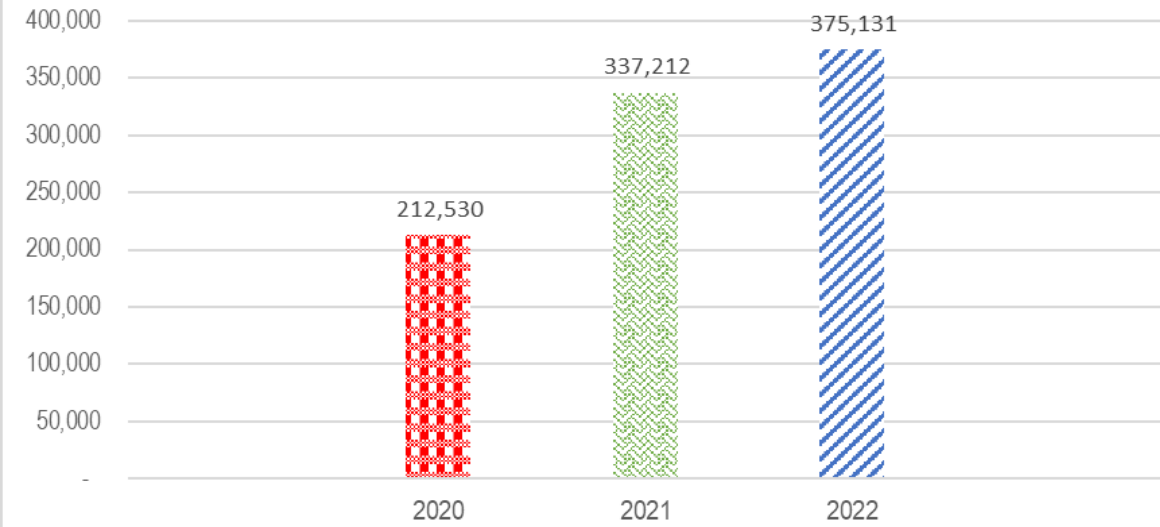
Debt to GDP Ratio



Progress on Food Security

Wheat production,

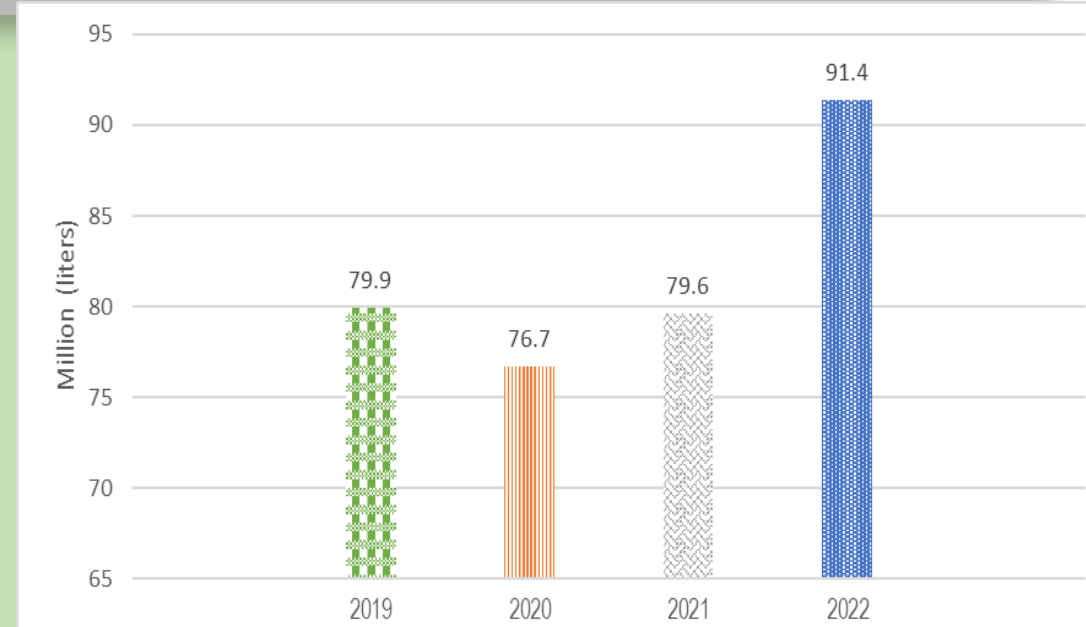
- Wheat output jumped from import supplementation levels of 94 685 in 2020, to self-sufficiency levels of 375 131 tons in 2022.
- This was as a result of increased participation of the private sector in the programme.
- The partnership between Government and the private sector in supporting domestic wheat production contributed to this major change.



Progress on Food Security

Milk production

- There has been a remarkable improvement in terms of milk production during the first 2 years of NDS1 implementation.
- Dairy herd grew by 11.3% to 35,100 in 2022, attributable to efforts both the public and private sectors' initiatives to enhance cow productivity through boosting the number of heifers and capacitation through capital equipment.
- Resultantly, milk production increased significantly by 14.8% to record 91.4 million litres in 2022, compared to 79.6 million litres produced in 2021.
- This is against the country's annual demand of 120 million litres. The deficit is met through imports.



Nutrition Security

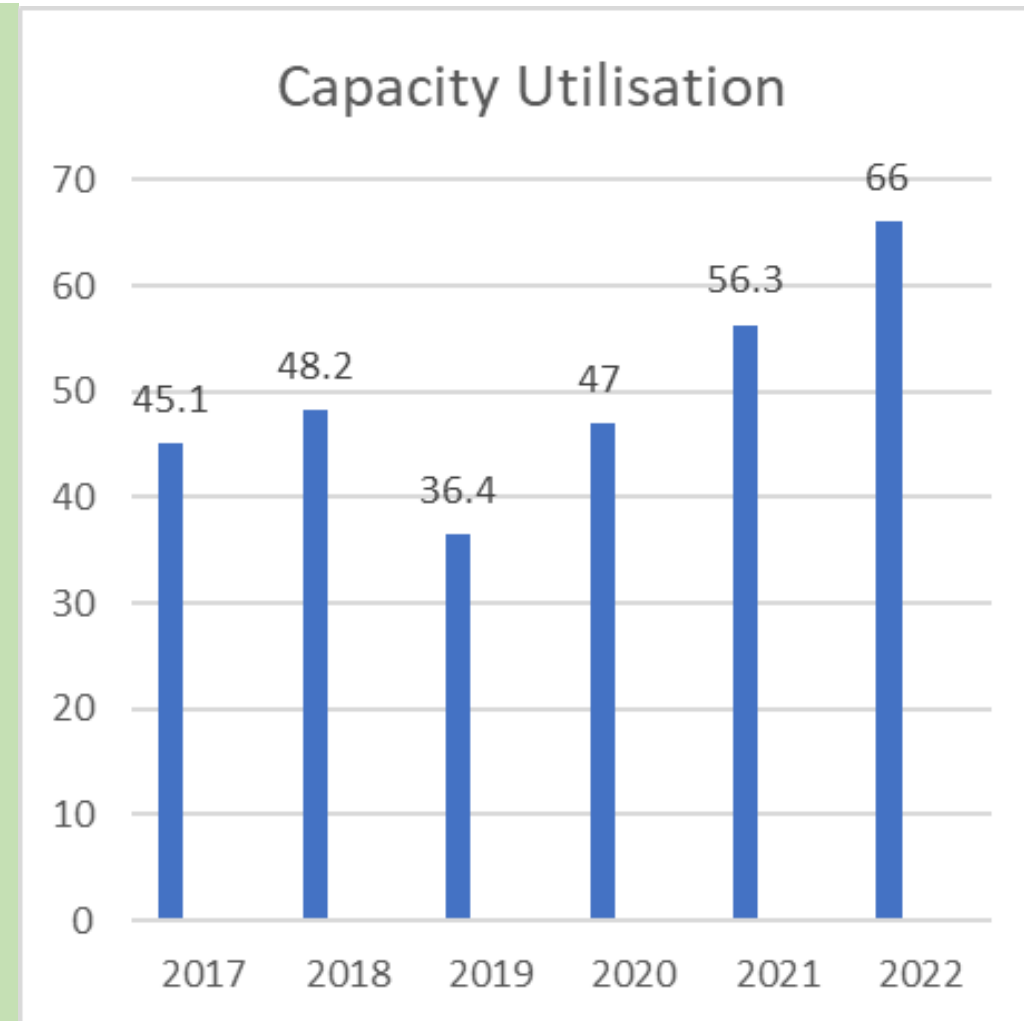
- With regards to **human nutrition**, the country carried out active and routine **screening** for **acute malnutrition**.
- To this end, 837,159 children were screened by Village Health Workers (VHWs) and 41,583 were referred to health facilities.
- The government has also put in place Livestock growth plan for improved **Animal Nutrition**.
- **Pasture Green Belts and Hay Bailing Programme** was also developed during the first year of NDS 1 Implementation.



Progress on Moving the Economy Up Value-Chains and Structural Transformation

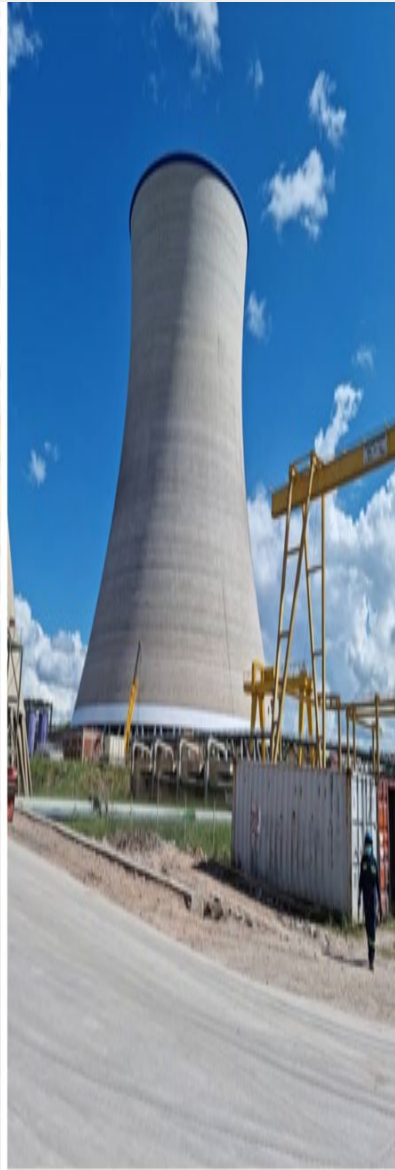
Manufacturing

- ❖ Change in the level of capacity utilization has experienced persistent growth estimated at 66% in 2022 compared to 56.3% in 2021
- ❖ The implementation of NDS1 indicated high optimism about the economic rebound in the manufacturing sector, recording the highest capacity utilization since 2000.
- ❖ Expanding capacity utilization evidenced by locally manufactured products occupying 80% of shelf space at domestic retail supermarkets.
- ❖ The sector is projected to have a positive growth rate in 2023 due to potential additional investments, improved disbursement of foreign currency at the auction system, and continued government support for the retooling and localization of value chains.



Source: CZI

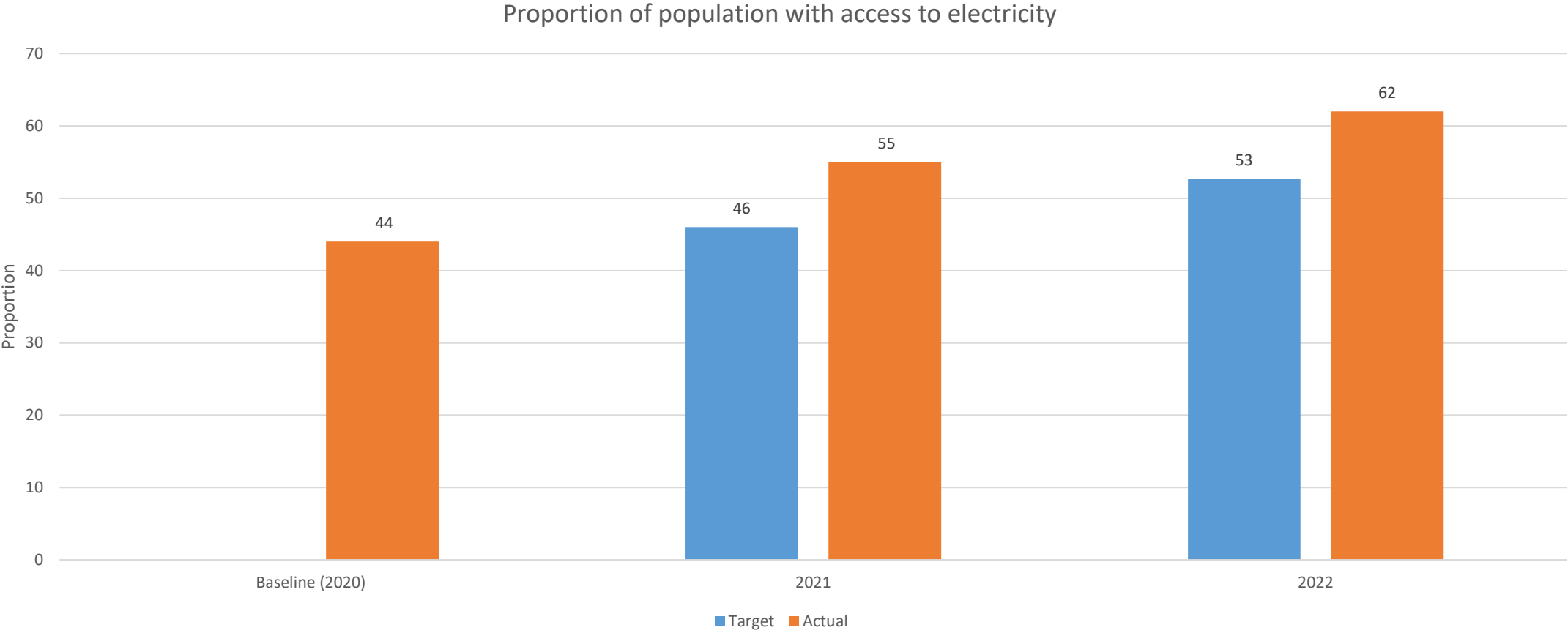
Progress in Infrastructure and Utilities



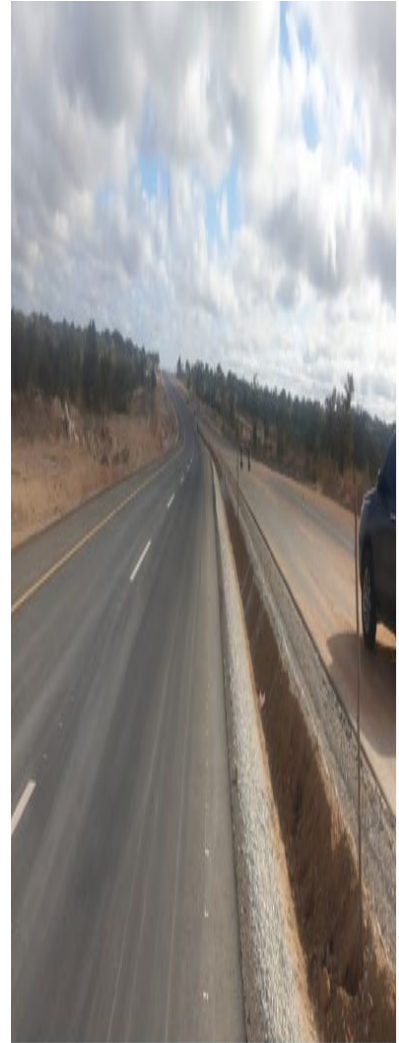
Energy: Hwange 7 & 8 Expansion Project

- During the first half of NDS1, 670 megawatts were added onto the national grid as Hwange 7& 8 came on-stream mid 2023.
- Kariba South Power completed
 - 50MW was commissioned in February 2022 from the (ZZEE) Zimbabwe Zhingxin Electric Energy Company and its feeding into the grid. (this is a private thermal power plant in Hwange)

Proportion of population with access to electricity



Road



Masvingo Urban Dualisation (4 Way)



Glencary Road

- The government has been maintaining, regravelling, resurfacing, rehabilitating and upgrading the road network through the Emergency Road Rehabilitation Programme (ERRP2).
- 613km rehabilitated, re-graveling of 3 304km and routine maintenance of 18 000km.
- Restorative works is covering all urban areas as well as rural trunk roads paving way for the standardisation of quality roads

AVIATION



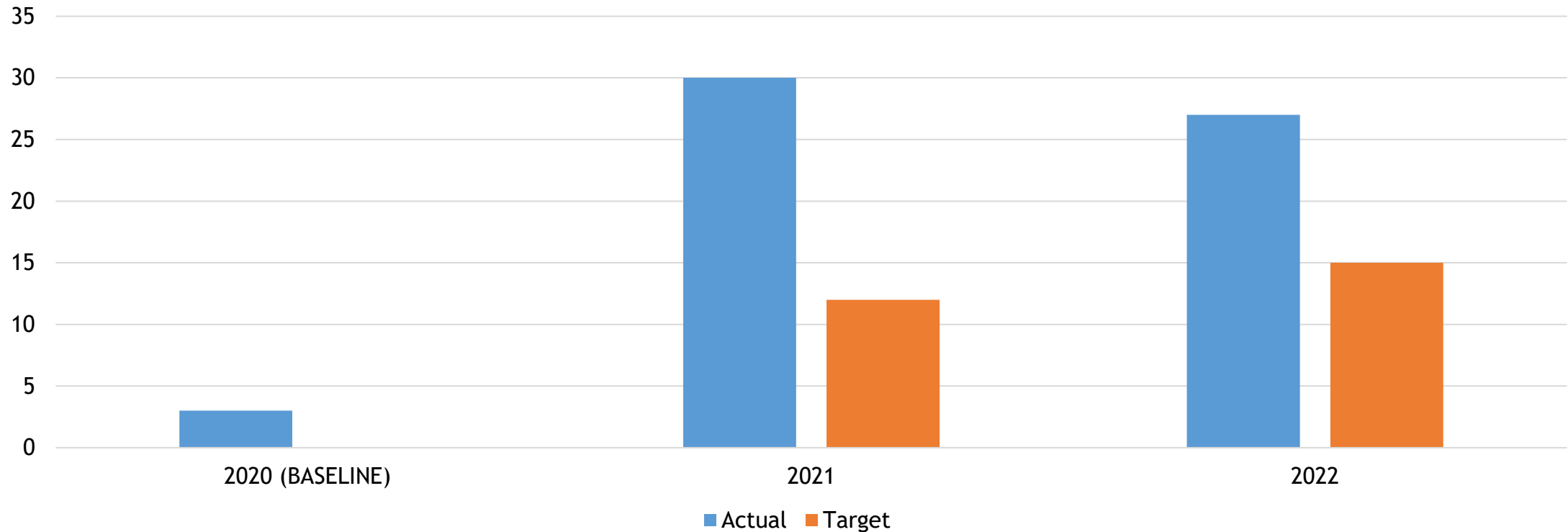
Outside of Terminal Building (72% Complete)

Expansion of R.G. Mugabe International Airport

- Implementation of the R.G. Mugabe International Airport Expansion Project being financed under the **US\$153 million** loan facility from China Exim Bank is progressed well.
- **Victoria Falls International Airport** renovations and refurbishments were completed and officially commissioned.
- **Buffalo Range Airport Runway Overlay Rehabilitation** completed.

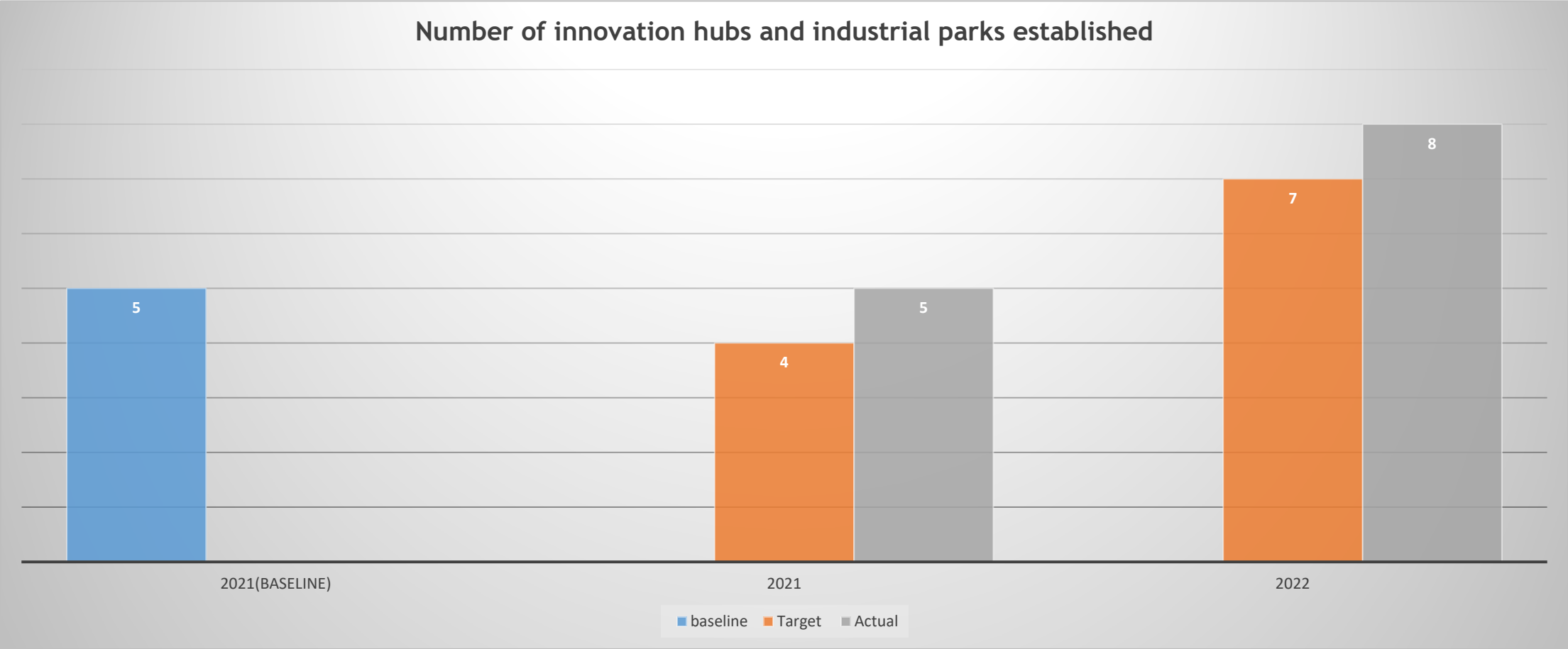
Environmental Protection: Mainstreaming Climate Change

Number of Districts Capacitated on Integrating Climate Change in their
Development Plans



Human Capital Development:

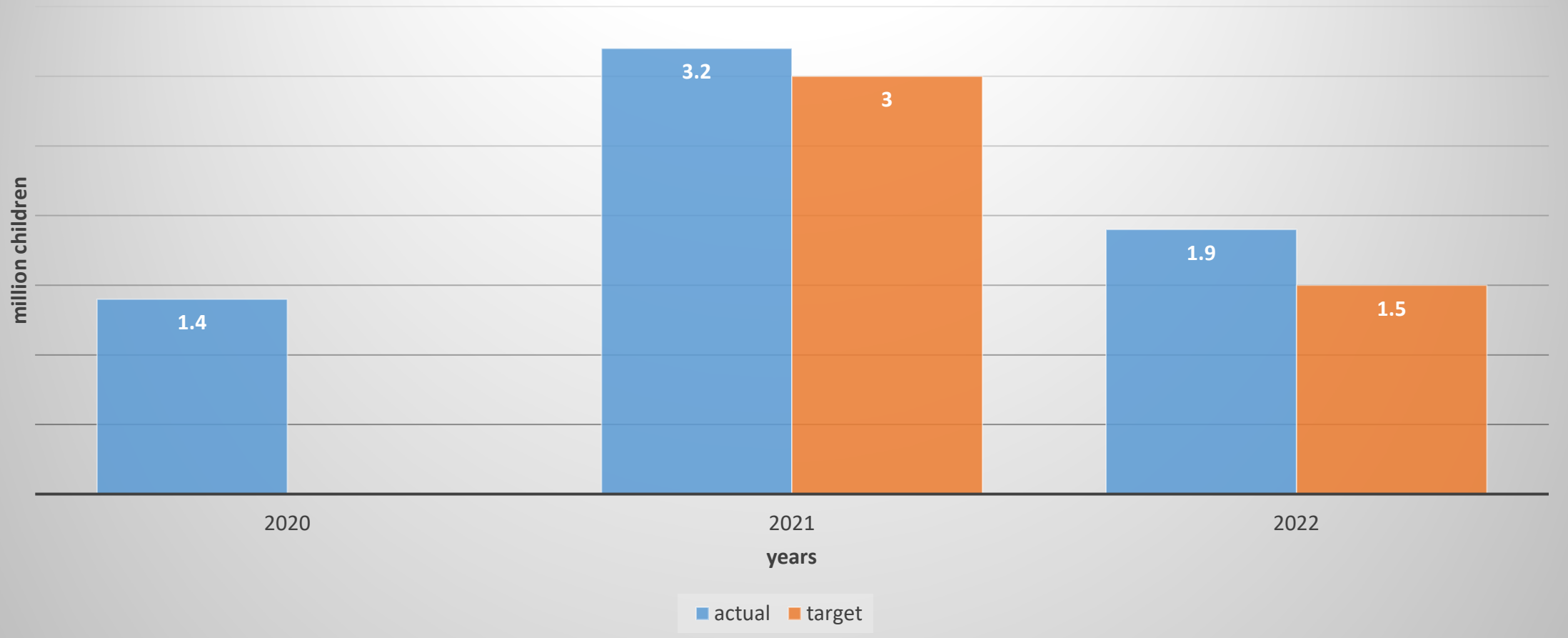
Number of innovation Hubs and Industrial Parks established



Social Protection:

Education assistance

Number of children covered under education assistance programme



CHALLENGES AND GAPS

Challenges and Gaps

- Funding challenges
- Access to external financing, however, remains constrained hence reliance on borrowing from the domestic financial market.
- Commodity price shocks, mainly driven by geo-political tensions
- Weak cooperation and understanding of the TWGs concept, making it difficult to secure collective approach as required by the NDS1 concept of inclusivity, **“Leaving No One and No Place Behind”**

Challenges and Gaps

- KPI formulation and data availability, some KPIs were difficult to measure for reporting purposes.
- Tools of trade.
- Limited private sector participation

Challenges and Gaps

- Data instrumentalisation (capturing at the point of generation)
- Capacity Strengthening for the MDAs.
- Capacity building and training of M&E personnel on report production guided by the quantitative and qualitative analysis of the KPIs.
- Capacity building on KPIs formulation and tracking.
- Research and Development

Conclusion

- We are in the Third year of NDS 1 implementation and the Mid Term Review report of the NDS 1 is being finalised.
- Overall, we are on track to realise our NDS 1 objectives, however, this will require concerted effort by all of us to ensure that we implement our National Blueprint and sharpen strategies so that we realise our objectives and planned outcomes as we march towards Vision 2030 as enunciated by his Excellency, the President, Cde E. D. Mnangagwa.

Thank You!

“A chain is only as Strong as its Weakest Point”

