



**KEY PRIORITIES FOR THE 2021 BUDGET:
OUTCOMES FROM THE PUBLIC CONSULTATIONS CONDUCTED BY THE JOINT
COMMITTEE ON BUDGET, FINANCE AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND THE
EXPANDED SDGs COMMITTEE**

1. INTRODUCTION

The Constitution of Zimbabwe enjoins the state as well as all institutions and agencies of government at every level to involve the public in all developmental issues. Section 13(2) of the constitution mandates the state to ensure rapid and equitable development and make measures to “... *involve the people in the formulation and implementation of development plans and programmes that affect them*”. Parliament, in particular is mandated by Section 141(a) of the Constitution to ensure public access and involvement in Parliament business. In addition to that, Section 28(5) of the Public Finance Management Act [Chapter 22:19] mandates the Minister of Finance and Economic Development, “*through the appropriate portfolio committee of Parliament seek the views of Parliament in the preparation and formulation of the annual budget, for which purpose the appropriate portfolio committee shall conduct public hearings to elicit the opinions of as many stakeholders in the national budget as possible*”

In line with these provisions, the joint committee on Budget, Finance and Economic Development and the Expanded Sustainable Development Goals Committee conducted countrywide budget consultations from 12 to 16 October 2020 to gather the views of the general public. The Committee was divided into 4 teams that undertook consultations on 23 different venues across the 10 provinces of Zimbabwe in addition to the consultations held on 4 different radio stations and several written submissions and emails received from Business Membership Organisations (BMOs), Civil Society Organisations (CSOs), Government Departments and the general public.

This report therefore summarises the inputs received from the people of Zimbabwe with regard to their expectations of the ensuing 2021 national budget. The Committee, therefore expects the Honourable Minister of Finance & Economic Development to consider these submissions during the formulation of the budget to lend this consultative process the necessary credibility and to satisfy the aspirations of the ordinary people.

2. BRIEF REVIEW OF ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE

The Zimbabwean economy is facing several challenges which are undermining performance of key productive sectors, inclusive of agriculture, mining, manufacturing, tourism, infrastructure and services. The economy is characterised by low market confidence, rising informal sector, underproduction, high import bill, unemployment, high cost of business, a debt overhang as well as limited Foreign Direct Investment. Zimbabwe, just like any other country is experiencing economic and social turbulence induced by the outbreak of the Covid 19 pandemic. Global economic growth is projected at -4.4% in 2020, as a result of the pandemic. The overall economy is forecasted to contract by 4.5% in 2020 against an initial projection of a growth of 3% growth due to the effects of the Covid 19 pandemic. The economy is expected to recover and grow by 7.4% in 2021.¹ Inflation had been on the rise since October 2018 largely driven by local currency depreciation and was last recorded at 838% in July 2020 from 737% in June.² However, buoyed by recent developments on the foreign exchange auction, inflation is projected by the Ministry of Finance to slow down significantly, with average annual inflation projected at 134% during the year 2020.

3. PROPOSALS ON POLICY AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES FOR 2021

It is evident from the submissions, that the people desire relief from the debilitating effects of the Covid 19 pandemic. As such, accessibility stimulus packages must be enhanced and reviewed to revive the economy, and policies that champion value addition should be put in place. The government was urged to direct resources towards the critical sectors of the economy such as health, education, agriculture and manufacturing in order to improve the welfare of the ordinary Zimbabweans. Below are some of the issues of concern that the people would want to see the 2021 budget addressing.

3.1 Agriculture

There was consensus on the need to sufficiently fund agriculture so that Zimbabwe reclaims its old position as the bread basket of Southern Africa. Therefore, a sustainable funding model contrary to grants must be developed.

3.1.1 The public called upon the Government to allocate adequate resources towards the procurement of irrigation equipment as well as dam construction across the country, considering climate change induced droughts are on the rise. Most farmers highlighted the importance of investing in water harvesting systems as measures to boost agricultural production through irrigation farming.

3.1.2 Most farmers growing tobacco and cotton grumbled that most contract farming frameworks were prejudicing them of their hard-earned finances and work. It was pointed out that some farmers were losing out to contractors hence the need for government to play a major supervisory role of the industry. It was suggested that government take a leading role in designing contract farming frameworks.

3.1.3 Most farmers applauded government for the newly introduced climate proofed agriculture (pfumvudza) farming method. However, they bemoaned the delays in disbursement of inputs to

¹ 2021 Budget Strategy Paper

² ZimStats

vulnerable farmers and called upon the government to start distributing inputs immediately in preparation for the early rains. In addition, the government must subsidise inputs so that they become affordable to the vulnerable groups.

- 3.1.4** The farmers called upon the government to adequately capacitate the Agricultural Bank of Zimbabwe (Agribank) so that farmers have access to agricultural loans at low interest rates.
- 3.1.5** Farmers urged the Government to expedite the distribution of inputs under command agriculture before the rainy season starts. The stakeholders also urged government to allocate adequate financial resources towards the mechanisation of the agricultural sector. It was further proposed that farming equipment be allocated to clusters of farmers or to the District Development Fund (DDF) rather than individuals to enhance access to all.
- 3.1.6** Some farmers called upon the government to support horticulture farming which has potential to earn the country foreign currency.
- 3.1.7** The participants advocated for support towards Veterinary Services Department so that it is capacitated to procure vaccines and dipping chemicals. There has been an outcry that farmers continue to lose their livestock to diseases such as January disease and rabies due to lack of vaccines and dipping chemicals.
- 3.1.8** The public urged the government to allocate more financial resources to support District Development Fund (DDF) considering its central role in rural development, particularly in road maintenance, borehole resuscitation and installation and tillage services, among others. The participants called on the government to adequately equip DDF with mechanisation equipment, such as tractors and graders, among others, so that it is able to execute its mandate.
- 3.1.9** The public called upon government to deliberately support animal husbandry such as poultry, sheep and goat farming, among others, which are low hanging fruits. It was proposed that the government may target vulnerable groups (women, people with disabilities and youths) and small scale farmers with such empowerment programmes with the aim to promote exports and in turn generate foreign currency for the country.
- 3.1.10** The participants who included the business community were opposed to government setting producer prices of strategic crops. It was proposed that the government implements **Agricultural Commodities Exchange Market** that enables market determination of prices across the board. This is essential in rewarding producers of strategic crops such as wheat, maize and soya beans among others and reduce the import bill.

3.2 Water and Sanitation

- 3.2.1** The citizens lamented over the lack of access to water and sanitation in most parts of the country. Government was urged to drill more boreholes and construct dams to alleviate water problems in both urban and rural areas. It was highlighted that the water problems were significantly affecting women and girls who spend most of their time searching for water. Thus, the generality of the population called upon the government to come up with a gender responsive budget, which

adequately address the plight of men, women, boys and girls. The availability of water is even more critical in light of Covid-19 pandemic.

3.2.2 The members of the public in particular, Matabeleland bemoaned the lack of water in the region for many years and hence highlighted the urgent need to speed up the construction of Gwayi-Shangani dam which will provide a solution to the water crisis that befalls the region.

3.2.3 Government was also encouraged to channel more resources towards dam rehabilitation, scooping and desilting programs to harness more water in light of climate change.

3.2.4 The people supported the need to capacitate Zimbabwe National Water Authority (ZINWA) so that it supplies affordable water for domestic use across the country. Thus, called for the decentralisation ZINWA Offices to improve service delivery.

3.3 Health

3.3.1 The public bemoaned the high cost of medical care in the country and prayed that the government puts in place subsidies so as to enhance accessibility and affordability of health services to all. The public stressed the obligation of the state with regards to the Abuja Declaration of 2000 on health, which stipulates that the health budget must be 15% of total expenditure which Government has failed to honour. It was suggested that in order for the 15% of the budget to make significant strides in the sector if it is eventually realised, it was imperative that it excludes salaries and wages. Citizens expressed concern that 80% of the country's health budget is funded by development partners such as the Global Fund which is unsustainable given that donor fatigue is slowly creeping in.

3.3.2 The citizens noted with concern the impasse between government and Health Workers in addressing the plight of doctors and nurses which has resulted in devastating effects in the health sector.

3.3.3 The citizens also proposed that government should set up a health scheme to support chronic ailments such as cancer, diabetes, hypertension and renal failure among others, the same way it is supporting HIV patients who are being conferred with free and affordable medicine. However, the citizens decried that the National AIDS Council (NAC) is failing to purchase second line drugs for HIV patients.

3.3.4 It was observed that due to shortages of health personnel and drugs in clinics and district hospitals, provincial hospitals were being overwhelmed. Thus, it was requested that the government allocates adequate resources towards the construction and capacitation of local clinics and district hospitals so as not to overwhelm provincial hospitals and national referral centres.

3.3.5 A call was also made to support local pharmaceutical companies, such as NatPharm so as to produce cheap and affordable drugs. In addition to that, it was advocated that the budget caters for research and development focusing on development of local medicines and in turn reduce the import bill on medication and the ultimate cost on medication.

3.3.6 Furthermore, the public urged the Government to introduce tax breaks aimed at encouraging the private sector to contribute towards supporting the health sector.

- 3.3.7** The women, youths and persons with disability noted with concern the lack of respect for sexual and reproductive health rights by government, especially in respect to accessing sanitary wear, contraceptives and family planning services. These have largely been left to donors with government providing miniscule support. The issue of drugs for mental health care also came out clearly as a neglected area in the health sector.
- 3.3.8** The members of the public also called upon the Government to invest and resuscitate the ambulance services in hospitals and clinics. It was observed that most district hospitals had one or no ambulance services at all putting lives of patients at risk when an emergency strike. The public also called on Government to establish district hospitals in every district so as to reduce pressure on Provincial hospitals and national referral centres.
- 3.3.9** Calls for establishment of a cancer levy, in the same mould as the AIDS levy grew even louder from the consultations.

3.4 Education

- 3.4.1** The public pointed out the need to adequately fund the two Ministries (i.e. Primary and Secondary Education, Higher and Tertiary Education) and meet the 15% - 20% benchmark on national budget expenditure to meet commitments of the Dakar Framework (2000) wherein nations pledged to allocate at least 12% of the budget to education.
- 3.4.2** Generally, citizens noted with concern the huge infrastructure gap especially in light of Covid-19 that exists in the sector and called upon the Government to increase budget allocation towards school construction, including science and computer laboratories, alternative learning and purchase of learning materials. The infrastructure in the education sector is not accommodative of learners with disabilities especially in the rural areas.
- 3.4.3** Some stakeholders noted with concern the snail pace at which the government was responding to the crisis in the sector while a generation is being lost. Thus, the public requested government to address teacher welfare challenges immediately. The public also urged government to recruit more teachers so as to address the high teacher pupil ratio currently averaging around 1:80 for primary and secondary education. A call was also made for the provision of teachers in all schools who are qualified to cater for the needs of school going children with disabilities.
- 3.4.4** For primary and secondary education, it was noted that the introduction of the new curriculum led to ECD learning being compulsory. However, the shortage of schools in most parts of the country has resulted in learners (including ECD pupils) travelling long distances to and from schools, especially in rural schools. It was recommended to support early learning by providing proper infrastructure and requisite learning and playing materials for young learners.
- 3.4.5** The citizens welcomed the enactment of the Education Amendment Act of 2019 which compels the state to provide free basic education. However, it was noted with concern the lack of government commitment towards meeting this obligation. The citizens lamented the high cost of school fees

and payment of fees in USD in some schools which may ultimately impede access to education by all.

- 3.4.6** While the people applauded the Government for providing resources for procurement of sanitary wear for school going girls in rural areas, it was noted with concern that the resources were inadequate. Generally, the people bemoaned the high prices of sanitary wear, which is now beyond reach of many. Thus, called upon the government to support production of affordable sanitary wear locally.
- 3.4.7** The majority of the people were disturbed by the release of only ZWL \$67 million by 30 June instead of the budgeted ZWL\$200 million towards procurement of sanitary wear, which can only reach a few girls. Thus, the government was further requested to allocate financial resources towards the provision of sanitary pads to all girls in school as the inaccessibility of these materials was affecting the school attendance rate of this category of girls.
- 3.4.8** It was also proposed that the Government should bolster the BEAM program to cater for all the disadvantaged learners whilst government works out a strategy to introduce free basic education.
- 3.4.9** There were indications that majority of schools in the country lack access to electricity and proper laboratory and ICT facilities, thus the need to cater for this in the 2021 National Budget in light of Covid-19. Thus, the people called the government to adequately fund the upgrading of schools, particularly, rural schools so that the rural children enjoy the same education packages as being enjoyed by the urbanite children.
- 3.4.10** For tertiary education, it was reiterated that there was need for the Government to reintroduce student grants to ameliorate the difficulties currently faced by the students, especially from poor backgrounds.
- 3.4.11** The citizens also called upon the Government to revamp vocational training institutions across the country to support skills development in the country.
- 3.4.12** The Zimbabwe National Chamber of Commerce called the government to set up an Innovation Fund that can be accessible to legally registered Innovation/Incubation Hubs/ Accelerators. It was also proposed that government through engaging key stakeholders namely, ZIDA/ZIA, Ministry of Higher and Tertiary Education, Ministry of SMEs, ZNCC, CZI, Angel Investors and private sector consider developing general guidelines on how hubs should operate in order to promote entrepreneurship.

3.5 **Mining**

- 3.5.1** The members of the public called for transparency and accountability on all the abundant mineral resources and ensure that the communities benefit from such. Submissions received highlighted that the sector continues to suffer from a vast number of challenges, which have impacted on its overall performance. Thus, the sector called the government to reduce the mining fees and charges in order to promote the ease of doing business in the country. It was heard that the sector is characterised by multiple taxes, fees and charges by local and central Government as well as statutory bodies like EMA which have significantly impacted on the operations of most mining

companies. It was recommended that the EMA fees be scrapped, while other fees such as Environmental Impact Assessment, custom milling and licence fees for explosives among others be reduced. In addition to that, it was submitted that priority be given to mineral beneficiation and value addition so that the Government generates more foreign currency.

3.5.2 A call was also made by the participants to adequately fund the Ministry of Mines and Mining Development together with Zimbabwe Mining Development Corporation (ZMDC) and Environmental Management Agency (EMA) so that they both are able to monitor and regulate mining activities in the country. The majority of the public bemoaned environmental degradation resulting from artisanal miners mining along riverbeds and open areas.

3.5.3 Players in the mining industry recommended that more funds be availed to the Ministry of Mines and Mining Development for the following purposes: -

- Set up Vocational training Centres to equip artisanal miners with minerals extraction skills;
- To ensure that Fidelity Printers becomes competitive and harness the minerals being produced by small scale miners
- Enable ZMDC to revive large closed mines such as the Sandawana and Kamativi Mine considering that these mines are potential sources of revenue for the country.
- Engage women and youths in mining through capacitation loans.

3.5.4 A call was made that a certain proportion of royalties collected from the mining sector should be ploughed back into the community, to uplift socio-economic development where the minerals are being extracted, in line with provisions Section 13(4) of the Constitution.

3.5.5 An urgent call was also made to review the taxation regime in the sector so that it is investor friendly while at the same time supportive of socio-economic development (support provision of social services and job creation).

3.5.6 Some stakeholders in the sector pointed out the need for resources to be directed towards assisting small scale miners to purchase equipment and machinery.

3.5.7 The business community called the Government to seriously commit to joining the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI) as committed in 2019 national budget.

3.5.8 The players in the sector also advocated for the fast tracking of the long awaited amendments to the Mines and Minerals Act.

3.5.9 A call was also made to introduce Command Mining so as to curb issues of casualties from unsafe mining methods by artisanal miners. The programme will go a long way in supporting the artisanal miners with loans and equipment (compressors, mills, etc).

3.6 Energy

3.6.1 Generally, the people lamented the lack of government commitment towards rural electrification, in particular, for domestic uses, schools and clinics, thereby disadvantaging citizens from accessing modern facilities commensurate with the digital age. Thus, stakeholders called for the allocation of

more financial resources towards the Rural Electrification Programme so as to address the need of the rural communities. It was recommended that solar energy be the best alternative source of energy for rural communities rather than putting them on the grid.

3.6.2 The stakeholders also noted the need for the government to invest in green energy (solar) to feed into the national electric grid. In addition to that, it was recommended that government subsidise solar and related products as measures to enhance access.

3.6.3 A call was made for the national budget to incentivise companies that invest in the use of renewable energy, such as solar energy. This will put less pressure on generation capacity of Kariba Hydro and Hwange thermal station.

3.6.4 A call was made by the business community to regularly review power tariffs in line with market developments. Thus, the independence of Zimbabwe Energy Regulatory Authority (ZERA) was encouraged.

3.7 Manufacturing

3.7.1 The people noted with concern that most companies remain closed or operating at low capacity even after the Covid-19 restrictions were lifted. Thus, they recommended part of the ZWL\$18billion stimulus package to be availed to the companies in the manufacturing sector to rump up production, especially of basic commodities.

3.7.2 Most stakeholders also shared the vision to restore the industrial hub status of Bulawayo and Norton through the 2021 National Budget. Thus, to this end, the people called for the conferment of Special Economic Zone Status to Norton and to support manufacturing companies under the various SEZs.

3.7.3 Business called for allocation of funds towards improving border efficiency systems, in particular, modernise the infrastructure at all ports of entry in line with changing global trends and business needs. There is need to digitise all Zimra operations to become paperless and minimise human interactions. Stakeholders bemoaned the snail pace at which the government was progressing on implementing the One Stop Border Posts at Beitbridge Border Post.

3.7.4 It was also recommended to increase border patrol along all ports of entry, especially, Limpopo river so as to curb smuggling. According to the ZNCC, it is estimated that approximately US\$80 million is lost annually through smuggling..

3.7.5 Industrial Development Corporation (IDC) was identified as an important arm in manufacturing sector hence a call for restricting it to be a development finance institution which supports industry than for it to remain an investment vehicle as it is now.

3.7.6 Business called on Government to exempt rice from payment of VAT in order to make it affordable to the general consumers. There is also need to correct the tariff headings.

3.8 Transport and Infrastructural Development

- 3.8.1** The people underscored the important role that the Government must play in investing in road and infrastructural development across the country since this significantly influences the flow of foreign direct investment into the country. It was noted that good infrastructure and transport system contributes significantly to enhancing access to education, health facilities and many other socio-economic developments in the country.
- 3.8.2** The business community proposed for the setting up of a Public Private Partnership Act that can allow for private sector investment in infrastructure development. It was also proposed that 20% of the national budget be directed towards infrastructure investment.
- 3.8.3** The people underscored the important role being played by ZUPCO in enhancing cheap and affordable transport in the country. The general public called upon the government to adequately capacitate ZUPCO to procure more buses to ply both rural and urban areas rather than leaving the private players to dominate the sector.
- 3.8.4** The people further highlighted the need to revive the national rail system as it is the cheapest way to transport agricultural produce, minerals and other heavy cargo.
- 3.8.5** The majority of the participants also advocated for more funds to be availed to the Ministry of Transport to speed up the construction of the Beitbridge-Harare-Chirundu road which has taken long to complete.

3.9 Social welfare

- 3.9.1** Most participants pointed out that government support towards social welfare was a pie in the sky. The people noted with concern that Government support in the form of food and grants amounted to “tokenism” rather than giving people a decent livelihood.
- 3.9.2** The orphans and vulnerable children bemoaned the lack of foster care towards children leaving in care homes and those moving out of such homes. It was noted that currently the government was paying \$200rtgs, which can hardly meet their basic needs and this is not sustainable and leaves the children more vulnerable. Thus, it was proposed that the department of social welfare be adequately funded. Stakeholders entreated that committal grants be increased from the current \$200rtgs per child/month to about \$3000rtgs per child/month.
- 3.9.3** Pensioners bemoaned the pittance monthly pension allowance of around \$600rtgs (equivalent of 6USD) and the lack of action by the government to raise their pension to be above the poverty datum line (PDL) estimated at \$17244 in August 2020 by the Zimstat.
- 3.9.4** The War Veterans were adamant that the government must address their plight in terms of increasing their allowances to the levels above the poverty datum line.
- 3.9.5** The people with disability called upon the government to domesticate the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UNCRPD) adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on 13 December 2006 and came into force on 3 May 2008. This will give impetus to the constitutional provision (Section 22). It was pointed out that year in year out, the people

continue to rely on government support towards assistive devices such as wheel chairs, braille, canes, crutches, walkers, etc. and yet the government cannot meet the obligation to support those in need. Thus, it is imperative to empower parents or guardians or even those with disability, with income generating projects so that they become self-sufficient.

3.9.6 Thus, some stakeholders advocated that the government prioritises people with disability in the 2021 National Budget as follows:

- the creation of a database of persons with disability to facilitate policy planning;
- the upwards review of monthly disability grants from \$200 to an amount above; the poverty datum line;
- subsidised assistive devices so that they become affordable;
- adequate funding for the operations of the Disabled Persons Board; and
- the procurement of user-friendly buses which have ramps.
- Production and packaging of health information in disability accessible formats e.g braille, videos with text captions, audios and sign language.
- Provision of adequate education material and assistive devices for children with disabilities and training teachers in basic effective communication e.g sign language.
- Removal of import duty on capital goods meant for use by people with disabilities like sunscreen lotions, wheelchairs, learning aids and large print books.
- Introduction of tax rebates for people employing at least 5% people with disabilities

3.10 Currency Regime

3.10.1 The public noted with concern the continued use of multi-currency system, which is problematic and confusing given that the three-tier pricing system continue to exist. Thus, stakeholders implored the government to address the multi-pricing regime system in the country through the 2021 National Budget and the Monetary Policy to be tabled early 2021. The business community recommended for the promotion of the dual currency currently existing but called for structural reforms that will support the de-dollarisation processes.

3.10.2 The people welcomed the auction system which has generally stabilised the forex market. However, stakeholders and the business community called upon the Government to decentralise the auction system to the banks rather than the status quo where the central bank conducts weekly auctions. It was suggested that the banks will perform better given that they are more visible and have direct interaction with clients. However, there must be an online system to enhance transparency and accountability of the system.

3.10.3 All players in the banking sector, including bureau de change must be actively involved so that people trade freely and transact over the counter with USD like in other countries where one simply walks into a bank or bureau de change and exchange foreign currency for the local currency with ease. It was pointed out that the role of the Central bank must be minimised and allow market forces to prevail. An auction system must be a platform for price discovery rather than distribution channel for foreign currency to prioritised sectors.

3.10.4 In addition, it was also proposed that the United States Dollar (USD) be the currency for national budgeting as it was more stable as compared to the Zimbabwean Dollar (\$ZWL) and be transformed into \$ZWL only for purposes of operations.

3.11 Banking and Financial Sector

3.11.1 The business sector bemoaned the lack of Government commitment to boosting confidence in the banking and financial sector, especially attracting domestic and foreign investors. The sector continues to face challenges failing to mobilise domestic savings for domestic investment. Banks continue to profiteer at the expense of depositors, who do not earn any interest on their deposits but rather suffer from high service charges. The banking sector is thriving and earning supernormal non-interest profits driven by high transaction costs and service charges.

3.11.2 Thus, the general populace and the business community pointed out the need for the government to deliberately focus on confidence building measures in the sector and the economy as a whole through policy consistency, enhanced transparency, timely publication of macroeconomic data, enhanced accountability and consistent engagement between government and private sector.

3.12 Crime and Corruption

3.12.1 The public noted with concern the sharp increase in crime rates and corruption cases in Zimbabwe. In view of that, stakeholders strongly advocated for the strengthening of the Police Service through provision of financial resources for the recruitment of more Police Officers, purchasing vehicles and motorcycles and other equipment. It was also recommended that police stations be decentralised to the grassroots levels.

3.12.2 Deliberations from stakeholders also suggested that significant financial resources be availed to support the Zimbabwe Anti-Corruption Commission (ZACC) and the Auditor General's Office to carry out their mandates. Stakeholders demanded that ZACC offices be decentralised to all parts of the country in order to enhance efficiency in curbing the scourge of corruption. In addition, it was suggested that ZACC be given prosecuting powers and strengthen its independence.

3.12.3 The stakeholders also called upon the government to adequately fund the Judicial Service Commission to execute its mandate effectively.

3.13 Disaster Management

3.13.1 Citizens noted that recent experiences demanded that more financial resources be allocated towards disaster management in anticipation of emergencies such as cyclones, disease outbreaks and climatic change. Thus, a clarion call was made to adequately resource the Civil Protection Unit so that they can play a pivotal role in addressing natural disasters when they strike.

3.14 Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs)

3.14.1 Members of the public stressed the need for the government to allocate adequate financial resources towards the support for SMEs sector which contributes more than 90% of the country's Gross Domestic Product.

3.14.2 The Zimbabwe National Chamber of Commerce (ZNCC) applauded the Government for allocating ZWL\$500m for venture financing for SMEs and start-ups. However, they recommended that government consider ceding the Venture Capital Fund through a competitive process to experienced fund managers with specific prescribed funding terms. The government was also urged to create the enabling legislative framework to set up venture capital firms attractive to both domestic and foreign investors. There was also a proposal to ensure that all pension funds including National Social Security Authority (NSSA) funds must have a prescribed ratio of funds to be invested in venture capital firms as measures to stimulate economic growth.

3.14.3 There were calls for the formalisation of the informal sector to help boost the fiscus through widening of the tax base.

3.15 Media and communication

3.15.1 The public highlighted that there is need to prioritise access to information in the country through licencing community radio stations, introduction of information centres. Most people highlighted that they did not hear about covid-19 guidelines and requirements up-to until they got arrested hence the need for such information dissemination platforms.

3.15.2 Information, communication and technology must be prioritised to reach out to all the people especially in rural areas. Thus, it was proposed that data charges be reduced to the reach of the minority since access to information is power.

3.16 Empowerment Programmes

3.16.1 The government was exhorted to allocate adequate financial resources towards the economic emancipation of women and youths in the 2021 National Budget. The women and youths indicated that they require funds to start entrepreneurial projects, which can help sustain households.

3.16.2 Thus, the Budget should set aside a revolving fund for the women and youth so that they can undertake various projects aimed at empowering them to participate in the mainstream economy.

3.16.3 It was also proposed that the women and youth empowerment loans and grants must be localized through following the tenets of decentralisation and devolution. It was pointed out that there should be allocations meant for each province and this should cascade down to the district levels so that the youths at the grassroots can benefit from them rather than being side-lined as the funds will be centralised in Harare head offices.

3.17 Youth, Sports, Arts and Recreation

3.17.1 The majority of youths advocated for the allocation of more financial resources towards the Ministry of Youth, Arts and Recreation so that more investments are made towards youth centres and sports clubs. Members of the public acknowledged the developmental role played by sporting facilities in human capital development.

3.17.2 Stakeholders implored the government to review the allocation for recreational facilities to at least 3% of the National Budget. Stakeholders noted with concern that the available facilities could no longer cater for the expanded youthful population and that due to idleness many youths ended up engaging in social vices such as drug abuse and prostitution.

3.18 Public Service

3.18.1 Stakeholders in the labour industry advocated for a review of salaries and wages across the board, in particular, for the civil service to be above the PDL (\$17244 as of August 2020 according to Zimstat.) The stakeholders also implored the Minister of Finance to reduce taxation on lowly paid workers.

3.18.2 A call was made by the unions to restore salaries and wages to the 2017 scenario were the lowest paid government employee was earning US\$520.

3.19 Devolution

3.19.1 Stakeholders pointed out that the devolution funds allocated to local authorities in terms of section 301 (3) of the Constitution must be increased from 5% to 10% as this will go a long way in addressing the infrastructural gaps under the jurisdiction of local authorities. A call was also made to ensure timely disbursement of the funds to local authorities.

3.19.2 Furthermore, a proposal was made that a portion of these funds be released as foreign currency to enable local authorities to import critical items such as water treatment chemicals and road construction equipment. Some stakeholders noted the need to put in place measures to promote transparency and accountability in the utilisation of devolution funds.

3.20 Global Compensation Agreement (GCA)

3.20.1 ZNCC noted that while the GCA of US\$3.5 billion was a constitutional matter, it was felt that the figure was too high, translating to US\$875 000 per farmer using an average of 4000 farmers. It was observed that the GCA was not a priority at the moment as the country has more pressing needs that must be addressed and that the fiscus has no capacity to honour such an obligation. The obligation should not be a burden to the general tax payers.

3.20.2 Therefore, it was proposed that beneficiaries of farms pay for the farms on 25-year mortgages and the funds be used to compensate the former white commercial farmers. It was further proposed that a tax be introduced to be paid by farmers who benefitted from the land reform to fund the US\$3.5 billion.

3.21 State Owned Enterprises (SOEs)

3.21.1 The business community and the general public raised concern over the management of SOEs by the Government and called upon an urgent review on the operating models for ZUPCO, Air Zimbabwe and ZISCO, among others.

- 3.21.2 ZUPCO:** It was proposed that the current ZUPCO arrangement of subsidies and subcontracting of commuter omnibus operators be reviewed to a commercially viable relationship. A 50-50 ZUPCO ownership model between the Government and the Private Sector should be adopted. The need to capacitate local authorities to run an efficient urban transport system was also highlighted.
- 3.21.3 Air Zimbabwe:** The airline industry was the most affected by Covid-19 pandemic hence the 2021 budget must put in place measures to resuscitate the industry. The business community proposed for the commercialisation of Air Zimbabwe or adoption of a model similar to Air Malawi which is a Joint Venture between Air Malawi and Ethiopian Airlines.
- 3.21.4 ZISCO:** The business community noted with concern the time it has taken for the Zisco deal to be concluded. It was proposed that government dispose shareholding to credible investors, or do a joint venture or sell the majority stake with clear outlined deadlines for disposal. It was further proposed that the disposal of Zisco shares be done under Zimbabwe Investment Development Authority (ZIDA) and be a key deliverable at ZIDA.
- 3.21.5 Setting up of Parastatal Boards:** The business community proposed that Parliament be actively involved through its Committees in interviewing board members of SOEs to aid in transparency and accountability.

3.22 Constituency Development Fund (CDF)

- 3.22.1** A proposal was made for the upward review of the CDF allocation to \$5 million per constituency. Councillors across the board proposed for the establishment of Ward Development Fund which would go a long way in addressing the need and aspirations of the people at ward level.

3.23 Taxation

- 3.23.1** Stakeholders urged Government to publish detailed information on tax incentives including the cost and benefits. This helps to identify harmful tax incentives that need to be discarded.

4. COMMITTEE OBSERVATIONS

- 4.1** The Committee was impressed by the high turn out by Zimbabweans during the budget consultation week with the majority of the participants being women and youth. The Committee further applauded the people of Zimbabwe for the rich submissions which have contributed immensely to the development of the report. Nevertheless, the Committee noted with concern the conspicuous absence of the business community during the consultations despite extending an invitation to the various sector representatives. However, submissions were received from ZNCC physically and written submissions from BAZ.
- 4.2** The Committee also noted with concern the incessant delay in the publishing of the 2021 Budget Strategy Paper (BSP) by the Ministry of Finance. The purpose of the BSP is to present proposals on key policies and priorities, with a view of facilitating discussions and preparations of the ensuing budget and Medium-Term strategy. It is used to build consensus on interventions required in the forthcoming Budget to stir the country towards what is envisioned in the economic blue print. The BSP facilitates an understanding of the macro-fiscal situation as it provides an update on both

international and domestic economic developments and the outlook to year end as well as, based on certain assumptions, mid-term macro and fiscal projections for 2021—2023. The BSP was released on the 16th of October, the last day of budget consultations.

- 4.3** Statutory Instrument 135 of 2019 (Public Finance Management (General) Regulations) provides for the preparation of the Budget Strategy Paper by the Ministry of Finance between April and June. It also provides, in Section 11(1)(c) that the BSP should be presented to Cabinet no later than 30th June and to Parliament for information and comment no later than 31st July.
- 4.4** The Committee also notes with dismay the crush programme of the 2021 pre- budget processes whose steps and timelines are clearly laid out in Section 11 of the SI 135 of 2019. The Minister, regardless of the justification for the delay or failure to meet the timelines, did not advise Parliament, as one of the affected entities of such adjustments. Section 11(3) of the PFMA Regulations provides that
‘The Minister may adjust the steps and dates set out in subsection 1 and shall advise the affected entities and persons of changes in the steps and dates’
- 4.5** The Committee Members are concerned by the low industry capacity utilisation due to antiquated machinery, lack of capital for retooling and high labour costs, among other constraints affecting the sector. Members felt that investing in resuscitating the local industry, in particular, retooling of the manufacturing industry, would create employment and reduce the import bill, thus reducing the demand for foreign currency.
- 4.6** The Committee also observed that the Civil Service is too large relative to the population and therefore call for rationalisation of some Departments. It was suggested that there was need to carry out a multi-skill assessment so that one person may serve several roles and functions.
- 4.7** The Committee calls upon the Ministry of Finance to provide clear response on all the issues raised by the Public, most of which have been raised before. This will give credibility to the budget consultation process.
- 4.8** The Committee is encouraged by the performance of the Forex Auction system and the progress made on the regional gateway-the Harare-Beitbridge road rehabilitation project

5. COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

Agriculture

1. The Committee calls upon Treasury to prioritise irrigation financing. Realising that Zimbabwe needs at least 2 million Metric Tonnes of maize for both human consumption and animal feeds, Government should aim at irrigating at least 100 000 ha. Channelling more resources to investments in irrigation development and rehabilitation as well as water harvesting and conservation (dam and canal construction) is the way forward in the face of unpredictable weather patterns. Government must support irrigation development within communities. The Ministry of Agriculture must carry out a comprehensive study of existing and potential irrigation schemes. Existing schemes which

need support are identified and support is then provided on the basis of an agreed priority list. As such, dams like Mazowe, Bindura and the famous Tokwe-Mkosi should be fully utilised

2. The 2021 budget must allocate significant resources towards on-going dam construction and desiltation projects so that they are completed in time. Preparatory works for new dams in the identified priority areas should be supported with the citizens given clear timelines on key steps and completion of such projects. Rainwater harvesting should be the best option in the wake of receding water tables and unreliability of underground water.
3. Government should lay an attractive framework for contract farming to lure the private sector to finance agriculture. In the same reasoning, the 2021 budget should set aside resources to kick start the establishment of a private sector led Commodities Exchange Market subordinate to the Agricultural Marketing Authority for marketing of agricultural goods which has been on the cards since 2010.
4. The 2021 budget must set aside resources to procure communal tractors to be managed under DDF to provide tillage services to most farmers who have lost draught power due to livestock diseases. Government Mechanisation Programmes should support cluster farmers rather than individuals in order to enhance access to all. DDF should also be capacitated to construct or rehabilitate communal water points, boreholes and roads as it used to do during the 1990s.
5. The budget should support the Veterinary services Department to procure vaccines, dipping chemicals and to rehabilitate communal dip tanks. The Department should also be empowered to manage and ensure weekly dipping schedules for the communities in view of the reality that Zimbabwe continues to lose livestock to preventable diseases such as January disease and rabies due to lack of vaccines and dipping chemicals as well as the lax in monitoring.

Social service delivery

6. The Committee calls upon Government to capacitate Local Authorities to run the Mass Public Transport System on a cost recovery basis and gradually move away from subsidising ZUPCO.
7. The budget should set aside enough resources to address the plight of the hard working government employees wherein in 2020 Health and Teaching personnel downed tools pressing for better conditions. The non-monetary incentives like duty free imports should be accessible and criteria used to select beneficiaries should be clear.
8. There is need for the budget for funds allocated to provinces and local authorities as their share in the budget to go beyond the 5% realising the impact it has had within the communities especially on WASH infrastructure and roads rehabilitation.
9. The budget should maintain progress made under the Zimbabwe's Harmonised Social Cash Transfer Programme Harmonised (HSCT) and increase the number of beneficiary households in the HSCT in view of the vulnerabilities caused by Covid 19. Assisted Medical Treatment Orders (AMTO), should be prioritised as underfunding of the AMTO poses risks to poor people including

rape victims on health assistance programmes who may be turned away from accessing medical assistance

10. The budget should set aside resources for detailed studies and audit of the beneficiaries of social protection programmes in order to weed out undeserving beneficiaries and identify new deserving beneficiaries in view of covid 19 imposed hardships
11. The budget should support creation of a database for People with Disabilities (PWDs). Adequate resources should be set aside for provision of adequate education material and assistive devices for children with disabilities and training teachers in basic effective communication e.g sign language. The budget should also speak to the total removal of import duty on capital goods meant for use by people with disabilities like sunscreen lotions, wheelchairs, learning aids and large print books. Moreover, the budget should provide a framework for tax rebates for people employing at least 5% people with disabilities. Infrastructure at public institutions such as schools and hospitals to be all inclusive of all classes of people, including those living with disability
12. The budget should adequately resource the Civil Protection Unit to be ready for natural disasters when they strike.

Tax proposals

13. The 2021 budget should revise upwards the minimum taxable amount for the Intermediated Money Transfer Tax to \$2000 given that most products which the poor purchase at any given time would cost more than \$2000.
14. The budget must revise upwards tax bands with tax free threshold reviewed from ZW\$5000 to ZW\$10000 to ramp up demand given that the Poverty Datum line for August was \$17244, according to ZIMSTAT.
15. The budget must set the tone for review of Government Fees, Levies and Charges for its services including Government housing, registration of mining claims and motor vehicles, acquisition of driving licence, import licences and passport fees, which are now below the cost of provision.
16. The budget must publish detailed information on tax incentives including the cost and benefits. This helps to identify harmful tax incentives that need to be discarded.

Health

17. Allocation to the Ministry of Health should surpass the WHO recommended minimum of US\$34 per capita with deliberate focus on NCDs, Sexual reproductive health, equipment, drugs and civic education programmes. Government should also consider alternative financing for non-communicable diseases such as cancer given the specialised procedures and associated equipment.

18. The 2021 budget should support the setting up of a cancer fund, as has been recommended over the years, along the same lines as the AIDS Levy. This calls for, among others, enactment of a Cancer Act that will address, among other issues, access to cancer treatment at all district hospitals.
19. There is need for a time framed plan to establish District hospitals in all the 62 Districts and a clinic in all the 1200 wards of Zimbabwe. As such, the 2021 budget should support establishment of at least 2 district hospitals and at least 10 clinics to ease pressure on provincial and national referral centres. Every Provincial hospital should be equipped with radiotherapy and chemotherapy facilities so that they are decentralised from Harare and Bulawayo.
20. The budget should support local pharmaceutical companies, such as NatPharm so as to produce cheap and affordable drugs. In addition, the budget should also look into supporting research and development of local/Traditional medicines.
21. The budget must adequately provide for free basic family planning and expand the coverage of free sanitary wear for school going girls to urban areas..
22. There is need for alternative financing for NCDs like cancer given the specialised procedures and associated equipment. The 2021 budget can consider taxing fast foods to encourage healthy lifestyles or introducing Sugar sweetened beverage tax to raise significant revenues.

Education

23. That the 2021 operationalise the implementation of the provisions in the Education Amendment Act, in particular, enhancing access to free basic education in line with the Constitution. Thus, recommending that the 2021 budget establishes an Education Fund to support the education sector, especially during this Covid-19 pandemic and enhance equal access for all.
24. Budget must set aside resources for infrastructure development, learning materials and alternative learning methods in light of Covid-19. School construction, particularly the satellite schools be prioritised to reduce distance kids walk to school. The target should be at least more than 10 new schools every year. Existing schools need laboratory equipment, text books and other learning materials to support the new curriculum. Its requirements of internet abilities, computers, projectors, mathematics kits, laboratories, e-library and ECD training is a burden to parents.
25. The budget must support establishment of new and capacitation of existing Vocational Training centres. The budget should also set up an Innovation Fund that can be accessible to legally registered Innovation/Incubation Hubs/ Accelerators.
26. The budget must finance the revival of the cadetship scheme and student grants to ensure that all qualifying students are not denied access to education as well as to collaborate with the private sector to ensure that the student loan facility is affordable and accessible to the poor

Mining and energy

27. The budget must actualise, beyond statements of intend, transparency and accountability in the mining sector through adoption and implementation of such measure such as Africa Mining Vision (AMV), Extractives Transparency Initiatives (EITI), Southern Africa Resource Watch Barometer and the SADC mining protocol to curb leakages and spur development in the mining sector.
28. The budget should set the tone to incentivise investment and use of renewable energy, such as solar energy. This can be done through provision of duty-free concessions.
29. There is need to expedite the Mines and Minerals amendment Act in 2021. In the same reasoning the setting up of the Mining Cadastre Information System which has been on the cards for a long time must be finalised in 2021. This is an important system which should increase transparency in the mining sector

Parliament

30. Parliament should be allowed to manage its own budget to allow creation of a wholesome package where Members are given a monthly stipend and allowed to manage their own affairs. This will be in contrast to the current situation where millions are blown every week in accommodation and related expenses during Parliament sitting days. In addition to that, Parliament must be treated as a separate arm of the State, the same way the Judicial Service Commission is treated and not be subjected to queuing for funds together with line Ministries.
31. Resources must be set aside for Parliament to undertake Public Expenditure Tracking Survey for the social sectors in 2021.

Governance

32. There is need to finalise the plans on SOEs revival, privatisation and reinvigoration. Parliament be actively involved through its Committees in interviewing board members of SOEs to aid in transparency and accountability and to weed out individuals running for personal interests of the appointing authority.
33. Dealing with corruption and indiscipline is an important step in cleaning the image of the country and reducing the cost of business. There is therefore need for the budget to capacitate institutions that fight corruption including the Auditor General, ZACC and the courts. Adoption of smart technology should be prioritised in the fight against corruption.
34. Capacitation of ZIMRA must be prioritised, in particular, enhancing access to vehicles, drones and ICT equipment to effectively man the country's ports of entry. There is therefore need to establish a Ports Authority to coordinate border posts development projects..
35. There is also need for all Government Departments to adhere to PFMA reporting guidelines. In that regard, Treasury should issue exchequer releases by vote and programme only after an entity has fulfilled its reporting obligations to oversight institutions so that we give credibility to the work of the AG and Parliament.

36. Government **MUST** deliberately focus on confidence building measures in the sector and the economy as a whole through policy consistency, enhanced transparency, timely publication of macroeconomic data, enhanced accountability and consistent engagement between government and private sector. The RBZ must enhance its monitoring of the financial sector to ensure banks thrive on interest income more than non-interest income which entails exorbitant charges on consumers.
37. Sharp increase in crime rates and corruption cases in Zimbabwe points to the need to capacitate Police Service through provision of financial resources for the recruitment of more Police Officers, purchasing vehicles and motorcycles and other equipment., Equally important is the need to strengthen Prisons and Correctional Services. The budget should also provide for decentralisation of ZACC to all parts of the country in order to enhance efficiency in curbing the scourge of corruption.

Manufacturing

38. The budget should support transformation of IDC into a development finance institution which supports industry than for it to remain an investment vehicle as it is now.
39. There is need for supporting local production through adherence to minimum local content rules; Reference can be made to the World Bank report (2015) which estimated local content policies which were backed with tax incentives in the food and beverages sector to have been responsible for attracting \$5 billion into the local economy and created 38,000 jobs in Nigeria
40. Women's and youth banks be decentralized to reach the people at the grassroots

Foreign Affairs

41. The budget must set aside at least US\$2 million each year to buy buildings or construct offices to house our Embassies.
42. The budget must also set aside funds for Parliament reengagement programmes.
43. The 2021 budget must expedite clearance of all outstanding debts owed to our diplomats.

ANNEX 1: SPECIFIC PRIORITIES FOR THE DIFFERENT AREAS

TEAM A	
Mvurwi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Constituency Development Fund to be increased and also introduce Ward Based Development Fund for the Councillors ▪ Capacitation of Veterinary Service Department to procure dipping chemicals and vaccines ▪ Enhance transparency and accountability (How much was allocated towards the construction of Pembe Bridge and widening the road?) ▪ Communities benefit from minerals being mined in Mvurwi ▪ Introduce Command Mining ▪ Ward Based Development Fund for Councillors
Chiweshe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Capacitate DDF with agricultural equipment ▪ Domesticate the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disability ▪ Construct more schools and support free basic education and provide learning materials ▪ Drilling of boreholes in local communities ▪
Mt Darwin	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Support for Persons living with Disability ▪ Decentralise police stations to the grassroots, people failing to report crimes due to distances to be travelled. ▪ Capacitate clinics and hospitals to meet the health needs of the people in Mt Darwin. ▪ Revamp sports and recreational facilities ▪ Social welfare support for children in care homes
Mahusekwa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Enhance access to water by drilling boreholes at the grassroots level ▪ Infrastructural development in particular, recreational facilities and schools ▪ Decentralise banks to rural communities ▪ Government meet its obligation to provide allowances for traditional leaders ▪ Construction of a polytechnical college or State University in Mashonaland East and revamping Vocational Training Colleges
St Mary's Chitungwiza	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Invest in boreholes and Muda dam construction to address the water woes in Chitungwiza ▪ Formalise the informal sector ▪ Enhance access to family planning pills and post-natal care for women as well as sanitary wear ▪ Invest in youth empowerment programmes and recreational facilities ▪ Prioritise cancer patients
Mutoko	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Desilt dams and construct more dams to support irrigation and invest in mechanisation programmes ▪ Social welfare support for children in care homes ▪ Mutoko must benefit from the mining of black granite ▪ Support the local industry and agricultural value chain ▪ Climate change financing ▪ Invest in solar system for all schools
TEAM B	
Harare	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Work spaces for informal sector in Harare.

Norton	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Sewage reticulation system ▪ Secondary schools (Government) ▪ Establish a dedicated water treatment plant for Norton ▪ Government hospital for the Town and surrounding environ.
Karoi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Hurungwe area needs television and radio transmission.
Gokwe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Rural electrification for schools and clinics in Gokwe Central area ▪ Construction of footbridges over major rivers in Gokwe. ▪ Asphalt for Charama road. ▪ Dam in the Sengwa area ▪ Completion of the Mtange irrigation scheme. ▪ Rehabilitation of the Gokwe Binga Road
Mberengwa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Completion of roads in Mberengwa urban and feeder roads ▪ Ngezi river pipeline project for Mberengwa urban. ▪ Buchwa-Rutenga road construction ▪ Jekwa bridge construction. ▪ Capacitation and full utilisation of Mundi-Mataga irrigation scheme. ▪ Construction of Mberengwa Government Complex. ▪ Capacitation and operationalisation of Buchwa, and Sandawana Mines.
Shurugwi (Chachacha)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Dredging of Zvamawanda Dam ▪ Tongogara – Lalaphanzi road construction to reduce Distance to Harare. ▪ Chachacha roads rehabilitation. ▪ Upgrade Zvemavande Hospital to a status worth of a Hospital
TEAM C	
Bulawayo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Construction Gwayi-Shangani dam should be speeded up to address water shortages in Bulawayo. ▪ Products for Persons with albinism should be subsidized so that they become affordable ▪ Student grants for university students should be re-introduced in order for education to be affordable ▪ Empower bank should remove collateral requirements, so that youth can access loans ▪ Aids levy should be utilized for ART so that persons living with HIV and AIDS can afford the medicines. ▪ Resuscitate the ambulance services in hospitals and clinics ▪ Increase allocations for war veterans
Hwange	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Construct a Provincial Hospital for Matebeleland North, so that people do not travel to Mpilo and UBH in Bulawayo. ▪ Distances between public health facilities and community settlements should be reduced, particularly in Binga district ▪ Bumbusi Ruins in the Hwange National Park should be rehabilitated in order to attract more tourists. ▪ The Nambiya community museum needs to be rehabilitated for tourism and for educational purposes.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The national public broadcaster, both TV and radio should be accessible in Hwange and Victoria Falls, in order to inform and educate the communities in the respective towns ▪ The following roads should be rehabilitated: Victoria Falls-Jambezi, Hwange-Mangwe in order to boost tourism
Bubi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Increase extension workers for the Ministry of Youth from 3 to 23 officers in order to address challenges faced by youth in the district. ▪ Transform Inyathi Training Center so as to offer technical courses for the community. ▪ Rehabilitate the following roads: Insiza-Bubi road, Nkayi-Lupane road and Bulawayo-Nkayi road.
Plumtree	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Construct a district hospital in Bulilima or renovate Lady Baring Hospital district so that patients do not travel long distances. ▪ Cancer patients should receive free treatment at public health centres, given the high cost for such treatment ▪ Resuscitate the Mdalambudzi police station ▪ The following roads need rehabilitation: Gwanda-Plumtree road, Bulawayo-Victoria Falls, Plumtree-Tekwane and Plumtree-Pambadzo. ▪ Introduce community radio stations in light of inaccessibility of national public broadcaster in the border town. ▪ Construction of Polytechnic
Colleen Bawn	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Rehabilitate dams destroyed by cyclone Eline in the year 2000 such as Tuli-Mangwe and Mapathi dams. ▪ Provide social amenities, such as schools and health centres for newly resettled farmers in Colleen Bawn. ▪ Rehabilitate Beitbridge-Victoria Falls road to promote trade and tourism. ▪ Royalties from mining operations should be channelled directly to mining communities to uplift their socio-economic well-being. ▪ Rehabilitate the highway fences and introduce emergency call centres ▪ Introduce livestock-restocking initiatives to revive the national herd ▪ Revamp the veterinary services so that there be enough chemical and medicines
TEAM D	
Chimanimani	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Refurbishment of cyclone damaged schools especially Thabhanchu, Nyambeya and Muchadziya Satellite. ▪ Establishment of a district Hospital for Chimanimani to reduce travelling distances to Mutare, a provincial referral now being used as first port of call as well as clinics at Hangani and Manase ▪ Establish Police Post at Nedziwa ▪ Mutare Wengezi road ▪ Rehabilitation of the scenic road from Chimanimani to Cashel Valley via Chikukwa ▪ Dam construction as part of cyclone mitigation at Tandai and Haroni for water supply and irrigation ▪ Opening up of a commercial border at Cashel to decongest Forbes as well as cut distance for producers in Chimanimani ▪ Cell phone coverage in Chikukwa and Musamvu Bumba area ▪ Rehabilitation of Cashel Irrigation and fruit processing at Rusitu Valley and Cashel ▪ Completion of REA projects-Chikukwa to Hangani line, Transformers at Nyambeya, Manase, and Bvumbura schools and power to limeworks community from Mutsamvu
Buhera	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Murambinda-Birchnough Bridge road rehabilitation and tarring

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Establish Gvt complex to house all gvt depts (Govt Offices in Buhera and Murambinda 35 km apart-) ▪ Establish District Hospital in Buhera ▪ upgrade Buhera Rural Hops into a district Hosp ▪ Irrigation projects to utilise new Dam
Zimunya	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Irrigation projects ▪ Community must benefit from extraction of resources in the area
Chiredzi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Rehabilitate Chidonga bridge on road to Sango ▪ Finalise sugar Act ▪ Remove VAT on sugar cane since sugar is zero rated
Mwenezi-Neshuro	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Taring of the 12 km road stretch from Masvingo Beitbridge Highway to Mwenezi district Hosp to cater for accident victims, ▪ Establish clinics in resettlement areas which cover 70% of population, ▪ Rehabilitation of Sango-Rutenga Zvishavane road ▪ Capacitate Vet Department to assist in cattle farming which is the source of livelihood for the arid area ▪ Establishment of Government complex as coordination of Government departments between 3 service centres Mwenezi, Rutenga and Neshuro, is difficult,
Chivi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Drugs and dipping chemicals for cattle and capacitation of VET-cattle farming the source of livelihood ▪ Complete the resurfacing of road to Mandamabwe ▪ Irrigation to utilise Tokwe Mukosi Dam ▪ Supporting Cotton Production

CONSOLIDATED 2021 NATIONAL BUDGET CONSULTATIONS STATISTICS

TEAM A		TEAM B		TEAM C		TEAM D	
MVURWI		HARARE		BULAWAYO		CHIMANIMANI	
Male	50	Male	34	Male	58	Male	45
Female	34	Female	38	Female	78	Female	78
TOTAL	84	TOTAL	72	TOTAL	136	TOTAL	123
CHIWESHE		NORTON		HWANGE		BUHERA	
Male	300	Male	39	Male	81	Male	22
Female	380	Female	35	Female	88	Female	23
TOTAL	680	TOTAL	74	TOTAL	169	TOTAL	45
MT DARWIN		HURUNGWE		INYATHI		ZIMUNYA	
Male	35	Male	33	Male	49	Male	39
Female	25	Female	14	Female	29	Female	113
TOTAL		TOTAL	47	TOTAL	78	TOTAL	152
MAHUSEKWA		GOKWE		PLUMTREE		CHIREDDZI	
Male	41	Male	16	Male	64	Male	75
Female	49	Female	18	Female	89	Female	56
TOTAL	90	TOTAL	34	TOTAL	153	TOTAL	131
ST MARYS'		MBERENGWA		COLLEEN BAWN		MWENEZI	
Male	38	Male	85	Male	28	Male	15
Female	60	Female	30	Female	51	Female	12
TOTAL	98	TOTAL	115	TOTAL	79	TOTAL	27
MUTOKO		SHURUGWI				CHIVI	

Male	63	Male	57			Male	29
Female	41	Female	141			Female	23
TOTAL	104	TOTAL	205			Total	52
VIRTUAL HEARINGS							
POWER FM		YA FM		KHULUMANI FM		DIAMOND FM	
CALLS: MALE	10	SMS: MALE	20	CALLS: MALES	9	CALLS: MALE	3
FEMALE	7	FEMALE	15	FEMALE	8	FEMALE	4
SMS	7			SMS	6	SMS	8
TOTAL	24	TOTAL	35	TOTAL	23	TOTAL	15
SMS	6	WHATSAPP	4	EMAILS	22		

GRAND TOTAL FOR 2021 NATIONAL BUDGET CONSULTATIONS

TOTAL NUMBER OF PRICIPANTS							
MALE	FEMALE	YOUTHS	DISABLED				
1296	1502	Male	151	Male	18		
		Female	118	Female	13		
VIRTUAL HEARINGS							
POWER FM		YA FM		KHULUMANI FM		DIAMOND FM	
CALLS: MALE	10	SMS: MALE	20	CALLS: MALES	9	CALLS: MALE	3
FEMALE	7	FEMALE:	15	FEMALE	8	FEMALE	4
SMS	7			SMS	6	SMS	8
TOTAL	24	TOTAL	:35	TOTAL	23	TOTAL	15

ANNEXES TO THE REPORT

1. Sanitary Aid Zimbabwe Trust Submission
2. Zimbabwe National Chamber of Commerce submission
3. Bankers association of Zimbabwe submission
4. Poverty reduction Forum Trust
5. ICOD Zimbabwe Disability 10 point priority list
6. Zimbabwe Council of Churches submission
7. Small Holder Organic Farmers Forum
8. Advocacy Core Team
9. Community Working group on Health
10. Residents Associations
11. ZiCHIRE and SAFAIDS