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TABLE 1: ESTIMATED FINANCING REQUIREMENTS FOR THE THREE YEAR MACRO-ECONOMIC AND BUDGET FRAMEWORK

SECTOR	PROJECT	PROJECT DETAIL	FRAMEWORK REQUIREMENTS	OF WHICH ANNUAL REQUIREMENTS		
				2010	2011	2012
			US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$
1. Energy	ELECTRICITY					
	Generation	Hvange Expansion and Rehabilitation	450,000,000	180,000,000	250,000,000	20,000,000
		Kariba South Bank Expansion	400,000,000	186,000,000	142,000,000	72,000,000
		Batoka Hydro Power Project	-	-	-	-
	Generation Rehabilitation	Gokwe North Thermal Power Station	800,000,000	300,000,000	300,000,000	200,000,000
		Hvange Power Station	60,000,000	60,000,000	-	-
		Kariba Power Station	149,000,000	64,000,000	40,000,000	45,000,000
	Transmission	Rehabilitation of Transmission Network	354,000,000	104,000,000	100,000,000	150,000,000
		Expansion of Transmission Network	205,607,000	50,000,000	80,000,000	75,607,000
	Distribution Rehabilitation	Rehabilitation of Distribution Network	300,000,000	130,000,000	95,000,000	75,000,000
		Expansion of Distribution Network	700,000,000	200,000,000	300,000,000	200,000,000
		Development of mini-hydropower stations	300,000,000	120,000,000	100,000,000	80,000,000
	Sub-Total		3,718,607,000	1,394,000,000	1,407,000,000	917,607,000
2. Water and Sanitation	OTHER					
	Solar Electrification of Rural Institutions	Solar Electrification of Rural Institutions	10,000,000	5,000,000	3,000,000	2,000,000
		Coal Bed Methane Development	180,000,000	30,000,000	100,000,000	100,000,000
		Rural electrification	424,000,000	150,000,000	150,000,000	124,000,000
	Sub-Total		614,000,000	185,000,000	203,000,000	226,000,000
	Urban Water & Sanitation					
		Urban Water & Sewer Rehabilitation Programme	650,000,000	300,000,000	250,000,000	100,000,000
		Upgrading of treatment plants	400,000,000	150,000,000	100,000,000	150,000,000
		Upgrading of conveyancing and treatment plants	259,200,000	59,200,000	80,000,000	120,000,000
		Borehole Drilling & Rehabilitation	218,000,000	80,000,000	70,000,000	68,000,000
		Construction of Dams	615,000,000	175,000,000	280,000,000	180,000,000
		Irrigation Rehabilitation & Expansion	157,724,000	80,577,000	39,892,000	37,455,000
		Sector coordination	36,000,000	10,000,000	12,000,000	14,000,000
		Upgrading of reticulation systems	240,000,000	80,000,000	80,000,000	80,000,000
3. Information & Communication Technology	Waste Management	Procurement of waste removal equipment	390,000,000	150,000,000	140,000,000	100,000,000
		Water Treatment Chemicals				
		Water Treatment Chemicals for urban, small towns and growth points				
	Sub-Total		2,965,924,000	1,084,777,000	1,031,692,000	848,455,000
	Infrastructure e-government					
	Infrastructure e-government					
	Sub-Total		488,250,000	99,890,000	220,030,000	168,130,000

TABLE 1: ESTIMATED FINANCING REQUIREMENTS FOR THE THREE YEAR MACROECONOMIC FRAMEWORK

SECTOR	PROJECT	PROJECT DETAIL	REQUIREMENTS	2010	2011	2012
4. Transport & Communications	Roads					
	Roads and bridges construction, rehabilitation and dualisation		1,500,500,000	500,000	750,000,000	750,000,000
	Road Construction Equipment		155,000,000	65,000,000	45,000,000	45,000,000
	Sub-Total		1,655,500,000	65,500,000	795,000,000	795,000,000
	Railways					
	Traction and rolling stock		140,261,000	80,200,000	45,000,000	15,061,000
	Electrical infrastructure		231,000,000	100,000,000	85,000,000	46,000,000
	Signaling infrastructure		27,694,000	12,694,000	10,000,000	5,000,000
	Track infrastructure		20,500,000	10,500,000	5,000,000	5,000,000
	Passenger services facilities		111,000,000	60,000,000	40,000,000	11,000,000
	Sub-Total		530,455,000	263,394,000	185,000,000	82,061,000
5. GENDER	Civil Aviation					
	Aviation Procurement	Procurement of 2 Passenger Aircrafts and one Cargo	250,000,000	150,000,000	100,000,000	
	Aviation Equipment		20,675,000	15,500,000	3,000,000	2,175,000
	Construction and Rehabilitation of Airports		345,000,000	100,000,000	130,000,000	115,000,000
	Sub-Total		615,675,000	265,500,000	233,000,000	117,175,000
	Programmes	Gender mainstreaming and empowerment of women and youth.	450,000,000	150,000,000	150,000,000	150,000,000
	Sub-Total		450,000,000	150,000,000	150,000,000	150,000,000
6. LANDS AND RURAL RESETTLEMENT	Land Audit		32,000,000	32,000,000		
	Compensation		1,760,000,000	360,000,000	600,000,000	800,000,000
	Sub-Total		1,792,000,000	392,000,000	600,000,000	800,000,000
7. MINING DEVELOPMENT	Exploration		225,000,000	50,000,000	75,000,000	100,000,000
	Rehabilitation of Zimbabwe School of Mines		4,650,000	2,500,000	1,500,000	650,000
	Sub-Total		229,650,000	52,500,000	76,500,000	100,650,000
8. AGRICULTURE	Research and Specialist Services		250,000,000	75,000,000	75,000,000	100,000,000
	Veterinary Technical Services		62,100,000	20,700,000	20,700,000	20,700,000
	Livestock Production and Development		200,000,000	75,000,000	75,000,000	50,000,000
	Tsetse control Programmes		55,000,000	15,000,000	20,000,000	20,000,000
	Animal and zoonotic disease control/prevention		45,000,000	20,000,000	15,000,000	10,000,000
	Veterinary infrastructure development and maintenance		22,000,000	5,000,000	8,000,000	9,000,000
	Support to Agriculture		3,139,000,000	981,000,000	1,079,000,000	1,079,000,000
	Sub-Total		3,773,100,000	1,191,700,000	1,292,700,000	1,288,700,000

Source: Ministry of Finance

TABLE 1: ESTIMATED FINANCING REQUIREMENTS FOR THE THREE YEAR MACROECONOMIC FRAMEWORK

SECTOR	PROJECT	PROJECT DETAIL	REQUIREMENTS	2010	2011	2012
9. PUBLIC SERVICE	Capacity Building		14,610,000	4,870,000	4,870,000	4,870,000
	Construction Works – National Training Centres		33,000,000	15,000,000	10,000,000	8,000,000
	Civil Service Audit	Payment of living wage that retains & motivates staff	50,000,000			
	Skills Retention		6,530,000,000	1,800,000,000	2,200,000,000	2,530,000,000
	Sub-Total		6,627,610,000	1,869,870,000	2,214,870,000	2,542,870,000
10. HEALTH	Construction and Rehabilitation of Hospitals and Clinics		540,000,000	250,000,000	200,000,000	90,000,000
	Equipment & machinery		351,000,000	171,000,000	105,000,000	75,000,000
	Drugs		450,000,000	150,000,000	150,000,000	150,000,000
	Sub-Total		1,341,000,000	571,000,000	455,000,000	315,000,000
11. EDUCATION	Teaching and learning materials		500,000,000	175,000,000	175,000,000	150,000,000
	Rehabilitation of school infrastructure		300,000,000	150,000,000	100,000,000	50,000,000
	Construction and rehabilitation of Tertiary Institutions		550,000,000	150,000,000	200,000,000	200,000,000
	Sub-Total		1,350,000,000	475,000,000	475,000,000	400,000,000
12. SOCIAL PROTECTION PROGRAMMES	Support to vulnerable groups	Social protection programmes	750,000,000	250,000,000	250,000,000	250,000,000
	Sub-Total		750,000,000	250,000,000	250,000,000	250,000,000
13. Tourism	Tourism Development		325,000,000	125,000,000	125,000,000	75,000,000
	Sub-Total		325,000,000	125,000,000	125,000,000	75,000,000
14. EMERGENCY INVESTMENT	Water and Sanitation	Dam Safety	4,000,000	4,000,000		
		Sewage Treatment	60,000,000	60,000,000		
		Sanitation Promotion	2,000,000	2,000,000		
		Hwange Rehabilitation	14,000,000	14,000,000		
	Power	Kariba Rehabilitation	11,000,000	11,000,000		
		Billing System	25,000,000	25,000,000		
		Maintenance of trunk roads	188,000,000	188,000,000		
	Transport	Other roads and bridges rehabilitation	20,000,000	20,000,000		
		Emergency railway investment	20,000,000	20,000,000		
		Harare Airport runway rehabilitation	24,000,000	24,000,000		
		Harare Airport sanitation	3,000,000	3,000,000		
	ICT	National Postal Address System in Rural Areas	5,000,000	5,000,000		
		Sub-Total	376,000,000	376,000,000		
15. PRIVATE SECTOR	Private sector Investment	Recapitalisation of Industry	2,250,000,000	500,000,000	750,000,000	1,000,000,000
	Sub-Total		2,250,000,000	500,000,000	750,000,000	1,000,000,000
	Grand Total		29,852,771,000	9,310,331,000	10,463,792,000	10,078,648,000

Source: Ministry of Finance

Table 1A: Emergency Investment Requirements

Sector	Project Detail	Cost (US\$)
Water and Sanitation	Dam Maintenance	4,000,000
	Sewage Treatment	60,000,000
	Sanitation Promotion	2,000,000
Power	Hwange Rehabilitation	14,000,000
	Kariba Rehabilitation	11,000,000
	Billing System	25,000,000
Transport	Maintenance of Trunk Roads	188,000,000
	Other Roads and Bridges Rehabilitation	20,000,000
	Emergency Railway Investment	20,000,000
	Harare Airport Runway Rehabilitation	24,000,000
	Harare Airport Sanitation	3,000,000
ICT	National Postal Address System in Rural Areas	5,000,000
Sub-Total		376,000,000

Source: Ministry of Finance

TABLE 2: INDICATIVE OVERALL REQUIREMENTS FOR CRITICAL NATIONAL PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS

SECTOR	PROJECT	PROJECT DETAIL	INDICATIVE OVERAL REQUIREMENTS US\$
1. Energy	ELECTRICITY		
	Generation		
	Expansion of Generation Capacity	Hwange Expansion and Rehabilitation	450,000,000
		Kariba South Bank Expansion	400,000,000
		Batoka Hydro Power Project	1,400,000,000
		Gokwe North Thermal Power Station	1,000,000,000
	Generation Rehabilitation	Hwange Power Station	60,000,000
	Transmission	Kariba Power Station	149,000,000
		Rehabilitation of Transmission Network	561,000,000
		Expansion of Transmission Network	205,607,000
	Distribution Rehabilitation		
		Rehabilitation of Distribution Network	300,000,000
		Expansion of Distribution Network	1,966,348,000
	Small Hydropower Development	Development of mini-hydropower stations	300,000,000
	Sub-Total		6,791,955,000
	OTHER		
	Solar Electrification of Rural Institutions		10,000,000
	Coal Bed Methane Development		450,000,000
	Rural electrification		582,000,000
	Sub-Total		1,042,000,000
2. Water and Sanitation			
	Urban Water & Sanitation		
	Water supply to small towns and growth points	Urban Water & Sewer Rehabilitation Programme	650,000,000
		Upgrading of conveyancing systems & treatment plants	800,000,000
	Rural Water Supply	Borehole Drilling & Rehabilitation	259,200,000
	Dam Construction	Construction of Dams	218,000,000
	Irrigation Development	Irrigation Rehabilitation & Expansion	615,000,000
	Sector coordination		157,724,000
	Waste Management	Procurement of waste removal equipment	36,000,000
		Water Treatment Chemicals for urban, small towns and growth points	240,000,000
3. Information & Communication Technology	Water Treatment Chemicals		390,000,000
	Sub-Total		3,365,924,000
	Infrastructure e-government		151,040,000
	Sub-Total		337,210,000
			488,250,000

TABLE 2: INDICATIVE OVERALL REQUIREMENTS FOR CRITICAL NATIONAL PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS

SECTOR	PROJECT	PROJECT DETAIL	REQUIREMENTS
4. Transport & Communications	Roads		
	Roads and bridges construction, rehabilitation and dualisation		8,000,000,000
	Road Construction Equipment		173,675,000
	Sub-Total		8,173,675,000
	Railways		
	Traction and rolling stock		140,261,000
	Electrical infrastructure		231,000,000
	Signaling infrastructure		27,694,000
	Track infrastructure		20,500,000
	Passenger services facilities		111,000,000
	Sub-Total		530,455,000
	Civil Aviation		
	Aviation Procurement		250,000,000
	Aviation Equipment	Procurement of 2 Passenger Aircrafts and one Cargo	20,675,000
	Construction and Rehabilitation of Airports		375,561,000
	Sub-Total		646,236,000
5. GENDER			
	Programmes	Gender mainstreaming and empowerment of women and youth.	750,000,000
	Sub-Total		750,000,000
6. LANDS AND RURAL RESETTLEMENT			
	Land Audit		32,000,000
	Compensation		1,760,000,000
	Sub-Total		1,792,000,000
7. MINING DEVELOPMENT			
	Exploration		600,000,000
	Rehabilitation of Zimbabwe School of Mines		4,650,000
	Sub-Total		604,650,000
8. AGRICULTURE			
	Research and Specialist Services		1,462,500,000
	Veterinary Technical Services		62,100,000
	Livestock Production and Development		276,330,000
	Tsetse control Programmes		58,132,000
	Animal and zoonotic disease control/prevention		51,430,000
	Veterinary infrastructure development and maintenance		22,862,000
	Support to Agriculture		3,139,000,000
	Sub-Total		5,072,354,000

TABLE 2: INDICATIVE OVERALL REQUIREMENTS FOR CRITICAL NATIONAL PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS

SECTOR	PROJECT	PROJECT DETAIL	REQUIREMENTS
9. PUBLIC SERVICE	Capacity Building		14,610,000
	Construction Works – National Training Centres		33,000,000
	Civil Service Audit		50,000,000
	Skills Retention	Payment of living wage that retains & motivates staff	8,100,000,000
	Sub-Total		8,197,610,000
10. HEALTH	Construction and Rehabilitation of Hospitals and Clinics		730,000,000
	Equipment & machinery		351,000,000
	Drugs		450,000,000
	Sub-Total		1,531,000,000
11. EDUCATION	Teaching and learning materials		1,072,000,000
	Rehabilitation of school infrastructure		450,000,000
	Construction and rehabilitation of Tertiary Institutions		1,000,000,000
	Sub-Total		2,522,000,000
12. SOCIAL PROTECTION PROGRAMMES	Support to vulnerable groups		1,043,000,000
	Sub-Total	Social protection programmes	1,043,000,000
13. Tourism	Tourism Development		602,000,000
	Sub-Total		602,000,000
14. Emergency Investment	Water and Sanitation		4,000,000
	Power	Dam Safety	60,000,000
		Sewage Treatment	2,000,000
		Sanitation Promotion	14,000,000
		Hwange Rehabilitation	11,000,000
		Kariba Rehabilitation	25,000,000
		Billing System	188,000,000
		Maintenance of trunk roads	20,000,000
		Other roads and bridges rehabilitation	20,000,000
		Emergency railway investment	24,000,000
		Harare Airport runway rehabilitation	3,000,000
		Harare Airport sanitation	5,000,000
		National Postal Address System in Rural Areas	376,000,000
	Sub-Total		3,000,000,000
15. PRIVATE SECTOR	Private sector Investment	Recapitalisation of Industry	3,000,000,000
	Sub-Total		3,000,000,000
	Grand Total		46,153,109,000

Source: Ministry of Finance

Table 3: Monthly Inflation in SADC During 2009

	Jan	Feb	Mar	April	May	June	Jul	Aug	Sept
South Africa	0.4	1.2	1.4	0.5	0.4	0.3	1.1	0.3	0.4
Botswana	0.1	0.2	0.9	0.7	0.3	1.4	1	0.4	0.3
Zambia	1.3	0.7	0.3	1.3	0.8	1.1	0.5	0.9	1.3
Namibia	2.2	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.8	0.9	-0.1
Lesotho	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.2	0.5
Zimbabwe	-2.3	-3.1	-3	-1.1	-1	0.6	1	0.4	0.5
Mauritius	-0.2	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.8	0.6	-0.3	-0.5
Seychelles	1.0	1.3	-0.1	-0.4	-1.3	0.4	-0.3	-1.2	-0.5
Madagascar	1.0	1.9	0.4	-0.3	-0.3	-0.2	0.3	0.8	1.5
Tanzania	2.9	1.7	0.6	-0.4	-0.5	-0.4	0.5	0.4	2.2

Source: CSO and Various

Table 4: Total Export Shipments 2009 & 2008 (US\$ m)

Month	2009	2008
January	68.97	110.57
February	94.46	156.23
March	72.76	107.09
April	83.06	110.45
May	71.93	162.46
June	76.57	108.52
July	125.13	97.43
August	108.94	128.72
September	163.84	112.04
October	143.92	132.69
Grand Total	1 009.58	1 226.21

Source: Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe

Table 5: External Debt Including Arrears as at end-October 2009 (US\$ millions)

Category	DOD	Arrears	Principal Arrears	Interest Arrears
Total External Debt	5,417.1	3,838.8	3,115.7	723.1
I. Pub. & Publicly Guaranteed	4,606.3	3,235.6	2,513.9	721.7
II. Govt Long Term	3,604.4	2,339.9	1,773.9	566.0
Of which				
Bilateral	1,872.7	1,269.4	999.9	269.5
Multilateral	1,731.7	1,070.5	774.0	296.5
III. Parastatal Long Term	1,001.9	895.7	740.0	155.7
Bilateral Creditors	497.5	445.2	369.9	75.3
Multilateral	327.3	263.7	187.5	76.2
Others	177.1	186.8	182.6	4.2
Air Zimbabwe	69.9	69.2	65.0	4.2
Noczim Suppliers Credits	81.0	75.2	75.2	0.0
Zesa Suppliers Credits	26.2	42.4	42.4	0.0
IV. Private Sector Long Term	56.0	34.4	33.0	1.4
V. Short Term (RBZ)	754.8	568.8	568.8	0.0
Private Sector	186.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
RBZ Facilities	568.8	568.8	568.8	0.0
Sources: MOF & RBZ				

Source: Ministry of Finance and Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe

Table 6: 2009 Banking Sector Deposits, Loans and Advances

		Total Deposits	Total Loans and Advances	Loans/ Deposits Ratio
April	30	US\$475.4 m	US\$157.9 m	33.2 %
May	31	US\$572.5 m	US\$211.9 m	37.0 %
June	30	US\$705.8 m	US\$263.5 m	37.3 %
July	10	US\$738.5 m	US\$285.7 m	38.7 %
	17	US\$770.1 m	US\$301.8 m	39.2 %
	24	US\$763.0 m	US\$324.7 m	42.6 %
	31	US\$775.6 m	US\$329.0 m	42.4 %
August	07	US\$805.1 m	US\$347.1 m	43.1 %
	14	US\$816.5 m	US\$359.9 m	44.1 %
	21	US\$817.1 m	US\$383.0 m	46.9 %
	28	US\$771.5 m	US\$401.0 m	52.0 %
September	04	US\$887.3 m	US\$422.3 m	47.6 %
	11	US\$917.0 m	US\$426.8 m	46.5 %
	18	US\$906.6 m	US\$434.4 m	47.9 %
	25	US\$917.8 m	US\$454.4 m	50.0 %
October	02	US\$928.4 m	US\$480.9 m	51.7 %
	09	US\$980.3 m	US\$469.6 m	47.9 %
	16	US\$995.3 m	US\$482.8 m	48.5 %
	23	US\$1,016.4 m	US\$499.9 m	49.2%

Source: RBZ

Table 7: Stock Market Performance

	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sept
Volume of	6,804,679	68,474,347	202,899,250	415,378,287	804,724,442	425,496,166	309,954,434	857,438,006
Value of shares traded (US\$)	2,502,227	3,014,535	11,634,695	35,721,245	57,173,844	51,715,586	45,101,670	47,026,982
Market Capitalisation (US\$)	1,371,299,986	1,666,281,985	2,996,173,519	3,568,236,326	3,895,117,155	3,721,960,792	3,437,045,212	3,954,495,994
Industrial Indices	58.56	67.73	99.81	139.53	154.42	148.48	137.06	158.07
Mining Indices	126.31	81.88	158.81	288.47	271.85	222.55	192.87	215.03
Market Liquidity	1.81%	0.38%	1.00%	1.47%	1.39%	1.32%	1.19%	

Source: ZSE

Table 8: Gross Domestic Product by Industry (US\$ m)

Industry	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Agriculture, Hunting, and Fishing	1,682.7	1,527.5	1,255.4	661.6	444.8	677.0	861.4	1,165.1	1,201.1
Mining and Quarrying	95.7	48.5	43.5	70.7	632.5	1,000.5	1,323.1	1,239.3	340.3
Manufacturing	958.6	659.2	1,248.8	1,102.1	976.0	1,351.5	1,564.5	436.3	351.9
Electricity and Water	147.1	92.2	107.4	200.6	208.5	194.2	151.2	621.0	389.3
Construction	155.5	113.1	65.8	131.3	83.6	32.8	84.4	169.4	46.5
Finance and Insurance	511.9	282.5	267.1	498.1	333.7	264.4	175.1	80.2	0.7
Real Estate	146.5	105.3	96.1	483.3	145.7	113.0	59.5	27.3	7.5
Distribution, Hotels and Restaurants	1,127.6	1,229.1	1,531.5	1,132.6	1,655.6	1,360.2	934.3	598.0	1,312.1
Transport and Communication	645.6	1,139.7	1,562.1	1,352.1	762.1	237.5	114.7	265.7	529.3
Public Administration	328.2	107.2	106.4	128.8	93.4	65.2	38.1	90.9	75.7
Education	673.0	357.6	248.8	177.7	235.5	150.7	80.6	105.0	47.3
Health	199.2	102.0	77.5	39.7	45.7	51.4	48.3	169.3	145.3
Domestic Services	33.7	12.9	11.0	25.7	147.6	89.7	10.6	69.0	38.1
Other Services	418.5	1,504.3	193.3	133.8	97.8	63.4	66.5	432.5	476.3
Less Fin Int Services Indirectly Measured	(478.2)	(173.1)	(156.0)	(96.9)	(41.4)	(19.1)	(7.4)	(3.1)	(3.4)
GDP at factor cost	6,645.7	7,108.0	6,658.6	6,041.3	5,821.2	5,632.3	5,504.8	5,466.0	4,958.0
Net other taxes on production	25.2	5.8	3.5	1.4	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other taxes on production	25.2	5.8	3.5	1.4	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
GDP at basic prices	6,670.9	7,113.8	6,662.2	6,042.8	5,821.6	5,632.4	5,504.9	5,466.0	4,958.0
Net taxes on products	680.6	222.1	238.4	347.1	337.0	276.9	190.2	43.0	0.0
Taxes on products	680.6	222.1	238.4	347.1	337.0	276.9	190.2	43.0	0.0
GDP at market prices	7,351.5	7,335.9	6,900.6	6,389.9	6,158.6	5,909.3	5,695.1	5,509.0	4,958.0

Source: CSO

Foot note:

1. The above figures are preliminary production by CSO and provide the basis for comparison following the adoption of the multicurrency regime.
2. A unitary exchange rate obtained as a weighted average of the official and parallel exchange rates was used to convert GDP in Zimbabwe dollars to US dollars.
3. CSO is the official source of the country's statistical information and any issues regarding the methodology can be discussed with them.

Table 9: Gross Domestic Product by Industry at Constant (1990) Prices: Growth Rates

Industry	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009 Est	2010 Proj	2011 Proj	2012 Proj
Agriculture, Hunting, and Fishing	2	14	-24	-15	-9	-5	-4	-7	-36	10	10	10.0	10.0
Mining and Quarrying	-7	-14	2	-31	23	1	-6	-3	-30	2	40	17.0	15.0
Manufacturing	-11	-5	-13	-13	-10	4	-3	-5	-12	8.0	10	12.0	9.0
Electricity and Water	-1	10	6	1	8	-7	-4	-1	-9	1.9	3.4	4.5	5.0
Construction	-15	-35	-41	-10	-2	-2	-5	-3	-3	2.1	3.2	3.5	4.5
Finance and Insurance	1	-1	21	3	-4	-29	-8	-4	-24	4.5	5.5	6.5	8.0
Real Estate	5	4	4	2	1	1	-5	-3	-33	2.0	2.2	4.5	5.2
Distribution, Hotels and Restaurants	-9	-5	-5	-31	-20	-20	-2	2	9	6.5	10.0	7.0	7.5
Transport and Communication	-6	-4	-1	-8	-1	1	-1	-2	11	2.2	4.0	3.8	4.4
Public Administration	-6	5	2	2	6	6	-2	-4	0	2.0	3.0	3.2	2.5
Education	4	6	1	1	1	1	-3	-5	-1	2.8	3.2	2.3	3.0
Health	-8	18	-13	0	-1	-1	-1	-3	-2	3.2	4.1	3.0	4.0
Domestic Services	-5	6	2	0	-1	1	-1	-2	-2	2.2	2.3	1.3	2.7
Other Services	-2	-3	2	-7	-7	-7	-5	-3	-3	2.3	2.7	1.5	3.2
Less Fin Int Services Indirectly Measured	29	16	-12	-52	-35	-34	-4	-2	-24	-2.2	-2.8	-2.1	-
GDP at factor cost	-6	-1	-6	-8	-4	-5	-4	-4	-11	5.9	11.9	7.7	7.8
Net other taxes on production	-17	-24	-44	-72	-70	-60	0	0	0	-22.3	2	2	2
GDP at basic prices	-6	-1	-6	-8	-4	-5	-4	-4	-11	5.9	11.9	7.7	7.8
Net taxes on products	-24	7	0	1	1	6	-4	0	0	3.5	4	2.5	2.8
GDP at market prices	-8.2	-0.2	-5.9	-7.4	-3.6	-4.0	-3.6	-3.3	-10	4.7	7	6.3	6.3

Source: CSO

Table 10: Gross Domestic Product by Industry at (1990) Percentage Contribution

Industry	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Agriculture, Hunting, and Fishing	23	21	18	10	7	11	15	21	24
Mining and Quarrying	1	1	1	1	10	17	23	22	7
Manufacturing	13	9	18	17	16	23	27	8	7
Electricity and Water	2	1	2	3	3	3	3	11	8
Construction	2	2	1	2	1	1	1	3	1
Finance and Insurance	7	4	4	8	5	4	3	1	0
Real Estate	2	1	1	8	2	2	1	0	0.2
Distribution, Hotels and Restaurants	15	17	22	18	27	23	16	11	26
Transport and Communication	9	16	23	21	12	4	2	5	11
Public Administration	4	1	2	2	2	1	1	2	2
Education	9	5	4	3	4	3	1	2	1
Health	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3
Domestic Services	0.5	0.2	0.2	0	2	2	0	1	1
Other Services	6	21	3	2	2	1	1	8	10
Less Fin Int Services Indirectly Measured	-7	-2	-2	-2	-1	0	0	0	0
GDP at factor cost	90	97	96	95	95	95	97	99	100
Net other taxes on production	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other taxes on production	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other subsidies on production	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
GDP at basic prices	91	97	97	95	95	95	97	99	100
Net taxes on products	9	3	3	5	5	5	3	1	0
Taxes on products	9	3	3	5	5	5	3	1	0
Subsidies on products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
GDP at market prices	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: CSO

**Table 11: Expenditure on Gross Domestic Product at Constant (1990) Prices:
Annual Growth Rates - Percentage**

Expenditure	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Final consumption Expenditure	-13	24	9	-10	-4	-8	-2	-5	-7
Private Consumption Expenditure	-19	31	14	-10	-6	-10	-3	-6	-9
Consumption of Private Non-Profit Bodies	15	23	-8	-19	1	-43	38	-2	-36
Government Consumption Expenditure	14	-1	-14	-3	2	2	2	-2	0
Gross Capital formation	71	-26	-58	19	19	-22	-4	-18	-3
Gross Fixed Capital Formation	68	3	19	-10	-54	-29	-6	-3	-3
Increase in Stocks	98	-193	438	-22	-101	676	18	-122	-3
Domestic Expenditure	-2	15	-2	-16	-1	-2	-2	-6	-7
Net Exports of Goods and Services	-137	-3212	-222	-140	-231	-219	-183	-201	-201
Statistical Discrepancy	-20	13	-27	-107	-295	583	-37	49	-22
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	-8	0	-6	-7	-4	-4	-4	-3	-10
Net primary Income from abroad	14	-188	-156	-214	-188	-118	-430	-182	-195
Primary income received from abroad	-32	-28	-36	-21	16	-32	-5	17	2
Primary income paid abroad	9	-13	-43	12	-11	-80	195	-16	-4
Gross National income	-7	1	-4	-8	-3	-1	-5	-3	-10

Source: CSO

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Annexure 1: Values and Aspirations

*The Inclusive Government is founded on certain values that are at the core and epicentre of STERP. The preamble to the GPA **acknowledges that** 'the values of justice, fairness, openness, tolerance, equality, non discrimination and respect of all persons without regard to race, class, gender, ethnicity, language, religion, political opinion, place of origin or birth are the bedrock of our democracy and good governance'.*

In addition, the GPA itself has a vision of the new Zimbabwean society that has to be created. The preamble defines this aspiration as follows: 'determined to build a society free of violence, fear, intimidation, hatred, patronage, corruption and founded on justice, fairness, openness, transparency, dignity and equality'

STERP is loyal to the above aspirations and values, which are essential and critical to get Zimbabwe moving again. In this regard, combating corruption, particularly in the public service, is vital to the enforcement of the above values.

Combating corruption will involve strengthening the Judiciary, the Attorney General's Office, the Anti-Corruption Commission and more importantly, we have to ensure that high standards of accountability and honesty are maintained in the public service and parastatals. Government and parastatals cannot be institutions of handouts and, therefore, all leakages must be plugged. In addition, where possible, new Laws will be enacted and present Laws such as the Prevention of Corruption Act will be strengthened.

Source: STERP, March 2009

Annexure 2: Expected Outcomes

At its end, STERP should have delivered more than the basic rehabilitation of our economy. STERP should lay the foundation of a democratic African State that will find its place in the sun, play its role in the Southern Africa Development Community (SADC) and the African Union (AU) and serve as a post conflict model for the rest of the world.

STERP should allow the people of Zimbabwe to have decent jobs and incomes and should ensure that our hospitals, schools, churches and community centres are once again functioning.

At the end of it all, STERP will create an economy:

- a) Able to sustain itself through food self sufficiency.*
- b) Weaned off the current price distortions.*
- c) That creates jobs and employment opportunities.*
- d) That confers equal opportunities and treatment to all its citizens.*
- e) That accepts the equality and central role of women and mainstreams gender in all facets of the same.*
- f) That takes cognisance of the environment and global environment changes.*
- g) With functional infrastructure such as roads, water and telecommunications.*
- h) That is people centred and indigenous resource focused.*
- i) That guarantees freedom of expression and property rights.*
- j) That generates confidence and inter-sectoral synergies.*
- k) That reduces poverty.*
- l) That is free of any sanctions and measures and is totally integrated in the region and continent.*

Source: STERP, March 2009

Annexure 3: Land Reform & Food Security

*In the medium to long term, it will be essential and critical that the country guarantees **food security and self reliance**.*

*In this regard, it is essential that we **address the land issue** consistent with the Global Political Agreement, which provides for a comprehensive transparent and **non partisan land audit** for the purposes of establishing accountability, gender equity and eliminating multiple farm ownerships as well as ensuring the restoration of full productivity on all agricultural land in the interests of all Zimbabwe's people.*

Long term sustainable viability of agriculture can only arise if there is security of tenure through among other instruments, lease hold title, land permits and private financing of agriculture as recognised in the GPA.

Furthermore, establishing a credible security of tenure policy will be essential for building confidence and allowing investment on the land as well as facilitating agricultural financing.

The new Inclusive Government will, therefore, be dealing with the above issues pertaining to land and property rights, security of tenure as well as enhancing financing and productivity in agriculture.

Source: STERP, March 2009

Annexure 4: Millenium Development Goals

Goal 1: Eradicate Extreme Povety and Hunger

Target 1:

- a) Halve, between 2002 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than the Total Comsumption Line (TCPL).
- b) Halve, between 2000 and 2015, the proportion of people in human poverty, as measured by the Human Poverty Index (HPI).

Indicators:

- Percentage of the people below the Total Consumption Poverty Line (TCPL).
- Human Povety Index (HPI).

Target 2:

- a) Halve, between 2000 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger.

- b) Reduce by two-thirds, between 2002 and 2015, the proportion of under-five children who are malnourished.

Indicators:

- Percentage of the population below the Food Poverty Line.
- Percentage of under-five children that are malnourished.
- Proportion of under-fives having at least three meals per day.

Goal 2: Achieve Universal Primary Education

Target 3:

Ensure that between 2000 and 2015, all Zimbabwean children boys and girls alike will be able to complete a full programme of primary education.

Indicators

- Primary school completion rate.
- Net enrolment ratio in primary education.
- Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds.
- Teacher/pupil ratio.

Goal 3: Promote Gender and Empower Women

Target 4 (A):

Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education, preferably, by 2005 and at all levels of education no later than 2015.

Indicators

- Net enrolment ratios by gender, primary education.
- Net enrolment ratios by gender, secondary education level.
- Literacy rates of 15-24 year olds by gender.
- Net completion rates by gender, for primary and secondary education.
- Percentage of enrolment and completion rate in universities.

Target 4 (B):

Increase the participation of women in decision-making in all sectors and at all levels (to 40% for women in senior civil service positions and to 30% for women in Parliament) by 2005 and to a 50:50 balance by 2015.

Indicators

- Percentage of women in Parliament.
- Percentage of women in the Civil service who are at Under Secretary level and above.
- Percentage of women in the private sector who are at managerial level.
- Percentage of women in local Government decision-making bodies.

Goal 4: Reduce Child Mortality

Targets:

Reduce by two-thirds, between 2000 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate.

Indicators:

- Under-five mortality rate (deaths per 1000 live births).
- Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1000 live births).
- Percentage of under-fives who are undernourished.
- Percentage of children vaccinated against measles.

Goal 5: Improve Maternal Health

Target 6:

Reduce by three-quarters, between 2000 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio.

Indicators:

- Maternal mortality ratio.
- Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel.

Goal 6: Combat HIV and AIDS, Malaria and other Diseases

Target 7:

Have halted, by 2015, and began to reverse the spread of HIV and AIDS.

Indicators

- HIV prevalence among 24-25 year-old pregnant women.
- Number of children orphaned by HIV and AIDS.

Target 8:

Have halted, by 2015, and began to reverse the increasing incidence of Malaria, TB and Diarrhoreal diseases.

Indicators

- Incidence of Malaria.
- Incidence of TB.
- Incidence of Diarrhoreal Diseases.

Goal 7: Ensure Environmental Sustainability

Targets

- a) Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources.
- b) Halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation.
- c) By 2020, achieve a significant improvement in the housing condition of at least 1,000,000 slum dwellers, peri-urban and high-density lodgers.

Indicators:

- Proportion of land area covered by forest.
- Land area protected to maintain biological diversity.
- GDP per unit of energy use (as proxy of energy efficiency)
- Proportion of people with sustainable access to an improved water source.
- Proportion of people with access to improved sanitation.
- Number of housing units produced annually.

Goal 8: Develop a Global Partnership for Development

Targets:

- a) Develop further an open, rule-based, predictable, non-discriminatory trading and financial system.
- b) Address the special needs of the country's landlocked status.
- c) Deal comprehensively with the debt problems.
- d) In co-operation with strategic partners, develop and implement strategies for decent and productive work for everyone.
- e) In co-operation with pharmaceutical companies, provide access to affordable essential drugs.
- f) In co-operation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communications.

Indicators

- Total trade to GDP ratio.
- Cost of transport per kilogram per kilometre by rail, road and air.
- Total debt as a percentage of GDP.
- Overall structural unemployment.
- Proportion of population with access to affordable essential drugs on a sustainable basis.
- Personal computers per 1000 people.
- Real GDP Growth.

Goal 9: Income Poverty

Target

Reduce extreme poverty by half by 2015:

Indicators

2002 – food poverty incidence = 68%

2015 – poverty incidence target = 34%

2002 – consumption poverty incidence = 80%

2015 – consumption poverty incidence target = 40%

Required real GDP per capita growth rate = 5.5% per annum over 13 years.

Assuming that population is likely to grow by 1.1 % per annum, a growth rate of 6.6% is therefore necessary.