

Zimbabwe Initiation Plan

Project Title: Economic Governance

Expected UNDAF/CP Outcome(s): Key institutions formulate and implement socio-economic policies, strategies and programmes for improved livelihoods and reduced poverty of communities

Expected CPD Output(s): Productive base of target communities strengthened

Initiation Plan Start/End Dates: April – December 2023

Implementing Partner: DIM

Brief Description

The Zimbabwean landscape is characterized by persistent political, social, environmental and economic shocks and stressors which threaten achievement of the SDGs. The economic slowdown persisted throughout 2022 due to climatic developments and their impact on growth, along with unrelenting forex shortages and their ripple effects on prices. As a result, inflation closed the year at 243%. Coming from 2021 growth of 5.8%, the growth rate for 2022 is expected to remain below the 4% mark largely due to a sub-optimal 2021/22 rainy season and lingering Covid impacts. The rate of growth is expected to slide even lower to 3.8% in 2023. The local currency on its part, has depreciated by over 500% since 2020 driven by foreign currency deficits and at over 70%, national poverty continues to present a major development challenge and a threat to SDG progress.

Meanwhile, Government debt continues to weigh down the economy. This, at a time when the country's access to external financing remains constrained due to the continued accumulation of external debt arrears as well as sanctions imposed by some foreign Governments. Sanctions continue to restrict investment and to weigh down the economy. An important pre-requisite for sanctions removal, is debt resolution and arrears clearance and a High Level Debt Dialogue Platform has, for the first time, been successfully established to tackle these important issues.

The country's lingering economic and political challenges create a need for urgent support to accelerate the pace of development through a holistic set of economic governance initiatives which will help strengthen both the fiscus and the economy to position the country for growth and recovery which will, in turn, facilitate debt resolution. This project therefore seeks to enhance the capacities of cross-sectoral stakeholders for growth and effective contribution to the fiscus. Success will be hinged on domestic resource mobilisation, fiscal and aid transparency, sustainable business growth, and the strengthening of existing structures for the management of development funds. Sound policy and NDS implementation and M&E support will underpin these efforts which will collectively help to position Zimbabwe as “.. a development agent with inherent strengths and assets that can be strategically leveraged towards shared goals”.

Programme Period:	April – Dec 2023
Atlas Project Number:	00
Atlas Output ID:	00
Gender Marker:	2

Total resources required	\$350,000
Total allocated resources:	\$350,000
• Regular	
• Other: TRAC 2	\$350,000
○ Donor	_____
○ Donor	_____
○ Government	_____
Unfunded budget:	_____
In-kind Contributions	_____

Development Challenge

With a population of 15.5 million people, Zimbabwe has a human development index of 0.593 (2021) and a ranking of 145 out of 191 countries in the medium human development category. In 2022, the global gender gap index for Zimbabwe was 0.73. While the country ranks well in the educational attainment of women, more needs to be done with regard to women's economic empowerment and political participation with women's labour force participation at 32% as at end of 2022, and women making up 65% of workers in the informal sector which is fraught with decent work and social protection deficits, and mostly low income. Informality continues to grow, with ILO assessing that 87.4% of the country's workers are informally employed while 48% of the jobs are in the informal sector which contributed 61% to GDP in 2021. At over 70%, national poverty continues to present a major development challenge and a threat to SDG progress with the SDG index having declined by 2.4% over the past three years. Overall, the landscape is characterized by persistent political, social, environmental and economic shocks and stressors of a multidimensional nature, threatening the achievement of development goals. Literature suggests a positive relationship between a country's social and economic development, good governance, and institutions.¹ By its own admission, the Government recognises that development has been sub-optimal and insufficient to spur the economy to expected levels of sustainable economic development due to both exogenous and endogenous factors.²

In terms of growth, Zimbabwe's economic slowdown persisted throughout 2022 due to climatic developments and their impact on growth, along with unrelenting forex shortages and their ripple effects on prices. As a result, inflation closed the year at 243%. Coming from 2021 growth of 5.8% which was driven by a recovery in agriculture and industry, the growth rate for 2022 is expected to remain below the 4% mark largely due to a sub-optimal 2021/22 rainy season and lingering Covid impacts. The rate of growth is expected to slide even lower to 3.8% in 2023. The local currency on its part, has depreciated by over 500% since 2020 driven by foreign currency deficits and the resultant parallel market activity.

Meanwhile, Government debt continues to weigh down the economy with public sector debt as a percentage of GDP moving up to 53.9% percent in 2020 from 50.1% in 2019 and not expected to decline over the next two years. This, at a time when the country's access to external financing remains constrained due to the continued accumulation of external debt arrears. Domestic financial markets therefore, remain the major source of budget financing for Treasury, crowding out a private sector that is in dire need of capital loans. A loan interest rate of 150% pushes capital further outside the reach of many businesses, especially Small and Medium-sized Enterprises (SMEs) at a time when Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) is low due to a poor country perception, having declined by 77.7% between 2018 and 2021 according to the latest UNCTAD World Investment report. On the smaller end of the business spectrum, MSMEs often find that the costs of formalizing outweigh the benefits in an environment where the operating environment is generally difficult, with high levels of unpredictability. As a result, many MSMEs (the majority being women-owned) in Zimbabwe operate below the radar while many others struggle to grow.

On the national development front, the National Development Plan, the first National Development Strategy (NDS1) 2021-2025, envisages improved international relations, which are expected to unlock

¹ <https://researchleap.com/governance-institutions-and-economic-development/#:~:text=Abstract%3A%20Literature%20suggests%20a%20positive,mot%20important%20for%20economic%20development.>

² NDS https://www.dpcorp.co.zw/assets/national-development-strategy-1_2021---2025_goz.pdf

access to external finance and international investment flows to complement the limited fiscus. However, arrears, a generally negative country perception, sanctions imposed by some governments, and long-standing public and publicly-guaranteed external debt, which was estimated at US\$14 billion (84 percent of GDP) at the end of 2022, may jeopardise these prospects. The long and slow re-engagement process with the international community is therefore likely to continue over the life of the NDS1, with engagement, dialogue and transparency being key to building trust. In the interim, the only solution is to look internally at economic policies and interventions that can help grow the economy and maximise domestic resource mobilisation which, in the long term, will help reduce the country's reliance on aid.

Project Objective

In light of the lingering nature of Zimbabwe's economic and political challenges which have seen little change in the past decade and have been exacerbated by the Covid pandemic, Zimbabwe needs support to accelerate the implementation of the National Development Strategy (NDS), Agenda 2063, and the SDGs through a holistic set of economic governance initiatives at both national and regional level. Sanctions by some Governments have also resulted in restrictions in access to international opportunities, including investment and development finance. AfDB in their lead role in the recently established debt and arrears clearance platform, confirms that "Zimbabwe is currently the only regional member country that is under sanctions due to unpaid arrears and as such, the country's debt overhang is a serious impediment to the country's socio- economic development", adding that "Arrears clearance will lead to the country's removal from the sanctions list and enhance the country's ability to access concessional financing for socio-economic development." On the one hand, Zimbabwe's creditors, led by AfDB, have been clear on the stance that debt and arrears clearance are a prerequisite for sanctions removal, however on the other hand, the economic malaise means that the country is not in a position to make significant payments towards the debt and arrears clearance. An important pre-requisite for arrears clearance is solid, sustainable economic growth buttressed by transparency in public finances and that is where this project is positioned – to facilitate economic growth driven by domestic resource mobilisation in a transparent environment where economic players are empowered to play their role in the growth of the economy and the fiscus. This will also set the foundation for the mobilisation of external resources, including FDI. Economic growth facilitates the generation of resources which can be applied to both development and debt/ arrears. Debt and arrears clearance, in turn, are also a precursor for economic growth as this will allow the country to access much needed external investment and provide the required space for economic growth unhindered by a debt burden. Economic growth is therefore, both a pre-requisite, and a benefit of debt and arrears clearance.

In pursuit of the national Vision 2030 (to become an empowered Upper Middle-Income Country by 2030), the National Development Strategy (NDS1) envisages an **economic growth stimulus** which is premised on sound fiscal management, along with **sustainable private sector** growth, among other provisions. Fiscal revenues, private sector resources, and FDI have been listed among the key **financing** options for the current national development plan. This project will, therefore, support the maximisation of domestic **resource mobilisation**. Economic actors (mainly private sector) will also be supported to play their part in terms of contribution to the fiscus, including through trade. Sound policy and NDS implementation support will underpin these efforts which will collectively help to position Zimbabwe as " .. a development agent with inherent strengths and assets that can be strategically leveraged towards shared goals" as envisaged in the RBA Strategic Offer for Africa. Sustainable economic development will however, require **accountability, good governance, and**

transparency in Government in line with SDG 16 and in response to repeated calls for both economic and governance reforms as a prerequisite for sustainable and inclusive growth.

Through this project, TRAC 2 funds will also be used to support Sector Working Groups (SWGs) which form part of the recently established debt dialogue platform which is led by AfDB on behalf of Zimbabwe's creditors and development partners. UNDP has been invited by Government to co-chair the 'Land Tenure, Compensation and BIPPAs' SWG; to co-chair the Justice sub-group of the Governance SWG; and to also participate in the Economic SWG while supporting the roll out of all 8 SWGs. This positions UNDP to make a meaningful contribution to the process. TRAC2 funds will, therefore, both leverage and complement Government and creditor interaction in this regard by focusing on the economic growth aspects. In the words of AfDB, "the clearance of arrears is central to macro-stability and restored debt sustainability, which will enable the country to access resources for financing development projects as well as reduce the costs of borrowing for the private sector". While AfDB and other creditors address issues of debt clearance, corruption and governance of public finances, this project will tackle the complementary requirements for economic growth to facilitate said debt clearance and allow the country to grow and develop in an inclusive manner. Support for Governance issues will be provided through the Governance SWG.

On the private sector front, in order for businesses to remain competitive and be positioned for upscaling and contribution to economic growth and the fiscus, they should be able to adopt and adapt to, the emerging global factors of competitiveness. **Sustainability**, a global business imperative, is one of the areas in which Zimbabwean businesses are taking a greater interest, as evidenced by the acceleration of requests for UNDP support in the areas of SDG integration into business, along with sustainability and impact reporting. This is driven by the recognition that the global momentum on sustainability is accelerating, with good business practice being an essential component of growth, and often a prerequisite for investment. Increased participation in regional / continental markets under the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) will also position local businesses for growth as they access new and bigger markets. This will include women's participation in trade.

In line with the **Structural Economic Transformation** impact area of the RBA Strategic Offer, and the **Digital** and **Development Financing** enablers, a key objective of this project is to strengthen and enhance the capacities of cross-sectoral stakeholders for growth and effective contribution to the fiscus. Success will be hinged on resource mobilisation, fiscal and aid transparency, sustainable business growth, and the strengthening of existing structures for the management of public funds. The efforts of these stakeholders will also be quantified in support of the **US\$1 trillion Moonshot**.

The solution will build on previous UNDP interventions including: i) Support for the country's Aid Coordination and management mechanisms. ii) Use of digitalization as an enabler for transparency and accountability in the public sector, and ii) Support for the establishment of the country's SDG implementation architecture, along with support for SDG integration, monitoring and evaluation across all sectors, including Government and the private sector.

The project consists of three mutually reinforcing pillars, the sum of which will support a strengthening of aid and fiscal management, while ensuring that the efforts of stakeholders feed into inclusive economic growth along the road to 2030. Overall, the proposed project embodies the Strategic Offer's ambition to " ... support African countries and peoples, not only to take ownership of their development agenda, but also to more effectively manage old and new partnerships towards optimal utilization of available resources to abolish poverty in all its forms and dimensions."

Expected Results

The following pillars of work are proposed:

1. Tax and aid transparency

Building on the Tax4SDGs initiative which is about to be launched in the country, this pillar seeks to **strengthen domestic resource mobilisation** at the national and sub-national levels by strengthening the tax system and helping to make it more efficient and more effective. This will be coupled with the strengthening of **aid transparency, aid management, resource utilisation, and dialogue** through the Sector Working Groups. It is envisaged that these interventions combined, will help ensure that funds available to the country for development are maximised through improved efficiency, management, and transparency of both domestically and externally generated funds, enabling the country to make greater investments in national priorities and the SDGs. The ultimate long term goal will be reduction of reliance on aid however in the interim and through this project, capacities will be strengthened for greater resource mobilisation, together with refinement of transparency mechanisms in public finances. Given that the private sector is the largest contributor to the fiscus, this pillar will also tackle Tax Governance issues within the private sector while facilitating public-private sector collaboration with regard to addressing obstacles to the effective functioning of the tax system and the business environment generally.

Interventions include:

- *Strengthening of the national Tax Administration - already funded through the Tax4SDGs initiative*
- *Strengthening tax Governance in the private sector to ensure that the sector can play their role in full in terms of fiscal contributions, using the Confederation of Zimbabwe Industries (CZI) as an entry point.*
- *Simplifying tax laws for private sector and facilitating private-public-informal sector dialogue towards addressing obstacles to an efficient tax system and to facilitate voluntary compliance*
- *Roll out of the DevPromis Aid Information Management system to facilitate transparent management of resources coming from outside the country*
- *Roll out of the Sector Working Groups whose purpose is to ensure that development funds are applied to development priorities*
- *Capacity building for Development Cooperation and resource mobilisation in order to provide Government with the skills required to mobilise and manage development resources*

Partners:

- *Ministry of Finance and Economic Development (MoFED)*
- *Zimbabwe Revenue Authority (ZIMRA)*
- *Confederation of Zimbabwe Industries (CZI)*
- *Zimbabwe Development Partner Forum (ZDPF)*
- *UNDP Africa Sustainable Finance Hub (ASFH)*

2. SDG integration and private sector strengthening for development financing

Sound domestic resource mobilisation requires that the private sector, the largest contributor to the fiscus, is strong and growing and thus, able to generate both profits and employment. This pillar therefore, seeks to strengthen the private sector through policy and SDG integration which is particularly important post-Covid, in order to position the sector for sustainable recovery . This will, in turn, facilitate the sector's contribution to development financing as well as contribution to national, regional, and global development. This pillar will set the foundation for the mobilisation

of green financing for business to help businesses along the growth trajectory. Complementary and supporting sectors such as academia, CSO, youth, women and Government, will also be engaged for SDG integration and monitoring, along with institutional strengthening for the same.

In the current context, trade and regional integration forms a key part of private sector strengthening in line with one of the three Directions of Change in the Strategic Plan. The informal sector will also be engaged in this regard as a means of strengthening informal enterprises for growth, trade, formalisation, and ultimately, contribution to the fiscus. To that end, and building on introductory AfCFTA training already conducted by UNDP and partners in the country, the private sector and informal enterprises will be capacitated on AfCFTA rules and practices and provided with information about specific and tangible market access opportunities. In addition, support will be provided to a range of stakeholders from public to private actors in translating and de-jargonising AfCFTA particularly for the private and informal sectors, particularly women, youth, and informal cross-border traders who are mainly female. This pillar will also work closely with the existing private sector-SDG- renewable energy work being delivered by UNDP and partners through the Joint Sustainable Development Goals Fund (JSDGF). This project will provide support with regard to the SDG and sustainability aspects of the JSDGF work in response to a requirement for SDG-alignment and sustainable business practices by beneficiary businesses.

Interventions under this pillar include:

- *SDG integration across all sectors*
- *Sustainability and Impact reporting for private sector*
- *National SDG monitoring*
- *AfCFTA domestication, market analysis and SME market integration*
- *Support for Women in Business, including the Zimbabwe National Chamber of Commerce (ZNCC) Women's Desk*
- *AfCFTA support for women and youth cross-border traders.*
- *SDG and Sustainability strengthening for businesses participating in the Joint SDG Fund support – already funded*

Partners:

- *Ministry of Public Service, Labour and Social Welfare (MoPSLSW)*
- *Ministry of Women Affairs, Community, Small and Medium Enterprise Development (MWACSMED)*
- *Resident Co-ordinator's Office (RCO) and other UN agencies*
- *Zimbabwe National Chamber of Commerce (ZNCC)*
- *Confederation of Zimbabwe Industries (CZI)*
- *Midlands State University (MSU)*
- *Bindura University of Science and Education (BUSE)*
- *Cross-Border Trader Associations*
- *Informal Sector Associations*
- *Zimtrade*

3. Strengthening of policy and operational systems

Effective transformation will require sound policies which are not only designed well, but also implemented effectively and monitored regularly. Success of the envisaged transformation, requires

that the National Development Strategy, which represents the overarching national priorities, be monitored, evaluated and allowed to pivot as necessary and appropriate to along the journey to 2030. Given the dynamic and often complex nature of the Zimbabwean economy, along with the important need to leave no-one behind and mainstream gender considerations, this pillar will facilitate periodic interrogation of the economy through research, as well as national dissemination of policies, research findings and the national development plan to facilitate citizen engagement, and enable all to play their part in national development. In support of Pillar 1 and Pillar 2, this pillar will also support interrogation of the private sector role in development financing through the annual gathering of economic actors, stakeholders, and decision-makers.

Interventions under this pillar include:

- *Support for the Zimbabwe Economic Development Conference (ZEDCON) with a focus on the role of business in financing development. Research topics and discussions to be supported are in the three broad areas of:*
 - ✓ *Resource mobilisation and Financing for NDS1*
 - ✓ *Enhancing the role of the private sector*
 - ✓ *Leveraging the informal sector for development, including alternative finance and Sovereign Wealth Funds*
 - *... with the requisite gender considerations.*
 - *Support for policy research towards a new Industrialisation policy and an assessment of the dual currency policy.*
 - *Support for the implementation of the National Development Strategy*
 - *Monitoring and Evaluation of the National Development Strategy*
 - *Mainstreaming of gender and NOLB issues to the extent possible in all the above research areas*
- Partners:*
- *Office of the President and Cabinet (OPC)*
 - *Ministry of Finance and Economic Development (MoFED)*

Strategic Importance of the project

The proposed project addresses the important aspects of Structural Economic Transformation buttressed by Development Financing and Governance to ensure sustainable and inclusive economic growth which positions the country to move out of the current longstanding economic difficulties, not least of which is the perennial debt burden. It is envisaged that the project will capacitate key stakeholders to mobilise resources for development as it complements AfDB (in partnership with other creditors) work to tackle the lingering challenge of debt and arrears clearance. The potential of Zimbabwe is clear however, the country is yet to get to the point where that potential can be maximised for the good of its people. This project will contribute to these efforts by strengthening existing systems and assets in Government and the private sector. Support to unlock private sector potential, especially women and youth-owned MSMEs through the domestication of the AfCFTA will not only contribute to inclusive growth, but also align the country's aspiration with regard to the 2023 African Union Theme "Accelerating the implementation of the AfCFTA".

In addition, UNDP's SDG integrator role requires that the CO support the integration of the SDGs not only into the work of the office but into Government and partner work particularly as it relates to national development priorities. These efforts will culminate in a contribution to the \$1m Moonshot, particularly from the private sector which has already requested support with regard to SDG implementation and impact reporting through the two largest business associations, the Zimbabwe National Chamber of Commerce (ZNCC), and the Confederation of Zimbabwe Industries (CZI) along with smaller ones such as the Business Council for sustainable Development Zimbabwe (BCSDZ) and the Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Network. It should be noted that both the CZI and ZNCC have platforms/desks to support women and youth in business, and work will be conducted to strengthen these.

Resource mobilisation

It is envisaged that these TRAC 2 funds will catalyse ASFH support for the mobilisation of Green Finance for the private sector under the 'Africa Green Business and Financing Initiative'. The Confederation of Zimbabwe Industries (CZI) is the partner for this work, representing Zimbabwe's largest businesses and manufacturers. Meanwhile, in terms of preparatory work, the Confederation of Zimbabwe Industries is already positioned to start this journey with a Sustainable Business Committee already having been set up as a result of a resolution at the most recent CZI congress. CZI members have also committed financial resources to elements of the Tax Governance work, along with some of the sustainability activities. In addition, capacitation through this project will contribute to the pipeline of investment projects/ businesses for the recently launched \$47million Renewable Energy Fund (REF) funded by the Joint SDG Fund and managed by a UN Agency consortium consisting of UNDP, UNESCO, UN Women and UNCDF with Old Mutual as the Fund Manager. In addition to providing a pipeline, this project will also support an important part of the REF, which is capacitation of recipient businesses for Sustainability, SDG integration and Impact reporting.

TRAC2 allocation towards tax transparency and tax governance work, will complement \$300,000 worth of funds coming from the Tax4SDGs initiative which will be critical in helping to strengthen the mobilisation of the much needed domestic resources. While the Tax4SDGs initiative seeks to strengthen the tax authorities and national tax system. This project will support the complementary aspects in local government along with the private and informal sectors, helping to remove the barriers to the efficient running of the tax system and encouraging voluntary compliance by businesses through greater understanding of the system, and more open dialogue with relevant authorities.

With regard to the SDGs, over the last 2 years, other UN agencies have increased their engagement with the national level SDG processes as well as the National Development Strategy with a tripartite (UN – World Bank – AfDB) partnership having been established for NDS support. This provides an opportunity to leverage resources from the whole UNCT, as opposed to UNDP alone, as has been done in 2020 and 2021. The convening power and coordination role of the Resident Coordinator's Office's will be leveraged to facilitate this.

Funds have also already been sunk by the European Union, into an Aid Information Management System, for which UNDP will continue to provide the required skills and capacities to facilitate the roll out to ensure greater transparency in aid management and reporting. In addition, the African Development Bank has recently launched a US\$3 million Support for Arrears Clearance and Governance Enhancement project which will be complemented by TRAC2 funds and internal UNDP capacity.

Workplan

OUTPUT	INDICATORS	ACTIVITIES	BASELINES	BUDGET
Output 1 Tax and aid transparency enhanced	1.1: Number of private-public sector engagements towards addressing obstacles to an efficient tax and business operating environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Private sector tax Governance. Capacitation through tax expert - Public-private sector dialogue - Public-informal sector dialogue - Mapping of taxes paid by informal sector 	Baseline: Limited engagement Target: Regular engagement between Government and private sector with regard to tax matters Source of data: Activity reports	\$15,000
	1.2 Number of users (Government and institutional users) trained in use of DevPromis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - DevPromis populated with donor and development partner funding and projects - DevPromis training conducted for Administrators and stakeholders in Government and development partners 	Baseline: 0 Target: 50 users trained Source of data: Activity reports Timeline for target: 1 year	\$30,000
	1.3 Number of Sector Working Groups (SWGs) operationalised	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Capacitation of the Human capital Development, Food and Nutrition Security, and Infrastructure and Utilities SWGs - Participation in the Governance, Lands and Economics SWGs, including co-chairing the Governance and Lands SWGs - Operationalisation of all SWGs 	Baseline: 3 Target: 8 SWGs fully operationalised Source of data: Activity reports	\$25,000

		- Lands SWG consultant		\$30,000
	1.4 Number of capacity building initiatives for Development Cooperation and resource mobilisation, including South-South cooperation and participation in development coordination fora	- Training in the areas of development assistance - Participation at development Cooperation and resource mobilisation fora	Baseline: 0 Target: 3 initiatives conducted Source of data: Activity reports	\$25,000
Output 2 SDG integration conducted and private sector strengthened for sustainable growth	2.1 Gender-disaggregated SDG matrix updated	- Workshop to update SDG matrix with 2023 data	Baseline: 2022 matrix in place Target: Update SDG matrix with 2023 data Source of data: Updated matrix Timeline for target: 1 year	\$20,000
	2.2 2023 SDG progress report completed	Compilation of 2023 SDG progress report	Baseline: 2021 SDG progress report Target: 2023 SDG progress report completed Source of data: Progress report	\$20,000
			Baseline: 0 Target: 4 additional	\$35,000

	2.3 Number of SDG integration initiatives conducted for private sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Private sector SDG curriculum training delivered in at least 4 Provinces - Accelerate 2030 2023 conducted – preparing growth-stage SDG-aligned businesses for global investment - Training provided to private sector for SDG impact measurement and reporting 	<p>Source of data: Activity reports</p> <p>Timeline for target: 1 year</p>	
	2.4 Number of SDG initiatives conducted with academia	<p>SDG curriculum developed for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Bindura University of Science and Education; - Midlands State University (MSU) 	<p>Baseline: 0</p> <p>Target: 3 additional</p> <p>Source of data: Activity reports</p>	\$10,000
	2.4 AfCFTA awareness raising workshops/private sector dialogue and market analysis conducted	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - AfCFTA awareness raising workshops/private sector dialogue conducted - AfCFTA market analysis conducted - Online AfCFTA opportunities portal established - Participation of MSMEs in “Champions Women SMEs” in the Intra-African Trade fair 2023 	<p>Baseline: 0</p> <p>Target: 1 AfCFTA awareness raising workshop and 1 private sector dialogue</p> <p>Source of data: Activity reports and Analysis report</p>	\$25,000
	2.5 Number of female and youth entrepreneurs capacitated for business, including the leveraging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Business development training and company registration support provided to ZNCC 	<p>Baseline: 0</p> <p>Target: 100 additional</p>	\$15,000

	of trade and investment opportunities provided by AfCFTA -	Women's and Youth Desks in 4 Provinces - Supplier development and export readiness support provided for women entrepreneurs - Support for registration of informal businesses - Supplier development programme	Source of data: Activity reports	
	2.6 State of Industry and Commerce survey conducted and disseminated	'State of Industry and Commerce' survey conducted and disseminated	Baseline: 0 Target: Survey conducted Source of data: Survey report	\$10,000
	2.7 ZNCC congress supported	ZNCC congress	Baseline: 0 Target: Congress conducted Source of data: Congress report	\$10,000
Output 3 Policy and operational systems strengthened	3.1 Support for the Zimbabwe Economic Development Conference (ZEDCON)	- Support for the hosting of the ZEDCON - Honorariums for researchers in the areas of: ✓ Resource mobilisation for NDS1 Financing	Baseline: 0 Target: Conference conducted in 2023	\$30,000

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Leveraging the Informal Sector for Sustainable Development ✓ Financial Sector Development 	Source of data: Activity reports	
	3.2 Number of research initiatives conducted in support of pro-poor and gender sensitive policy formulation	Research conducted in the areas of the new Industrial Policy and the multi-currency system	Baseline: 0 Target: 2 Source of data: Activity reports Timeline for target: 1 year	\$20,000
	3.3 NDS mid-term evaluation and dissemination	NDS mid-term evaluation conducted and disseminated	Baseline: Mid-term evaluation of NDS not conducted Target: Mid-term evaluation of NDS completed Source of data: Activity reports	\$30,000
				\$350,000

SIGNATURE PAGE

Signed by: UNDP

(DIM Project)

Resident Representative a.i : Verity Nyagah

Signature

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04-Apr-2023

Date
