

## **ZIMBABWE INTERIM POVERTY REDUCTION STRATEGY PAPER (I-PRSP): 2016-2018**

### **NATURAL RESOURCES SECTOR ANALYSIS**

#### **INTRODUCTION**

In the context of the current economic decline, unemployment, low standards of living and increasing poverty levels amongst the urban and rural poor, the design of an Interim Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (I-PRSP) is of paramount importance in that it will set the stage and shape government policy and programme responses as envisaged in the I-PRSP 2016 -2018. The I-PRSP is being developed by the Ministry of Finance and Economic Development. As stated in the Draft document, the I-PRSP is less ambitious than a full PRSP. The I-PRSP is anchored on five key pillars namely Social Sector Policies and Expenditures, Agriculture Productivity, Growth and Rural Food Security, Private Sector, Environment and Climate Change and Strengthening Governance and Institutional Capacity-with gender also identified as cross-cutting. Generally, the purpose of a full Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) is to indicate how a country intends to promote inclusive growth and poverty reduction through improved policies and public spending. What the above position means is that since this analysis is not based on a full PRSP paper, the focus should considerably be on whether the few and less ambitious priorities, strategies and measures or programmes identified in the I-PRSP in the natural resources sector can deliver quick gains and results in the fight against poverty between 2016 and 2018. This approach will enable civil society groups to help government to prioritise better on programmes and measures that can help tackle poverty from a natural resources perspective.

#### **Purpose and Approach**

The specific purpose of this paper is to critically review the I-PRSP document with respect to the natural resource sector, to come up with policy and programmatic recommendations and lastly to come up with a set of policy and programmatic priorities for the I-PRSP. Thematically, this paper will pay close and particular attention to the natural resources sector. However, what is clear from a reading of the I-PRSP is that there is no specific Pillar titled Natural Resources. What is included is Pillar IV on Environment and Climate Change. At the same time, it was noted that in order to comprehensively deal with natural resources issues-which naturally can be termed as environmental issues, an integrated approach should be adopted through which all environmental and natural resources issues included in the other pillars are identified and assessed. This is because by their nature and necessity, environmental and natural resources issues are often treated as interrelated, indivisible and integrated. They are linked to other sectors and pillars of the economy and instrumental for poverty reduction. In this context, it is clear from a reading of the I-PRSP that there are many natural resources and environmental issues that are included and evident in other pillars such as the Social Policies and Expenditures, Agriculture, Private Sector and the Governance and Institutional Capacity sector.

## **An overall review and critique**

### **Definitional aspects**

Generally, the I-PRSP paper adequately captures the poverty matrix and its multidimensional nature. In this regard, it defines poverty as a multi-dimensional complex phenomenon which includes lack of access to productive resources, physical goods and services and income resulting, in individual and/or group deprivation, vulnerability and powerlessness.<sup>1</sup> It also identifies the different indicators of poverty such as hunger, malnutrition, ill-health, limited or no access to education, health care, safe housing, water, sanitation and decent paid work environments among others. With this definitional introduction the I-PRSP stands on solid ground in terms of focusing on various elements of the poverty circle and how it affects every facet of life.

While the environmental and natural resources sector may not have been captured more elaborately in the definition section, it is however, noteworthy to state that some environmental aspects were also captured as indicators of poverty including water and sanitation, health and housing. One may have expected the list to be exhaustive, but this can be easily done through a revision of the paper to ensure identification of other poverty related indicators such as deprivation from use of natural resources, exposure to climate change related effects etc.

While there are some anecdotal references to the Constitution, there is no clear statement in the I-PRSP from a cross-cutting perspective of poverty as a human rights issue. In this regard, it would have been better to state that poverty as a rights issue revolves around the various categories of rights such as environmental rights, civil and political rights, economic, social and cultural rights. There is no doubt that in order to address poverty more appropriately, it should be couched in rights language. Poverty proofing of any proposed legislation can also be a good way of promoting this.

### **Pillar-interrelatedness**

The I-PRSP has five pillars namely, Social Sector Policies and Expenditures, Agriculture Productivity, Growth and Rural Food Security, Private Sector, Environment and Climate Change and Strengthening Governance and Institutional Capacity. The problem however, is that the pillars do not appear to be closely linked in the way the I-PRSP paper was drafted. The linkages between the different pillars, while they can be implied in some cases, did not come out clearly. For example, the mining sector relies on other sectors of the economy such as manufacturing, agriculture, transport and water among others as part of downstream, sidestream and upstream linkages.

### **I-PRSP AND OTHER GOVERNMENT POLICIES**

The I-PRSP paper clearly establishes a link with other government programmes on natural resources management that also identify sector specific issues. It primarily relies on and restates most of the programmes, measures and strategies in government's economic

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<sup>1</sup> INTERIM POVERTY REDUCTION STRATEGY PAPER (I-PRSP), 2016-2018, Ministry of Finance & Economic Development, 20 June, 2016 page 10

blueprint, the Zimbabwe Agenda for Sustainable Socio-Economic Transformation, (ZIMASSET) of 2013, the President's 10-Point Plan, August, 2015 and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), 2016-2030 as well as other Sector and Agency plans and strategies. All these programmes incorporate natural resources and environmental issues. For example, ZIMASSET is anchored on the judicious exploitation of the country's abundant human and natural resources. This approach is positive in the sense that it may enable government not to have a multiplicity of plans and programmes that may end up not being implemented. At least what the I-PRSP tries to do is to tie everything together for purposes of identifying all existing programmes that can be used to reduce poverty.

## **THE POVERTY REDUCTION STRATEGY FOR ZIMBABWE, 2016-2018**

### **PILLAR I: SOCIAL SECTOR POLICIES AND EXPENDITURES**

This pillar consists of poverty reduction strategies, programmes and projects related to the Health and Water and Sanitation which are linked to the environmental sector. It also recites Ministry of Health policies related to water and sanitation such as the Water and Sanitation Policy and the National Sanitation and Hygiene Strategy.

#### **Health**

On the health front, the I-PRSP paper identifies cross-cutting health system issues that are linked to environmental health and poverty.<sup>2</sup> The objective of the health sector is stated as to contribute towards the creation of a safe and healthy environment through strengthening environmental health services in particular promotion of safe water, appropriate and adequate sanitation food and personal hygiene. The strategies, measures, programmes and projects that should be implemented include increasing access to safe water and sanitation, improving waste management, reduce pollution, and improving climate change awareness and to improve awareness on clean and hygiene living conditions. In this regard, the I-PRSP paper has been able to capture some of the most relevant environmental health related issues. A close reading of the objectives and measures indicates that it is an environmental issue. In addition, one can also establish a link with the Constitutional rights, such as the right to safe, clean and potable water although it is not clearly stated as such.<sup>3</sup> It can also be linked to the right to an environment that is not harmful to their health or well-being.<sup>4</sup> However, the I-PRSP does not use the rights language. However, the problem with this section is that some of the measures, strategies, programmes and projects read as objectives and not as concrete or practical projects or programmes that will be implemented by government. They need recasting.

#### **Water and Sanitation**

On water and sanitation, the I-PRSP captures the salient features and policy instruments in the water sector and makes reference to the Sustainable Development Goals, the National Water Policy, the Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) Strategy and the National Sanitation and Hygiene Strategy (NSHS) and the Strategy to Accelerate Access to Sanitation and Hygiene. It also identifies some of the most salient and relevant legislative frameworks on

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<sup>2</sup>Page 55

<sup>3</sup>Section 77

<sup>4</sup>Section 73

water such as the Water Act, Environmental Management Act, Zimbabwe National Water Authority Act and Public Health Act among others.

While the paper managed to identify open defaecation in rural areas as one of the main challenges related to water and sanitation since it increases the risk of water-borne diseases such as diarrhoea, cholera and typhoid, it did not clearly identify the problems associated with sewage effluent discharges or leakages within urban municipalities which is also a major water and sanitation problem in poor urban residential areas. This is a major omission.

As for the water and sanitation priority poverty reduction programmes and projects for 2016-2018, the I-PRSP paper emphasizes integrated Urban Water Management and Rural WASH as the main intervention areas.<sup>5</sup> The strategy and programme to be implemented is simply stated as Integrated Urban Water Management. The problem with this is that it does not clearly give an indication of what Integrated Urban Water Management is all about. In addition, there are no targets on Urban Water Management that should be met between 2016 -2018.

### **Gender and Women's Development**

The I-PRSP also notes that gender and women's issues cut across various sectors and takes a cue from ZIMASSET. It states that the objective is to increase the number of women in mainstream economic and social activities. In terms of strategies and programmes, the I-PRSP states the need to implement projects on Women in Agriculture, Women in Mining and Women in Tourism. These are important sectors where women should be active.

## **PILLAR II: AGRICULTURE PRODUCTIVITY, GROWTH AND RURAL FOODSECURITY**

Land is a key natural resource on which all agricultural activities rely on. The I-PRSP notes that the general decline in agriculture production has been attributed to the land reform which destabilised the tenure system, poor economic performance and recurrent droughts caused by climate change, among others. The I-PRSP states the objective as to increase crop production to meet at least national requirements in the climate changing environment. With respect to forestry and agriculture, the objective of the I-PRSP is to preserve forestry and biodiversity. The key strategy and programmes is identified as to promote the planting of timber plantations. What is missing in this particular section on forestry and agriculture is the impact of tobacco farming on forestry management and adoption of projects like establishment of woodlots in tobacco growing areas, although this is mentioned under the Environment and Climate Change Pillar.

## **PILLAR III: PRIVATE SECTOR**

The I-PRSP identified the private sector as the engine of economic growth and poverty reduction. The Pillar consists of poverty reduction strategies and programmes based on natural resources related sector issues such as Mining, Tourism, Energy, and Indigenization and Economic Empowerment.

Mining is one of the main anchor activity identified in the I-PRSP under the Private sector pillar. It states that mining remains one of the key economic drivers in the country, which has also

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<sup>5</sup>Page 68

been identified in ZIMASSET. The I-PRSP appropriately identified mining as falling under three main categories of operations namely, large scale and small scale or artisanal mining. There is a relatively long list of policy interventions and initiatives being implemented by the government which include; formalization of informal miners through facilitating registration, Technical and financial support to small-scale miners, Reduction in mining fees, Syndication of miners to work in groups, establishment of Service Centres to assist the small scale miners with equipment for hire at nominal rates as well as free technical extension services in geology, mining and metallurgy and provision of assistance in capitalization of the small to medium scale miners.

### **Mining Priority Poverty Reduction Programmes and Projects, 2016-2018**

The I-PRSP identified the following as key programmes and projects for the period 2016 -2018, formalization of informal miners, technical and financial support to smallscale miners and beneficiation and value Addition. Under the mining sector, three objectives are identified. The first is to abate gold leakages and increase gold production. Linked to this objective, the strategy and measures or programmes to achieve that are identified as formalization of Informal Miners, syndication of artisanal miners and establishment of 8 provincial service centres. While syndication of artisanal miners and establishment of service centres are important steps, what appears to be missing is how the government would deal with the marketing and pricing of gold which is the main problem leading gold to be smuggled and entering the black market. Pricing of gold is the main problem which should be addressed. There are examples in other countries where gold traceability measures are being adopted and certification schemes to enhance trade of gold in the official market.

The second objective under the mining sector is to provide technical mining services and increase mineral production. This is another important objective which will be supported by the provision of Technical and Financial Support to Small Scale Miners through decentralization of the Ministry and and Capitalisation of the small to medium scale miners (MILF Scheme). These are vital initiatives. The important thing is to ensure that those who deserve get the support and that there is transparency and accountability.

The third objective is to increase levels of mineral beneficiation. The strategy and measures to achieve this is stated as promoting beneficiation and value addition of diamonds. While this is an important focus area, what is lacking at the moment and what should have been included in the I-PRSP is the need for additional and credible research on the potential of beneficiation and value addition of diamonds. Lessons should be learnt from the Jatropha projects and others that were initiated but failed. Further, a lot of research needs to be carried out taking into account the regional experience in South Africa, Namibia on value addition as well as in the setting up of a sorting plant in Botswana by De-Beers. The I-PRSP should focus on learning and research first.

Having stated the different projects being pursued by the Ministry of Mines, there are several questions and issues that arise from the I-PRSP paper.

The first, is that it is not very clear why the mining sector appears to be solely included under the Private sector Pillar. Does this mean that only the private sector will drive economic growth in the mining sector? The I-PRSP paper does not clearly state the position on state participation in the mining sector through state owned companies such as Zimbabwe Mining Development Corporation (ZMDC). ZMDC is running a lot of mining projects, although most of them have failed. ZMDC has run down a lot of mining projects such as Sabi Gold, Elvington Gold Mine,

Jena Mines among others. In the diamond mining sector the Zimbabwe Consolidated Diamond Company was recently formed to spearhead investments in the diamond sector in joint venture projects following the consolidation of some diamond mining companies. State participation in the mining sector has been problematic and has resulted in illicit trade in diamonds and illicit financial flows with allegations of \$15 billion having been lost. The I-PRSP paper does not clearly give an indication of the problems with state participation in the mining sector and what strategies and programmes can be adopted to address the problems to make the mining sector contribute meaningfully to poverty reduction.

The second problem with the I-PRSP paper is that it failed to make any reference to one of the most important mining policies on the African continent, which is the African Mining Vision (AMV). The AMV has great bearing on the fight against poverty. In fact, the AMV seeks to promote “Transparent, equitable and optimal exploitation of mineral resources to underpin broad-based sustainable growth and socio-economic development”. The AMV envisages a mining sector that harness the potential of artisanal and small-scale mining to stimulate local/national entrepreneurship, improve livelihoods and advance integrated rural social and economic development. Zimbabwe has been an active member of the African Union which adopted the AMV in 2009, but it has not yet taken any concrete steps to implement a country mining vision in line with the AMV. Therefore, the I-PRSP misses the opportunity to position Zimbabwe’s mining sector within the continent wide policy. In addition, it also does not clearly establish a clear link between different sectors of the economy as is the case with the AMV which identifies Down-stream linkages (beneficiation and manufacturing), Up-Stream Linkages (mining capital goods, services and consumable industries) and Side-Stream Linkages (power, logistics, communications and water and skills development). Therefore, I-PRSP does not show any indication of how Zimbabwe would implement the AMV at the country-level.

The other challenge which is not clearly identified as a problem under the Private sector pillar in relation to mining is lack of transparency and accountability within the mining sector and in particular illicit flows of minerals and finances at the hands of the corporates and how this perpetuates poverty. Participation of security sector in business or the private sector, while it is a normal practice in other countries, becomes problematic when it brings in inefficiencies and stifles compliance with constitutional requirements for transparency and proper use of national resources and stifles monitoring of compliance by other state institutions such as the Environmental Management Agency as well as use of mineral resources for building of a military academy with diamond revenues from Anjin Pvt Limited to finance a loan instead of using the money for social services.

What is also missing in the I-PRSP is reference to ongoing and long-outstanding legal reforms in the mining sector such as the Mines and Minerals Amendment Bill, the Minerals Exploration and Marketing Corporation Bill and the Pan African Minerals University of Science and Technology Bill.

### **Indigenisation and Economic Empowerment (IEE)**

The I-PRSP paper also includes a section on the Indigenisation and Economic Empowerment (IEE) programme. It states that the ownership and control of the country’s means of production is pivotal in wealth creation and the fight against poverty. It also states some recent efforts by government to clarify the implementation process of the IEE. The objective is to reduce the cost of doing business and improving the country’s competitiveness.

The natural resources sector is one of the sectors subject to indigenisation. With respect to the natural resources sector, government or its designated entities, will hold a 51 percent stake in businesses. In businesses in the natural resources, the policy requires that local content that should be retained in Zimbabwe by such businesses should not be less than 75 percent of gross value of the exploited resources. Local content refers to the value retained in Zimbabwe in the form of wages, salaries, taxation, Community Share Ownership Schemes and other activities such as procurement and linkage programmes. Under the IEE, the Priority Poverty Reduction Programmes and Projects, strategies and targets for 2016-2018 include reserving certain sectors for Zimbabwean entrepreneurs and retention of 75 percentage local content in existing natural resources sectors among others, 51 percent equity in the natural resources sector, and increasing operational Community Share ownership Trusts (CSOTs).

One of the most worrying targets is the 51 equity in the natural resources sector to be held by government or designated entities. State owned entities with majority shareholding in some mining companies like the Joint Venture companies mining in the Marange diamond mining sector have failed to contribute towards poverty reduction. State entities have also failed in other mining sectors. It would be better if the state can reduce shareholding in some of the companies and attract both local and foreign investors. The whole IEE programme also requires transparency and accountability. The new policy thrust is not well-understood even by government officials and politicians.

#### **PILLAR IV: ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE CHANGE**

The I-PRSP includes a specific pillar on Environment and Climate Change. In terms of presentation, the pillar is split between climate change related issues and general environmental issues.

##### **Climate Change**

Climate change is appropriately identified in the I-PRSP as linked to poverty due to its negative and devastating impacts and effects such as droughts and food insecurity and even destruction of infrastructure during floods. The I-PRSP also identifies the current sector policies on climate change such as the National Climate Change Response Strategy, National Climate Policy, National Renewable Energy policy and National Climate Change Adaptation Plan among others.

As for the 2016 -2018 Climate Change Priority Poverty Reduction Programmes, the I-PRSP states that the priority is to enhance climate resilience of all climate sensitive sectors of the country. Other priority programmes and strategies include scaling up adaptation, supporting enhanced Climate Action for Low Carbon and Climate Resilient Development Pathway and the Zimbabwe Climate Change Technical Assistance Program and strengthening Integrated Planning Systems. One of the objectives of the climate change sector is to strengthen planning and budgeting processes and climate change adaptation investment. The other objective is to increase the capacity of the Government of Zimbabwe to integrate climate change in the planning, design and implementation of development activities, with a focus on the management of natural resources. There are targets that have been identified to be achieved by 2018 in the I-PRSP such as use of climate-smart agriculture production technologies by households,

development of district development plans that address disaster and risk management, integration of climate in water resources planning and adoption of adaptation and mitigation strategies for the forestry sector by 2018.

While the above objectives and measures capture some of the most important technical aspects, what is missing from the I-PRSP is the development of a comprehensive legislative framework on climate change in Zimbabwe. Climate change issues are scattered in various pieces of legislation. Discourse on climate justice and in particular information dissemination and awareness creation amongst the population in order to enhance increased knowledge about adaptation strategies is critical.

## Environment

The I-PRSP includes an environment cluster as part of the broader Environment and Climate Change Pillar. It correctly proclaims that poverty is a major driver of environmental degradation, as it naturally becomes the 'bank of last resort' under economic hardships. The following problems are identified: uncontrolled deforestation, siltation, pollution, poor solid waste management and poaching. The I-PRSP also recognises environmental rights that are enshrined in the Constitution of Zimbabwe which states the right of every person to an environment that is not harmful to their health and well-being. Generally, the I-PRSP restates some of the key policy instruments that exist such as the Integrated Conservation Plan for the Fast Track Land Reform Programme, the Wildlife-Based Land Reform Policy, the Forest Based Land Reform Policy, the National Fire Protection Strategy, the Communal Areas Management Programme for Indigenous Resources (CAMPFIRE), and the Transboundary Natural Resource Management Programmes.<sup>6</sup>

An analysis of budget allocations for the environmental sector shows the limited financial resources allocated to the Environment sector. For 2016 the budget for the Ministry of Environment, was pegged at \$ 34.2 million from a high of \$ 93.5 million in 2014. It is argued that such limited financial resources are likely to affect monitoring and inspection of compliance with environmental and natural resources conservation efforts.

As for Environmental Programmes and Projects for 2016 -2018, the I-PRSP identified the following projects ensuring that the Environmental Management Agency works closely with traditional leaders to enforce and promote proper management of forests and pasture lands and improving afforestation programmes in tobacco growing regions, reinvesting tobacco taxes in afforestation programmes and decentralizing issuance of tree cutting permits to ensure sustainable harvesting of timber.

An analysis of the environmental component of the Pillar and the recommended measures and strategies reveals several lines of inquiry and areas of concern that should be addressed.

The first is that, the I-PRSP does not clearly identify one of the major contestations at the moment on environmental management versus economic development especially in the area of Environmental Impact Assessments (EIA). The private sector as well as small scale and artisanal miners complain about enforcement of environmental standards such as EIAs. They

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<sup>6</sup> Examples include ZIMOZA involving (Zimbabwe, Mozambique, Zambia); the Great Limpopo Trans Frontier Park (GLTP) involving Mozambique, South Africa and Zimbabwe; and the Kavango - Zambezi (KAZA) Transfrontier Conservation Area (TFCA) involving, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Botswana, Angola and Namibia.



allege that EIAs are stifling and delaying new investments projects in the mining and other prescribed sectors. This topical issue would have merited the formulation of some key targets or strategies in the I-PRSP on how a balance can be struck between investments/economic development and environmental management.

The second issue that is not dealt with comprehensively in the I-PRSP is the concept of biodiversity conservation as well as the use and protection of traditional and indigenous knowledge systems by local communities. This is protected in the Constitution. Related to biodiversity conservation is the threat posed to food security and biodiversity by Genetically Modified Organisms in the advent of food shortages due to drought.

The third aspect that is somehow missing is, although it is somehow mentioned under water and sanitation, is the issue of waste management by the private sectors especially mining companies that often pollute and fail to rehabilitate the environment. The creation of an environmental insurance fund can be such a measure that can be used to protect the health of rural communities exposed to environmental harm. The fourth aspect that is missing is an element of enforcement and implementation of all the progressive environmental and natural resources laws that exist.

Poaching by the elite and organised groups has also emerged as a major threat to wildlife management projects. This is in light of the rise of demands in Asian markets for animal products. The I-PRSP does not adequately deal with this problem. Further, what may also be a major challenge is how to strike a balance between the restrictions on trade in ivory and other wild animals under CITES and the economic needs of the country. Zimbabwe has recently been stating that it is sitting on more than \$9 billion worth of ivory and cannot trade due to restrictions. This is an issue on which the I-PRSP should pronounce itself.

The sixth point, that has also emerged as a major problem over the years, is that following the land reform programme human-wildlife conflicts have escalated due to occupation of wildlife management areas. Human-Wildlife conflicts have resulted in communities losing their crops, livestock and lives.

## **PILLAR V: STRENGTHENING GOVERNANCE AND INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY**

The I-PRSP also recognises the impact of governance and institutional aspects on poverty reduction. The key elements identified as instrumental include justice and rule of law, effective service delivery, public financial management and combating corruption. Without a doubt these governance and institutional aspects have a great bearing on how the natural resources sector delivers on poverty reduction programmes. The I-PRSP accurately identified alignment of laws with the Constitution as a priority.

In terms of combating corruption, the I-PRSP also identified key aspects such as the need to focus on the tender processes through restructuring of the State Procurement Board, implementation of a code of ethics, implementation of the National Corporate Governance framework and Zero tolerance to corruption. The I-PRSP also looks at the issue of curbing illicit flows of money from the country, including auditing the \$15 billion diamond leakage. These are all important issues that should be maintained and pursued vigorously. However, the audit of the lost \$15 billion is not stated as a key priority or target.

## Recommendations (policy and programmatic recommendations)

- **Definition of poverty;** The definition of poverty in the I-PRSP should be broadened to include additional indicators of poverty based on natural resources such as lack of access and benefits from natural resources by local communities and exposure to climate change related impacts.
- **Pillar-interrelatedness;** The I-PRSP should clearly state that the five pillars are linked and interrelated especially with respect to environmental and natural resources related aspects.

### PILLAR I: SOCIAL SECTOR POLICIES AND EXPENDITURES

- **Urban municipalities effluent discharge:** The I-PRSP paper should include additional details on the impacts of effluent and sewage discharge in urban areas and strategies to address this.
- **Integrated Urban Water Management:** The concept should be explained further and targets as well as strategies to implement it must be included in the I-PRSP paper.

### PILLAR II: AGRICULTURE PRODUCTIVITY, GROWTH AND RURAL FOOD SECURITY

- **Tobacco farming:** Tobacco farming should be identified clearly under this pillar as an important economic agricultural activity that has implications on poverty reduction and great impact on forestry management. The I-PRSP should then include strategies to address deforestation through establishment of woodlots in tobacco growing areas as recommended under the Environment and Climate Change Pillar.

### PILLAR III: PRIVATE SECTOR

#### Mining

- **Marketing of gold:** The I-PRSP should state strategies and measures on the buying and marketing of gold from the artisanal and small scale miners should be included. A recommendation can be institution of a gold certification and traceability programme to curb leakages and illicit trade. Buy of gold should also be decentralized significantly with market prices offered to artisanal miners to reduce trade on the black market.
- **Value addition and beneficiation:** The I-PRSP should include additional details on the need for the country to research and learn from other countries before embarking on large scale value addition and beneficiation of minerals such as diamonds.
- **State participation in mining:** The I-PRSP paper should include a strategy of reducing state participation and equity in the mining sector given the failure by ZMDC to contribute to economic growth in the diamond sector and other mining sectors.

- **Inclusion of AMV aspects:** The I-PRSP paper should be revised to include state measures that will be adopted by government to implement the African Mining Vision as well as the Country Mining Vision.
- **Establishment of multistakeholder forum on mineral transparency and accountability:** The I-PRSP should also include a strategy that can enhance transparency and accountability in the mining sector for promoting public disclosure of revenues, contracts and other information to forum that includes civil society, government and the mining industry.
- **Legal Reforms:** The passage of legal frameworks such as the Mines and Minerals Amendment Bill, the Minerals Exploration and Marketing Corporation Bill and the Pan African Minerals University of Science and Technology Bill should be prioritized.

### Indigenisation and Economic Empowerment (IEE)

- **Reduction of state equity:** State entities such as ZMDC should not hold more than 51% shareholding in the mining sector.
- **Transparency:** The IEE programme should be implemented transparently and government officials and politicians should be encouraged to issue consistent messages on the IEE.

## PILLAR IV: ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE CHANGE

### Climate Change

- **Climate change legislation:** The I-PRSP should include as one of the strategies to adapt and mitigate climate change, the urgent formulation of a comprehensive legislative framework on climate change in Zimbabwe.

### Environment

- **Environmental budget:** The I-PRSP should include an appeal for additional financial resources for the natural resources and environment sector to improve monitoring and inspection of compliance with environmental and natural resources conservation standards.
- **Balance between environment and investments/economic needs:** The I-PRSP should include some strategies and targets on how a balance can be struck between the competing need for investments/economic development and environmental protection and conservation.

## PILLAR V: STRENGTHENING GOVERNANCE AND INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY

- **Poverty as a human right issue;** The I-PRSP should seeks to address the issue of poverty as a human rights issues. One strategy that can be adopted for implementation of this approach is to require every proposed legislation to undergo review by parliament to assess if it includes provisions that can help address poverty.

## Key sector priorities for 2 years of the I- PRSP programme (policy or programmatic issues)

### PILLAR I: SOCIAL SECTOR POLICIES AND EXPENDITURES

- *Addressing Urban municipalities effluent discharge:*

### PILLAR II: AGRICULTURE PRODUCTIVITY, GROWTH AND RURAL FOOD SECURITY

- ***Tobacco farming:*** establishment of woodlots in tobacco growing areas

### PILLAR III: PRIVATE SECTOR

#### Mining

- ***Legal Reforms:*** Passage of the Mines and Minerals Amendment Bill, the Minerals Exploration and Marketing Corporation Bill and the Pan African Minerals University of Science and Technology Bill should be prioritized.
- ***Establishment of multistakeholder forum on mineral transparency and accountability:*** Zimbabwe join EITI or develop a domestic version of EITI
- ***Marketing of gold:*** Institution of a gold certification and traceability programme to curb leakages and illicit trade, decentralization of gold buying centres and legalizing artisanal miners through legal reforms
- ***State participation in mining:*** Reduce state participation and equity in the mining sector especially by ZMDC.
- ***Inclusion of AMV aspects:*** Implementation of the AMV and the Country Mining Vision by Zimbabwe

#### Indigenisation and Economic Empowerment (IEE)

- Transparent implementation or a freeze of the IEE programme

### PILLAR IV: ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE CHANGE

#### Climate Change

- ***Climate change legislation:*** Adoption of climate change legislation

#### Environment

- ***Balance between environment and investments/economic needs:*** Carry out research on how environmental and economic issues can be balanced.

**PILLAR V: STRENGTHENING GOVERNANCE AND INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY**

- ***Poverty as a human right issue;*** Review of all proposed legislation to assess how it addresses poverty issues.