Zimbabwe

2027
ZIMBABWE INFRASTRUCTURE INVESTMENT PROGRAMME



"Accelerating Economic Transformation and Building Resilience to Climate and Global Shocks."

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FOREWORD

The Second Republic continues to prioritise infrastructure development as a critical economic enabler for the transformation of the country into a prosperous and empowered upper-middle-income society by 2030. Accordingly, through the annual budgets, among other funding sources, efforts will be on financing high impact projects, strengthen productive capacity of the economy, improve access to public services, facilitate trade and investment as well as enhancing the quality of life for all Zimbabweans.

The 2027 Zimbabwe Infrastructure Investment Programme therefore, includes strategies and funding mechanisms for guiding our public infrastructure investments during the year 2027. Projects that have been included in this programme have been properly identified and prepared with associated mechanisms that guarantee efficiencies in financing and implementation to achieve quick turn around times.

Noting the huge infrastructure gap that currently exist, the choice and selection of projects underpinning this investment plan has focused on high impact projects with economic and social returns that should be able to catalyse economic development and transformation objectives under the NDS2. Additionally, renewed focus has also been placed on enhancing value for money, efficiencies in procurement and implementation, including attention to maintenance programmes that preserve existing assets and ensures sustainability of infrastructure investments.

Noting the large stock of stalled and ongoing projects, the investment programme prioritises completing and accelerating projects that are at an advanced stage of implementation, as well as those with the greatest catalytic effect on economic growth and social transformation. Priority is also accorded to projects of an integrated nature, so that citizens derive maximum benefits from public investments.

Consistent with the 2027 Budget Strategy Paper, the defining criterion for prioritisation of our infrastructure development programmes and projects is centred around upgrading, modernising and expanding critical infrastructure such as transport, water and sanitation, ICT, and digital services, housing development and energy as measures aimed at enhancing efficiency, climatic resilience and sustainability.

Emphasis will also be on strengthening our Public Investment Management (PIM) architecture through institutional capacity building programmes across the whole project cycle covering project identification and prioritisation, appraisal and financing, through procurement, implementation, monitoring and evaluation, to maintenance and asset management. Relatedly, attention will be on enhancing the quality of project preparation and appraisal to ensure that projects entering the investment pipeline are economically and financially viable, technically feasible, affordable and sustainable.

In line with the overall thrust of enriching effective participation of the private sector in both the financing and implementation of projects, support will be

extended towards project development activities to ensure a pipeline of projects ready for investment that should assist in development partner and private sector resource mobilisation given the limitation on the fiscus.

Successful implementation of the 2027 Zimbabwe Infrastructure Investment Programme will therefore, require strong coordinated efforts across Government, the private sector, development partners, local authorities, communities and other stakeholders. This will be essential to ensuring that infrastructure investments are delivered efficiently and generate the intended economic and social returns.

Government remains committed to creating an enabling environment that supports infrastructure development, key for overall economic growth, job creation, private sector participation, improved public service delivery and inclusive development.

The Zimbabwe Infrastructure Investment Programme for the year 2027, therefore, represents a tremendous opportunity for translating our national development priorities into tangible infrastructure outcomes for the people of Zimbabwe.



Hon. Prof. M. Ncube (MP)
MINISTER OF FINANCE
November 2026

PREFACE

Our 2027 Infrastructure Investment Programme, being the second annual investment programme drawing from the National Development Strategy 2 (NDS 2), will continue to anchor and accelerate development priorities critical for the attainment of a prosperous and an empowered upper middle-income society by 2030.

Benefiting from the successes achieved over the last years, this Infrastructure Investment Programme will seek to build on current momentum by scaling up investments in projects that promotes economic growth and development including crowding in much needed private sector investment.

Focus will be on addressing infrastructure gaps that constrain the competitiveness of the country whilst at the same time improving the productivity of the economy. Key sectors targeted under this programme include energy, transport, ICT, housing, agriculture, education, and health to ensure broad based access to services, as well as to improve the standard of living of our citizens.

Noting the huge resources requirements to fully intervene in our infrastructure development programme, amidst limited 2027 Budget envelope, this investment plan has therefore, rigorously assessed and prioritised the projects with focus being on investments that are aligned to the achievement of NDS 2 and those at advanced levels of completion to ensure that the economy derive maximum benefits from investments already undertaken.

On account of institutional capacity gaps, the investment programme also prioritises capacitation of the public investment management architecture within Government focusing on project identification, selection, preparation, appraisal, financing, implementation, monitoring and asset management. The overall objective is therefore, towards ensuring that projects embedded in our subsequent annual investment plan remain aligned to national strategic objectives, sufficiently prepared and costed in line with the value for money principles.

The overriding criterion defining this investment programme is completion and timely delivery of ongoing projects, rehabilitation and modernisation of existing infrastructure with limited expansion in underserviced and strategic areas.

Government therefore, enlist the support of all stakeholders relevant towards ensuring that this 2027 infrastructure investment programme is successfully implemented and delivers on its targets that ultimately contribute towards ushering our country into a prosperous & empowered upper middle-income society by 2030.



G. T. Guvamatanga

SECRETARY FOR FINANCE

November 2026

INTRODUCTION

1. The **2027 Infrastructure Investment Programme** being the second annual investment programme under the National Development Strategy 2 (NDS2) will be critical in consolidating and accelerating the implementation of our infrastructure development priorities that underpins the achievement of a prosperous upper middle-income economy by 2030.

2. Benefiting from the successes achieved under the 2026 Infrastructure Investment Programme, the 2027 investment priorities will continue to build on this momentum by reinforcing continuity and long-term strategic focus by scaling up investments in key economic enablers that enhance economic and social transformation.

3. Guided by our infrastructure strategic priorities, the 2027 Budget will focus on infrastructure investments that modernise provision of public services through technology driven investments, strengthening the country's competitiveness and efficiency as well as those investments that enhance industrialisation and guarantee strong economic and social returns including employment creation.

4. In line with the 2027 Budget Strategy Paper, the defining criterion for priotisation of our infrastructure development programmes and projects

is centred around upgrading, modernising and expanding critical infrastructure such as transport, water and sanitation, ICT and digital services, housing development and energy as measures aimed at enhancing efficiency, climatic resilience and sustainability.

5. On account of the continuing increase in demand for infrastructure services amidst limited Government funding, focus will be towards developing innovative, creative and viable models that attract private investments in the form of Public Private Partnerships and other sources of funding such as loan financing, leveraging on utility and user charges, among others.

6. The current huge stock of stalled and ongoing projects requires rigorous choice and selection of projects to be embedded in the 2027 Budget that ensures completion of ongoing projects at advanced level of completion, those that have higher impact and catalyse economic growth and social transformation, including those of integrated nature in implementation to ensure citizens derive maximum benefits.

7. Notwithstanding the investments made over the years and progress recorded in infrastructure development to date, significant gaps and bottlenecks continue to constrain economic activity and the effective provision of essential public services.

8. Deficiencies remain evident in critical economic enablers that include energy, transport, water and sanitation, ICT, housing, health, and education, among others.

9. The 2027 Infrastructure Investment Programme will therefore, place renewed emphasis on addressing infrastructure deficits that have a direct bearing on economic productivity, service delivery and the quality of life of citizens whilst at the same time redefining key reforms and policy measures towards improving efficiencies in implementation, including value for money.

10. Our interventions will also be primarily targeted towards addressing infrastructure bottlenecks that constraint economic activity, reduce the cost of doing business and improve access to essential services.

11. Priority will be accorded to projects that address critical capacity deficiencies, unlock productive potential, improve connectivity and enhance access to basic infrastructure services.

12. In this regard, infrastructure investment will be guided by the need to address the most challenging constraints to economic and social development, while ensuring that interventions are properly sequenced to maximise their development impact.

13. Given the continued limitations in fiscal space and the substantial demand for infrastructure investment, it is imperative that available resources are concentrated on projects with the greatest potential to generate economic and social returns.

14. The 2027 Zimbabwe Infrastructure Investment Programme has accordingly adopted a more rigorous approach to the prioritisation and sequencing of projects, with emphasis placed on investments that are strategically aligned to NDS 2 and capable of delivering significant and measurable development outcomes whilst at the same time aligned to fiscal capacity.

15. In this regard, projects included in this Investment Programme have been prioritised on the basis of their strategic importance, level of readiness, socio-economic returns, contribution to economic transformation, potential to unlock private-sector investment and their capacity to address critical infrastructure bottlenecks.

16. Consistent with the 2027 Budget Strategy Paper, greater emphasis has been placed on completing ongoing projects that are at advanced stages of implementation, particularly where additional investment is required to unlock benefits from resources already committed. This approach will minimise the fragmentation of resources across numerous projects and ensure that Government investment results in completed, functional and productive infrastructure assets.

17. Given the significant financing requirements associated with infrastructure development and the prevailing constraints on public resources, Government will continue to broaden the financing base for infrastructure investment through prioritising project preparation key in attracting the participation of the private sector, financial institutions, pension funds, development partners and other institutional investors. Already, some of the projects include under this programme have been earmarked for syndicated funding arrangements with the private sector players.

18. In this regard, attention will be on developing projects in a manner that makes them attractive to potential financiers, including through sound feasibility assessments, appropriate risk allocation, credible revenue models and clear institutional responsibilities. This will strengthen the capacity of Government to crowd in private capital and reduce over-reliance on the fiscus for infrastructure financing.

19. Experience from the implementation of infrastructure programmes has demonstrated that weaknesses in project preparation can contribute to implementation delays, cost overruns, variations, poor quality outcomes and the accumulation of project-related arrears.

20. Accordingly, effective delivery of infrastructure investment will also require strengthening the institutional architecture in project delivery covering the entire project cycle, from identification and preparation through to implementation, monitoring, completion and post-completion evaluation.

21. In this regard, the 2027 Infrastructure Investment Programme will place greater emphasis on ensuring that projects entering the investment programme are adequately prepared, appropriately designed, properly costed and supported by the necessary technical, economic, financial and environmental assessments.

22. Government will therefore, be implementing institutional capacity building programmes for implementing agencies to strengthen their project planning and implementation capacity, including procurement, contract management, supervision, monitoring and evaluation. Strengthened institutional arrangements will ensure timely decision-making, effective coordination and accountability throughout the project life cycle.

23. Robust project and contract management practices remain critical in ensuring that infrastructure projects are delivered within approved budgets, timelines and quality standards, thereby maximising value for money from scarce public resources.

24. Focus will also be on institutional frameworks that support the sustainability of infrastructure investment through effective maintenance, rehabilitation and preservation programmes that safeguard the continued deterioration of infrastructure assets.

25. Local authorities, parastatals and other public entities remain critical actors in the provision, operation and maintenance of public infrastructure

services. However, there are evident capacity gaps to effectively manage infrastructure assets, mobilise own resources and deliver services.

26. Following from the above, the 2027 Infrastructure Investment Programme will place greater emphasis on strengthening the institutional, financial and operational capacity of these entities to effectively fulfil their infrastructure mandates. This will include measures aimed at improving governance, accountability, revenue mobilisation, financial management, asset management and operational efficiency.

27. Particular attention will be directed towards ensuring that public entities are able to generate sufficient revenues, where appropriate, to support the operation, maintenance and reinvestment requirements of infrastructure assets. Effort will therefore, be on strengthening cost recovery mechanisms, improve revenue collection systems, enhance accountability and promote the adoption of appropriate information and communication technologies in revenue administration and service delivery.

28. Guided by the above strategic focus, project prioritisation and selection criterion, the 2027 development budget envelope, a total of ZiG45.9 billion has been earmarked towards financing infrastructure projects and programmes as indicated in the funding mix below.

Sector	Fiscal	Statutory	Development Partners	Total Resources
	ZiG	ZiG	ZiG	ZiG
Energy	787,750,000	702,243,000	161,501,717	**1,651,494,717**
Transport	9,004,846,000	12,868,958,000		**21,873,804,000**
Water and Sanitation	4,956,147,000	6,000,000		**4,962,147,000**
ICT	1,090,909,000	86,681,000		**1,177,590,000**
Health	4,012,744,000			**4,012,744,000**
Education	2,055,118,000			**2,055,118,000**
Agriculture	1,569,925,000		834,400,011	**2,404,325,011**
Housing	7,637,482,000	2,626,000		**7,640,108,000**
Other	97,500,000		37,098,335	**134,598,335**
Total	**31,212,421,000**	**13,666,508,000**	**1,033,000,063**	**45,911,929,063**

29. A detailed list of various infrastructure projects to be supported during the year 2027 is provided in Annexure 2 of this Infrastructure Investment Programme.

30. In order to ensure predictability in actualisation of the above funding mix of resources that guarantee efficiencies in implementation, during the first quarter of 2027 Treasury will engage respective implementing agencies to agree on clearly defined implementation plans and cashflows.

INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT & HOUSING

Transport Sector

31. Our transportation sector plays a pivotal role in our country's socio-economic development efforts through facilitation of movement of goods and services including people in country as well as across the borders.

32. Despite being landlocked, the geographical position of our country within the SADC corridor provides us with a key facilitative role in the movement of goods and services along the North-South Corridor. This therefore, requires our transport networks are efficient to promote economic growth, regional and international trade, tourism, improve access to social services such as health and education, and support rural and urban development for social inclusion.

33. Whilst Government continues to prioritise and deploy resources into the sector, our transport infrastructure requires further investments to address challenges that include the following, among others: -

- Major primary, secondary and tertiary roads remain in poor condition due to inadequate maintenance, thereby increasing travel time, accidents and vehicle operating costs;
- Inadequate funding to implement the programmed transport infrastructure investments plans covering rail, road, and aviation sub-sectors.
- Increased congestion in roads within and those leading to major centres of economic activity especially cities and towns;
- Increased incidences of climate related damages to road infrastructure due to recurring flooding, and cyclones;

34. In an effort to address some of these challenges, an amount of ZiG8.8 billion was utilised towards the sector during the period under review mainly towards the road sector.

35. Projects supported included the rehabilitation and upgrading of the remaining sections of the Harare-Masvingo-Beitbridge road, which are now scheduled to be completed by year end. Along the same road, our interventions also saw the completion and commissioning of Manyame River bridge and Mucheke (Chevron) River bridge.



Arial view of the completed Manyame River Bridge on the Harare-Masvingo-Beitbridge Road



Arial view of the completed Mucheke (Chevron) River bridge

36. Despite the slow implementation registered on the rehabilitation and upgrading of the Bulawayo-Victoria Falls Road during the first half of the year, progress is now on course following the payment of contractors through the CBZ Loan Facility which should sustain implementation of the project going forward. Already, 68.4km have been completed and opened to traffic.



Section of the Bulawayo-Victoria Falls Road

37. On the Harare-Kanyemba Road upgrading project a total of 18.3km of the dualised Harare–Mazowe section have been completed and opened to traffic with the upgrading of the road being a key step in improving the condition of the road that will ultimately improve connectivity to Zambia and the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) via the Kanyemba Border Post.



Harare-Kanyemba Road project

38. Decongestion and improving traffic flow on major arteries of our road network has become an integral component of the road development programme. Government is currently implementing a number of projects that include four interchanges in Harare and the Joshua Nkomo Expressway linking the Robert Mugabe International Airport as well as the Christmas Pass Bypass in Mutare.

39. Construction of the Mabvuku Interchange is at 89% completion, while the construction of the Msasa/Jaggers Interchange is now underway following full mobilisation of equipment and is at 12.5%.

40. Remarkable progress has been registered on the construction of the Mabvuku and Msasa/Jaggers Interchanges with the Mabvuku interchange now at 89% completion and the Msasa/Jaggers Interchange is also now fully underway following the completion of site hoarding and full mobilisation of requisite equipment to site.


ZIMPAPERSDIGITAL

Mabvuku Interchange



Mabvuku Interchange

41. Works have also commenced on the Cloverleaf Interchange on the intersection of Harare drive and Joshua Mqabuko Nkomo Expressway Road which targets the Airport corridor, a key route for travellers heading to and from R.G. Mugabe International Airport with the contractor now on site and doing preliminary works.

42. The construction of the 31.2 km Christmas Pass Bypass Road project in Manicaland is also on course and crucial for rerouting heavy haulage trucks away from the steep and winding accident-prone Christmas Pass, decongest Mutare's CBD and improve cargo movement along the Beira Corridor. Overall progress is currently at 36% completion and the project is targeted for completion mid-2027.

43. Progress was also realised on the Kwekwe-Nkayi-Lupane road which upon completion is expected to improve connectivity between Matabeleland North and Midlands provinces, enhance the movement of goods and services, and stimulate economic activity along the corridor including shortening the travel time for some traffic to Victoria-Falls.



Construction of the Kwekwe-Nkayi-Lupane road project

44. The Emergency Road Rehabilitation Programme II (ERRP II) continues to register progress with a number of projects underway and being supported through the fiscus and the Road Fund disbursements from ZINARA implemented through the Department of Roads, Urban and

Rural Local Authorities as well as the Rural Infrastructure Development Agency (RIDA).

45. Accordingly, an amount of ZiG2.4 billion having been expended from the Budget whilst ZiG3.6 billion was disbursed by ZINARA as provided in the Table below.

ZINARA Disbursements

Road Authority	Amount (ZiG)
Department of Roads	421,386,313
Rural Infrastructure Development Agency (RIDA)	256,237,204
Rural District Councils	113,947,956
Urban Councils	131,876,964
Capacitation of the Roads Maintenance Unit under MOTID	25,665,776
High Impact Projects	1,608,642,416
Rehabilitation of Plumtree-Mutare Highway	966,715,023
Other (National Emergency Works)	39,645,321
Total	**3,564,116,973**

46. The above support resulted in the following notable achievements:

Emergency Roads Rehabilitation Programme

Nature of Works	Plan for 2026	Current Progress
Construction, Reconstruction and Rehabilitation (km)	568.6	198.87
Reseal and Overlay (km)	97.25	29.1
Gravelling and Regravelling (km)	490.59	638.96
Grading and Spot-gravelling / Spot-dumping (km)	4 767.6	6 701.61
Pothole Patching (km)	9 711.65	5 814.61
Bush and Verge Clearing (km)	14 568.7	11 131.52
Drain Construction / Lining and Drain Clearing (km)	4 202	3 825.05

47. Some of the specific projects which were supported under the Programme, as well as the milestones achieved are provided in the table below.

Milestones on Priority Projects

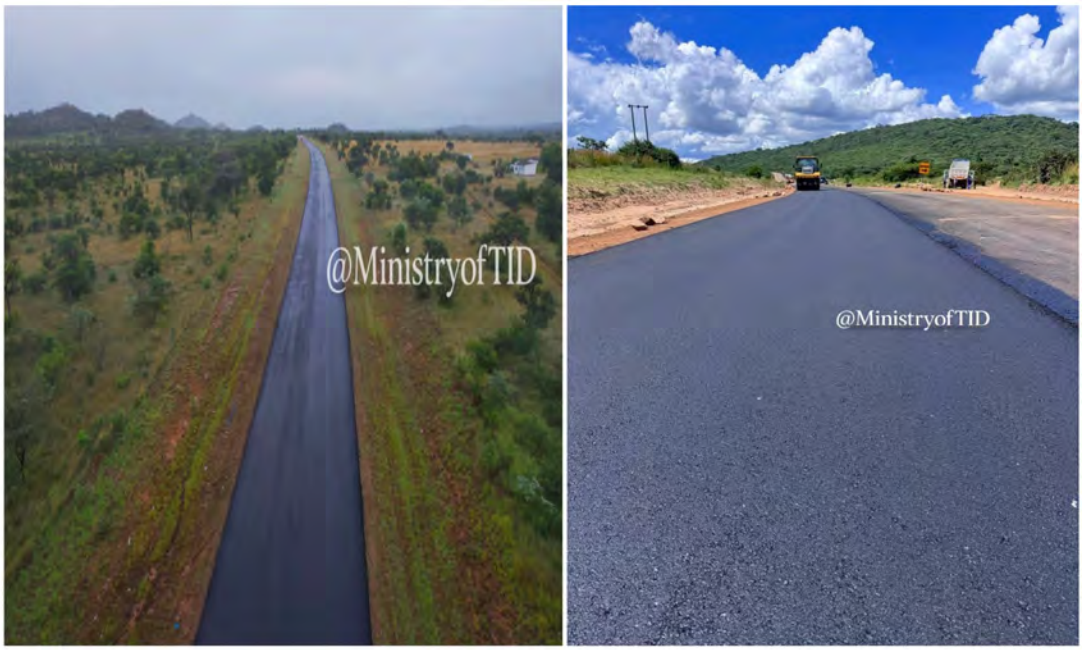
Project Name	Province	District	Milestones Achieved
Murehwa-Madecheche Road	Mashonaland East	Murehwa	7.8km reconstructed
Golden Valley-Sanyati Road	Mashonaland West	Sanyati	4km rehabilitated
J.Z Moyo Roads	Mashonaland West	Chegutu	11km resealed, 1.3km reconstructed
Hippo Pools Extension	Mashonaland West	Chegutu	2.3km road construction
Bulawayo-Victoria falls	Matabeleland North	Bulawayo, Umguza, Kusile, Lupane, Hwange	80.5km out of 440km reconstructed to date
Bulawayo – Nkayi Road	Matabeleland North	Bubi	19km reconstructed and surfaced
Harare Roads	Harare	Harare	1km reconstructed, 1.3km resealed with Asphalt Overlay
Murambinda - Mudanda Road	Manicaland	Buhera	5km resealed and 4km reconstructed
Mushandirapamwe - Wedza Road	Mashonaland East		2km reconstructed
Manyika-Muswe-Nyadire-Mutoko Road	Mashonaland East		5.6km reconstructed
Chivhu – Gutu Road	Masvingo	Gutu	10km rehabilitated
Mutare-Masvingo	Masvingo		15km resealed
Matopos Road	Bulawayo	Bulawayo	2.9km resealed with Asphalt Overlay, 2.6km reconstructed
Headlands-Mayo	Manicaland	Makoni	10km reconstructed and surfaced
Chipinge-Mt Selinda	Manicaland	Chipinge	5km reconstructed and Asphalt Overlayed



Surfacing of Chipinge Chipinge-Mt Selinda and Plumtree-Maitengwe Projects



Surfacing of Seke Road Rehabilitation & Widening Project



Priming of Bulawayo-Kezi-Maphisa Road and Surfacing of Nhekairo – Chigondo road project



Matopos Road – Application of Asphalt Concrete



Completed section of Harare Drive between Simon Mazorodze and Willowvale Road.

Border Post Modernisation

48. The Financial Close by the Chirundu Border Consortium should further support the implementation of Chirundu Border Post Upgrade and Modernisation Project. This Financial Close confirms that the necessary financing arrangement for the implementation of the project have been secured and this is a defining milestone for the nationally significant and transformative infrastructure project that will modernise the Border Post which is one of the busiest and most strategically important ports of entry.

49. Under the agreed framework the Chirundu Border Consortium will mobilise the capital required to deliver and operate the upgraded border post, providing modern public infrastructure without requiring capital requirement from Government.

50. Implementation of this project through private sector participation shows Government's commitment to implementing high-impact national

infrastructure projects through effective public-private partnerships and continued confidence of private sector in working with the public sector.

51. The modernisation of the Chirundu Border Post will, among others, improve trade facilitation, strengthen regional connectivity and enhance the efficiency of the North-South Corridor.

52. Preparatory activities are also underway to implement the Forbes Border Post Modernisation and Upgrading Project under the same framework with designing, framework agreements as well as funding mobilisation already underway.

53. In order to consolidate the achievements realised to date under National Development Strategy 2 (NDS 2), the 2027 Budget will continue to prioritise interventions under the Road Development Programme aimed at further enhancing connectivity, reliability and efficiency across all modes of transport, including road, rail, air and inland waters whilst developing supporting infrastructure such as toll plazas, weighbridges and border posts which are critical in facilitating the efficient movement of people and goods.

Road Development Programme

54. Under the Road Development Programme focus will be on completion of the rehabilitation and upgrading projects including implementation of new projects in critical and under-serviced areas as well as ensuring sustained maintenance to preserve investments already made.

55. In view of the above, an amount of ZiG9 billion has been set aside towards the Road Development Programme targeting enhancing the road network to create an all-weather transportation system building on advancements made so far and through implementing a comprehensive national road rehabilitation and upgrading programme aimed at improving connectivity, facilitating trade and enhancing regional integration.

56. Some of the targeted high economic and socially impactful priority projects include the following: -

- Rehabilitation and upgrading of the Harare-Chirundu highway;
- Rehabilitation and upgrading of the Beitbridge-Bulawayo-Victoria Falls highway;
- Rehabilitation and upgrading of the Harare-Kanyemba highway;
- Construction of the Kwekwe-Nkayi-Lupane Highway;
- Construction of the Mutare-Christmas Pass Bypass;
- Construction of the Joshua Mqabuko Nkomo Expressway Road (Airport Road), including the missing link;
- Completion of Mabvuku, and Msasa Interchanges and Delport Road; and
- Rehabilitation and upgrading of various roads under the Emergency Road Rehabilitation Programme 2 (ERRP 2).

Enhanced Maintenance for Roads in fair and poor conditions

57. Due to resource constraints, among other factors, the limited maintenance of our road network over the years has manifested in the condition of some our road network being in poor and fair condition.

58. The majority of the roads in fair condition have some cracks, noticeable potholes and quality still remains acceptable but continues to deteriorate, hence need maintenance such as resealing. On the other hand, those on poor condition need urgent rehabilitation to improve them to acceptable standards.

59. Noticing that non-attendance to these projects as evidenced by the Beitbridge-Harare-Chirundu and Beitbridge-Bulawayo-Victoria Falls whose current rehabilitation costs now require huge resources. It is critical that urgent measures be undertaken to preserve road assets especially those in fair condition given the minimal resources required.

60. In this regard, beginning in 2027, Government will identify some high impactful roads in fair condition and develop enhanced maintenance frameworks through private sector participation, among other, financing and implementation options. Furthermore, resources will also be ringfenced towards dedicated rehabilitation and upgrading of roads in poor condition with priority being on those networks that catalyse economic growth and development.

Rail Infrastructure

61. Government is committed to reducing the cost of transportation by upgrading the rail infrastructure. Whist a number of initiatives and financial arrangements continue to be pursued by Government, progress has been mixed due to resource constraints, among other challenges.

62. Notwithstanding the slow implementation of some of the targeted revival strategies for the rail sub-sector, Government remains committed and seized with the key priorities needed to be implemented in the short to medium term targeting infrastructure rehabilitation and rolling stock refurbishment through a combination of fiscal support, loan financing and public private partnerships among others.

63. In support of this, during 2026, Zimbabwe and Zambia signed an MoU to develop a 311 km railway line linking Lion's Den in Zimbabwe to Kafue in Zambia. Already the rehabilitation and upgrading of Mutare-Harare Railway line is almost 80% complete whilst the Machipanda -Beira railway line upgrade has been commissioned. Additionally, the Plumtree -Dabuka - Chicualacuala Line being rehabilitated through a tripartite agreement between Zimbabwe, Botswana and Zambia is almost 35% complete.

64. The parastatal is also pursuing several public private partnerships with the ZIMASCO US$2.8 million arrangement targeting deployment of 3 locomotives and 100 wagons having been already secured. Another agreement with Grand Railway Solutions to service Dinson Mine is also

being structured and expected to provide 21 locomotives and 1200 wagons that will also include infrastructure upgrades to move a target of 1.7 million tons of freight. Other arrangements with Africa Rail Company, ZIMGAS, Tongaat Hullet and Mixcorp Legacy, among others are also being structured.

65. Through the internal recapitalisation programme, NRZ is also refurbishing 3 locomotives whilst 520 wagons are targeted for refurbishment through the US$6 million Mutapa Fund Facility. negotiations with Afreximbank are also underway to secure funding amounting to US$115 million for the revival of the rail sector.

66. The rehabilitation and upgrading of Bulawayo – Victoria Falls Railway line remains a critical priority with works expected to commence immediately once the necessary financial support has been secured. Key interventions under this rehabilitation programme include installation of sleepers and ballast as well as some rails that should effectively remove the cautions from the network.

67. In 2027, efforts will continue to be made to comprehensively transform the rail infrastructure by pursuing public investment and private sector partnerships. Specific interventions will include:

- Commercialisation of NRZ;
- Attracting private capital through concessions, joint ventures and loan financing;

- Rehabilitation and upgrading of high-impact assets, including rolling stock, track and workshops;
- Procurement, including leasing, of rolling stock; and
- Improving signalling and communication equipment and removing cautions to improve turnaround times.

Inland Waterways Infrastructure

68. The recent Kariba boat disaster points to greater need to invest in appropriate inland infrastructure that safeguards and protects our citizens as well as providing a reliable option for transportation of goods including promotion of tourism.

69. In this regard, and in order to strengthen water transport, safety and management systems, an allocation of ZiG225.8 million has been made in the 2027 Budget targeting the enhancement of safety on the country's waterways through facilitating the construction of modern communication and monitoring infrastructure, including control towers and the establishment of automatic weather stations at strategic inland waterways sites across the country.

70. Additionally, search and rescue patrol vessels will be deployed on major waterways to ensure rapid emergency response for protection of lives and property.

Aviation

71. Whilst tremendous achievements have been realised in the aviation sector following the modernisation of Victoria Falls and Robert Mugabe international airports, it is critical that Government continues to prioritise investments that further consolidate these achievements including rehabilitation and upgrading of other smaller airports.

72. Some of the key priorities going forward include: -

- Improvement of safety and communication systems;
- Expansion of air connectivity in line with the Open Skies policy including expansion of the domestic and regional links especially for Harare, Bulawayo, Kariba, Hwange and Victoria Falls;
- Continued rehabilitation and upgrading airport infrastructure and enhancing operations to improve passenger handling efficiency through digitalizing operations and installations of modern equipment; and
- Improve air navigation services thorough investing in radar and navigation equipment, to improve air space management.

Energy

73. The investments made by Government over the last years has resulted in positive strides towards ensuring consistent power supply with limited load shedding episodes. These successes were mainly achieved through increased electricity generation at all the state power stations, benefiting

from increased water availability at Kariba and reliable Hwange units 7 and 8. In addition, Government policy of promoting captive and independent power producers through power purchase agreements, has increased the country's generation capacity.

74. Additionally, the favourable supportive policies and regulatory frameworks towards attraction of Independent Power Producers, promotion of captive and own power generation by energy intensive industries, the acceleration of renewable energy development and the prevailing conducive environment for private sector investment in power generation have also contributed in ensuring improved power supply.

75. It is worth noting that the investments and projects undertaken over the last 2 years have resulted in 600 MW of new generation capacity, with generation capacity now reaching 3 412 MW. Remarkably the net metering programme has exceeded expectations with approximately 120 MW being generated through this route. Complementary to this, is the deliberate approach by Government of cost reflective tariffs that have greatly improved the financial sustainability of ZESA to better maintain infrastructure, and meet daily operational requirements, including participation in regional electricity markets.

76. In line with the country`s National Energy Compact and the National Energy Efficiency Policy, going forward, the focus is on further reducing the energy deficit of approximately 500MW by expanding power generation and enhancing the distribution network.

77. Consistent with the above, some of the key sector priorities include diversifying the generation mix to reduce reliance on hydro; maximise thermal capacity through rehabilitation of existing plants; develop large-scale projects such as Batoka; expand renewables such as solar; institute demand-side management; upgrade transmission and distribution networks to reduce losses; build the pipeline of bankable projects; and climate-proof the sector.

78. In order to consolidate the sector opportunities, Government will continue to pursue innovative financing mechanisms, leveraging Southern African Power Pool (SAPP) facilities such as the Regional Transmission Infrastructure Funding Facility (RTIFF) and establish Energy Trading Entities to de-risk power projects.

79. The Batoka project remains one of the critical interventions required towards enhancing the generation capacity of the country, hence focus will be on advancing project development initiatives and conditions precedence to achieving financial closure of this project which has the capacity to generate 2 400MW, providing approximately 10 215 gigawatt hours of clean energy annually to be shared between Zambia and Zimbabwe.



The Batoka Gorge

80. As a critical step towards advancing implementation of the project, the two Governments have already reaffirmed their commitment to jointly construct the Batoka Gorge Hydro-Electric Project, with each country confirming an equity contribution of US$220 million, to be funded through fiscal allocations, among other sources.

81. The rehabilitation of Hwange units 1 to 6 remains on course through a phased implementation programme that prioritised unit 5 which has not been operational since 2021. Already, the funding has been secured and refurbishment expected to be completed in 2027 adding 160 MW to the grid. These strategic interventions will be complemented by further expansion of the renewable energy and captive power generation.

82. In order to improve the capacity and reliability of power supply, from the transmission and distribution perspective, focus will be on strengthening

of the national grid through implementation of the Zimbabwe–Zambia interconnector and the Hwange -Mukuni 30KVA transmission line which has already reached financial closure through a US$38 million financing facility.

Rural Electrification

83. The Rural Electrification Agency (REA) is making inroads by improving access to electricity through expansion of the national distribution network to underserved and marginalised communities, particularly in rural areas. Below are some of the completed projects.

Completed Energy Projects in 2026

Province	RIDA	Primary Schools	Secondary Schools	Rural Health Centres	Business Centre	ZRP	Total
Manicaland		15	2				17
Mashonaland Central		7	2				9
Mashonaland East		9	3	6	2		20
Mashonaland West		8	5	1			14
Masvingo	1	11	2	2			16
Matabeleland North		14	7	3	1		25
Matabeleland South		11	5	1			17
Midlands		9	4	4	7	1	25
Total	**1**	**84**	**30**	**17**	**10**	**1**	**143**

84. In 2027, Government targets to connect 558 335 new households, raising electricity access from about 54% in 2026 to 65%, through approximately 63% grid-based and 37% mini-grid or standalone solar connections.

85. In addition, the sector is expected to receive approximately US$8.6 million from Development Partners in 2027 to strengthen electricity access, promote renewable energy and energy efficiency and enhance long-term sector sustainability through targeted investment and technical assistance.

86. In furtherance of some of the above initiatives, the 2027 Budget is therefore, allocating US$28.8 million (ZiG 803 million) of which US$25 million is initial equity contribution by the Government of Zimbabwe towards implementation of the Batoka Hydro-Power Project whilst ZiG55.2 million is earmarked for the Rural Electrification Programme.

Water and Sanitation

87. Globally, investments in water and sanitation infrastructure remain critical in ensuring broad based economic growth and in improving standards of living. As such, investments in this sector are a cornerstone of our 2027 development budget priorities.

88. It is evident that, existing systems, have limited national coverage whilst rising climate and health risks continue to constrain economic growth and the provision of critical public services.

89. In accordance with the NDS2 strategic objectives, interventions and priorities under this sector will continue to be aimed at improving access to safe drinking water and sanitation coverage in urban and rural areas, supported by investment in water supply and conveyance infrastructure.

90. In order to actualise the above, the 2027 National Budget will, therefore, provide funding towards rehabilitation and expansion of water supply systems; modernisation of sewage and water treatment facilities; completion of ongoing dams; drilling and rehabilitation of boreholes, with associated infrastructure such as Village Business Units (VBUs); and bulk conveyance infrastructure for agricultural and industrial use.

91. The current efforts on rehabilitation of water distribution infrastructure in Harare will be further consolidated and sustained whilst at the same time extended to other strategic towns to reduce losses and improve reliability, alongside measures to improve the financial viability of local authorities.

92. In order to improve and capacitate the WASH institutional architecture, in 2027, the sector will develop Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) to strengthen coordination, at an estimated cost of US$70 000. An integrated WASH Information Management System covering rural and urban WASH will also be developed, building on the Rural WASH Information Management System (RWIMS), at an estimated cost of ZiG 78 million (approximately US$2.9 million), to be financed jointly by Government and Development Partners.

93. The Lake Chivero Water Quality and Algae Control Project, to be financed by development partners at a total budget of EUR 20 million (approx. US$22.4 million) for 2027–2031 will be kickstarted in 2027. Of this, EUR 9

million (approx. US$10 million) will be disbursed in 2027 for manufacture and installation of ultrasonic algae control systems, deployment of AIbased water quality monitoring equipment at multiple points in the lake and ecosystem restoration, including catchment reforestation, rehabilitation of inflow channels and community engagement to ensure local ownership and sustainability.

Dam construction

94. The deliberate strategic focus by Government to concentrate on high impact water supply schemes and deploy limited resources accordingly to the construction of the Kunzvi-Musami and Gwayi-Shangani Water Supply Projects has yielded significant progress, with ZiG 6.95 billion having been deployed to Kunzvi- Musami and Gwayi-Shangani projects in 2026.

95. Regarding the implementation of the Kunzvi- Musami Water Supply Project, significant progress has been made on the first phase targeting construction of Kunzvi-Musami Dam, water treatment plant and conveyancing infrastructure. Overall, the Kunzvi-Musami Dam Project is at 77% completion with major works having been undertaken on the dam wall, intake tower and spillway, with impounding of water already underway.

96. Furthermore, on the treatment plant, the contractor has since fully mobilised to site with setting out and foundational works having been

completed. On the pipeline, to date 7km have been trenched with installation of GRP pipes having been completed for a total of 6km out of a target of 48km.

97. Given the integrated nature of the Kunzvi- Musami Water Supply Project, and to fully address the Greater Harare water challenges, the progress achievements on the Kunzvi dam, being the first phase of the Kunzvi-Musami Water Supply Project and in line with the single integrated water supply project approach, automatically necessitate commencement of work on the second phase which targets construction of Musami Dam with the contractor expected to mobilise to site by year end.

98. Musami Dam provides a larger storage contribution and substantial yield needed to achieve economies of scale and fully harness the benefits of the water supply project that guarantee adequate water supply to Greater Harare.

99. This consolidated and whole project approach to water supply development for this project is consistent with the current thrust of Government of ensuring a whole project approach to infrastructure development.

100. In facilitation of the above, Treasury will disburse US$20million for commencement of works for Musami Dam during the year 2026.



Dam wall core placing in progress



ntake tower steel fixing in progress

101. Related to the above, and in an effort of ensuring consistent and reliable water supply to the City of Bulawayo, construction of the Gwayi-Shangani Dam has advanced significantly, with the dam wall now at 83% completion with 61 metres out of 72 metres having been achieved and work on the pump house is now estimated at 30%. Additionally, civil works on the 10MW power plant are now at 80% completion. Based on the progress realised so far and consistent support being provided, works on the dam wall, pump station and power plant are now expected to be fully completed during 2027.

102. Whilst the current focus has been concentrated on the above three projects, the current progress and anticipated completion timelines should now give room for aggressive implementation of the pipeline and water treatment plant critical for ensuring full actualisation of the projects' benefits. Already, the contractor has mobilised to site on the treatment plant at Cowdry Park with Treasury having provided the mobilisation funding requirement.

103. Following from the above and noting the progress realised to date, focus under the 2027 Budget will be on sustaining implementation of ongoing works on Kunzvi - Musami and Gwayi - Shangani water supply projects. With regards to Kunzvi- Musami project, priority will be on completion of the dam wall, advancement of works on the pipeline and water treatment plant and foundational and excavation works on the Musami Dam.

104. On Gwayi - Shangani project, attention will be on completion of the dam wall, pump station, power plant whilst at the same time ensuring aggressive implementation of the pipeline and water treatment plant projects.



Concrete placement on Dam Wall (Spillway section) upstream side



Curtain grouting trials in progress

Reinforcement installation for 10MW Hydro powerplant foundation base-plates

105. In this regard, the 2027 National Budget has set aside ZiG 4.3 billion towards the construction of the dam projects and the associated complementary infrastructure as outlined in the table below.

Dam Projects

Project	Province	2027 Allocation (ZiG)
Gwayi-Shangani Water Supply Project	Matabeleland North	2,000,000,000
Kunzvi Musami Water Supply Project	Mashonaland East	1,979,720,000
Other Dam Project Site Running Costs	Various	279,000,000
TOTAL		**4,258,720,000**

Presidential Borehole Drilling Programme

106. The Presidential Borehole Drilling Programme is a critical vehicle for empowering rural communities, in line with the principle of leaving no one and no place behind. In 2026, ZiG596.7 million was availed to the Programme, enabling the drilling of 1 213 boreholes and establishment of 387 VBUs, and bringing cumulative boreholes drilled under the Presidential Rural Development Programme to 6,046 countrywide.

107. Government is also building in-house capacity through rig procurement across various MDAs, with ZINWA having procured 40 rigs, with an additional 9 expected before year end, bringing the total to 49 against a target of 100. This has seen an increase in rural access to improved water sources from 72% in 2020 to 81% in 2026, while access to at least basic drinking water services rose from 52% in 2024 to 54% in 2025 (ZIMLAC). In 2027, the Budget has set aside ZiG418.7 million to support the Presidential Borehole Drilling Programme and associated complementary activities as follows:

- Accelerating drilling, equipping and solarisation of priority boreholes, with greater emphasis on rehabilitating non-functional boreholes and optimising existing water points;
- Strengthening existing VBUs and establishing new units in underserved communities, prioritising locations with proven water availability, agricultural potential and market access;

- Protecting public investments through sustainable maintenance frameworks covering replacement of pumps and solar equipment, minor repairs and rehabilitation;
- Strengthening linkages between VBUs, agro-processors, retailers, institutions and export markets; and
- Promoting women and youth enterprise by dedicating a proportion of VBU opportunities in management, production, processing, logistics and digital marketing to women and young people.

108. Government will also continue to capacitate RIDA to expand and sustain rural water infrastructure projects, with emphasis on inclusive access, climate resilience and productive use of water resources. In this regard, the 2027 Budget allocates ZiG88.1 million for rural water supply through RIDA.

Rural and Urban WASH Programme

109. Despite intensified implementation of rural and urban water and sanitation programmes, coverage and access gaps remain, requiring further scaling up of investment. Increasing droughts and floods due to climate change require aggressive scaling up of interventions. Recent experience shows that floods exacerbate waterborne diseases such as cholera and typhoid, while droughts dry up water sources and undermine hygiene practices.

110. The 2027 Budget will accordingly scale up investment in the following priority areas:

- Expanding service delivery through development and rehabilitation of WASH infrastructure;
- Sustaining existing services through a national rehabilitation programme for non-functional rural water supply systems, including hydrofracturing of low-yielding boreholes and remedial works on solar-powered piped schemes in line with the national standard;
- Drought preparedness through the WASH Sector Anticipatory Action Plan, with forecast triggers and pre-agreed actions such as pre-positioning water treatment and hygiene supplies, and day-zero contingency plans for at-risk centres;
- Sanitation and hygiene through implementation of the Open Defaecation Free Costed Roadmap and scaling up WASH in health care facilities and schools, with emphasis on cholera hotspots;
- Sector governance and information through operationalising the WASH regulatory function, strengthening coordination at national, provincial and district levels, completing RWIMS rollout in Mashonaland East and retooling the remaining provinces; and
- Financing sustainability through a risk-financing mechanism for rural water infrastructure and leveraging of climate finance.

111. Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) infrastructure in most urban local authorities, particularly major cities and municipalities, is increasingly inadequate to meet growing demand due to rapid urbanisation, ageing infrastructure and insufficient investment in rehabilitation and expansion. This has compromised the reliability of water supply, sewerage and solid waste management services, with adverse implications for public health and environmental sustainability. Diminishing development partner support has further widened the infrastructure financing gap, necessitating increased Government investment.

112. Recognising the substantial capital outlay required to rehabilitate and expand WASH infrastructure, Cabinet in 2024 adopted a deliberate policy direction encouraging local authorities to engage private-sector partners capable of mobilising the requisite financing. In line with this directive, the Harare City Council–Helcraw Water (Pvt) Ltd partnership has supported pipeline replacement, smart metering and increased production capacity at Morton Jaffray Water Treatment Plant. Mutare, Bulawayo and Chinhoyi are also advancing engagements with private-sector partners in water supply and sanitation. Similarly, the Government-facilitated partnership between the City of Harare and Geo Pomona Waste Management (Pvt) Ltd is advancing solid waste management, with other local authorities exploring similar arrangements.

113. Notwithstanding the interventions currently being undertaken, Government still needs to mobilise more resources towards rehabilitation,

upgrading and expansion of water supply, sanitation and solid waste management infrastructure to increase coverage and access levels to acceptable standards.

114. These interventions will accelerate attainment of the Minimum Service Delivery Standards (MSDS), comprising eight categories: Water Supply, Sanitation Management, Solid Waste Management, Public Health, Housing and Community Services, Roads and Public Lighting, Environmental Stewardship and Beautification, and Corporate Governance. Investment in the four WASH-related categories will strengthen public health and environmental protection, advance National Development Strategy 2 (NDS2) targets and contribute to Vision 2030's aspiration of an upper-middle-income society.

Housing Delivery

115. Worldwide housing has been recognised as a basic human right that provides an anchor for individual and family wellbeing and socialite wellbeing and social status including being a critical benchmark for economic development.

116. It is therefore, undoubted that effective housing delivery promotes economic growth and social transformation including public health and social wellbeing of our citizens as well as enhancing sustainable human settlements including access to essential services. In this regard, the

provision of housing remains at the core of our infrastructure development priorities under NDS 2.

117. Whilst modest progress has been realised in housing delivery, the sector is still facing a number of challenges that include, among others, ever increasing housing backlog now estimated above 1.5 million, high construction costs, inadequate access to finance, lack of offsite and onsite infrastructure, land ownership and administration challenges, rapid population growth resulting in failure to cope with demand.

118. Given the foregoing, is imperative that appropriate models and structures be implemented to address some of the above-mentioned challenges. Albeit these challenges, during the 2026, the housing sector witnessed some relative consolidation in financing and implementation, among some local authorities, private developers, financial institutions, pension funds, and building societies.

119. This multi-sectoral framework should further accelerate execution of housing development projects including servicing of un-serviced residential stands, and the modernization of vital off-site and on-site supporting infrastructure as well as procurement of buildings, properties and housing units.

120. Notwithstanding the slow pace in the delivery of some of the projects, some achievements have been realised in the implementation of

housing delivery projects that includes the Marondera Dombotombo Flats and Tynwald, where 64 and 29 housing units have been completed respectively, as well as ongoing residential developments in Bulawayo, Beitbridge and Makonde Heights. Through the ongoing senior officers housing scheme a total of 29 properties were procured and availed to beneficiaries through the Ministry of National Housing and the Pension Fund valued at ZiG120.2 million.

121. Additionally, support was also extended towards completion of ongoing works on the construction of Mt Hampden Villas and a Conference Centre for use during hosting of key regional and international conferences as they are capable of hosting high level personnel with a total of ZiG410 million having been availed.

122. Furthermore, through private sector financing, a number of housing projects were completed whilst others are at various stages of implementation. Some of the notable interventions include the following, among others: -

- Sunway City – Injection of US$14 million into servicing of +800 residential mixed density stands.
- Oxford properties – servicing of stands for an integrated mixed-use development with 700 residential stands in Borrowdale Park, sitting on 100ha piece of land. A self-sustainable community that brings together residential, educational, healthcare, commercial and recreational facilities.

- West Prop is building a 500 ha eco-city in Chivhu, expected to deliver 20 000 stands.
- Mazoe housing development and sanitisation of Southlea Park residential settlement with 8 500 stands. The Ministry is working with CBZ to mobilise $51million through a mortgage facility.

123. Consistent with the NDS2 strategic thrust for the housing sector and Vision 2030 aspiration, key priorities for the 2027 Budget include the following, among others:

- Further acceleration of provision of affordable housing through enhancing delivery of low-cost houses and residential stands by implementing affordable housing schemes;
- Instituting mechanisms that ensure efficient land use and high-density housing by constructing flats, cluster houses, and infill developments;
- Investing in servicing of residential land and infrastructure through provision of reliable water supply, sewer systems, roads, power, and waste collection facilities.
- Enhance efforts towards mobilising capital and other investments through engagements in Public and Private partnerships, improved access to mortgage finance and long-term capital by crowding in pension funds, capital markets, development partners and other institutional investors.

124. In 2027, in order to augment the current available financing options, the Government will capitalize the Housing Guarantee Fund and the Hational Housing Fund, established under the Housing and Building Act [Chapter 22:07], this will unlock sustainable housing finance, underwrite risk for first homebuyers and accelerate national housing delivery.

125. The programme towards regularizing of informal settlements will be further accelerated through engagements with local authorities and other stakeholders. The process will include land-use planning, settlement surveys, tenure regularisation, provision of basic infrastructure and integration of qualifying settlements into formal urban development plans.

126. An overall allocation of ZiG7.6 billion will be earmarked towards the housing and social amenities sector targeting various housing development programmes specifically focusing on rehabilitation, upgrading and construction of stand-alone houses and residential flats as well as servicing of residential stands.

Court facilities

127. Our efforts to construct, rehabilitate and upgrade court infrastructure remain focused on enhancing access to justice through the decentralisation of justice services. This is being achieved through the construction of new court facilities in high-density areas, the expansion of existing courts, and the rehabilitation and modernisation of court infrastructure.

128. Remarkable progress has been registered in the implementation of the targeted projects and through the 2026 budget, a total of ZiG31.5 million was allocated for court facilities, targeting completion of the Gwanda, Kwekwe and Cowdray Park courts and construction/expansion projects including the Supreme Court, Gweru Criminal Court extension, Brunapeg Magistrates Court and Mutare Labour and Magistrates Courts.

129. The table below indicates progress status for the various projects under implementation during the year 2026.

Project	Location	2026 progress/status
Kwekwe High Court & Magistrates' Court Complex	Midlands	Major construction substantially complete; finishing works, including tiling and courtroom completion, underway. The complex will house the High Court, expanded Magistrates' Court and Sheriff's Office.
Gwanda Court Complex	Matabeleland South	Around 70–75% overall completion. Facility will accommodate High Court, Labour Court, Magistrates' Court and Sheriff's Office.
Mabvuku-Tafara Magistrates' Court	Harare	At roof level and 40% overall completion with flooring, plumbing, carpentry and associated civil works still outstanding.
Cowdray Park Magistrates' Court	Bulawayo	52% overall completion with roofing, finishes and civil works still outstanding.
Beitbridge Provincial Court expansion	Matabeleland South	Additional courtroom under construction to increase judicial capacity.
Guruve Regional Court	Mashonaland Central	Construction underway as part of expansion of judicial services outside major urban centres.
Brunapeg Magistrates' Court	Matabeleland South	Project commenced/being implemented and now at 10% completion.



Mabvuku-Tafara Magistrates Court



Kwekwe Magistrates Court

130. In line with our digital economy agenda and to ensure a consolidated approach towards upgrading of court facilities, efforts are being deployed towards investment in digital infrastructure and technological equipment, in support of the modernisation and improved delivery of justice services with the integrated electronic case management system having registered tremendous success.

131. Going foward, Government will focus on the continued infrastructure development, upgrading and modernisation of court facilities and associated infrastructure to strengthen access to justice, improve the efficiency of judicial services, and address existing infrastructure gaps.

132. In this regard, the 2027 National Budget, therefore, makes a provision of ZiG289.4 million targeting the completion of ongoing works at Gwanda, Kwekwe and Mabvuku Tafara among others courts including procurement of buildings in targeted areas.

133. This drive is aligned with national development priorities and the Government of Zimbabwe's commitment to strengthening institutions that support the pillar of governance, institutional building, peace and security under NDS 2.

134. Furthermore, and noting the achievements of the Integrated Electronic Case Management System (IECMS) in provision of services under the Judicial Service Commission, the system will be fully supported and cascaded to the remaining institutions to ensure a Whole of Government Approach in implementation and provision of services.

Prison facilities & Correctional Facilities

135. The demand for prison and correctional facilities continue to overstretch the existing capacities, thereby compromising security and safety of inmates, including associated rehabilitation programmes.

136. To address the above challenges and in order to provide a conducive environment for both inmates and staff, Government will prioritise the provision of safe, humane and functional correctional infrastructure through the rehabilitation and modernisation of existing prison facilities, as well as the construction of new institutions. This will also include provision of equipment and machinery for rehabilitation programmes and also for production enhancement at selected prison farms.

137. In preparation for aggressive implementation of the targeted programmes noting the current slow implementation of the same, the technical teams will during the remaining period of the year define modalities and implementation plans critical for effective and sustained implementation for priority projects in 2027.

138. In 2027, Government will accelerate the implementation of the programme, with a focus on upgrading existing facilities, completing ongoing projects, and extending interventions to institutions that have not yet benefited from the programme.

139. Accordingly, the 2027 National Budget is setting aside ZiG506 million towards the following interventions: -

- The completion of ongoing rehabilitation works and the phased modernisation of ageing prison infrastructure, encompassing roofing, electrical installations, plumbing, sanitation and water reticulation systems, kitchen facilities, ablution facilities, security infrastructure, and general inmate accommodation.
- The development of modern correctional facilities, including the continuation of works at Hurungwe Modern Prison and other priority sites.
- Provision of additional accommodation capacity to alleviate overcrowding in existing correctional institutions, with particular focus on facilities experiencing persistent capacity constraints and

the provision of appropriate accommodation for special categories of inmates.

- Towards the provision of disability-friendly access, appropriate sanitation and accommodation, healthcare and spaces designated to support rehabilitation for Juvenile and vulnerable-inmate facilities.
- Staff accommodation through the construction and rehabilitation of staff housing at correctional institutions, prioritising facilities where inadequate accommodation affects the welfare and operational effectiveness of officers.
- Water, sanitation and health infrastructure to be provided through drilling of boreholes, water storage and reticulation systems, sewage infrastructure, ablution facilities and prison health centres.
- Provision and strengthening of perimeter security, access-control systems electrical installations, communications infrastructure and other essential security installations, while replacing obsolete infrastructure.

140. Noting the existing technical construction capacity available within the security sector, efforts will be made towards ensuring full utilisation of this capacity while at the same time pursuing strategic partnerships with the private sector, to expedite the delivery of correctional infrastructure and enhance cost efficiency.

141. From a value for money perspective, the institutional framework for monitoring of prison infrastructure projects will be upscaled to ensure

timely completion and compliance with approved standards. Quarterly implementation reports will be prepared to facilitate the tracking of physical progress, expenditure and project outputs.

142. The above interventions are critical to support timely implementation of projects thereby facilitating the progressive transformation of the country's correctional facilities from ageing custodial infrastructure into modern, humane, secure and rehabilitation-focused institutions, in line with the broader reform agenda for the country's correctional services.

Other Institutional Housing Facilities

143. As part of the measure towards capacitation of MDAs, priority continue to be accorded towards the provision and rehabilitation of institutional accommodation for MDAs to promote a safe, conducive and efficient working environment for members of the Public Service. (procurement of institutional accommodation)

144. In furtherance of this, during the year 2026, resources amounting to ZiG3.6 billion were channelled towards the implementation of various construction and rehabilitation projects, with emphasis on institutional accommodation and supporting infrastructure.

145. Noting the need to reduce the stock of stalled projects, some of the high impact stalled projects were implemented and these, include the Mutoko

Composite Government Offices, where construction and rehabilitation works have resumed and are progressing.

146. Additionally, significant milestones were also recorded on the Government Presidential Villas Complex and Conference Centre, with the majority of works now at advanced level of completion. Construction of dedicated bulk sewer and water reticulation infrastructure serving the new villas and conference centre is also underway.

147. Ancillary works on the New Parliament were also supported targeting civil works, parking facilities, street lighting, power supply grid reticulation and bulk water reservoir infrastructure.

148. Albeit the limited available funding for the implementation of the Museum of African Liberation, work on the superstructure is ongoing and now targeted for completion during the first half of 2027. An implementation and cash flow plan aligned to fiscal capacity has since been developed with funding being prioritised going forward.

149. Other projects under implementation include rehabilitation and upgrading works at Finance House and Old Mutual Houses and banqueting facilities and Cabinet Offices at State House.

150. To sustain the momentum in the provision of institutional accommodation and address accommodation challenges facing MDAs, the 2027

National Budget has set aside ZiG7.4 billion towards the construction, rehabilitation and upgrading of institutional facilities countrywide.

151. Priority will be given to ongoing projects, including the Lupane Provincial Composite Office Block, Hwedza District Composite Offices, Mutoko District Composite Offices and Siakobvu Composite District Offices, among other strategic projects.

152. In addition, support was also channelled towards the rehabilitation and upgrading of various Government buildings, including rehabilitation and replacement of lifts at various composite offices nationwide.

153. Noting the achievements and challenges around delivery of institutional accommodation, the 2027 Budget will continue to fund critical high impact ongoing projects, through rehabilitation of existing public infrastructure and construction of new institutional accommodation, thereby improving the quality, accessibility and efficiency of public service delivery.

Modernisation of Public Service Training Institutions

154. The competency of our public sector will largely depend on how Government invest in projects and programmes that ensures consistent capacity development of public sector employees. This includes among others initiatives aimed at modernisation of the training facilities, procurement of requisite equipment as well as development of relevant curriculum, including training of trainers with modern skills.

155. From an infrastructure perspective, one of the critical interventions required under this subject in the modernisation of training centres through rehabilitation, upgrading and maintenance, alongside the acquisition of essential institutional assets.

156. In furtherance of the above, during 2026, relative progress was realised on some projects with works covering solarisation of boreholes, rehabilitation of sewerage systems and roof repairs at Rowa Training Institute; installation of solar power systems at Tuli Training Institute; enhancement of water storage capacity at Highlands Training Institute having been undertaken.

157. Other completed works include improvements to lighting infrastructure and installation of water pumps; procurement of catering and residential equipment; as well as extensive maintenance works at Chinhoyi, Domboshava and Elangeni Training Institutes.

158. In line with the broad-based objectives of modernisation of training centres highlighted above, the 2027 National Budget will build on the current implementation trajectory including crowding other financing arrangement through the Public Service Pension Fund to ensure extensive coverage and quick turnaround times in implementation.

159. According, the 2027 Budget is allocating ZiG78.1 million towards the upgrading and modernisation of Public Service Institutes, including

the construction and refurbishment of facilities, furnishing of hostels, modernisation of conference rooms and ICT infrastructure, installation of solar energy systems, and improvement of water supply infrastructure.

160. These interventions should go a long way in skilling and capacitation of public servants through providing a conducive and fit-for-purpose learning and training environments for instructors and participants, while promoting cost efficiency through the reduction of Government expenditure on externally hosted workshops and training programmes.

Information Communication Technology

161. Globally, information communication technology has redefined modern life including ways of conducting daily business and its importance is evident in communication, in provision of service delivery covering health, commerce, education, agriculture, research and development including transportation.

162. Owing to strategic investments made through both public and private sectors, the country continues to register remarkable progress in ICT infrastructure investments that has enabled improved access and coverage of information technology with internet penetration rates now at 87.4%.

163. Despite these achievements, it is evident that in certain segments more investments are still required to fully consolidate the use of ICT in the

country as the disparity of digital divide between those with and without access is still relatively high whilst cyber security issues still persist amidst other challenges related to digital literacy, regulatory gaps and last mile connections still need further attention.

164. In order to fully harness the opportunities provided by ICT, it is critical that complementary enablers that address challenges that inhibit effective use and uptake of ICT services be prioritised from an investment perspective. These include challenges include among others, energy supply gaps, connectivity challenges in underserviced areas, shortage of appropriate human resources capacity, lack of financial resources, relatively high cost of ICT services, and limited infrastructure sharing to benefit from economies of scale.

165. Following from the above and in order to consolidate achievements in the sector, focus going forward, will be on deepening the uptake and use of information communication technology in the country through the provision of consistent power supply for reliable network connectivity, expanding and extending fourth and fifth generations of mobile cellular network technology especially in rural areas and those with limited access, reducing costs of ICT services, implementation of critical E-Government Programmes to enhance ICT driven service provision in key sectors such as health, education, agriculture, justice, among others.

166. In support of the above interventions, through the 2026 Budget, a total of ZiG698.5 million million was availed targeting E-Government programmes such as data centers, implementation of the Media Centre, capacitation of Zimbabwe Information Technology Company (ZITCO) for local production of ICT gadgets, and ICT Lab Per School and provision of Starlink Kits under the Presidential Internet Programme.

167. Consistent with the drive towards addressing the current gaps and challenges in digitalisation the 2027 Budget will earmark resources towards consolidating implementation of ongoing ICT programmes and projects.

168. Some of the key projects and programmes targeted for implementation include the following: -

- Strengthening digital infrastructure including completion of establishment and operationalisation of the National Data Recovery Centre and the Cloud Data Centre.
- Expanding digital public services.
- Investing in emerging and frontier technologies to enhance productivity.
- Improve public sector efficiency.
- Stimulate innovation across all sectors of the economy.
- Capacitation of ZITCO to operationalise production of ICT gadgets and standardise procurement and use of the same in Government.

- Improve use and awareness of Artificial Intelligence in the public sector.
- Harmonisation of the implementation of E-Government programmes including provision of ICT services in Government.
- Upscaling the establishment of ICT Lab Per School and ICT Hubs in the education sector.

169. Against the above, the 2027 Budget is setting aside resources amounting to ZiG448.5 with some of the targeted interventions indicated in the Table below.

Name of Project	Allocation (ZiG)
ICT Lab per School	50,000,000
PFMS Kiosks	15,000,000
ICT Government Fusion Centre (Formerly ICT Security Operations Centre)	40,000,000
Last Mile Connectivity	20,000,000
PSC and Vocational Training Centres	3,000,000
Maintenance of National Systems	7,000,000
Smart Solutions (Smart Health, Smart Agriculture, Smart Stadiums, Smart Education	3,000,000
Government Intranet	5,000,000
ICT enabled Disaster Management Centres established	5,000,000
Smart Government Communication Suite	3,508,000
ICT Service Centers (Targeting devolution and youth employment)	4,000,000
NDC Maintenance / AI-Compatible Data Centre	30,800,000
ICT Techno Park	20,000,000
Presidential Internet Scheme	20,000,000
Disaster Recovery Plan (DRP) upgrade	35,000,000
Establishment of Network Operations Centre	6,000,000
Harmonization of Government ICT ecosystem (Identification and procurement of ERPs)	3,000,000
Public Key Infrastructure	10,000,000
ZG-DX = Zimbabwe Government Data Exchange	5,000,000
AI Laboratory (AI Directorate Capital Project)	20,000,000
Machinery and other equipment	9,700,000
Total	**325,008,000**

AGRICULTURE, FOOD SECURITY, CLIMATE RESILIENCE AND ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

Irrigation Development

170. The impending El Niño-induced drought and recurring effects of drought due to climatic change effects, among others, underscore the need for aggressive investments in irrigation development encompassing construction of dams, water reticulation systems, land clearing including infilled infrastructure, among other productivity enhancement activities.

171. Beyond hard irrigation infrastructure investments, priority should also be accorded towards supporting complementary requirements that ensures maximum utilisation of the investments covering mechanisation, provision of implements and tools of trade for extension services, among others.

172. Consistent with our outcomes under NDS 2 of guaranteeing food security at household and national level, investments in irrigation development will also be critical towards ensuring climatic resilience and all year round and diversified cropping, enhanced production and productivity, income generation for marginalised groups, employment creation that underpins our economic growth objectives including foreign currency generation.

173. Notwithstanding the huge investments made by Government over the years, a number of challenges still remain to fully harness the potential of irrigation in the country. These include, among others, lack of sustainable

maintenance mechanisms to protect and safeguard existing investments, lack of modern and appropriate infrastructure, limited access to modern farming techniques that include inputs, human capacity, and technological knowhow.

174. In addition, the limited access to markets to some of the high value crops, underutilisation of available land and infrastructure, absence of reliable energy supply also continues to undermine realisation of the full capacity of the country's irrigation potential.

175. Notwithstanding the above, Government continues to support irrigation development initiatives and through the resources deployed during 2026, among other complimentary strategic initiatives, a total of 66 765 hectares were rehabilitated and developed with further investments targeted for implementation during 2027.

176. The anticipated El Niño-induced reduction in rainfall necessitates accelerated investment in irrigation infrastructure, water conservation, rehabilitation of existing schemes and efficient irrigation technologies to safeguard agricultural production and strengthen national food security.

177. The target of 496 00-ha by 2030 under irrigation will require extensive mobilisation of adequate resources through the fiscus and other financing mechanisms for infrastructure development, maintenance, water-resource monitoring, energy provision and farmer support to ensure that available water resources are utilised efficiently and sustainably.

178. In this regard, priority interventions will be centred towards the following:

- Substantially completed schemes requiring limited works to become operational;
- Stalled and non-functional schemes where rehabilitation can rapidly restore production;
- Under-utilised water bodies with demonstrated irrigation potential;
- Expansion of functional schemes where reliable water resources are available;
- Communal, A1 and Old Resettlement areas, particularly drought-vulnerable communities;
- A2 and commercial farms where irrigation can rapidly increase strategic food production; and
- Climate-resilient irrigation technologies, including centre pivots, drip, sprinkler, solar and hybrid pumping systems.
- Structuring of affordable funding and equipment facilitates with private sector including banks.

179. Consistent with the above, co-financing arrangements with IFAD for SACP projects, HEEP and GCF programmes, targeting 36 irrigation projects under programmes including ARDA, A1 Booster Kits and SI-87, covering approximately 2,552 ha have already been structured and implementation is underway.

180. Other initiatives include the Pedstock irrigation facility and ongoing communal irrigation projects being financed through the fiscus.

181. Of the projects under implementation, 13 projects have been completed, while a further 1,346 ha, representing approximately 69% of the portfolio, is substantially complete with works above 85% and should be commissioned and full operationalised in the next few months.

182. In order to immediately counter the anticipated 2026/27 rainfall deficit and above-normal temperatures, Government has already embarked on the implementation of the Emergency Irrigation Rehabilitation and Development Programme focusing on commissioning substantially completed schemes, rehabilitating non-functional infrastructure, completing stalled projects, resolving energy constraints and maximising available water resources.

183. Consistent with the above, the 2027 Budget is providing an allocation of ZiG970.9 million towards the Emergency Irrigation Rehabilitation and Development Programme, among other complementary initiatives.

Agricultural Engineering and Mechanisation Services

184. Our efforts towards guaranteeing food security at household and national level will require enhancing production and productivity of our agricultural sector beyond irrigation development through aggressive investments in

modern and advanced agricultural engineering and mechanisation and equipment services.

185. In this regard, some of the key interventions critical to turning around our agricultural sector from an agricultural engineering perspective include the provision of implements such as tractors, planters, combine harvesters, disc harrows, shellers, post harvesting storage, including the associated training in maintenance and after service support.

186. Consistent with the above, during 2026, Government continued to unveil and implement agricultural mechanisation facilities that included the Belarus, John Deere, New Holland, Zoomlion and many others, that has seen a lot of farmers benefiting. Under these arrangements, about 2 700 tractor units were distributed across the country.

187. Benefiting from these investments, Zimbabwe's mechanisation development index is now ranked fifth highest in Africa with a fleet of more than 19,000 tractors compared to 16,380 tractors as at 2025. Support was extended to land preparation, planting, harvesting and transport operations with major progress towards greater mechanisation of smallholder and climate-smart production systems.



Belarus Facility equipment for distribution

188. In order to improve food security and sovereignty, the Government commissioned AI-driven GMB silos in Kwekwe, Mhangura, Timbermills (Macheke) and Mutare each with a 56,000-tonne capacity. Boosting food security under the NDS2 and Vision 2030, the Commissioned Smart Silos are part of the ongoing expansion and modernization of the Grain Marketing Board which include, 14 AI-driven silos and 12 concrete silo depots across Zimbabwe.

189. The Smart Silos will help reduce postharvest losses and ensure that farmers benefit from improved grain handling systems, thereby enhancing national self-sufficiency and regional competitiveness.



190. Additionally, in 2026, support was provided for more than 780 modern agricultural infrastructure projects, covering the full project development and implementation cycle. This included feasibility studies, surveys, geotechnical investigations, engineering designs, preparation of bills of quantities, environmental and social safeguards, construction supervision, quality assurance, contract management, and monitoring and evaluation



Construction of small earth dams



Livestock housing

191. To fully consolidate the achievement realised to date to ensure sustained capacitation of our farmers, under the 2027 budget, focus will be on further expanding access to appropriate, affordable and efficient agricultural machinery and mechanisation services.

192. The above will also entail pursuing an integrated, demand-driven and results-oriented approach to agricultural engineering and farm infrastructure development including promoting the adoption of climate-smart technologies, farm scale renewable energy solutions, digital agriculture, precision farming, drones, artificial intelligence-enabled

systems and autonomous machinery where technically appropriate and economically viable.

193. Emphasis will also be placed on mechanisation infrastructure maintenance, standards compliance, local manufacturing and fabrication, technology transfer, public-private partnerships, cost recovery and the sustainable utilisation of public assets.

194. Other interventions that will be prioritised include the development and adoption of appropriate harvesting, threshing, drying, cleaning, grading, sorting, handling, packaging, storage, milling, cold-chain solutions, horticultural handling technologies, cooling and processing and value-addition technologies for livestock and other agricultural commodities.

195. In support of these programmes the 2027 Budget is providing resources amounting to ZiG546.5 million towards implementation of agricultural mechanisation and engineering activities.

Livestock Disease Control and National Herd Protection

196. As the country continues to rebuild the agricultural sector, investments in livestock disease control and national herd protection remain equally important to combat, prevent, detect and control animal diseases through vaccination programmes, consistent dipping sessions and frameworks for surveillance, quarantining, and animal movement control as well as effective veterinary care services.

197. The above interventions are important to improve the quality animal products and standards of livelihoods, improve animal health and reduce farming losses and ultimately assists in harnessing critical markets as well as export earnings.

198. During 2026, some of the achievements realised under this programme included the following: -

- Vaccination of 1,035,456 cattle against anthrax, surpassing the annual target of 880,000 cattle by 18%;
- Provision of farmer and value-chain training to 699,496 participants, exceeding the target of 600,000 by 17%;
- Maintenance of the full 192-kilometre Gonarezhou Foot-and-Mouth Disease (FMD) control fence;
- Enhanced provision of dipping chemicals, enabling more regular dipping sessions and strengthening tick-control measures; and
- Continued support to veterinary laboratory services for routine disease surveillance, outbreak investigations and confirmatory testing for Brucellosis, FMD and Swine Fever.

199. Going into 2027, priority will be on intensifying measures to strengthen livestock disease prevention and control, with focus being given to ensuring a reliable supply of FMD and other priority vaccines, improving vaccine distribution systems, strengthening cold-chain infrastructure and increasing vaccination coverage in high-risk areas.

200. Attention will also be on the construction and rehabilitation of dip tanks, including the provision of reliable water supplies and adequate dipping chemicals, in order to strengthen tick control and reduce livestock losses arising from tick-borne diseases.

201. Veterinary laboratory services will be further strengthened through the procurement of essential diagnostic equipment and reagents, improved sample collection and transportation systems, and expanded diagnostic capacity for FMD, Swine Fever, Brucellosis, rabies and other priority livestock diseases. These measures will enhance Government's capacity for early detection, confirmation and rapid response to disease outbreaks.

202. Resources will also be deployed towards maintenance and expanding FMD-control fencing in Hwange National Park, Chirisa and Chizarira game reserves, thereby strengthening the country's disease-control barriers and reducing the risk of transmission between wildlife and livestock populations.

203. Accordingly, the 2027 National Budget is allocating ZiG203 million towards strengthening livestock disease prevention and control, protecting the national herd and enhancing the resilience and productivity of the livestock sector. towards the above priorities.

Climate Change Mainstreaming & Environmental Management

204. The 2027 Budget comes at a critical juncture where decisive action is inevitable to mitigate severe climate change impacts that have escalated in frequency and intensity in recent years which has buttressed vulnerabilities across most, if not all of our communities.

205. A Super El Niño event has been predicted by the World Meteorological Organisation (WMO) starting 2026 and spilling into 2027, with Southern Africa anticipated to receive 30-40% below normal rainfall, compounded by extreme heat and increased frequency of cyclones.

206. This Super El Niño poses a severe threat to our NDS2 target of 6% agricultural growth. Treasury has modelled a potential US$500m fiscal shock from food imports, reduced hydro-power, and humanitarian needs if no action is taken.

207. Zimbabwe cannot afford business-as-usual budgeting. Climate change is now a fiscal risk, not just an environmental issue. This therefore places climate resilience at the centre of public financial management, consistent with our Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC3.0), the Climate Change Management Bill, and Vision 2030.

208. Our response is therefore three-fold: Anticipatory Action, Resilience Building, and Loss and Damage Protection.

209. Thus, the 2027 National Budget should strengthen climate change mainstreaming and governance across all MDA and enhance cooperation with the private sector, civil society and development and cooperating agencies.

210. Despite persistent fiscal constraints, Government made notable progress in the year 2026, namely:

- Approval of the Climate Change Management Bill by Parliament, which now awaits Presidential assent. This Bill provides for enhanced climate change mainstreaming, mitigation and adaptation actions, carbon trading, establishment of the National Climate Fund and data sharing for reporting purposes;
- Development of the Climate Change Resilience Guidelines for Public Entities in Zimbabwe to guide climate change mainstreaming in state enterprises;
- Initiating work on the establishment of a National Biodiversity Financing Framework (Natural Capital Accounting-NCA) under the Biodiversity Financing (BIOFIN) Initiative;
- Capacity building on Climate Budget Tagging across key climate sensitive sectors;
- Commissioning of Independent Power Producers (IPPs) for expansion of the renewables;
- Upscaling of adaptation and rural resilience initiatives such as the

Presidential Borehole Drilling Programme; establishment of Village Business Units (VBUs) and Pfumvudza/Intwasa Scheme; and

- Elaboration of the Third Generation Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC 3.0) following the submission of the country statement to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in 2025.

211. Going forward, priority is on accelerating implementation of the National Climate Change Adaptation Plan (NAP), NDC 3.0 (2026-2035), facilitating carbon trading and establishment of the National Climate Fund in line with the Climate Change Management Legislation.

212. The country's total climate needs are estimated at US$29.3 billion broken down as: US$19 billion and US$10.3 billion to implement NDC3.0 and the NAP, respectively. The country committed to mobilise some resources from domestic sources, in response to address some of the challenges caused by climate change.

213. Mobilizing finance at this scale requires credible systems for identifying eligible activities, assessing environmental integrity, managing climate-related risks and preparing investment-ready projects.

214. In light of the predicted Super El Niño phenomenon, priorities should therefore be placed on: climate change awareness and capacity building, early warning systems and disaster risk reduction (incl. disaster risk management); climate smart agriculture (Pfumvudza/Intwasa), water

harvesting and efficient utilization; nature-based solutions for climate change; sustainable forestry management, curtailing land degradation, integrated waste management and other community-level adaptation interventions.

215. Government cannot finance resilience alone and the 2027 Budget creates investment opportunities for the private sector in key areas such as: VBU value chains, renewable energy, carbon credits, climate smart agro-inputs, among many.

216. Climate finance mobilisation will be strengthened through partnerships with Treasury, development partners, international climate funds and the private sector to develop bankable adaptation and mitigation projects and leverage domestic public resources.

217. In this regard, a provisional allocation of ZiG20.9 billon has been set aside towards Climate Change Mainstreaming and Environmental Management.

218. Some of the targeted interventions are as indicated in the table below.

Sector	Budget Allocation ZiG
Agriculture & food systems	
Agricultural Input Support_ Vulnerable Input Scheme (Climate Smart Agriculture)	8,373,000,000
Irrigation Development	767,117,000
Agriculture Research Council	1,066,000
Sub-Total	**9,140,117,000**

Sector	Budget Allocation ZiG
Water	
Dam Construction	9,140,117,000
Borehole Drilling and Village Business Units	419,660,000
Sub-Total	**9,559,777,000**
Energy	
Batoka Gorge Hydro	747,750,000
REA-Solarisation	757,444,000
Solarization of Met Stations	27,000,000
Sub-Total	**1,532,194,000**
Infrastructure & housing	
IDBZ-Solarisation Programme	55,820,000
Sub-Total	**55,820,000**
Disaster risk & early warning	
Disaster risk	36,990,000
Inland Waters Early Warning Systems	37,280,000
Weather Equipment	186,820,000
Sub Total	**261,090,000**
Health	
Health Climate (Solar for health, etc)	205,314,400
Forestry & biodiversity	
Natural Resources Management	78,687,000
Waste	
Waste Management	9,011,000
Climate Change Management	31,455,000
TOTAL	**20,873,465,400**

JOB CREATION, YOUTH DEVELOPMENT, CREATIVE INDUSTRY AND CULTURE

219. Harnessing the country's youth population remains critical towards ensuring sustained economic development and social transformation through creation of broad-based youth empowerment programmes and employment opportunities in the economy. Our youth are an integral component of the economic development agenda, on account of their role in promoting innovation, entrepreneurship and productivity.

220. Additionally, initiatives that promotes creative industries and preserves the country's heritage and culture are equally important for safeguarding our identity, history, tradition values for the benefit of present and future generations. Preservation of our cultural heritage promotes a sense of belonging, whilst acting as a sense of national pride and social cohesion through integrating communities to their historical backgrounds and cultural heritage.

221. In this regard, Government continues to prioritise youth empowerment programmes and during 2026, focus has been on construction and upgrading of Vocational Training Centres (VTCs), business incubation and aggregation centres, to equip youth with employable and entrepreneurial skills.

222. In furtherance of this, through the National Youth Empowerment Strategy 2026-2030, several flagship programmes were rolled out

and these include the US$2 million Presidential Youth Empowerment Revolving Fund, the US$5 million Youth Mining Equipment Scheme, and mechanisation support (72 tractors, 10 combine harvesters, 10 borehole rigs) for youth-led agriculture.

223. Additionally, a US$50 million UN-Zimbabwe Youth Fund (2026-2030) was launched for agrifood, mining, tourism and manufacturing. In the same vein, through the EmpowerBank, US$1 million was launched at the ZITF under the Youth Economic Empowerment Fund and 397 loan disbursements worth US$882,740 were availed. This has since benefited a total of 2,811 youths in projects ranging from US$500 to US$5,000 including carpentry (Murehwa), layers (Zvimba), peanut and freezit machines, detergents and cosmetics (Bulawayo).



Capentry business,Murehwa



Layers business, Zvimba



Peanut making machine, Bulawayo



Freezit making machine, Bulawayo

224. As part of its social mandate, the EmpowerBank also delivered free financial literacy to over 100,000 youths and opened 6,800 new savings accounts, funded the Kaguvi VTC 80kWh solar project, and launched digital channels including EcoCash Agent, O'mari and InnBucks Wallets on POS, and USD airtime.

225. To ensure that the Bank effectively delivers on its youth empowerment mandate, in 2027, more resources will be deployed towards capitalization of the Bank with an amount of ZiG210.5 million being earmarked for this purpose. This will among others upscale the capacity of the bank to provide affordable and inclusive financing for youth-owned and youth-led enterprises.

226. Deliberate efforts are also being made towards linking youth skills production and market access. Under this framework, five partnership

programmes are at commercialisation stage with Mega Market youth retail shops in 10 provinces.

227. Additionally, a number of youth housing schemes have also been initiated whilst, various mechanization programmes through availing tractors, motor cycles and tricycles and farm implements have been availed.

228. Through the partnership with AfDB, a Milk Aggregation Centre has been established at Umguza VTC, Matabeleland North that should benefit 300 youth farmers around Umguza VTC to access milking, processing and market access through installed machinery including milk bulk tank and condensing unit.



Milk bulk tank and condensing unit and control box wired

229. In order to promote creativity and innovation among youth, the Nyamuroro Youth Digital Innovation Hub has since be established at Nyamuroro VTC

that targets equipping our youth with digital skills, among other initiatives that enhance innovation, start-ups and entrepreneurship.



Completed, Nyamuroro Digital Innovation Hub launched 01 October 2026

Vocational Training

230. Vocational Training Centers remains one of the critical vehicles towards empowering the country's youthful population with skills and knowledge that enables their participation in mainstream economic activities. The trainings from these centers, capacitate our youth with industry specific technical skills that creates employment opportunities, allows them to be self-reliant and also be enterprising.

231. In this regard, Government has prioritised the construction, rehabilitation and upgrading of VTCs including provision of requisite equipment and tools of trade.

232. Following from the above, during 2026, support was extended towards construction works at E.D. Mnangagwa Youth Service and VTC at Igava, Marondera, Mashonaland East Province with all the preliminary works having been completed and some facilities now at diffirent levels of implementation. Upon completion, the center will be able to accommodate 2,000 youths per intake.



I nstalled tanks for water supply and the E.D Mnangagwa Training Centre

233. Other projects under implementation and being supported include the J.M.N. Nkomo Youth Service and VTC at Maphisa, Matabeleland South whose overall progress is at 74% completion with works such ads perimeter fence and water reticulation having been completed. Current ongoing works include construction of the gatehouse, boundary wall as well as the classroom, workshops and administration block. This facility should be able to accommodate 3 000 students upon completion.

234. Works are also under implemtation at Kadoma, Sivomo and Kaguvi VTCs, with majority of the high impact facilities expected to be fully completed during 2027.



Solar panels, Solar batteries and Invetor -Kaguvi VTC- completed July 2026

235. In line with the strategic thrust towards youth empowerment, the 2027 Budget is setting aside ZiG426.1 million targeting implementation of various projects at training centres. Some of the key targeted interventions include:

- Construction and completion of VTC infrastructure, including workshops, classrooms, laboratories, administration blocks and student accommodation;
- Rehabilitation and upgrading of existing VTC facilities to improve their functionality, safety and capacity;

- Procurement and installation of modern training equipment and machinery aligned with industry requirements and emerging skills;
- Development of ICT infrastructure, including computer laboratories, connectivity and digital learning facilities;
- Expansion of specialised training facilities in priority areas such as construction, agriculture, manufacturing, automotive, ICT, renewable energy and other technical trades.
- Provision of essential infrastructure and utilities, including water and sanitation facilities, electricity, renewable energy systems and other supporting infrastructure.
- Development of workshops and production units to strengthen practical training and enable institutions to undertake income-generating activities.
- Provision of accessibility infrastructure to ensure VTC facilities are inclusive and accessible to persons with disabilities.
- Equipping newly constructed and rehabilitated VTCs to ensure that completed infrastructure is fully operational and capable of delivering competency-based training.

Support to the Arts & Culture Industry

236. The arts industry is also a key cornerstone in preservation of culture while at the same time facilitating economic development and

social integration. Arts are also a source of employment thereby empowering the population especially the young generation.

237. Under the NDS2, particular emphasis has been placed on supporting initiatives that promotes development of our country's art industry through skills, access to resources, necessary infrastructure and access to markets.

238. Through partnership with private sector players, three galleries in Harare, Bulawayo and Victoria Falls were renovated. The National Gallery of Zimbabwe was also refurbished through installation of Fire Suppression System covering entire facility to strengthen fire safety and protection of artworks, archives and equipment.

239. Leveraging on the 2026 Uhuru Legacy programme, the Shangwe Culture Centre in Gokwe and Joshua Mqabuko Nkomo Culture Centre (Isizinda Cultural village) in Matobo were established and commissioned to promote, protect and safeguard intangible cultural heritage among communities, serving as community arts incubators for oral traditions, indigenous knowledge, music, dance, crafts and languages.



Newly completed Shangwe Culture Village, Gokwe - incubation space for arts

240. The establishment Zezuru Cultural Village in Murehwa, Mash East is in progress with five huts now at roof level. Once completed, this facility will provide functional cultural heritage and tourism facility supporting local enterprise and self-employment.

241. Going forward, Government will continue to support initiatives aimed at promotion of the art industry, including partnering with private sector where possible.

242. In this regard, the 2027 budget will prioritise completion of ongoing projects whilst embarking on new ones in critical underserviced areas including those targeted as part of the Uhuru Legacy Projects.

Sport & Recreation Facilities

243. The provision of sport and recreational facilities promote physical and mental health while at the same time creating employment and overall economic development. Good sporting facilities remain essential in developing sporting talent, including encouraging inclusivity and social interactions.

244. Notwithstanding the interventions made by Government over the years, majority of the sporting facilities for our communities are in need of rehabilitation and upgrading including provision of necessary equipment.

245. The National Sports Stadium is one of the critical projects being implemented by Government with the overall objective of restoring international hosting capacity. Additionally, priority has also been placed on the rehabilitation and upgrading of community stadia, critical for ensuring access and broad-based grassroots participation.

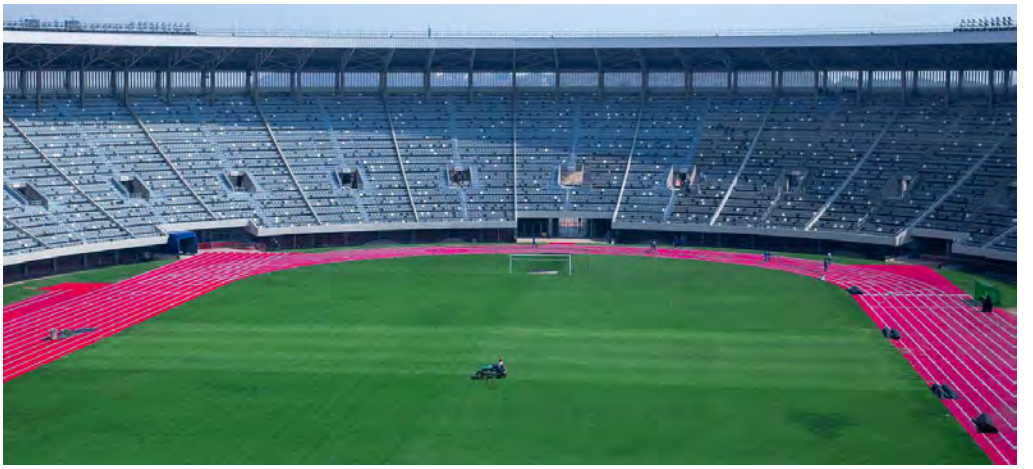
246. Remarkable progress has been realized on the refurbishment of the National Sports Stadium with the facility now able to host international matches. Going forward, focus will be on the completion of the remaining works necessary for ensuring that the sporting facilities is fully compliant to international standard.

247. Some of the key milestones achieved to date, include installation of bucket seats at 100%, 6 electronic turnstile gates including disabled

access, hybrid turf with automated irrigation 100% complete, water reticulation and electrical works including LED floodlighting and CCTV 90% complete, perimeter fencing 100%, ablution and changing rooms 85% to CAF standards.



Bucket seats fully installed



National Sports Stadium

248. Other sporting facilities being implemented include the construction of the 10,000-seat Mosi-oa-Tunya International multipurpose Stadium, Victoria Falls by Zimbabwe Crickets, with main pitch and irrigation complete, pavilion and media centre at 70% completion, targeting second quarter of 2027 for ICC World Cup accreditation as co-host venue with South Africa and Namibia for 2027 Cricket World Cup.

249. Additionally, the year 2026 also saw the completion of community courts and stadia namely; Hwedza Multi-Purpose Court, six courts at Mucheke Stadium in Masvingo, Maphisa stadium in Matabeleland North province, National Sports Academy Gymnasium at BUSE and refurbishment of Wrestling Ring at NSS - 95% complete.

250. The construction of Mahetshe Primary School multipurpose Court, Matobo district, Matabeleland South and Dhakemela Primary School Court, Nkayi, Matabeleland North is also ongoing with physical progress now at 5% and 40% respectively.

251. In 2027, focus will be on completion works at the National Sports Stadium including VAR installation, and scaling up upgrading of other facilities through innovative financing models, with a provisional allocation of ZiG280.7 million being set aside towards this project.

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT, GENDER AND SOCIAL PROTECTION

Health

252. An effective health delivery system is a critical enabler to any country's socio-economic development and transformative agenda as it improves productivity of citizens in general. It also ensures that the government fulfills citizenry expectations from a constitutional right perspective, whilst generally improving living standards, life expectancy, and the overall well-being of communities.

253. In this regard, our efforts should be on ensuring that the country's four tier health referral system covering primary, secondary, tertiary and quaternary levels of care are well strengthened and capacitated to provide inclusive, affordable and modern health services.

254. Notwithstanding the achievements realised in the country's health sector, notable challenges still remain and these include inadequate funding for maintenance, rehabilitation and upgrading including investing in new infrastructure especially in underserviced areas, replacement of existing including procurement of modern medical equipment and utility vehicles such as ambulances, shortages of essential medicines, weak and poor rural primary health care, health worker shortage and brain drain, affordability and unequal access.

255. Additionally, whilst the advent of ICT has meant improved efficiencies in the treatment and provision of health services globally, our country has not effectively tapped into the potential of digitalisation in enhancing delivery of health care services. It is therefore, paramount that investments in health be also strategically tailored towards progressively modernising existing referral hospitals while simultaneously decentralising specialised services to provincial and district levels.

256. Albeit the current limitations and capacity constraints, modest progress continue to be realised in infrastructure rehabilitation and upgrading, procurement of specialized medical equipment including cancer equipment as well as other strategic interventions to increase coverage and access to services at grass roots level.

257. The strategic emergence of the Presidential Hospital Refurbishment Programme has enabled sprucing up of facilities at Adlam House/Nurses' Home at Parirenyatwa Group of Hospitals. Additionally, progress has also been realised in the refurbishment of the Mbuya Nehanda Maternity Ward, with works now at 85 percent completion, significantly improving the hospital's capacity to provide quality maternal healthcare services.

258. The same have also seen extension of refurbishment works to Mpilo Central Hospital in Bulawayo with facilitates that include clinical areas and the maternity wing, as well as the upgrading of wards, ablution

facilities, kitchen facilities, air-conditioning systems, internal finishes and hospital furniture currently being upgraded.

259. Beyond the above, achievements were also realised in other various health institutions as follows: -

260. Upgrading of Masvingo Provincial Hospital into a teaching hospital to support the Great Zimbabwe University Medical School is underway. Works include renovation of existing buildings and construction of eight new buildings including specialist out-patient and laboratory building.

- Rehabilitation of Maphisa District Hospital including the Nursing school, mortuary, kitchen, laundry and incinerator equipment is underway.
- Completed construction of Kezi Rural Hospital to improve health access in Matobo District.
- Completed Mt Darwin District Hospital electrical repairs for infrastructure damaged by fire. The works include replacement of cabling, switchgear, distribution boards and testing.
- Ongoing construction works at Battlefields
- Construction of hospital water reservoirs and pumping systems to stabilize water supply at major referral hospitals was completed.
- Completed the upgrading, construction and installation of mortuaries, kitchens, laundries, cold rooms and incinerators equipment for 10 hospitals to improve hygiene and infection control.

261. On equipment, some of the milestones included procurement and installation of specialised medical equipment with two low-energy machines delivered to Parirenyatwa whilst Mpilo also received two multi-energy machines.

262. The procurement process for delivery of CT scanners, MRI machines, ultrasound equipment, X-ray machines and mammography equipment for central, provincial and other hospitals was also initiated during the course of the year.

263. Under the NMS Health Infrastructure Project, implementation of the 22-bed health facilities at Manhize, Rudhanda, Chivi and Bulilima (Lady Stanley) remained on course with works now at advanced levels of completion. Preparatory works for the other three facilities under the same project is underway to pave way for actual construction works.



Manhize Health Facility

264. Following the co-option of one hospital each for Zimbabwe Prisons and Correctional Service and the Zimbabwe National Army under the NMS project facility in 2026, works are already underway with foundations and the main structure already complete at Ntabazinduna National Training School whilst at Battlefields, the hospital structure has reached roof level.



Ongoing construction works at Battlefields

265. Success of these projects will provide a critical path towards broadening implementation of similar projects under the security sector in high-priority areas.

266. Consistent with the aspirations under NDS 2 and in line with Vision 2030 targets of achieving the universal health coverage with a service coverage of 80% that will be actualised through investments in preventive care at community and household level, decentralisation of specialist services from provincial to district levels, investing in infrastructure and other ancillary facilities and equipment, the 2027 Budget will therefore, target financing of these critical interventions.

267. The overall thrust under the sector is to expand and modernize health infrastructure with a view to improving access, quality, resilience, safety, and functionality of health services countrywide.

268. Priority during 2027 will be on the following strategic interventions among others: -

- Construction of Primary Care and Secondary Care Health Facilities in underserved Communities targeting completion of Lupane and Masvingo Provincial Hospitals, construction of 26 new primary care facilities, construction of 2 urban district hospitals (Harare and Bulawayo), expansion and upgrading of provincial and tertiary hospitals, and construction of staff accommodation at selected facilities.
- Refurbishment and upgrading of existing infrastructure targeting central, provincial and district hospitals, theatres, wards and outpatient departments, kitchens, laundries, mortuaries and incinerators.
- Universal Solar Power and Borehole Water Backup targeting solarization of 2 000 public health facilities and staff accommodation, installation of boreholes and water storage systems.
- Health Facility Registration and Progressive Upgrading targeting registry of all public facilities, facility assessments and compliance audits, infrastructure improvement grants, and standards implementation programme.
- Develop 20-Year Health Infrastructure Master Plan with National infrastructure mapping, GIS-based health infrastructure planning, Population and service demand projections, Development of 20-year infrastructure master plan, and Investment case development.

269. In this regard, an allocation of ZiG3.9 billion is hereby allocated towards implementation of the following projects and programmes indicated in the Table below: -

PROJECT NAME	2026 ALLOCATION (ZiG)
Chitungwiza Central Hospital	63,750,000
Sally Mugabe Central Hospital	400,000,000
Ingutsheni Central Hospital	75,000,000
Mpilo Central Hospital	400,000,000
United Bulawayo Hospital	64,500,000
Parirenyatwa Group of Hospitals	556,000,000
Mission Hospitals	34,500,000
Bindura Provincial Hospital	48,858,000
Chinhoyi Provincial Hospital	30,000,000
Gwanda Provincial Hospital	43,000,000
Marondera Provincial Hospital	30,000,000
Masvingo Provincial Hospital	400,000,000
Victoria Chitepo Provincial Hospital	35,000,000
Gweru Provincial Hospital Upgrading	35,000,000
Lupane Provincial Hospital construction & Block of Flats	400,000,000
Provincial & District Incinerators	152,000,000
District Hospitals	236,000,000
Kanyemba RHC	45,000,000
Musakaparurama Hospital	5,357,000
Zvishavane Hospital	11,357,000
Mberengwa Hospital	8,571,000
Siakobvu Hospitals	15,000,000
Filabusi Hospital	14,285,000
Buhere Rural Hospital	4,285,000
Binga Nusing School	150,000,000
Tshlolotso Nusing School	15,000,000
Rural hospitals	46,968,000
Health centres	220,240,000
Medical Equipment	395,000,000
Total	**3,934,671,000**

Manyame Hospital

270. Given the level of investment made by Government over the years towards construction of Manyame Hospital and the advanced completion level of the facility, it is critical that the operationalisation of the hospital be prioritised to ensure that the country derives maximum benefits from this investment.

271. Operationalisation of the facility will go a long way in strengthening the national health delivery system and improving access to quality, affordable and equitable healthcare services. More critically, actualisation of the facility will reduce the growing demand for offshore healthcare services and reducing pressure on existing health institutions, including saving foreign currency.

272. The 2027 Budget will therefore, prioritise completing outstanding construction works, installation of essential medical equipment, provision of supporting infrastructure and other critical hospital facilities required to enable the institution to become fully operational.

273. In order to expedite the procurement of medical equipment for the hospital, Government will engage direct medical equipment manufacturers to ensure cost effectiveness including structuring financing facilities that immediately unlocks delivery whilst at the same time guaranteeing quality.

Education

274. Our country continues to leverage on its human capital base critical for long term economic growth and achievement of Vision 2030 and beyond. Without further investments in human capital, skilled workforce and heathy citizens, our growth aspirations will remain constrained, given our pursuit to industrialise and modernise the country.

275. Whilst we continue to benefit from investments in human capital, it is critical that interventions towards sustaining the growth of the current human capital base, including modernisation of the education sector, be prioritised. Some of the critical interventions needed in the sector include provision of quality education, particularly through the construction, rehabilitation and maintenance of classrooms, laboratories, staff accommodation, sanitation facilities and other essential education facilities.

276. On the infrastructure front, some of the identified intervention strategies will be centred around addressing the following strategic infrastructure investment priorities: -

- Closing the school deficit;
- Replacing satellite schools and unregistered institutions;
- Reduce distances to school in line with the five-kilometre international guideline;

- Easing overcrowding with more classrooms;
- Completing projects and improving delivery;
- Mobilising partnership financing;
- Equipping schools for the new curriculum;
- Rehabilitating existing and rural schools;
- Establishment of innovation hubs and industrial parks within institutions;
- Provision of adequate student accommodation;
- Equipping laboratories, workshops and teaching complexes for STEM;
- Upgrading student service and support facilities;
- Investing in infrastructure facilities and equipment that harnesses digital and AI opportunities;
- Rehabilitating and expanding newer state universities and polytechnics;

277. Noting the opportunities that exist within Government departments for services that include furniture, and some equipment as well as provision of maintenance of automobiles, Government, will capacitate strategic polytechnical institutions with tools of trade. This will complement the current efforts by Government towards shared and pooled procurement including the standardisation of services, furniture and equipment across Government departments.

278. In furtherance of the above objectives, during 2026, resources amounting to ZIG1.9 billion were invested in the primary and secondary education sector targeting mainly rehabilitation and upgrading of facilities, among other ancillary activities.

279. Under the primary and secondary education sub-sector, achievements made included provision of 41 science laboratories, construction of classrooms and ablution facilities in Matebeleland South under the Independence Legacy Projects.



Nlongwe Science Laboratory

280. Additionally, support was also availed towards establishment of 600 Information Communication Technology Hubs in rural primary and secondary schools which will be implemented over a period of three years. This follows successful implementation of the pilot ICT hub at Jiti Primary School in Shamva District.

281. In line with our digital economy agenda, the overriding objective underpinning the above programme, is to bridge the digital divide between

rural and urban learners with the overall aim of upliftment of students in marginalized areas through facilitating access to online education.

282. Through support from Development Partners, during 2026 classroom blocks were also constructed and boreholes having been drilled.

283. Guided by the strategic infrastructure investment priorities already outlined above, the 2027 Budget will further consolidate gains achieved thus far, with focus being on further upscaling investments in the rehabilitation, construction and upgrading of educational facilities to address existing infrastructure gap with priority being accorded to the completion of ongoing infrastructure projects, expansion classroom space to address overcrowding, provision of adequate water and sanitation facilities among others.

284. Attention will also be on the implementation of new infrastructure facilities in underserved and disadvantaged communities to promote equitable access to quality learning facilities as well as those that anchor modernisation of the education sector, promotion of innovation, research and development, including harnessing opportunities from Artificial Intelligence.

285. To harness access and use of digital technology in the sector, emphasis will also be on expanding ICT infrastructure, internet connectivity, and digital learning facilities to support modern teaching, learning, and research. Other investments will be directed towards strengthening

science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM) facilities, promoting research and innovation, and increasing access to skills-based and vocational training.

286. More importantly, deliberate measures will also be undertaken to crowd-in private sector participation in the development of school's infrastructure in order to fast-track implementation of targeted projects and programmes.

287. Noting some of the evident capacity gaps in the development of schools infrastructure, during 2027, Government will engage private sector players including financial institutions such as Infrastructure Development Bank of Zimbabwe, Public Service Pension Fund, among other banking institutions to develop structured financing mechanisms that leverages on annual budget allocations, and fees, among others, to ensure efficient and early delivery of schools infrastructure.

288. In support of Higher and Tertiary, Innovation, Science and Technology Development, during the period under review, focus was towards implementation of ongoing projects and this was complemented through resources availed under ZIMDEF

289. Some of the key achievements include the completion of the Engineering Complex at Gwanda State University and the Specialist Medical Centre at the University of Zimbabwe. The Belvedere, Hillside, Marymount and Mkoba Teachers' Colleges are now ready to offer STEM degree

programmes and support to over 1,500 students through the Work-Study Initiative.

290. In addition, successes were recorded on the commissioning of the Mutoko Bio-Economy Industrial Park, expansion of Mapfura production at Rutenga, completion of the Masawu Value Addition Plant in Muzarabani, and international student enrolment of 1 613 against a target of 1,300. This demonstrates the potential of Education 5.0 to link skills, innovation and industrial production.

291. In 2027, Government will continue to invest in high impact tertiary education infrastructure focusing on completion of ongoing projects, as well as supporting new infrastructure at new universities.

292. Consistent with the above, key interventions under higher and tertiary education will be centred on supporting the following programmes: -

- Sustained establishment of innovation hubs and industrial parks;
- Construction of student accommodation facilities;
- Equipping laboratories, workshops and teaching complexes;
- Upgrading of student services and support facilities such as libraries;
- Investing in infrastructure facilities and equipment that harnesses digital and Artificial Intelligence opportunities; and
- Construction of teaching and learning facilities at new state universities, polytechnics and teachers' colleges.

293. Noting the opportunities that exist within Government departments for services that include furniture, and some equipment as well as provision of maintenance of automobiles, Government, will capacitate strategic polytechnical institutions with tools of trade. This will complement the current efforts by Government towards shared and pooled procurement including the standardisation of services, furniture and equipment across Government departments.

294. To achieve this, the 2027 Budget has allocated ZiG2.1 billion towards the Ministry of Higher and Tertiary Education, Innovation, Science and Technology Development for implementation of various infrastructure projects, among others.

295. In addition, Government together with private sector, will work with universities in undertaking some of the infrastructure development projects especially student accommodation as well as those that promote entrepreneurship and commercialisation of innovations from higher and tertiary innovation hubs.

Research and Development

296. To deepen the national research base, Government will continue to avail resources to universities, research institutions such as the Scientific and Industrial Research and Development Centre (SIRDC), the Research Council of Zimbabwe (RCZ) and the Military, as well as innovation hubs.

This will ensure that Education 5.0 continues to drive innovation and industrialisation.

Women and Gender Equality

297. The empowerment of women and gender equality are essential towards promotion of economic growth and development as they contribute to inclusivity, poverty reduction and employment creation, including household welfare.

298. In this regard, Government continues to prioritise projects and programmes aimed at strengthening the participation of women in the mainstream economy while at the same time reducing gender-based violence.

299. In furtherance of the above, during 2026 a number of projects were implemented which include the following: -

Bulawayo Textile Manufacturing Centre

300. Construction of the Bulawayo Textile Manufacturing Centre has now reached approximately 98% completion, with most civil works and installation activities successfully completed. The Centre remains one of Government's flagship women economic empowerment initiatives aimed at providing shared industrial infrastructure for women-owned textile enterprises and revitalising Zimbabwe's textile value chain.

Hauna Fruit and Vegetable Processing Plant

301. The Hauna Fruits and Vegetable Processing Plant is now fully operational and seeks to promote value addition and agro-industrialisation by processing bananas and other horticultural products produced in the Honde Valley which will significantly reduce post-harvest losses, improve household incomes, create employment opportunities for women and youth, promote rural industrialisation and strengthen market access for agricultural producers in Manicaland Province.

Nemamwa One Stop Centre

302. Major rehabilitations were also done on the Nemamwa Gender based violence One Stop Centre, to facilitate a conducive counselling environment for gender-based violence victims. To date the works are now nearing completion with installation of the ceiling standing at 70%, painting of the buildings and signage are already done.

Bindura MSME Mall

303. The Bindura MSME Mall which is a joint venture project with the Public Service Pension Fund (PSPF) is almost complete and targets to provide working space to MSMEs who are struggling to find working space for their small business in Bindura.



Main building with curtain-wall glazing complete; cladding to the entrance columns in progress



Side elevation showing the completed paved yard, kerbing and landscaping



Lawns, access gate and boundary wall along the yard



External boundary wall with stone-clad pillars, paved walkway and kerbing

304. Through partnership with Petrotrade, the remodelling of 45 Robson Manyika has been completed and should go a long way in providing office and working space for our SMEs.



The SMEDCO-branded 45 Robson Manyika MSME Centre, Harare

305. During 2027, Government will continue to implement projects that aims to empower women and addressing gender inequality, which are also critical for building resilient communities in the face of economic and climate change related challenges.

306. In this regard, Government will continue to support the Zimbabwe Women's Microfinance Bank (ZWMB) and the Small and Medium Enterprises Development Corporation (SMEDCO) with provisional allocations of ZiG230.9 million and ZiG230.9 million being made for these entities respectively. The targeted budgetary allocations aimed at strengthening their lending capacity, expanding outreach and improving access to appropriate financial products for underserved businesses.

307. Focus will also be on strengthening gender-responsive interventions across all sectors, while intensifying efforts to eliminate child marriages and other harmful cultural practices that undermine the well-being, rights and socio-economic advancement of communities.

308. In 2027, attention will also be directed towards expanding access to integrated support services for survivors of gender-based violence through the development of One Stop Centres. The Marondera One Stop Centre will be prioritised for completion during the year, providing a coordinated platform for victims to access essential protection, medical, psychosocial and legal support services.

309. Furthermore, the Budget is allocating ZiG75 million towards the National Handicraft Centre, which plays an important role in promoting financial inclusion and creating direct employment opportunities for handcrafters. The Centre will be prioritised in order to strengthen the capacity of community-based handcrafters through improved product design, quality and innovation.

310. The intervention will also facilitate enhanced market access by supporting handcrafters to promote and market their products in local, regional and international markets, thereby contributing to income generation, enterprise development and the growth of the creative economy.

311. Given the important role played by the training centres in building skills and enhancing the capacity of communities, particularly among vulnerable groups and women, remains critical to inclusive socio-economic development. In recognition of this contribution, the 2027 National Budget is also prioritising resources towards the upgrading, refurbishment and improvement of training centres across the country, with a view to strengthening their capacity to deliver relevant skills development programmes.

Support to Institutions Serving Vulnerable and Disadvantaged Groups

312. Government continues to provide support to institutions that cater for vulnerable and disadvantaged groups, with the objective of promoting their welfare, protection, inclusion and participation in society.

313. These institutions include those providing services to children, persons with disabilities, older persons, and other individuals and communities facing social and economic vulnerabilities.

314. Government support enables these institutions to provide safe, accessible and quality services to vulnerable populations, while strengthening the national social protection system. Sustained investment in these institutions remains critical to reducing social exclusion, protecting vulnerable groups and ensuring that no one is left behind in the country's development agenda.

315. In this regard, during 2026, Government utilised resources towards the refurbishment of children's centres and drug and substance rehabilitation centres across the country, critical for improving the quality, accessibility and safety of services provided to vulnerable groups.

316. With regards to rehabilitation of drug and substance rehabilitation centres across the country, six provinces already have operational Government-supported rehabilitation services. The four remaining high-focus provinces are Manicaland (Sakubva), Bulawayo Metropolitan (St Luke's/Ingutsheni), Matabeleland South (Gwanda) and Mashonaland West (Portlet Farm/Clinic).

317. Works are currently underway at Sakubva and Gwanda Provincial Rehabilitation Centres which are at 31% and 61% level of completion respectively. The centres are expected to be completed and operational by December 2026.

318. In 2027, Government will continue to support these institutions with adequate resources to enable them to provide essential services to children, persons with disabilities, older persons and other vulnerable members of society. The support will also focus on improving institutional infrastructure and creating conducive environments for the delivery of quality social services.

REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND INCLUSIVITY THROUGH DEVOLUTION AND DECENTRALISATION

Devolution and Decentralisation

319. Our devolution and decentralisation agenda provides a critical avenue for promoting inclusive socio-economic empowerment, balanced development, and enhanced service delivery throughout the country.

320. Implementation of the devolution agenda should inevitably strengthen local authorities by bringing decision-making, resources and development initiatives closer to the people, thereby enabling communities to actively participate in determining and addressing their local development priorities.

321. In line with this commitment, Government continues to provide support to Local Authorities across the country by availing resources for the implementation of priority infrastructure projects and the provision of essential social services. The overarching goal is to promote equitable access to quality, sustainable public infrastructure and essential basic services for communities across all geographical areas, thereby improving livelihoods and creating greater opportunities for economic development.

322. The implementation of the devolution agenda is not merely a transfer of resources, but a deliberate strategy to empower local communities,

strengthen local governance and accelerate balanced national development. Through sustained fiscal support and effective collaboration between Central Government, local authorities and communities, Government remains committed to creating a development framework in which every community can participate in and benefit from Zimbabwe's socio-economic transformation.

323. The 2027 Budget therefore, places emphasis on strengthening the capacity of Local Authorities to effectively utilise devolved resources in accordance with identified community needs and approved development plans.

324. Priority will be given to critical infrastructure such as roads, water and sanitation systems, health facilities, schools, community facilities and other public amenities, while also supporting initiatives that stimulate local economic development and employment creation.

325. In order to ensure smooth implementation of the devolution agenda, the following will be on top of driving the devolution agenda: -

- Fully comply with the constitutional fiscal transfer requirement though finalisation and enactment of the Devolution Act as well as alignment of the current regulatory policy and institutional frameworks to the Constitution.

- Guarantee timely and predictable disbursement of devolution funds that would enable local authorities to procure, contract and implement projects without interruptions.
- Government should ensure that the statutory minimum transfer to lower tiers of Government is provided for in the 2027 Budget and that the allocation is protected from unnecessary in-year reallocations. Sections 264 and 301 of the Constitution provide the basis for devolving responsibilities and resources to lower tiers of government.
- Strengthen own-source revenue mobilisation through assisting our local authorities to improve billing and collection systems, rationalise fees and charges, develop local economic initiatives, unlock land and property-based revenues, and reduce leakages.
- Strengthen accountability and transparency through ensuring that every local authority provides reports on the devolution amount received, project undertaken, expenditure incurred, physical progress and beneficiaries reached. The existing Minimum Service Delivery digital platform could be strengthened as a national monitoring mechanism.
- Deepen community participation where local communities should have a stronger role in identifying, prioritising and monitoring devolution projects. This would ensure that resources are directed towards projects with the greatest local socio-economic impact and would strengthen ownership and accountability.

326. Accordingly, the 2027 National Budget has allocated ZiG17.5 billion, equivalent to 5% of the projected annual revenues, towards Inter-Governmental Fiscal Transfers to Local Authorities, as detailed in the table below.

2027-2029 Provincial Devolution Allocations

Entity	2026 Revised Estimates (ZiG)	2027 Estimates			Indicative Estimates	
					2028	2029
		Operational Grant (ZiG)	Capital Grant (ZiG)	Total Estimate (ZiG)	Total Grant (ZiG)	Total Grant (ZiG)
Provincial Councils						
Bulawayo Metropolitan	78,345,000	29,294,000	65,911,000	95,205,000	116,879,000	139,768,000
Manicaland	223,080,600	83,412,000	187,676,000	271,088,000	332,803,000	397,978,000
Mashonaland Central	220,956,400	82,618,000	185,889,000	268,507,000	329,634,000	394,188,000
Mashonaland East	208,546,000	77,978,000	175,448,000	253,426,000	311,121,000	372,049,000
Mashonaland West	214,300,800	80,129,000	180,290,000	260,419,000	319,705,000	382,314,000
Matabeleland North	194,981,500	72,906,000	164,036,000	236,942,000	290,884,000	347,849,000
Matabeleland South	196,152,600	73,343,000	165,021,000	238,364,000	292,631,000	349,937,000
Midlands	207,223,200	77,483,000	174,335,000	251,818,000	309,146,000	369,688,000
Masvingo	213,095,400	79,678,000	179,275,000	258,953,000	317,907,000	380,164,000
Harare Metropolitan	112,978,500	42,244,000	95,048,000	137,292,000	168,548,000	201,555,000
Total	**1,869,660,000**	**699,085,000**	**1,572,929,000**	**2,272,014,000**	**2,789,258,000**	**3,335,490,000**
Local Authorities						
Bulawayo Metropolitan Province						
Bulawayo City Council	153,374,700	12,854,000	173,527,000	186,381,000	228,813,000	273,622,000
Manicaland Province	1,495,869,000	125,368,000	1,692,420,000	1,817,788,000	2,231,621,000	2,668,644,000
Mashonaland Central Province	1,448,280,000	121,380,000	1,638,580,000	1,759,960,000	2,160,624,000	2,583,745,000
Mashonaland East Province	1,423,858,200	119,334,000	1,610,947,000	1,730,281,000	2,124,188,000	2,540,176,000

Entity	2026 Revised Estimates (ZiG)	2027 Estimates			Indicative Estimates	
					2028	2029
		Operational Grant (ZiG)	Capital Grant (ZiG)	Total Estimate (ZiG)	Total Grant (ZiG)	Total Grant (ZiG)
Mashonaland West Province	1,801,404,800	150,975,000	2,038,102,000	2,189,077,000	2,687,436,000	3,213,724,000
Matabeleland North Province	1,239,803,600	103,909,000	1,402,710,000	1,506,619,000	1,849,608,000	2,211,821,000
Matabeleland South Province	1,267,950,900	106,269,000	1,434,554,000	1,540,823,000	1,891,598,000	2,262,035,000
Midlands Province	1,740,240,800	145,851,000	1,968,903,000	2,114,754,000	2,596,191,000	3,104,604,000
Masvingo Province	1,271,906,200	106,599,000	1,439,029,000	1,545,628,000	1,897,499,000	2,269,092,000
Harare Metropolitan Province	669,651,800	56,124,000	757,551,000	813,675,000	998,979,000	1,194,622,000
Total	**12,512,340,000**	**1,048,663,000**	**14,156,323,000**	**15,204,986,000**	**18,666,557,000**	**22,322,085,000**
Grand Total	**14,382,000,000**	**1,747,748,000**	**15,729,252,000**	**17,477,000,000**	**21,455,815,000**	**25,657,575,000**

327. A detailed breakdown of the allocations for each local authority is provided in Annexure 1 of this Infrastructure Investment Programme.

IMAGE BUILDING, INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS AND TRADE

Chanceries and Embassies

328. Our diplomatic missions are instrumental in advancing and strengthening the country's economic and trade relations, providing essential consular services to citizens, promoting cultural exchange, and supporting the mobilisation of development assistance.

329. In 2026, Government continued to prioritise investment in the development and modernisation of its diplomatic properties abroad, with the objective of ensuring that government facilities meet international standards.

Significant progress was recorded in the development of diplomatic infrastructure in Abuja, which includes a three-storey Chancery building, the official residence of the Ambassador, and three duplex blocks designated for staff accommodation. Construction of the perimeter walls for the Chancery and the Ambassador's official residence is expected to be finalised by the end of 2026.



Abuja Chancery and Staff Apartments

330. During the year under review, Government sustained its efforts to improve the condition and standards of infrastructure at its diplomatic missions through targeted rehabilitation, renovation and refurbishment works. Notable interventions included the refurbishment of staff residences in Pretoria, the renovation and refurbishment of the Ambassador's official

residence in London, as well as refurbishment works at the Consulate in Cape Town. These initiatives are intended to enhance the functionality, upkeep and overall quality of Zimbabwe's diplomatic properties.

331. In 2027, Government is allocating ZiG513.9 million towards the development and upgrading of diplomatic infrastructure abroad. The allocation will support the construction of a new Chancery in Addis Ababa, which is expected to accommodate the African Union Mission, as well as facilitate the completion of ongoing infrastructure projects. These include the renovation of the Chancery in London, refurbishment of staff residences in Pretoria, Maputo and Windhoek, and the renovation of the Ambassador's official residence in Berlin.

332. The interventions are aimed at improving the quality, functionality and adequacy of Zimbabwe's diplomatic properties in line with international standards.

Information, Publicity and Broadcasting

333. It is critical to note that, our broadcasting sector has since faced numerous challenges which among others includes outdated infrastructure and limited coverage. The transition from analog to digital broadcasting has been slow as envisaged, impacting the availability of quality content and services.

334. In light of the above during the 2026 budget period, efforts were made on improving the quality and coverage of the radio and television signal, having witnessing the completion of modernisation of Montrose studios.

335. In order to move towards a more dynamic and inclusive broadcasting sector, significant infrastructure investment interventions are planned for 2027.

336. During the upcoming year, focus will be on completing the transition drive from analog to digital broadcasting, ensuring that all regions have access to digital signals, particularly remote areas. This will inform channelling resources towards investing in enhanced transmission towers and satellite systems that improve signal strength and coverage.

337. Furthermore, in order to align with the modern global trend and international requirements, focus will be also centred on building modern broadcasting studios equipped with the latest technology for content production, fostering local talent and creativity.

338. In addition, support will also be channelled towards community radio and television stations, which are paramount in ensuring that local voices are heard and represented in the media landscape.

339. In order to realise the aforementioned interventions, the 2027 budget is committing resources to the tune of ZiG18 million targeting modernization of broadcasting infrastructure.

UPSCALING PUBLIC INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT

340. Globally, public investment financing is the pinnacle in economic development as it is central to growth whilst providing greater opportunities for citizens. It is therefore, critical that our public investment management architecture continues to be consolidated through effective project appraisal processes, efficient and cost-effective procurement systems and implementation frameworks that guarantees quality and cost effectiveness from a value for money perspective.

341. Consistent with the NDS 2 strategic priorities on infrastructure development, it is equally necessary that our investments remain aligned to our strategic plans and sector priorities whilst also taking into account institutional project management and implementation capacities that ensures quick turnaround times through limiting delays and cost overruns.

342. The improved fiscal space that positively impacts on infrastructure financing through more resource outlays for projects and programmes should be accompanied by institutional frameworks for efficient selection and ultimate implementation of the projects backed by credible cashflow and implementation plans.

Infrastructure Development Financing

343. In order to ease pressure on the fiscus and ensure sustainable financing of infrastructure development, Government will operationalise the

Infrastructure Development Fund (IDF) in 2027 that pools capital from various sources to invest in long-term public assets such as transport, water and sanitation, energy, information communication technology, agriculture, housing, health and education, among others.

344. Accordingly, a share of the National Budget allocated to infrastructure development will be channelled through the Fund, which will leverage additional resources from domestic and international financial institutions, Development Finance Institutions and private sector investors towards priority infrastructure projects. The IDF will finance projects with high economic and social returns, particularly in the transport, energy, irrigation and other productive infrastructure sectors.

345. Going forward, the Fund will also be supported by dedicated infrastructure-related revenue streams, including collections from institutions such as the Zimbabwe National Road Administration (ZINARA), as well as other earmarked levies, user charges and project-related revenues. This will strengthen the Fund's resource base, enhance the sustainability of infrastructure financing and reduce reliance on direct Treasury funding.

346. This will allow Government to focus on provision of social services, particularly schools, hospitals, water and sanitation facilities, which generate significant social and developmental benefits but may not offer adequate direct financial returns to attract commercial financing.

347. In the meantime, Government has made arrangements with local financial institutions to mobilise US$400 million towards the completion, construction, rehabilitation and maintenance of priority road infrastructure projects. These include the Harare-Masvingo Road, the Harare-Beitbridge Road, the Harare-Chirundu Road and the Bulawayo-Victoria Falls Road, among other high-priority road projects. Of the targeted US$400 million financing, US$175 million has been secured, with US$75 million already disbursed towards implementation of the identified road projects.

Unbudgeted projects and programmes

348. Whilst, our Budget formulation processes provide adequate time for implementing agencies to identify, select and prioritise projects for inclusion in the annual investment plans, incidences of submission of unbudgeted programmes and projects during budget implementation continue to rise thereby undermining the credibility of the budget process.

349. The proliferation of these unbudgeted expenditures inevitably undermines fiscal credibility whilst also having resultant fiscal and macroeconomic implications that include, among others, crowding out effects for other priority expenditure items, affects budget planning and management, impacts on governance, transparency and accountability.

350. Consistent with our NDS 2 strategic objective of maintaining fiscal discipline through prudent financial management practices, going forward, Treasury will extensively exercise and invoke its gate keeping

function in the approval and financing of public investment projects and programmes.

351. In this regard, and for the avoidance of doubt, given the consultative processes and engagements that underpins our budget formulation and approval process from an inclusivity and transparent perspectives, Treasury will not approve any projects and programmes presented during budget implementation and those that have not been included in the 2027 Infrastructure Investment Programme and appropriated by Parliament.

352. It is also equally important that upon approval of the budget, broad based technical engagements be initiated to agree on predictable and credible implementation and cashflow plans aligned to overall fiscal capacity that facilitates efficient implementation of the budgeted projects and programmes.

Effective Contract Management

353. Given that the actualization and operationalisation of projects and programmes is through provisions, terms and conditions set out in the form of contracts, it is critical that Government tightens the framework around signing, and execution of these contracts given their fiscal implications, among others.

354. As already reiterated through national budget pronouncements and various guidance circulars from Treasury, it is mandatory that all contracts above US$2 million be submitted to Treasury for approval before signing in order to ensure alignment of contract amounts and payment terms to the Budget framework and financial capacity.

355. Furthermore, for all infrastructure projects, payments will only be made upon submission of verified and approved interim payment certificates (IPCs) linked to the terms and conditions in the contracts. In this regard, and for clarity, no payment will be processed to projects in the absence of a duly signed contract and approved IPCs.

356. In addition, while advance payment and mobilisation costs for contracts capacitate contractors to commence the implementation of projects, MDAs continue to submit requests beyond the limitations provided by Public Procurement and Disposal of Assets Act.

357. Going forward, Treasury will not approve any advance payment outside the prescribed thresholds from a procurement perspective. Additionally, advance payments should be subject to provision of a bank guarantee from an approved commercial bank or institution.

358. The above critical measures are geared towards ensuring that the utilisation of public resources are safeguarded and expenditure priorities are supported in line with good dictates of public financial management.

Effective Inter-Agency Projects Coordination

359. The hosting of national events such as international conferences, Head of States Summits, Tourism Expos, Independence Day Celebrations, provided through hosting of key national events has provided a platform that inevitably catapults infrastructure development in localities of these events as the country seeks to portray good image.

360. Furthermore, the strategic approach adopted by the Second Republic towards decentralisation of hosting of national events has also ensured inclusive and broad-based development across all Provinces, thereby empowering and emancipating communities around these projects.

361. This has also assisted in showcasing and demonstrating the renewed thrust of ensuring inclusivity in line with the aspirations of the Second Republic of leaving no-one and no place behind.

362. Notwithstanding the above, and the benefits of reinvigorated and aggressive implementation of infrastructure projects that coincides with these events, it is critical that the institutional architecture and inter-agency approach to project development in the implementation of these projects be properly planned, coordinated and monitored to guarantee efficiencies in delivery and sustenance of funding and execution beyond the events.

363. In this regard, Treasury working with the Office of the President and Cabinet will develop and issue guidelines that assist implementing agencies in the identification of high impactful projects and programmes implemented under such circumstances given incidences of stalled projects including accumulation of arrears.

Monitoring and Evaluation of Projects and Programmes

364. In 2027, Government will strengthen the monitoring and evaluation of programmes and projects, including infrastructure projects, to assess implementation progress and ensure that public expenditure remains aligned with national development priorities and delivers measurable results under NDS2.

365. This will enhance efficiency, effectiveness, transparency and accountability in the utilisation of public resources.

366. Institutional capacity for monitoring and evaluation of programmes and projects will be strengthened through continuous training and professional development of M&E personnel and entrenchment of robust M&E frameworks.

367. This will improve the quality of programme and project performance data, analysis and reporting, as well as the utilisation of M&E information in policy formulation and budget execution.

368. Government will strengthen the evaluation of programmes and projects through rigorous ex-ante appraisal of key programmes and projects to assess their strategic relevance, affordability and expected socio-economic impact before resources are committed.

369. Selected programmes and projects will also undergo ex-post evaluation to assess achievement of intended outcomes and impacts and inform future resource allocation decisions, in line with the National Monitoring and Evaluation Policy and Guidelines.

370. Monitoring and evaluation of programmes and projects will be used to identify implementation challenges and facilitate timely corrective action.

371. MDAs will submit systematic and periodic performance reports on programme and project implementation progress to Treasury to strengthen evidence-based decision-making, accountability for results, value for money and budget credibility.

Approval of Loan Financed Projects

372. Government has traditionally financed public infrastructure through budget allocations. Rising demand for infrastructure services and limited fiscal space have increased reliance on private sector participation and loan financing.

373. Treasury has noted a marked increase in expressions of interest for loan financing projects and programme, in various sectors, especially in

the road sector, under which project financiers propose loan financing facilities that usually require Government to pay an upfront deposit. The volume of these proposals is placing pressure on the budget's capacity to meet both upfront payments and future debt service. Some submissions lack validated cost estimates and detailed technical and financial proposals.

374. It has also become apparent that some contractors are using the loan financing arrangement to circumvent competitive bidding required in awarding contracts. This has led to higher project costs by limiting Government's ability to compare bids, benchmark prices and secure value for money. Borrowing under these arrangements has also added to domestic public debt, thereby negatively impacting debt sustainability. Some projects being proposed and implemented under this model have no dedicated revenue streams capable of servicing the associated loans, leaving the budget to carry the full repayment burden.

375. In this regard, Government will strengthen the framework for approving loan-financed projects and programmes, including scrutinising project costs and financing terms, as well as alignment to the overall national investment plan. Exceptional approval will be considered only for projects solicitated by the Government.

376. Going forward, project financiers will be required to thoroughly demonstrate their financial capacity and provide evidence of their

funding partners. Loans should have a tenor exceeding ten years, and the projects must demonstrate commercial viability. Government will not consider upfront deposits under the loan financing framework.

377. Meanwhile, Government will review all ongoing loan financing projects to assess their implementation progress, financial performance and reserves the right to cancel such projects, where necessary.

2027-2029 Provincial Devolution Allocations

ANNEXURE 1: 2027 -2029 INTERGOVERNMENTAL FISCAL TRANSFERS ALLOCATION

SECOND SCHEDULE: 2027-2029 INTERGOVERNMENTYAL FISCAL TRANSFERS							
						Indicative Estimates	
Ref	Entity		2027 Estimates			2028	2029
		2026 Revised Estimates (ZiG)	Operational Grant (ZiG)	Capital Grant (ZiG)	Total Estimate (ZiG)	Total Grant (ZiG)	Total Grant (ZiG)
A	**Provincial Allocations**						
1	Bulawayo Metropolitan	78,345,000	29,294,000	65,911,000	**95,205,000**	116,879,000	139,768,000
2	Manicaland	223,080,600	83,412,000	187,676,000	**271,088,000**	332,803,000	397,978,000
3	Mashonaland Central	220,956,400	82,618,000	185,889,000	**268,507,000**	329,634,000	394,188,000
4	Mashonaland East	208,546,000	77,978,000	175,448,000	**253,426,000**	311,121,000	372,049,000
5	Mashonaland West	214,300,800	80,129,000	180,290,000	**260,419,000**	319,705,000	382,314,000
6	Matabeleland North	194,981,500	72,906,000	164,036,000	**236,942,000**	290,884,000	347,849,000
7	Matabeleland South	196,152,600	73,343,000	165,021,000	**238,364,000**	292,631,000	349,937,000
8	Midlands	207,223,200	77,483,000	174,335,000	**251,818,000**	309,146,000	369,688,000
9	Masvingo	213,095,400	79,678,000	179,275,000	**258,953,000**	317,907,000	380,164,000
10	Harare Metropolitan	112,978,500	42,244,000	95,048,000	**137,292,000**	168,548,000	201,555,000
B	**Total**	**1,869,660,000**	**699,085,000**	**1,572,929,000**	**2,272,014,000**	**2,789,258,000**	**3,335,490,000**
C	**Local Authorities**						
	Bulawayo Metropolitan Province						
1	Bulawayo City Council	153,374,700	12,854,000	173,527,000	**186,381,000**	228,813,000	273,622,000
	Manicaland Province						
2	Mutare City	93,415,300	7,829,000	105,690,000	**113,519,000**	139,363,000	166,655,000
3	Chipinge Town Council	110,936,000	9,298,000	125,513,000	**134,811,000**	165,500,000	197,911,000
4	Rusape Town Council	94,994,300	7,962,000	107,476,000	**115,438,000**	141,718,000	169,471,000

SECOND SCHEDULE: 2027-2029 INTERGOVERNMENTYAL FISCAL TRANSFERS							
						Indicative Estimates	
Ref	Entity		2027 Estimates			2028	2029
		2026 Revised Estimates (ZiG)	Operational Grant (ZiG)	Capital Grant (ZiG)	Total Estimate (ZiG)	Total Grant (ZiG)	Total Grant (ZiG)
5	Makoni RDC	180,602,700	15,136,000	204,333,000	**219,469,000**	269,433,000	322,197,000
6	Chipinge RDC	188,396,100	15,789,000	213,150,000	**228,939,000**	281,060,000	336,100,000
7	Mutasa RDC	158,316,700	13,268,000	179,119,000	**192,387,000**	236,186,000	282,438,000
8	Nyanga RDC	157,238,200	13,178,000	177,899,000	**191,077,000**	234,577,000	280,514,000
9	Buhera RDC	182,289,300	15,278,000	206,241,000	**221,519,000**	271,949,000	325,205,000
10	Chimanimani RDC	152,765,900	12,803,000	172,839,000	**185,642,000**	227,904,000	272,536,000
11	Mutare RDC	176,914,500	14,827,000	200,160,000	**214,987,000**	263,931,000	315,617,000
	Sub-Total	**1,495,869,000**	**125,368,000**	**1,692,420,000**	**1,817,788,000**	**2,231,621,000**	**2,668,644,000**
	Mashonaland Central Province						
12	Bindura Municipality	59,182,000	4,960,000	66,959,000	**71,919,000**	88,291,000	105,582,000
13	Mvurwi Town Council	89,163,100	7,473,000	100,879,000	**108,352,000**	133,019,000	159,068,000
14	Pfura RDC	172,215,600	14,433,000	194,844,000	**209,277,000**	256,921,000	307,234,000
15	Muzarabani RDC	162,676,800	13,634,000	184,052,000	**197,686,000**	242,690,000	290,217,000
16	Mazoe RDC	181,213,900	15,187,000	205,025,000	**220,212,000**	270,345,000	323,287,000
17	BinduraRDC	150,849,800	12,643,000	170,671,000	**183,314,000**	225,046,000	269,117,000
18	Chaminuka RDC	162,777,500	13,642,000	184,166,000	**197,808,000**	242,840,000	290,397,000
19	Mbire RDC	159,153,000	13,339,000	180,065,000	**193,404,000**	237,433,000	283,930,000
20	Guruve RDC	162,711,400	13,637,000	184,091,000	**197,728,000**	242,742,000	290,279,000
21	Rushinga RDC	148,336,900	12,432,000	167,828,000	**180,260,000**	221,297,000	264,634,000
	Sub-Total	**1,448,280,000**	**121,380,000**	**1,638,580,000**	**1,759,960,000**	**2,160,624,000**	**2,583,745,000**
	Mashonaland East Province						
22	Marondera Municipality	81,699,700	6,847,000	92,435,000	**99,282,000**	121,884,000	145,753,000
23	Manyame RDC	142,970,400	11,982,000	161,756,000	**173,738,000**	213,291,000	255,061,000

SECOND SCHEDULE: 2027-2029 INTERGOVERNMENTYAL FISCAL TRANSFERS							
						Indicative Estimates	
Ref	Entity		2027 Estimates			2028	2029
		2026 Revised Estimates (ZiG)	Operational Grant (ZiG)	Capital Grant (ZiG)	Total Estimate (ZiG)	Total Grant (ZiG)	Total Grant (ZiG)
24	Mudzi RDC	166,096,900	13,921,000	187,921,000	**201,842,000**	247,792,000	296,318,000
25	Mutoko RDC	163,039,100	13,664,000	184,462,000	**198,126,000**	243,231,000	290,863,000
26	Murehwa RDC	150,936,900	12,650,000	170,769,000	**183,419,000**	225,176,000	269,273,000
27	Hwedza RDC	125,899,100	10,552,000	142,442,000	**152,994,000**	187,823,000	224,605,000
28	Goromonzi RDC	182,758,000	15,317,000	206,771,000	**222,088,000**	272,648,000	326,042,000
29	UMP RDC	134,174,800	11,245,000	151,805,000	**163,050,000**	200,169,000	239,369,000
30	Chikomba RDC	132,582,700	11,112,000	150,004,000	**161,116,000**	197,794,000	236,529,000
31	Marondera RDC	143,700,600	12,044,000	162,582,000	**174,626,000**	214,380,000	256,363,000
	Sub-Total	**1,423,858,200**	**119,334,000**	**1,610,947,000**	**1,730,281,000**	**2,124,188,000**	**2,540,176,000**
	Mashonaland West Province						
32	Chinhoyi Municipality	93,379,200	7,826,000	105,649,000	**113,475,000**	139,309,000	166,590,000
33	Kariba Municipality	82,577,700	6,921,000	93,428,000	**100,349,000**	123,194,000	147,320,000
34	Karoi Town Council	104,046,400	8,720,000	117,718,000	**126,438,000**	155,222,000	185,620,000
35	Chirundu Local Board	113,319,200	9,497,000	128,209,000	**137,706,000**	169,056,000	202,163,000
36	Norton Town Council	90,713,100	7,603,000	102,633,000	**110,236,000**	135,331,000	161,833,000
37	Kadoma City Council	102,256,900	8,570,000	115,693,000	**124,263,000**	152,552,000	182,427,000
38	Chegutu Municipality	96,993,900	8,129,000	109,739,000	**117,868,000**	144,701,000	173,038,000
39	Sanyati RDC	140,885,700	11,808,000	159,397,000	**171,205,000**	210,181,000	251,341,000
40	Hurungwe RDC	199,432,900	16,714,000	225,637,000	**242,351,000**	297,525,000	355,790,000
41	Mhondoro-Ngezi RDC	149,554,800	12,534,000	169,206,000	**181,740,000**	223,114,000	266,807,000
42	Makonde RDC	155,336,900	13,019,000	175,747,000	**188,766,000**	231,740,000	277,122,000
43	Zvimba RDC	187,153,100	15,685,000	211,744,000	**227,429,000**	279,205,000	333,883,000
44	Chegutu RDC	150,479,500	12,612,000	170,252,000	**182,864,000**	224,494,000	268,457,000
45	Nyaminyami RDC	135,275,500	11,337,000	153,050,000	**164,387,000**	201,812,000	241,333,000

SECOND SCHEDULE: 2027-2029 INTERGOVERNMENTYAL FISCAL TRANSFERS							
						Indicative Estimates	
Ref	Entity		2027 Estimates			2028	2029
		2026 Revised Estimates (ZiG)	Operational Grant (ZiG)	Capital Grant (ZiG)	Total Estimate (ZiG)	Total Grant (ZiG)	Total Grant (ZiG)
	Sub-Total	**1,801,404,800**	**150,975,000**	**2,038,102,000**	**2,189,077,000**	**2,687,436,000**	**3,213,724,000**
	Matabeleland North Province						
46	Victoria Falls Municipality	71,009,500	5,952,000	80,340,000	**86,292,000**	105,936,000	126,682,000
47	Hwange Local Board	58,519,300	4,905,000	66,209,000	**71,114,000**	87,302,000	104,399,000
48	Lupane Local Board	120,295,400	10,082,000	136,102,000	**146,184,000**	179,463,000	214,608,000
49	Umguza RDC	140,113,900	11,743,000	158,524,000	**170,267,000**	209,030,000	249,964,000
50	Bubi RDC	148,426,900	12,440,000	167,930,000	**180,370,000**	221,432,000	264,795,000
51	Nkayi RDC	163,937,000	13,739,000	185,478,000	**199,217,000**	244,570,000	292,465,000
52	Tsholotsho RDC	124,243,900	10,413,000	140,569,000	**150,982,000**	185,354,000	221,652,000
53	Binga RDC	167,884,000	14,070,000	189,943,000	**204,013,000**	250,459,000	299,507,000
54	Kusile RDC	152,200,700	12,756,000	172,199,000	**184,955,000**	227,061,000	271,527,000
55	Hwange RDC	93,173,000	7,809,000	105,416,000	**113,225,000**	139,001,000	166,222,000
	Sub-Total	**1,239,803,600**	**103,909,000**	**1,402,710,000**	**1,506,619,000**	**1,849,608,000**	**2,211,821,000**
	Matabeleland South Province						
56	Gwanda Municipality	61,155,900	5,126,000	69,191,000	**74,317,000**	91,235,000	109,102,000
57	Plumtree Town Council	98,407,200	8,248,000	111,337,000	**119,585,000**	146,809,000	175,559,000
58	Beitbridge Municipality	100,327,100	8,409,000	113,509,000	**121,918,000**	149,673,000	178,984,000
59	Gwanda RDC	147,414,100	12,355,000	166,784,000	**179,139,000**	219,921,000	262,988,000
60	Matobo RDC	133,377,500	11,178,000	150,903,000	**162,081,000**	198,980,000	237,947,000
61	Umzingwane RDC	139,087,900	11,657,000	157,363,000	**169,020,000**	207,499,000	248,134,000
62	Beitbridge RDC	142,312,600	11,927,000	161,012,000	**172,939,000**	212,310,000	253,887,000
63	Bulilima RDC	147,519,200	12,364,000	166,903,000	**179,267,000**	220,077,000	263,176,000
64	Mangwe RDC	145,586,200	12,202,000	164,716,000	**176,918,000**	217,194,000	259,727,000

SECOND SCHEDULE: 2027-2029 INTERGOVERNMENTYAL FISCAL TRANSFERS							
						Indicative Estimates	
Ref	Entity		2027 Estimates			2028	2029
		2026 Revised Estimates (ZiG)	Operational Grant (ZiG)	Capital Grant (ZiG)	Total Estimate (ZiG)	Total Grant (ZiG)	Total Grant (ZiG)
65	Insiza RDC	152,763,200	12,803,000	172,836,000	**185,639,000**	227,900,000	272,531,000
	Sub-Total	**1,267,950,900**	**106,269,000**	**1,434,554,000**	**1,540,823,000**	**1,891,598,000**	**2,262,035,000**
	Midlands Province						
66	Gweru City Council	82,886,400	6,947,000	93,778,000	**100,725,000**	123,655,000	147,870,000
67	Zvishavane Town Council	61,261,100	5,135,000	69,311,000	**74,446,000**	91,393,000	109,291,000
68	Kwekwe City Council	75,842,100	6,357,000	85,808,000	**92,165,000**	113,146,000	135,303,000
69	Shurugwi Town Council	115,998,900	9,722,000	131,241,000	**140,963,000**	173,054,000	206,943,000
70	Redcliff Municipality	54,385,800	4,558,000	61,532,000	**66,090,000**	81,136,000	97,025,000
71	Gokwe Town Council	103,190,600	8,649,000	116,750,000	**125,399,000**	153,946,000	184,093,000
72	Gokwe South RDC	192,012,300	16,092,000	217,242,000	**233,334,000**	286,455,000	342,552,000
73	Vungu RDC	139,403,000	11,683,000	157,720,000	**169,403,000**	207,970,000	248,695,000
74	Mberengwa RDC	158,734,200	13,303,000	179,591,000	**192,894,000**	236,808,000	283,183,000
75	Zibagwe RDC	155,924,400	13,068,000	176,412,000	**189,480,000**	232,617,000	278,171,000
76	Gokwe North RDC	168,472,000	14,120,000	190,608,000	**204,728,000**	251,336,000	300,555,000
77	Runde RDC	139,007,500	11,650,000	157,272,000	**168,922,000**	207,379,000	247,990,000
78	Tongogara RDC	142,392,200	11,934,000	161,102,000	**173,036,000**	212,428,000	254,029,000
79	Chirumanzu RDC	150,730,300	12,633,000	170,536,000	**183,169,000**	224,868,000	268,904,000
	Sub-Total	**1,740,240,800**	**145,851,000**	**1,968,903,000**	**2,114,754,000**	**2,596,191,000**	**3,104,604,000**
	Masvingo Province						
80	Masvingo City	43,391,400	3,637,000	49,093,000	**52,730,000**	64,734,000	77,411,000
81	Chiredzi Town Council	80,423,300	6,741,000	90,991,000	**97,732,000**	119,981,000	143,477,000
82	Bikita RDC	163,851,800	13,732,000	185,381,000	**199,113,000**	244,443,000	292,313,000
83	Gutu RDC	155,523,100	13,034,000	175,958,000	**188,992,000**	232,017,000	277,454,000
84	Zaka RDC	165,805,100	13,896,000	187,591,000	**201,487,000**	247,357,000	295,798,000
85	Mwenezi RDC	167,330,000	14,024,000	189,316,000	**203,340,000**	249,632,000	298,518,000

SECOND SCHEDULE: 2027-2029 INTERGOVERNMENTYAL FISCAL TRANSFERS							
						Indicative Estimates	
Ref	Entity		2027 Estimates			2028	2029
		2026 Revised Estimates (ZiG)	Operational Grant (ZiG)	Capital Grant (ZiG)	Total Estimate (ZiG)	Total Grant (ZiG)	Total Grant (ZiG)
86	Chiredzi RDC	178,560,600	14,965,000	202,023,000	**216,988,000**	266,387,000	318,554,000
87	Masvingo RDC	166,457,400	13,951,000	188,329,000	**202,280,000**	248,330,000	296,961,000
88	Chivi RDC	150,563,500	12,619,000	170,347,000	**182,966,000**	224,618,000	268,606,000
	Sub-Total	1,271,906,200	106,599,000	1,439,029,000	1,545,628,000	1,897,499,000	2,269,092,000
	Harare Metropolitan Province						
89	Harare City	351,687,000	29,474,000	397,807,000	**427,281,000**	524,621,000.00	627,369,000
90	Chitungwiza Municipality	111,089,800	9,311,000	125,687,000	**134,998,000**	165,730,000.00	198,185,000
91	Ruwa Local Board	78,026,000	6,540,000	88,278,000	**94,818,000**	116,404,000.00	139,200,000
92	Epworth Local Board	128,849,000	10,799,000	145,779,000	**156,578,000**	192,224,000.00	229,868,000
	Sub-Total	**669,651,800**	**56,124,000**	**757,551,000**	**813,675,000**	**998,979,000**	**1,194,622,000**
D	**Total**	**12,512,340,000**	**1,048,663,000**	**14,156,323,000**	**15,204,986,000**	**18,666,557,000**	**22,322,085,000**
			-				
E	**Grand Total**	**14,382,000,000**	**1,747,748,000**	**15,729,252,000**	**17,477,000,000**	**21,455,815,000**	**25,657,575,000**

ANNEXTURE 2: 2027 PRIORITY PROJECTS

PROVINCE	DISTRICT	PROJECT NAME	PROJECT SCOPE	2027 ALLOCATION ZiG
Bulawayo Metropilitan	Bulawayo	1 Ref Hosp Renovation Project	Renovation of 1 Ref Hospital	2,383,000
	Bulawayo	Percy Ibbston Children's Home	Construction and rehabilitation of infrastructure	10,000,000
	Bulawayo	AHhami Houses - ZPCS	Construction of staff houses	840,000
	Bulawayo	National University of Science and Technology	Construction of library	250,000,000
	Bulawayo	Borehole drilling	Borehole drilling	4,050,000
	Bulawayo	Cecil Avenue Road	6.5km road rehabilitation	135,000,000
	Ascot	Bulawayo Beitbridge	6km road rehabilitation	175,500,000
	Bulawayo	Old Esigodini	6.8km road reconstruction	135,000,000
	Bulawayo	Ingutsheni Central Hospital	General hospital refurbishment	75,000,000
	Bulawayo	Mpilo Central Hospital	General hospital refurbishment	400,000,000
	Bulawayo	United Bulawayo Hospital	General hospital refurbishment	64,500,000
	Siakobvu	Siakobvu Hospitals	Siakobvu Hospitals	15,000,000
	Mzilikazi	Sikhulile High School	Construction of classroom blocks and ablution facilities	5,000,000
	Regate	Cowdry Park Secondary	Construction of classroom blocks and science laboratories	5,000,000
	Khami	Pumula South Secondary	Construction of classroom blocks and science laboratories	5,000,000
	Imbizo	Mahatshula Secondary	Construction of classroom blocks and science laboratories	5,000,000
	Imbizo	Ncumbata Secondary	Construction of classroom blocks and science laboratories	5,000,000
	Nkulumane	ZRP Cowdray Park	Construction of Residential Flats	22,273,000
	Bulawayo	Insukamini Vocational Training Centre	Construction of Workshop	2,800,000
	Bulawayo	Sizinda Vocational Training Centre	Construction of Workshop	20,373,600
	Bulawayo	Dissaster Recovary Plan (DRP) upgrade	Upgrading of the Disaster Recovery Plan	35,000,000
	Bulawayo	Elangeni Training Institute	Hostels Rehabilitation	29,872,000
	Bulawayo	Imbizo Housing Project	Construction of housing units to accommodate non-commissioned members	105,049,000
	Bulawayo	Home Economics Block at J.M. Nkomo Polytechnic	Equipping of home economics block	10,490,000
	Bulawayo	Luveve Girls Training Institute	Construction and rehabilitation of infrastructure	10,000,000
	Bulawayo	Percy Ibbston Children's Home	Construction and rehabilitation of infrastructure	10,000,000
	Bulawayo	Zimbabwe International Trade Fair Pavilion	Rehabilitation of Zimbabwe International Trade Fair Pavilion	3,260,000
	Bulawayo	Bulawayo Manufacturing Centre	Construction of Safe workspace to accommodate 30 women manufactures.	7,200,000

PROVINCE	DISTRICT	PROJECT NAME	PROJECT SCOPE	2027 ALLOCATION ZiG
	Bulawayo	Cowdry Park Court	Completion of targeted works	8,000,000
	Bulawayo	Bulawayo Sheriff	Construction of court	5,000,000
Harare Metroplitan	Harare	ICT Techno Park	Establishment of ICT Techno Park	20,000,000
	Harare	Construction of Supreme Court	Construction of Supreme Court	15,000,000
	Harare	Chitungwiza Central Hospital	Hospitals Rehabilitation	63,750,000
	Harare	Sally Mugabe Central Hospital	Main Hospital Rehabilitation	400,000,000
	Harare	Parirenyatwa Group of Hospitals	Main Hospital renovations, Mbuya Nehanda Maternity Hospital, & Dental School	556,000,000
	Harare	Seke Road	Reconstruction, road widenning, road marking, drain linning and signage	94,500,000
	Harare	Solarisation	Solarisation of National Archives of Zimbabwe	13,500,000
	Harare	Dzivarasekwa flats	Construction of roads and storm water drainage, water and sewer reticulation	6,000,000
	Harare	Munhumutapa Building	Rehabilitation of Munhumutapa Building	200,000,000
	Harare	Museum of African Liberation History	Construction of the Museum of African Liberation History	137,092,000
	Harare	Scientific and Industrial Research and Development Centre	Construction of the BTI building	14,000,000
	Harare	Research Council of Zimbabwe	Construction of office accommodation	43,617,000
	Harare	Radiation Protection Waste Management Facility	Costruction of radiation waste repository	9,011,000
	Harare	National Data Center	Installation of the National Data Centre and the National Data Centre Recovery Site	500,000,000
	Masasa	Masasa Irrigation	Irrigation Development	2,621,376
	Harare	Samora Machel East and West Road	Asphalt overlay Edge break repair, pothole patching, signage and traffic lights rehabilitation	238,500,000
	Harare	Solomon. Mujuru Road	Reconstruction, road marking, drain linning, signage, bridge approach repairs and G block installation at juctions	81,000,000
	Chitungwiza	St Mary's Primary Road	Construction of classroom blocks and ablution facilities	4,500,000
	Glenview	Budiriri 6 Primary Road	Construction of classroom blocks and ablution facilities	3,000,000
	Harare	Guardroom	Construction of Guardroom	5,400,000
	Harare	Car Park	Refurbishment of Car Park	8,100,000
	Mt Pleasant	ZRP Fife Avenue Mess	Refurbishment of building	32,400,000
	Harare West	ZRP Kuwadzana	Construction of residential flats	22,273,000
	Mt Pleasant	CID HQ	Construction of CID HQ	15,084,000
	Harare Central	ZRP Harare Central	Rennovations	31,105,000
	Mt Pleasant	Mkushi-Chimoio Main Water Line	Water Line Upgrade	1,975,000
	Harare	ZRP Southlea Park	Construction of new admin Block, Cell block and OIC House	5,015,000
	Mt Pleasant	CID Headquarters	Construction of Indoor Shooting range and Vehicle inspection bay	31,200,000
	Harare	Ruwa National Rehabilitation Centre	Construction and rehabilitation of infrastructure	15,000,000
	Harare	Harare Repatriation Centre	Construction and rehabilitation of infrastructure	16,000,000

PROVINCE	DISTRICT	PROJECT NAME	PROJECT SCOPE	2027 ALLOCATION ZiG
	Harare	AI Laboratory (AI Directorate Capital Project)	1. AI Laboratory building/fit-out and specialised spaces (USD 500,000) 2. Laboratory computing infrastructure, servers and storage (USD 350,000) 3. Networking, cybersecurity and secure connectivity (USD 150,000) 4. Laboratory equipment, testing and demonstration facilities (USD 100,000)	20,000,000
	Harare	Manresa Flats	Completion of 4 blocks of Residential Flats	105,000,000
	Harare	ZIMRA Head Quarters	Construction of ZIMRA Head Quarters building	118,000,000
	Harare	Harare Sherriff	Completion of targeted works	6,000,000
	Warren Park	National Sports Stadium	Refurbishment of National Sports Stadium	280,722,000
	Harare	Staff College Harare - ZPCS	Roofing, plastering, floors and electrical for lecture room inclusive would-be self-contained dormitory 6 roomed	47,106,000
	Harare	Harare Central Houses - ZPCS	Construction of staff houses	986,000
	Harare	Chikurubi Houses - ZPCS	Construction of 34 semi- detached and 1 detached house	3,000,000
	Harare	Harare Institute of Technology	Construction of laboratory plaza	30,000,000
	Harare	University of Zimbabwe	Construction of quinary hospital	100,000,000
	Harare	University of Zimbabwe	Construction of multipurpose centre	50,000,000
	Harare	Zimbabwe Open University	Construction of administration, teaching & learning Block	56,000,000
	Harare	Pan African Mining University of Science Technology	Construction of teaching centre	16,000,000
	Harare	Zimbabwe Open University	Construction of teaching centre	16,000,000
	Harare	Rehabilitation of infrastructure at Belvedere Teachers College	Rehabilitation of infrastructure	20,390,000
	Harare	Rehabilitation of buildings at Msasa Industrial Training College	Rehabilitation of infrastructure	30,000,000
	Harare	Rehabilitation of infrastructure at Management Training Bureau	Rehabilitation of infrastructure	30,192,000
	Harare	Makombe Provincial Labour Offices	Construction and rehabilitation of infrastructure	8,779,000
	Harare	Northcot Children's Home	Construction and rehabilitation of infrastructure	10,000,000
	Harare	Ruwa National Rehabilitation Centre	Construction and rehabilitation of infrastructure	15,000,000
	Harare	Harare Repatriation Centre	Construction and rehabilitation of infrastructure	16,000,000
	Harare	Office accommodation	Procurement of building	116,639,000
	Harare	Zimbabwe Agricultural Show Pavilion	Rehabilitation of Zimbabwe Agricultural Show Pavilion	2,700,000
	Harare	Office accommodation	Rehabilitation of Pegasus building	55,820,000
	Harare	Rehabilitation of Defence House	Upgrading, installation of new elevators	3,399,000
	Harare	Zimbabwe National Defence University Innovation hub	Construction of an Innovation hub	60,000,000
	Harare	Dzivarasekwa Houses -Defence	Construction of 4800 housing units to accommodate non-commissioned members	140,400,000
	Harare	Costruction of 2 Medical Company Referal Hospital - hre JMT	Construction of a diagnostic Centre.	35,402,000
	Harare	Enhenced Maintenance and upgrading of ZNA Institutional Buildings	Construction of VVIP officer's mess	2,216,000
	Harare	VVIP Officers Mess (JMT)	Renovations of the Army HQ Officers Mess	5,521,000
	Harare	SGT's Mess - Army HQ	Rehabilitation of SGT's Mess at Amy Headquaters	2,216,000

PROVINCE	DISTRICT	PROJECT NAME	PROJECT SCOPE	2027 ALLOCATION ZiG
	Harare	3 PG Barrack Construction	Construction of 3 PG Barrack	279,100,000
	Harare	Airforce of Zimbabwe- Purchase of institutional houses for Air ranks (Harare)	Purchase of Senoir officers Residential Accommodation	32,400,000
	Harare	Manyame Airbase Hospital	Extension/ upgrading of the hospital to a referral status	193,550,000
	Harare	Repair of Hangers	Refurbishment of officers single quatrters, Stress skin hanger and 3 Sqn hanger	1,000,000
Manicaland	Makoni	Mutungagore-Sharara Road	Regravelling of 10km	4,957,000
	Nyanga	St Monica's High School	Construction of Science Laboratories	6,000,000
	Chipinge	Osborne Irrigation	Feasibility Study for 5000ha	78,646,528
	Buhera	Ruti Irrigation	Development of 100ha Irrigation system	22,268,041
	Nyanga	Nyagambe Irrigation	Rehabilitation of 20ha sprinkler system	2,097,101
	Mutare	Osborne Irrigation	Irrigation Development	1,887,391
	Chipinge	Mutema Taona Irrigation	Irrigation Development	10,943,695
	Nyanga	Nyakomba Irrigation	Irrigation Development	1,834,963
	Makoni	Upper Lesapi Irrigation	Irrigation Development	2,097,101
	Makoni	Chiduku Tikwiri Irrigation	Irrigation Development	18,873,909
	Mutare	Mpudzi Irrigation	Development of 40ha Irrigation system	5,242,752
	Buhera	Dorowa Irrigation	Develop 30ha Irrigation	1,834,963
	Mutare	Arda Transau Irrigation	Develop 20ha Irrigation	1,572,826
	Mutasa	Laverstork/Ena Vante Irrigation	Develop 20ha Irrigation	10,786,413
	Chipinge	Maunganidze Irrigation	Develop 30ha Irrigation	2,883,514
	Chimanimani	Chipendeke Irrigation	Develop 30ha Irrigation	1,030,201
	Chipinge	Musirizwi Irrigation	Rehabilitation of the Irrigation scheme	10,262,138
	Mutasa	Laverstork Elavante Irrigation	Rehabilitation of the Irrigation scheme	12,582,606
	Chipinge	Ndiyadzo Irrigation	Rehabilitation of the Irrigation scheme	3,145,651
	Nyanga	Nyakomba Irrigation	Rehabilitation of the Irrigation scheme	2,048,550
	Buhera	Manjera Irrigation	Rehabilitation of the Irrigation scheme	10,485,505
	Makoni	Pondoresa Irrigation	Develop 69ha Irrigation	2,359,239
	Chimanimani	Nyazvikatsi Irrigation	Develop 30ha Irrigation	2,097,101
	Mutare	Lee Farm Irrigation	Irrigation Development	1,048,550
	Mutare	Irrigation Commissioning	Irrigation Development	629,130
	Chipinge	Chirinda Chikore Road	5km Upgrading, Rehabilitation & Tack and Seal surfacing	94,500,000
	Nyanga	Nyanga-Ruwangwe Road	5km Upgrading, Rehabilitation & Tack and Seal surfacing	108,000,000
	Buhera	Murambinda Birchenough Road	10km Upgrading Rehabilitation & Apshalt Surfacing	148,500,000
	Buhera	Mavhaire Bridge	Bridge Construction	40,500,000
	Chimanimani	Rusitu Mission-Kwarwaisimba-Nemangwe	Road upgrading, rehabilitation and surfacing	108,000,000
	Mutare	Victoria Chitepo Provincial Hospital	General hospital refurbishment	35,000,000
	Buhere	Buhere Rural Hospital	Buhere Rural Hospital	4,285,000
	Makoni	Magamba Primary	Construction of classroom blocks and ablution facilities	2,500,000

PROVINCE	DISTRICT	PROJECT NAME	PROJECT SCOPE	2027 ALLOCATION ZiG
	Nyanga	Nyangani Secondary	Construction of classroom blocks and science laboratories	5,000,000
	Mutare	Chikanga Cell block	Construction of Cell blocks	1,230,000
	Chipinge	Tongogara Refugee Camp	Construction and rehabilitation of infrastructure	5,000,000
	Chipinge	Chipinge Vocational Training Centre	Construction of a Hostel	8,831,200
	Mutare	Marange Vocational Training Centre	Sewerage and Plumbing works of hostels	728,000
	Mutare	ZIMRA Mutare Office	Renovations at Mutare Office Accommodation & Space Optimisation	20,000,000
	Mutare	Forbes Border Post	Upgrading of Forbes Weigh Bridge	35,000,000
	Mutare	Mutare Sherriff	Construction of court	6,000,000
	Mutare	Toronto Training Institute	Constructionn of Lecture Block and Library	41,455,200
	Chipinge	Chipinge Houses - ZPCS	Construction of a barrack	900,000
	Rusape	Rusape Houses - ZPCS	Construction of 2x A01/20	930,000
	Rusape	Little AHraal Houses - ZPCS	Completion of an 8 roomed barrack	840,000
	Mutare	Mutare Houses - ZPCS	Construction of staff houses	2,400,000
	Mutare	Mutare Probotation and Remand Home	Construction and rehabilitation of infrastructure	10,000,000
	Chipinge	Tongogara Refugee Camp	Construction and rehabilitation of infrastructure	5,000,000
	Mutasa	Hauna Fruit & Vegetables Processing Plant	Completion of a vegetable processing plant for the banana farmers	15,000,000
	Mutare	Chigodora Irrigation Scheme	Rehabilitation of Irrigation scheme	660,000
	Mutare	Mutare Border Post	Construction of 2 bedroomed flats	5,000,000.00
	Mutare	Manicaland University of Applied Sciences	Construction of lecture block	37,386,000
	Mutare	Rehabilitation of infrastructure at Mutare Teachers' College	Rehabilitation of infrastructure	20,000,000
	Mutare	Rehabilitation of infrastructure at Mutare Teacher's College	Rehabilitation of infrastructure	20,000,000
	Mutare	Female Hostel at Marymount Teachers College	Construction of female hostel	20,392,000
Mashonaland Central	Rushinga	Gwangwava-Makachi-Mazowe Road	Regravelling of 10km	4,957,000
	Bindura	Bindura University of Science Education	Construction of male halls of residence	50,000,000
	Muzarabani	Muchembere Primary	Construction of classroom blocks and ablution facilities	5,000,000
	Mt Darwin	Everton Irrigation	Irrigation Development	629,130
	Muzarabani	Msingwa Bridge	Construction of bridge	1,000,000
	Guruve	Chinonguruma Dam	Upgrading and rehabilitation of dam	2,000,000
	Mazowe	Mwenje Irrigation	Development of 20Ha scheme	629,130
	Mt Darwin	Chinehasha Irrigation	Development of 20ha Irrigation	7,125,223
	Shamva	Chipoli D Irrigation	Irrigation Development	1,310,688
	Mazowe	Gwingwizha Irrigation	Irrigation Development	1,520,398
	Guruve	Velvekia Irrigation	Irrigation Development	9,862,630
	Mbire	Nyambudzi Irrigation	Irrigation Development	1,887,391
	Mazowe	Chinehasha Irrigation	Develop 40ha Irrigation	2,097,101
	Mt Darwin	Everton Irrigation	Develop 30ha Irrigation	2,516,521

PROVINCE	DISTRICT	PROJECT NAME	PROJECT SCOPE	2027 ALLOCATION ZiG
	Shamva	Eben Irrigation	Development of 200Ha scheme	6,355,953
	Shamva	Chipoli D Irrigation	Develop 30ha Irrigation	10,524,275
	Bindura	Morefields Irrigation	Develop 50ha Irrigation	11,048,550
	Guruve	Kachuta Irrigation	Kachuta Irrigation	1,834,963
	Muzarabani	Gutsa Irrigation	Irrigation Development	21,713,762
	Mt Darwin	Mission Hospitals	General Rehabilitation of Mission Hospitals	34,500,000
	Bindura	Bindura Provincial Hospital	General hospital refurbishment	48,858,000
	Mbire	Kanyemba RHC	Kanyemba RHC	45,000,000
	Mbire	Hoya Primary	Construction of classroom blocks and ablution facilities	7,000,000
	Mbire	Chapoto Secondary	Construction of classroom blocks and science laboratories	5,000,000
	Pfura	ZRP Mukumbura	Contruction Charge office, OIC House,5 x Single Quarter block, Cell block and 5*3 bedroom Houses	20,724,000
	Mbire	Mbire Vocational Training Centre	Construction of Workshop and F14 house	17,708,600
	Magunje	Magunje Vocational Training Centre	Construction of Workshop	16,366,000
	Guruve	Guruve Houses - ZPCS	Construction of 5 A01/20	790,000
	Mazowe	Mazowe Houses - ZPCS	Construction of staff houses	840,000
	Mbire	Mbire Office Block	Construction and rehabilitation of infrastructure	30,820,000
	Mazowe	Mazowe Training School	Construction of District Offices	72,832,000
	Pfura	Ndoda-Hondo Road	Asphalt Road & Drainage Structure Construction	243,000,000
	Guruve	Guruve-Raffingora Road	Asphalt Road Widenning and upgrading	135,000,000
	Pfura/ Muzarabani/Mbire	Katanira-Muzarabani-Mahuwe Road	Gravel Road Construction	81,000,000
Mashonaland East	Marondera	Marondera flats	Construction of road and paving of car park	15,000,000
	UMP	Murembera-Muhume Road	Regravelling of 10km	4,957,000
	Murehwa	Murehwa Airstrip	Upgrading and rehabillitaion of airstrip	400,000
	Goromonzi	Dudzu Irrigation Sheme	Rehabilitation of Irrigation scheme	660,000
	Murehwa	Kunzvi-Musami Water Supply project	Construction of dam,pipeline and water treatment plant	1,979,720,000
	Goromonzi	Kunzvi Irrigation	Development of 500ha under irrigation	576,703
	Goromonzi	Dzvete Irrigation	Rehabilitation of the Irrigation scheme	524,275
	Mutoko	Nyamutsahuni Irrigation	Development of 40Ha scheme	5,258,900
	Goromonzi	Charlesgroove Irrigation	Rehabilitation of the Irrigation scheme	4,194,202
	Rushinga	Chimhanda B Irrigation	Irrigation Development	2,516,521
	Marondera	Bonchance Irrigation	Develop 120ha Irrigation	3,669,927
	Murewa	Sommerset Irrigation	Develop 120ha Irrigation	1,310,688
	Mutoko	Nyazvikatsi Irrigation	Develop 50ha Irrigation	1,153,406
	Mudzi	Kudzwe Irrigation	Develop 40ha Irrigation	10,786,413
	Seke	Nyambiri Irrigation	Develop 40ha Irrigation	2,359,239
	Chikomba	Chigara BBH Irrigation	Develop 20ha Irrigation	1,258,261
	Goromonzi	Fraskati Irrigation	Develop 30ha Irrigation	1,834,963

PROVINCE	DISTRICT	PROJECT NAME	PROJECT SCOPE	2027 ALLOCATION ZiG
	Goromonzi	Svisva Irrigation	Develop 30ha Irrigation	1,572,826
	Uzumba	Chibvi Irrigation	Develop 30ha Irrigation	12,189,627
	Uzumba	Mutawatawa Irrigation	Develop 100ha Irrigation	1,910,983
	Marondera	Kushinga Irrigation	Rehabilitation of the 10 ha Irrigation Scheme	7,125,223
	Goromonzi	Mungoni Irrigation	Rehabilitation of the Irrigation scheme	12,582,606
	Marondera	Mbuya Nehanda Irrigation	Rehabilitation of the Irrigation scheme	6,291,303
	Chivhu	Chivhu Irrigation	Rehabilitation of the Irrigation scheme	2,097,101
	Chikomba	Mutekedza Irrigation	Rehabilitation and upgrading of the Irrigation scheme	10,786,413
	Marondera	Ruwari Irrigation	Rehabilitation of the Irrigation scheme	2,883,514
	Various	Irrigation Develoment Feasibility Studies	Feasibility Studies	5,644,845
	Seke	Harare- Seke- Zvipadze Road	40km Road Rehabilitation by Widenning, Pavement upgrading and 30mm AC Surfacing	297,000,000
	Seke	Kadoma-St Oswalds Road	15km Road Rehabilitation by Widenning, Pavement upgrading and 30mm AC Surfacing	162,000,000
	Goromonzi	Domboshava Road	Road Rehabilitation	40,500,000
	Marondera	Marondera Provincial Hospital	General hospital refurbishment	30,000,000
	Kotwa	Kotwa Primary	Construction of classroom blocks and ECD block	5,000,000
	Goromonzi	Runyararo Primary	Construction of classroom blocks and ablution facilities	11,500,000
	Uzumba Maramba Pfungwe	Machekera Secondary	Construction of classroom blocks and science laboratories	5,000,000
	Uzumba Maramba Pfungwe	St Arnold 3 Secondary	Construction of classroom blocks and science laboratories	5,000,000
	Hwedza	Hwedza Govt Secondary	Construction of classroom blocks and science laboratories	5,000,000
	Goromonzi	Goromonzi District Registry	Construction of District Registry Office	250,000,000
	Mudzi	ZRP Nyamapanda	Construction of CID exhibit room and ablution facilities	1,400,000
	Seke	Beatrice National Rehabilitation Centre	Construction and rehabilitation of infrastructure	5,000,000
	Marondera	E.D Mnangagwa Training Centre	Construction of Classrooms, Hostels and Ablution block	125,550,000
	Chikomba	Nyahoni Vocational Training Centre	Sewerage and Plumbing works of hostels	728,000
	Uzumba Marambapfungwe	Nhakiwa Vocational Training Centre	Construction of Workshop	16,366,000
	Mudzi	Mudzi Vocational Training Centre	Construction of Workshop and F14 house	13,564,000
	UMP	UMP Mutawatawa Flats	Completion of 1 block of flats	40,000,000
	Uzumba Marambapfungwe	Mutawatawa Waiting Mothers Shelter	Construction of waiting Mother's Shelter	1,517,000
	Marondera	ZIMRA Marondera Office	Renovations at Marondera Office	20,000,000
	Murehwa	Murehwa Training Institute	Construction of Adminstration Block	41,820,800
	Goromonzi	Airforce of Zimbabwer Radar relocation	Rellocation of Radar Site Goromonzi	47,820,000
	Mutoko	Mutoko Houses, Tabudirira - ZPCS	Completion of a 14 roomed barrack and 4 SDH houses	670,000
	Marondera	Marondera Houses - ZPCS	Completion of a 14 roomed barrack and construction of 2x A01/20 SDH.	2,300,000
	Marondera	Ridigita Houses - ZPCS	Construction of 7 x A01/20 SDH houses	1,000,000
	Marondera	Marondera University of Agriculture Sciences and Technology	Construction of office block	50,000,000
	Marondera	Student hostel at Kushinga Phikelela Polytechnic	Construction of student hostel	5,000,000

PROVINCE	DISTRICT	PROJECT NAME	PROJECT SCOPE	2027 ALLOCATION ZiG
	Seke	Beatrice National Rehabilitation Centre	Construction and rehabilitation of infrastructure	5,000,000
	Mutoko	Mutoko District Composite Office	Completion of Mutoko District Composite office block	2,300,000
	Hwedza	Hwedza District Composite Office	Completion of Hwedza composite office block b	9,280,000
	Chikomba	Acquaculture Centre	Construction of ponds and toilet, Installation of cold room.	3,300,000
	Marondera	Marondera One Stop Centre	Construction of a One Stop centre for GBV and toilets	5,000,000
	Goromonzi	National Training Centre for Rural Women	Completion of Conference Hall, Completion of Perimeter Wall, Refurbishment of Ablution facilities and Paving of carpark and driveway.	7,500,000
	Chikomba	Chikomba Vendor Mart	Construction of sme workspace	60,000,000
	Mtoko	Nyamuzizi Bridge	Construction of bridge	5,000,000
Mashonaland West	Kariba	Kasese Core Houses	sanitisation works/regularisation	30,000,000
	Hurungwe	Karoi-Binga Road	Resurfacing of 10km	2,850,000
	Hurungwe	Piriwiri Bridge	Construction of bridge	2,000,000
	Kariba	Bumi Hills Airstrip	Upgrading and rehabillitaion of airstrip	2,700,000
	AHariba	Mola Irrigation	Feasibility Study for 2000ha	3,145,651
	Sanyati	Mopani Irrigation	Development of a 45 ha Irrigation scheme	13,106,881
	Chegutu	Nyabango Irrigation	Development of a 100ha scheme	2,621,376
	Chegutu	Riversdale Irrigation	Irrigation Development	1,887,391
	Makonde	Portelet Irrigation	Irrigation Development	2,359,239
	Ngezi	Ngezi Mataruse Irrigation	Develop 30ha Irrigation	10,943,695
	Sanyati	Gowe Irrigation	Development of a 50ha scheme	1,310,688
	Karoi	Karoi Irrigation	Rehabilitation of the Irrigation scheme	3,145,651
	Zvimba	Katsvenzve Irrigation	Develop 30ha Irrigation	1,834,963
	Sanyathi	Golden Valley- Sanyathi	Construction of 47km	216,000,000
	Makonde	Alaska Copper Queen	Construction of 80km	175,500,000
	Sanyathi	Munyathi Bridge	Bridge Construction	67,500,000
	Various	Karoi-Binga Road	Road rehabilitation	83,000,000
	Chinhoyi	Chinhoyi Provincial Hospital	General hospital refurbishment	30,000,000
	Kariba	Musakaparurama Hospital	Musakaparurama Hospital	5,357,000
	Kariba	Mayovhe Secondary	Construction of classroom blocks and ECD Block	8,000,000
	Hurungwe	Mazhaka Primary	Construction of classroom blocks and ECD Block	8,000,000
	Kariba	Sawiramakwande Primary	Construction of classroom blocks and ECD Block	8,000,000
	Kadoma	Kadoma District Registry	Construction of District Registry Office	250,000,000
	Kariba	ZRP Chirundu	Construction of new Admin Block,OIC House 5*32, Family units flats and 10*3 Bedroom houses	193,925,000
	Kadoma	Kadoma Vocational Training Centre	Construction of Workshop and F14 house	2,632,000
	Makonde	Makonde Heights Flats	Construction residential flats	24,000,000
	Kariba	Siakobvu Flats	Construction of 4 X 4 storey blocks of flats	30,000,000
	Hurungwe	ZIMRA Chirundu Border Posts	Construction of Chirundu Border Posts staff houses	20,000,000

PROVINCE	DISTRICT	PROJECT NAME	PROJECT SCOPE	2027 ALLOCATION ZiG
	Kadoma	ZIMRA Kadoma office	Renovations at Kadoma office accommodation	20,000,000
	Chegutu	JZM Sewer Plant	Major upgrade of sewer	2,000,000
	Chegutu	JZM Officer's Mess	Maintenance of the Officer's Mess	1,000,000
	Hurungwe	Hurungwe Morden Prison	Construction of a new mordern prison facility	80,000,000
	Hurungwe	Hurungwe Houses - ZPCS	Construction of 5 x A01/20	3,700,000
	Chinhoyi	Chinhoyi Houses - ZPCS	Construction 2x A01/20 SDH staff houses and construction of a barrack for students	790,000
	Karoi	Karoi Houses - ZPCS	Construction of 2 x A01/20	790,000
	Kadoma	Kadoma Houses - ZPCS	Construction of staff houses	790,000
	Hurungwe	Hurungwe - Resuscitation of Irrigation - ZPCS	Full Irrigation mechanisation of 600ha arable land	37,500,000
	Kadoma	Kadoma Training Institute	Construction and rehabilitation of infrastructure	10,000,000
	Siakobvu	Siakobvu Institutional Accommodation	Construction of institutional accommodation	55,000,000
	Siakobvu	Siakobvu District Composite Office	Construction of District Composite office block	30,000,000
	Makonde	Chinhoyi Safe Market	Construction of Safe workspace to accommodate women traders	11,400,000
	Makonde	Chinhoyi One Stop Centre	Construction of a One Stop centre for GBV and toilets	5,000,000
	Chinhoyi	Chinhoyi University of Technology	Construction of engineering workshops	50,000,000
	Makonde	Mhangura teachers college	Construction of lecture blocks	20,000,000
Masvingo	Zaka	Chingwi-Chabata Road	Regravelling of 10km	4,957,000
	Gutu	Imara Happy Valley Road	Resurfacing of 6km	1,710,000
	Bikita	Mashoko Irrigation Scheme	Rehabilitation of Irrigation scheme	660,000
	Bikita	Bengura Irrigation	Construction of 20ha Infield Irrigation Equipment	2,513,410
	Bikita	Gowa Irrigation	Upgrading of the 8Ha scheme	1,572,826
	Bikita	Mahute Irrigation	Irrigation Development	1,572,826
	Masvingo	Nyika Irrigation	Develop 30ha Irrigation	2,097,101
	Zaka	Nhema Irrigation	Development of 50ha Irrigation	10,681,558
	Zaka	Mushaya Irrigation	Develop 30ha Irrigation	1,048,550
	Chiiredzi	Dendere Irrigation	Develop 20ha Surface Irrigation	10,471,848
	Chivi	Tugwi Mukosi Irrigation	Design and Construction of 100ha Irrigation	3,460,217
	Chiredzi	St Joseph Irrigation	Operationalisation of 360 Ha Irrigation	1,346,022
	Gutu	Gutu-Kurai	10km construction	189,000,000
	Masvingo	Bhuka-Mashava	10km construction	189,000,000
	Mwenezi	Makwi-Neshuro	13km construction	189,000,000
	Masvingo	Masvingo Provincial Hospital	General hospital refurbishment	400,000,000
	Chiredzi	Melbourney Govt Primary	Construction of classroom blocks and ECD Block	8,000,000
	Masvingo	Chidzikwe Primary	Construction of classroom blocks and ECD Block	8,000,000
	Chiredzi	Bangala Primary	Construction of classroom blocks and ECD Block	8,000,000
	Zaka	Demba Secondary	Construction of classroom blocks and science laboratories	5,000,000
	Chiredzi	Mleme Secondary	Construction of classroom blocks and science laboratories	5,000,000

PROVINCE	DISTRICT	PROJECT NAME	PROJECT SCOPE	2027 ALLOCATION ZiG
	Chivi	Batanai Secondary	Construction of classroom blocks and science laboratories	5,000,000
	Gutu	Godzingo Secondary	Construction of classroom blocks and science laboratories	5,000,000
	Masvingo	Masvingo Provincial Registry	Construction of District Registry Office	250,000,000
	Chiredzi District	Sango Border Post	Electrification of Border Post	5,000,000.00
	Masvingo	Masvingo records Centre	Completion of records centre	45,083,000
	Mwenezi	ZRP Mwenezi	Construction of Office Block, ablution blocks and refurbishment of existing structures	11,367,000
	Mwenezi	ZRP Rutenga	Construction of Office Block and ablution blocks	47,466,000
	Chivi	Chivi-Mhandamahwe Vocational Training Centre	Construction of Workshop and F14 house	17,708,600
	Mwenezi	Rutenga Vocational Training Centre	Construction of classrooms and Administration block	26,094,000
	Mwenezi	2027 National Indpendence Projects	Plumbing, carpentry, fencing and structural, electrical and painting works for 46 houses	21,000,000
	Chiredzi	ZIMRA Sango Boarder Post	Renovations at Sango Boarder Post	20,000,000
	Chiredzi	ZIMRA Chiredzi	Construction of K9 unit Chiredzi and Sango	20,000,000
	Masvingo	ZIMRA Masvingo office	Construction of Masvingo Car pound & state warehouse	10,000,000
	Chiredzi	Chiredzi Houses - ZPCS	construction of a 14 roomed barrack	790,000
	Masvingo	Mutimurefu Houses - ZPCS	Construction of 2x A01/20 SDH Staff houses.	840,000
	Masvingo	Masvingo houses - ZPCS	Construction of a 10 roomed barrack	570,000
	Masvingo	Great Zimbabwe University	Construction of centre for dryland agriculture	80,000,000
	Chivi	Chivi College designs	Construction of lecture blocks	40,000,000
	Mwenezi	Masvingo Independence Legacy Projects	Construction of stadium, changing rooms and ablution facilitiess	156,217,000
	Nemamwa	Nemamwa One Stop Centre and Shelter	Construction of a One Stop centre for GBV, a safe shelter and toilets	5,000,000
	Bikita	Duma Training Centre	Refurbishment of Chief's Hall, construction of ablution facility, transport (fuel) and equipment (construction material)	7,500,000
	Gutu	Mutirikwi- Rovangoma Road	Resurfacing of 10km	2,850,000
	Mwenezi	Rutenga Airstrip	Upgrading and rehabillitaion of airstrip	1,900,000
	Chivi	Chivi Airstrip	Upgrading and rehabillitaion of airstrip	800,000
	Mwenezi	Tokwe Murkosi Airstrip	Upgrading and rehabillitaion of airstrip	600,000
	Chiredzi	Buffalo Range Airstrip	Upgrading and rehabillitaion of Airport	2,700,000
	Gutu	12 Infantry Battalion Sewer System	Construction of the sewer system Phase 2	5,539,000
Matabeleland Norh	Hwange	Hwange - Empumalanga	Construction of roads and storm water drainage, water and sewer reticulation	15,000,000
	Lupane	Lupane Garikai Hlalani Kuhle	Construction of roads and storm water drainage, water and sewer reticulation	15,000,000
	Lupane	Lupane Flats	Construction of 4X3 storey block of flats, water and sewer reticulation	124,000,000
	Binga	Binga Industrial Centre	Construction of lecture theatre block	20,000,000
	Hwange	Mbizha-Jambezi Road	Regravelling of 13km	6,444,000
	Binga	Binga Airstrip	Upgrading and rehabillitaion of airstrip	520,000
	Hwange	Bhale Primary School	Construction of classroomm blocks	5,000,000
	Hwange	Bhale Secondary School	Construction of classroomm blocks	4,000,000

PROVINCE	DISTRICT	PROJECT NAME	PROJECT SCOPE	2027 ALLOCATION ZiG
	Nkayi	Mkwaleni Dam	Upgrading and rehabilitation of dam	2,000,000
	Hwange	Gwayi-Shangani Water Supply Project	Construction of dam,pipeline and water treatment plant	2,000,000,000
	Umguza	Calssvale Irrigation	Development of 30ha Scheme	3,145,651
	Gwayi	Gwayi Shangani Irrigation	Feasibility Study for 15000ha	471,848
	Bubi	Glenmore Irrigation	Irrigation Development	2,097,101
	Lupane	Bubi-Lupane Irrigation	Irrigation Development	1,153,406
	Umguza	Phaphamani Irrigation	Development of 30ha Scheme	1,572,826
	Umguza	Carlsvale Irrigation	Rehabilitation of the Irrigation scheme	3,669,927
	Shangani	Shangani Sabelo Irrigation	Rehabilitation of the Irrigation scheme	2,310,688
	Umguza	Vusamani Irrigation	Supply, delivery and Installation of 3 x 20ha Centre Pivots Irrigation System	4,194,202
	Various	Bulawayo -Vic Falls Road	Rehabilitation of 440km	700,000,000
	Umguza	Bulawayo-Tsholotsho	90km Rehabilitation and widening	243,000,000
	Bubi	Bulawayo-Nkayi	84km rehabilitation and widening	216,000,000
		Bulawayo-Tsholotsho Road	Road Rehabilitation	83,000,000
	Binga	Binga Nusing School	Construction of Binga Nusing School	150,000,000
	Tsholotso	Tshlolotso Nusing School	Construction of Tshlolotso Nusing School	15,000,000
	Hwange	Chamabondo 2 Primary	Construction of classroom blocks and ECD Block	8,000,000
	Bubi	Lonely Primary	Construction of classroom blocks and ECD Block	8,000,000
	Umguza	Mathonisa Primary	Construction of classroom blocks and ECD Block	8,000,000
	Lupane	Mathambo Secondary	Construction of classroom blocks and science laboratories	5,000,000
	Tsholotsho	Tshino Secondary	Construction of classroom blocks and science laboratories	5,000,000
	Binga	Binga Govt High	Construction of classroom blocks and science laboratories	5,000,000
	Binga	Binga District Registry	Construction of District Registry Office	250,000,000
	Hwange District	Kazungula Border Station	Construction of two Bachelor Flats	3,000,000.00
	Hwange District	Victoria Falls (3 Bachelor Flats)	Construction of three Bachelor Flats	6,500,000.00
	Umguza	Umguza Vocational Training Centre	Construction workshop, Classrooms, Hostels and Administration block	31,495,000
	Nkayi	Sivomo Vocational Training Centre	Construction of Workshop and F14 house	4,144,000
	Hwange	ZIMRA Victoria Falls border	Upgrading of Victoria Falls border	20,000,000
	Umguza	ZIMRA Umguza office	Construction of Umguza Canine Unit Dog Kennels	10,000,000
	Matabeleland North	Office accommodation	Procurement of building	45,935,000
	Binga	War Veterans Provinicial Offices	Construction of a new mordern prison facility	30,000
	Lupane District	Lupane State University	Construction of technovation centre	70,000,000
	Hwange	Lecture blocks at Hwange College	Construction of lecture blocks	50,000,000
	Lupane	Lupane Provincial Hospital construction & Block of Flats	Construction of the hospital	400,000,000
	Binga District	Binga Border Post House Electricity	Electrification of Border Post Houe	5,500,000.00
Matabeleland South	Beitbridge	Beitbridge Redevelopment	Completion of 2 blocks of 3 storey flats	120,000,000
	Gwanda	Gwanda Garikai Hlalani Kuhle	Construction of roads and storm water drainage, water and sewer reticulation	15,000,000

PROVINCE	DISTRICT	PROJECT NAME	PROJECT SCOPE	2027 ALLOCATION ZiG
	Gwanda	Gwanda Provincial Hospital	General hospital refurbishment	43,000,000
	Bulilima	Independency legacy laboratories	Completion of targeted works	100,000,000
	Kezi	Simukwe Bridge	Construction of bridge	5,000,000
	Gwanda	Buvuma Dam	Upgrading and rehabilitation of dam	2,000,000
	Matobo	Kezi Airstrip	Upgrading and rehabillitaion of airstrip	600,000
	Gwanda	Rustlers Gorge Irrigation	Irrigation Development	2,621,376
	Matobo	Mambale Irrigation	Develop 15ha Irrigation and Rehaabilitaatin of the 60 ha scheme	20,242,752
	Gwanda	Tuli-Manyange Irrigation	Rehabilitation of the Irrigation scheme	1,834,963
	Matobo	A4 Store Irrigation	Alluvial Acquifers co-financing	728,257
	Bulilima	Plumtree-Maitengwe	10km road construction	135,000,000
	Matobo	Bulawayo-kezi Road	63km road construction	162,000,000
	Gwanda/Matobo	Gwanda-Maphisa Road	45km road construction	162,000,000
	Filabusi	Filabusi Hospital	Filabusi Hospital	14,285,000
	Bulilima	Twayi-twayi Primary	Construction of classroom blocks and ECD Block	8,000,000
	Insiza	Mpalawani Primary	Construction of classroom blocks and ablution facilities	3,000,000
	Umzingwane	Ntabende Primary	Construction of classroom blocks and ablution facilities	3,000,000
	Gwanda	Spitzkop North Secondary	Construction of classroom blocks and science laboratories	5,000,000
	Gwanda District	Mulampapele Border Post	Electrification of Border Post	663,000.00
	Bulilima District	Plumtree Border Post	Construction of 3 bedroomed bloc of flats	10,000,000.00
	Bulilima District	Maitengwe Immigration	Construction of Immigration Offices and residential houses	3,000,000.00
	Matopo	ZRP Maphisa	Construction of 10 staff houses houses	20,250,000
	Mangwe	ZRP Madabe	Construction of new office block and two semidetached houses	11,000,000
	Matobo	J Nkomo Training Centre	Finishing works on Classroom, workshop and Administration Block	25,000,000
	Bulilima	ZIMRA Maitengwe Border Post	Construction of Staff Acccomodation at Maitengwe	20,000,000
	Bulilima	War Veterans Provinicial Offices	Construction of a new prison facility	30,000
	Maphisa	War Veterans Provinicial Offices	Purchase of residential accomodation	20,000
	Gwanda	Gwanda State University	Construction of mining laboratory	40,000,000
	Bulilima	Plumtree Polytechnic	Construction of lecture blocks	30,000,000
	Lupane	Lupane Composite Office Phase 2	Construction of Phase 2 of Lupane Provincial Composite office block	80,863,000
	Insiza	Filabusi - Mbondo -Avoca Road	Regravelling of 10km	4,957,000
	Gwanda	Ngoma Primary School ECD Block	Construction of classroomm blocks	2,500,000
	Various	Maphisa Schools & 40 Science Labs	Construction of Science Laboratories	53,000,000
	Beitbridge	Zhove Irrigation	Development of a 2 500 ha Irrigation scheme	20,971,010
	Umzingwane	Zimbili Irrigation	Rehabilitation of 30ha Irrigation	10,000,000
	Mangwe	Bambanani Irrigation	Irrigation Development	975,152
	Matobo	Valley Irrigation	Develop 200ha Irrigation	2,516,521
	Gwanda	Gwanda Morden Prison	Construction of a new prison facility	175,000,000

PROVINCE	DISTRICT	PROJECT NAME	PROJECT SCOPE	2027 ALLOCATION ZiG
	Beitbridge	Beitbridge Houses - ZPCS	Completion of 5 staff houses.	1,128,000
	Plumtree	Plumtree Houses - ZPCS	Completion of 8 x A01/20 detached houses	2,600,000
	Gwanda	Gwanda houses - ZPCS	Completion of 7 houses and an ablution block	1,196,000
	Gwanda	Ntabazinduna Armoury - ZPCS	Construction of armoury	2,000,000
	Gwanda	Ntabazinduna Parade Square - ZPCS	Construction of Parade Square	1,237,000
	Gwanda	Marondera Female Open Prison - ZPCS	Construction of staff houses	2,300,000
	Umzingwane	Esigodini Magistrate's Court	Construction of court	7,000,000
	Mangwe	Brunaberg Magistrate Court	Completion of targeted works	8,000,000
Midlands	Gweru	Senga Messanger's Camp	Construction of 4X4storey blocks of flats,water and sewer reticulation, road and carparkpaving and electrical sustation.	15,000,000
	Gokwe North	Tiki - Nyamhara Road	Regravelling of 10km	4,957,000
	Mberengwa	Vutsana-Ingezi Road	Regravelling of 10km	4,957,000
	Zvishavane	Mutimutema-Defe Road	Resurfacing of 18km	5,900,000
	Gokwe South	Siboza-Pakame Road	Resurfacing of 21km	5,130,000
	Mberengwa	Murongwe Bridge	Construction of bridge	1,000,000
	Gokwe North	Nenyunka Primary School	Construction of classroomm blocks	2,000,000
	Shurugwi	Chikwakwa Irrigation	Installation of a 50AHVA transformer, pumping unit, semi portable infield and fencing	16,242,752
	AHwekwe	Milsonia Irrigation	Develop 20ha Irrigation	2,359,239
	Mberengwa	Chiwero Irrigation	Develop 20ha Irrigation	3,774,782
	Gweru	Eladale Irrigation	Rehabilitation of the Irrigation scheme	1,500,000
	Zvishavane	Mabwematema Irrigation	Develop 152ha Irrigation project	1,258,261
	Mberengwa	Biri Irrigation	Rehabilitation of 38ha of canals	2,097,101
	Mberengwa	Chemakudo Irrigation	Development of 209 ha under centre pivot system	6,851,863
	Kwekwe	Ngondoma Irrigation	Rehabilitation of the Irrigation scheme	2,097,101
	Gweru	Suffock Irrigation	Suffock Irrigation	1,048,550
	Gokwe	Sengwa Irrigation	Sengwa Irrigation	1,205,833
	Gokwe	Defe Irrigation	Irrigation Development	6,396,158
	Gweru	Gweru-Lower Gweru Road	21km reconstruction	121,500,000
	Gweru	Gweru-Zvishavane Road	7km road rehabilitation	229,500,000
	Mberengwa	Jeka Bridge	Bridge Construction	51,000,000
	Gweru	Sanyathi-Kuwirirana Nemangwe	7km reconstruction	108,000,000
	Gweru	Gweru-Maboleni Road	Road rehabilitation	83,000,000
	Gweru	Gweru Provincial Hospital Upgrading	Upgrading of the hospital	35,000,000
	Zvishavane	Zvishavane Hospital	Zvisavane Hospital	11,357,000
	Mberengwa	Mberengwa Hospital	Mberengwa Hospital	8,571,000
	Gokwe	Takunda Primary	Construction of classroom blocks and ablution facilities	3,000,000
	Kwekwe	Mbizo 3 Secondary	Construction of classroom blocks and science laboratories	5,000,000

PROVINCE	DISTRICT	PROJECT NAME	PROJECT SCOPE	2027 ALLOCATION ZiG
	Mberengwa	ZRP Buchwa	Upgrading of sewer reticulation system	6,750,000
	Gweru	Construction of Gweru Criminal Court	Construction of court	7,000,000
	Gweru	Zimbabwe Military Academy Referal Hospital	Construction of Zimbabwe Military Academy Referal Hospital	120,000,000
	Gweru	Taxiway and runwayt lights at Thornhill Air Base	CXomplete instalation of runway navigation aids and lighting system around the runway	4,000,000
	Mberengwa	Mberengwa Houses - ZPCS	Completion of an 8 roomed barrack and construction of 3 x A01/20 houses	770,000
	Kwekwe	Kwekwe Houses - ZPCS	Completion of 5 detached houses	760,000
	Gokwe	Gokwe Houses - ZPCS	Completion of a 14 roomed barrack and 4 detached houses	660,000
	Gweru	Whawha Houses - ZPCS	Construction of staff houses	840,000
	Gweru	Midlands State University	Construction of halls of residence	90,000,000
	Gweru	Practicing school at Mkoba Teachers' College	Completion of practising school	18,410,000
	Kwekwe	Perimeter wall at Kwekwe Polytechnic College	Construction of perimeter wall	5,000,000
	Gweru	Blue Hills Probation Centre	Construction and rehabilitation of infrastructure	10,000,000
	Gweru	Midlands Safe Market	Construction of the Main market, Play Centre, One Stop centre for GBV and toilets	26,100,000
	Mberengwa	Mkwaleni Irrigation Sheme	Rehabilitation of Irrigation scheme	660,000
	Mberengwa	Phoenix Irrigation Scheme	Rehabilitation of Irrigation scheme	660,000
	Mberengwa	Makwateni Dam	Upgrading and rehabilitation of dam	2,000,000
	Various	State Residences	Upgrading of State Residences	1,045,501,000
National	Various	National Events Roads	Road Rehabilitation and Grading Road (439km)	3,440,000
	Various	Presidential Rural Solarisation Programme	Installation of home solar systems	32,000,000
	Various	Rural Infrastructure Development Agency	Construction of District Offices, Workshops and Staff Houses	61,300,000
	Various	Rural Infrastructure Development Agency	Rehabilitation of Offices, Workshops and Staff Houses	50,000,000
	Various	Borehole drilling and rehabilitation	Borehole drilling and rehabilitation	37,700,000
	Various	Piped Water Schemes	Construction of piped water schemes	14,400,000
	Various	Borehole Drilling & Rehabilitation	Borehole Drilling & Rehabilitation	10,000,000
	Various	Presidential Rural Development Programme	Borehole Drilling,Construction of Village Business Units	418,750,000
	Various	Irrigation Working Group	Technical performance evaluation of Irrigation schemes.	1,500,000
	Various	China Aid Irrigation	Co-financing for various Irrigation schemes being supported by China Aid	2,621,376
	Various	Agricultural System Database	Agricultural System Database	5,242,752
	Various	MAKA/AFC Irrigation	Implementation of a 2900hectare centre pivot Irrigation facility	26,213,762
	Various	Building the climate resilience of vulnerable agricultural livelihoods in Southern Zimbabwe Project	Establishment of Nutrition Gardens	5,242,752
	Various	ZITC Upgrading	Rehabilitation and upgrading of ZITC	1,786,413
	Various	Smallholder Agriculture Cluster Project IFAD	Support to various Irrigation schemes	7,864,129
	Various	Irrigation Plant and Equipment	Plant and Equipment	7,864,129
	Various	Operationalisation of V3O Accelerator Project	Operationalisation of V3O Accelerator Project	4,194,202

PROVINCE	DISTRICT	PROJECT NAME	PROJECT SCOPE	2027 ALLOCATION ZiG
	Various	Operation and maintenance of Irrigation schemes	Operationalisation of projects with centre pivots, horse reels, and pumps etc.	10,485,505
	Various	Pedstock Irrigation Equipment Facility	Procurement and installation of 80 center pivots under phase 2	10,485,505
	Various	Green Climate Fund Project (GFC, UNDP)	Support to various Irrigation schemes under GCF and UNDP	7,864,129
	Various	Project System testing	Rehabilitation and construction of testing and training facilities, security	15,242,752
	Various	Offgrid Small Holder Farmer led Irrigation Systems	Procurement of Irrigation Equipment	15,242,752
	Various	VIA(Vitual Irrigation Academy)	Irrigation Equipment to monitor soil and water on communal Irrigation schmes	4,194,202
	Various	Technical performance evaluation of Irrigation schemes	Technical performance evaluation of Irrigation schemes	4,296,018
	Various	Smallholder Irrigation Revitalisation Programme(SIRP)	Support to various Irrigation schemes	15,242,752
	Various	Project Management & Capacity building	To plan, organise, secure and control resources to achieve the completion of construction works of new and ongoing Irrigation projects	30,971,010
	Various	Harare - Masvingo - Beitbridge Road	Road upgrading and widening of 588km	700,000,000
	Various	Harare - Chirundu Road	Road upgrading and widening of 356km	1,336,588,000
	Various	Harare- Kanyemba Road Dualisation	Dualisation of 34.7km	200,000,000
	Varous	Provincial & District Incinerators	upgrading of Incinerators for all Provincial Hospitals	152,000,000
	Various	District Hospitals	General Refurbisment of 51 District Hospitals (Nurse training schools, laundry, Kitchens, mortuaries)	236,000,000
	Various	Rural hospitals	Rehabilitation of Rural hospitals	46,968,000
	Various	Health centres	Construction of Health centres	220,240,000
	Various	Rehabilitation of schools	Rehabilitation works	88,000,000
	Various	Rehabilitation of schools	Rehabilitation works	103,499,000
	Various	Refurbishment of YSZ Training Centres	Refurbishment of YSZ Training Centres	4,000,000
	Various	Solarisation and Computerisation of YSZ Training Centres	Solar System,internet services and computers for YSZ Training Centres	4,916,800
	Various	Retooling of Training Centres	Furnishing workshops with modern tools and equipment	54,000,000
	Various	Digital and Incubation Hubs at VTCs	Setting up of 10 digital and incubation hubs	16,800,000
	Various	VTC on Wheels	Mobile Training System	16,366,000
	Various	Batoka Hydro Electric Power Plant	Feasibility Studies	747,750,000
	Various	Rural Electrification Projects	Electrification of institutions and rural communities	55,201,000
	Various	Digital Centres	Establishment of Digital Centres	10,000,000
	Various	Lab per School	Establishment of ICT Labs in Schools	50,000,000
	Various	PFMS Kiosk	Maintenance of PFMS Kiosks	15,000,000
	Various	ICT Government Fusion Centre (Formerly ICT Security Operations Centre)	Establishment of ICT Government Fusion Centre	40,000,000
	Various	Last mile Connectivity	Installations of PFMS, HCMS, Online Applications and other apps	20,000,000
	Various	PSC and Vocational Training Centres	Establishment and equipping of PSC and Vocational Training Centres	3,000,000
	Various	Maintenance of National Systems	Maitenance of National Systems	7,000,000

PROVINCE	DISTRICT	PROJECT NAME	PROJECT SCOPE	2027 ALLOCATION ZiG
	Various	Smart Solutions (Smart Health, Smart Agriculture, Smart Stadiums, Smart Education	Installation of end-user equipment in 200 Health Institutions	3,000,000
	Various	Government Intranet	Deployment of Government Intranet in Government institutions	5,000,000
	Various	ICT enabled Disaster Management Centres established	Establishment of ICT enabled Disaster Management Centres	5,000,000
	Various	Smart Government Communication Suite	Establishment of Smart Government Communication Suite	3,508,000
	Various	ICT Service Centers (Targeting devolution and youth employment)	Establishment of ICT Service Centres	4,000,000
	Various	NDC Maintenance / AI-Compatible Data Centre	Establishment of NDC Maitenance/AI Compatible Data Centre	34,000,000
	Various	Presidential Internet Scheme	Implementation of the Presidential Internet Scheme	20,000,000
	Various	Harmonization of government ICT ecosystem (Identification and procurement of ERPs)	1. Engage MDAs to get requirements 2. Champion procurement of ERPs and integrations (shared resources) 3. Payment of license fees 4. Procurement of volume licenses for such software tools- antivirus tools, OS , Microsoft office, Zoom, Virtualisation Softwares and other special softwares	3,000,000
	Various	Office Accommodation	Upgrading of Office Accommodation	4,447,000
	Various	ZIMRA Water and Sanitation infrastracture	Borehole drilling at various Border Posts and installation of water tanks	225,000,000
	Various	ZIMRA Automation	ZIMRA Digital Infrastructure, Automation & Support Systems	252,000,000
	Various	ZIMRA Data Analytics	ZIMRA AI-Driven Tax Intelligence & Data Analytics	50,000,000
	Various	ZIMRA Border Modernisation	ZIMRA Smart Customs & Border Modernisation	50,000,000
	Various	ZIMRA CyberSecurity	ZIMRA CyberSecurity Resilience	19,550,000
	Various	ZIMRA Taxpayer Digitalisation	ZIMRA Taxpayer Digital Services	20,000,000
	Various	Court Facilities Rehabilitation	Rehabilitation works which include painting,plumbing and roofing	150,000,000
	Various	Office Accommodation	Upgrading of Office Accommodation	4,447,000
	Various	Zimbabwe National Army-Purchase of Institutional Accommodation	Purchase o 21 houses	48,079,000
	Various	Construction of Armouries	Construction of armoury	798,000
	Various	Construction of guardrooms	Replacement and repair of perimeter walls and fences	372,000
	Various	Walling and fencing at various camps	Construction of access roads and parade square	4,874,000
	Various	Access roads and parade squares	Construction of Access roads and parade squares	2,880,000
	Various	ZPCS - Purchase of residential accommodation	Purchase of residential accommodation	6,240,000
	Various	Solar systems - ZPCS	Installation of Solar systems at prisons	2,827,000
	Various	Mutare farm AHitchen- ZPCS	Construction of a AHitchen Block	950,000
	Various	Rehabilitation and upgrading of prisons - ZPCS	Rehabilitation of prison facilities	105,083,000
	Various	Purchase and upgrading of electric pots and boilers	Purchase of 11 x 220 litres electric pots	3,594,000
	Various	Purchase and installation of generators	Purchasing of 45 Generators for various stations	5,000,000

PROVINCE	DISTRICT	PROJECT NAME	PROJECT SCOPE	2027 ALLOCATION ZiG
	Various	Refubishment of Office Building		70,000,000
	Various	New Provincial and District Composite Offices	Construction of new Provincial and District Composite Offices	43,001,000
	Various	Rehabilitation of Lifts	Rehabilitation of lifts	27,000,000
	Various	Institutional accommodation	Procurement of institutional accommodation	25,092,000
	Various	Air HQ car shades	Enhenced maintenance of AFZ buildings	32,400,000
	Various	Procurement of Housing Units	Procurement of residential accommodation	50,000,000
	Various	Rehabilitation of Buildings	Rehabilitation of Government buildings	167,500,000
Foreign	Foreign	Addis Ababa embassy	Construction of an residence and chancery	132,500,000
	Foreign	Washington embassy	Construction of an residence and chancery	265,000,000
	Foreign	Nairobi embassy	Construction of a staff house	81,911,000
	Foreign	Maputo embassy	Embassy renovations	5,300,000
	Foreign	Pretoria embassy	Construction of staff accommodation	7,950,000
	Foreign	London embassy	Chancery rehabilitation	3,975,000
	Foreign	Berlin embassy	Rehabilitaion of Ambassador's residence	5,300,000
	Foreign	Windhoek embassy	Staff house renoavtions	3,975,000



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