

**AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK
AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT FUND**



**ZIMBABWE
COUNTRY BRIEF**

Regional Department – South Region A

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ADF	:	African Development Fund
AfDB	:	African Development Bank
AWF	:	African Water Facility
BIPPAs	:	Bilateral Investment Promotion and Protection Agreements
CPIA	:	Country Policy and Institutional Assessment
ESW	:	Economic and Sector Work
EU	:	European Union
FAO	:	Food and Agricultural Organization
FSF	:	Fragile State Facility
GDP	:	Gross Domestic Product
GOZ	:	Government of Zimbabwe
GPA	:	Global Political Agreement
IFIs	:	International Financial Institutions
IG	:	Inclusive Government
MDC	:	Movement for Democratic Change
MDGs	:	Millennium Development Goals
MEPIP	:	Ministry of Economic Planning & Investment Promotion
MOF	:	Ministry of Finance
PFM	:	Public Financial Management
RBZ	:	Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe
SADC	:	Southern African Development Community
SRF	:	Special Relief Fund
STERP	:	Short-Term Emergency Recovery Programme
STS	:	Short-Term Strategy – Concept Note
UN	:	United Nations
US	:	United States
WFP	:	World Food Program
ZANU-PF	:	Zimbabwe African National Union-Patriotic Front

COUNTRY BRIEF FOR ZIMBABWE¹

I. INTRODUCTION

1. This Country Brief for Zimbabwe serves as an update to the Board of Directors on developments in Zimbabwe since the Short-Term Strategy - Concept Note (STS) was discussed by the Board informally in May 2009. This programming document outlines the Bank's short term priority areas of intervention and proposed activities. At the request of Zimbabwe's Inclusive Government (IG), and with the support of the international community, the African Development Bank (AfDB) has been requested to play a lead role in assisting and supporting the country's economic recovery. The AfDB also is expected to provide leadership and promote viable options for Zimbabwe's re-engagement with the international community and private investors. This coincides with the Bank's efforts to devise a broad and coordinated approach to engaging more effectively with fragile states.
2. Zimbabwe, once the breadbasket of Southern Africa, is now a fragile nation with a population of 12.5 million in 2008, and a gross national income per capita estimated in 2008 to be US\$360 (compared to sub-Saharan Africa average of US\$1,428), making it one of the poorest countries in the world. During the period 2000–2008, Zimbabwe's economic activity fell drastically. Real gross domestic product (GDP) growth recorded a cumulative contraction of about 48% (nearly 5% per year). The decline cut across all key sectors, despite Zimbabwe's rich resource endowment. Agriculture value added contracted by 86% during the period 2002-2008.
3. The poor state of infrastructure and related facilities such as water supply and sanitation systems, transport and energy, and the deterioration of institutional capacity to manage them, have impacted negatively on the provision of social and economic services for the whole population. The more vulnerable segments of the population are particularly hit hard with increases in disease and rising poverty levels. The impact is felt beyond Zimbabwe's borders. More striking, an estimated 2 million Zimbabweans have left the country recently, including many skilled personnel.
4. It is within this context that the Bank is seeking to re-engage with Zimbabwe, while keeping in mind that it remains under sanctions. The Government of Zimbabwe (GOZ) has approached the Bank for technical assistance and capacity building support through Pillar III of the Fragile State Facility (FSF) aimed at improving economic governance and enhancing the effectiveness of public service delivery and

¹ Section 4 of the Operations Guidelines of the Fragile States Facility, ADF/BD/WP/2008/60, approved by the Board through Resolution B/BD/2008/10, permits the Board of Directors to approve Zimbabwe's eligibility for the Fragile State Facility (FSF) and disbursements through Pillar III of FSF through submission of a country brief. This country brief serves as a programming document apprising the Board of the Bank's proposed activities in Zimbabwe.

other types of assistance through the African Water Facility (AWF) and the Special Relief Fund (SRF) that are not affected by the arrears situation.

II. BACKGROUND

5. The Zimbabwe African National Union-Patriotic Front (ZANU-PF), one of the two groups involved in the armed struggle for independence, dominated the politics of Zimbabwe until 2008. As economic conditions and governance deteriorated in Zimbabwe, a new political formation – the Movement for Democratic Change (MDC) - was launched in 1999 and it quickly rallied the opposition to the ZANU-PF government and its policies. Parliamentary and presidential elections held in 2008 were inconclusive, with allegations of irregularities in the conduct and outcomes of the elections. The results of the election suggested that some kind of coalition government was inevitable.
6. Following parliamentary and presidential elections held in 2008, a Global Political Agreement (GPA) was negotiated and signed in September 2008 by the ZANU-PF and the two factions of the MDC. The GPA called for the formation of an IG, which took office in February 2009. The people of Zimbabwe have embraced the GPA and the IG as the way forward to peace, stability, and fundamental political and economic change in the country.
7. Following the assumption of office in February 2009, the IG promptly adopted in March 2009 the Short-Term Emergency Recovery Programme (STERP) as the framework for arresting economic decline and improving social conditions. Key measures including the liberalization of the trade, prices and exchange regime, and the introduction of timely and prudent fiscal budgets aimed at reigning in the large fiscal deficits. It also formally adopted a multi-currency system, with the South African rand as the reference currency and the US dollar as the main transaction currency, to replace the vanishing Zimbabwean dollar. The early dividends of the establishment of the IG have, thus, been the restoration of macroeconomic stability and the revival of economic activity.

A. Recent Political Developments

8. The above notwithstanding, there have been disputes relating to the implementation of several aspects of the GPA, which have threatened the power-sharing arrangement. The most recent disagreement, and probably the most significant since the IG was formed, occurred in October 2009 when the MDC announced that, while it was not quitting the IG, it had severed ties with Zanu-PF and stopped attending Cabinet and Council of Ministers meetings until all outstanding issues of the power-sharing deal had been addressed. The MDC, however, ended its boycott nearly a month later after intervention by the Southern African Development Community (SADC). Since then, the three signatory parties to GPA have been engaged in negotiations, mediated by SADC, with the aim of finding a lasting solution to all outstanding issues.

9. The contentious issues included: sharing of posts of provincial governors, diplomats and senior public servants; the disputed appointments by Zanu-PF of the Attorney-General and the Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe (RBZ) Governor; and arrests of members of Parliaments. The MDC has also expressed concern about political repression, lack of rule of law and abuse of human rights, continued farm invasions, media tyranny, and Zanu-PF's refusal to adopt political and democratic reforms, as well as constitutional review.

B. Economic Developments

10. The Government's near- and medium-term strategies to institute a number of reforms and actions to jump-start economic recovery are contained in the STERP and the Medium Term Plan (2010-2015) currently under preparation. The priorities of the STERP include political and economic governance reforms; the stabilization and recovery of the economy; social protection including provision of food assistance, revitalization of education and health services; and the re-establishment of relations with the international development agencies.
11. In response to the more stable and liberalized economic environment, real GDP is estimated to have grown by 4.7% in 2009 (higher than earlier IMF projection of 2.8%), compared with a decline of about 14% in 2008. It is underpinned by the restoration of business confidence as reflected by the gradual improvement of capacity utilization and anticipated recovery in agriculture and manufacturing. Since the beginning of 2009, capacity utilization in manufacturing has risen from less than 10% in 2008 to a range of 30-50% and some mines have reopened, taking advantage of the removal of forced foreign exchange surrender requirements and full retention of market proceeds.
12. The hyperinflation of 2008 has been brought to a halt, reflecting the dollarization of the economy and the end of monetary injections. From January to October 2009, month-on-month inflation remained low and stable, fluctuating between 1% and -3.1%. Inflation is expected to remain stable within single digits in 2010, reflecting a continuation of these favorable developments.
13. Notwithstanding these improvements in the economy, the country continues to face major challenges:
 - Arrears of some US\$3.2 billion on external public debt impose significant limits on the amount of support available from development partners. Moreover, the public debt overhang of about US\$6 billion (about 170% of GDP) constrains Zimbabwe's access to international capital markets and discourages private investment.
 - Deterioration in the basic infrastructure is a key bottleneck that impedes economic recovery in both the short- and medium-term.

- Concerns about the security and the rule of law coupled with concerns about inadequate protection of property rights have led to sagging private sector confidence.
- Food insecurity, the rising incidence of malnutrition, deterioration and poor access to clean water, medicines and other health services have eroded the quality of life for a majority of the population.
- There is a severe shortage of official and private external financing.
- Erosion of human and institutional capacities in the public and private sectors continues to impede the capacity for economic reform and delivery of basic services.

C. Social Developments

14. Zimbabwe has experienced rapid increases in poverty and decline in survival indicators. In view of the economic and social crisis in recent years, the prospects for achieving most of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) remain weak. The poverty rate increased from 42% in 1995 to 63% in 2003 and is currently estimated to be over 70%. Inequality is very high, with the Gini coefficient estimated at 57% in 2003, one of the highest in the world. Some estimates of unemployment put it at 80%. An estimated 1.2 million people, close to 10% of the population, live with HIV/AIDS. These factors have contributed to the deterioration in Zimbabwe's human development indicators, as demonstrated by the UN Human Development Index.
15. Declining food production, diminishing economic opportunities, and deteriorating public services have created a large population of vulnerable people who are unable to sustain livelihoods without assistance. The World Food Program (WFP) has been providing food support for up to 50 percent of Zimbabweans, mainly in rural – but also in urban – areas beginning in 2002. Early in 2009, about 5 million people in Zimbabwe (equivalent to about 40 percent of the population) benefited from food assistance. Although the production of cereals rebounded sharply in 2009, the WFP/FAO joint assessment mission has estimated that around 2.8 million people (80% rural) might still need food aid before the next harvest in April 2010.

D. Governance

16. Governance institutions and mechanisms have, in recent years, been compromised by political considerations, understaffing and lack of resources. Since the formation of the IG, steps have been taken to address some of the weaknesses. Notably:
 - Parliament in November 2009 passed the Reserve Bank Amendment Bill aimed at strengthening Board oversight and refocusing Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe's institutional framework to its core mandate of monetary policy and financial sector supervision;
 - Parliament in December 2009 passed a new Public Financial Management (PFM) Bill aimed at improving the legislation that regulates the management of public resources;

- Parliament in December 2009 passed a new Audit Bill, which clarifies the role of the Auditor General and creates the Audit Office with a separate civil servant structure for its staff;
- The Government has submitted to Parliament the draft of a revised Mines and Mineral Act with a view to facilitating investment, reviewing the mining title system and ensuring transparency in line with the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative requirements; and
- The Government has set aside US\$31 million for the commencement of a land audit, which will provide information on the nature of land holdings and demand for land, land tenure issues, utilization, infrastructure and compensation issues.

III. BANK RELATIONS WITH ZIMBABWE

A. Arrears to the AfDB Group

17. The Bank Group commenced lending operations in Zimbabwe in 1982. Sanctions were imposed by the Bank on Zimbabwe in May 2000 due to arrears accumulation. Zimbabwe's arrears to the Bank stood at UA 305.25 million at end November 2009, of which UA 299.48 million (98.1%) was from the AfDB window and UA 5.77 million (1.9%) from the African Development Fund (ADF). Until 2009, the Bank has only been able to provide the country with emergency support.

Zimbabwe: Arrears to the ADB Group, as at 30 November 2009
(In thousand UAs)

Window	Total	Principal	Charges
ADF	5,769.10	4,043.59	1,725.51
ADB	299,482.09	166,058.04	133,424.86
Total	305,252.00	170,101.63	135,150.37

B. Current Status of the AfDB Portfolio

18. A pre-condition for the transition to full normalization of relations would be agreement by Zimbabwe on an arrears clearance process with the international financial institutions (IFIs). In the absence of such an agreement, support from the AfDB will be limited to use of the Pillar III window of the FSF and to facilities that are not affected by the arrears situation, such as the AWF and SRF. It is worth noting that Senior Management, visited Zimbabwe in January 2010 to discuss a framework for re-engagement of Zimbabwe with the international community, in particular the process for clearing the country's arrears with the IFIs and other creditors. The message coming from the Government is that it would like to urgently build consensus among various stakeholders on the options available to Zimbabwe for addressing its arrears through a conference scheduled for March 2010. The Bank has been requested to provide support for the process.

19. The African Water Facility is providing funding of EUR 2 million to rehabilitate the water supply and sanitation system in the Municipality of Chitungwiza, which was one of the epicenters of the 2008 cholera outbreak. US\$2 million from the Special Relief Fund was allocated for the purchase and distribution of agricultural inputs to vulnerable smallholder farmers (US\$1 million) and interventions to prevent and contain the cholera epidemic (US\$1 million).
20. A total of US\$6 million has been made available from the FSF for capacity building operations in Zimbabwe. Technical support is focused on capacity building in areas of public finance management (PFM), economic management, including the provision of urgently needed computer equipment and training. As discussed in Section V below, the AfDB plans to undertake interventions that include, *inter alia*, PFM, provision of staff allowances for core staff of the finance and planning ministries, training and equipment for the Ministry of Finance (MOF), data surveys for national accounts, and a road condition survey.

IV. DONOR COORDINATION

21. The main active and potentially active donors in Zimbabwe include the AfDB, European Union (EU), Canada, Denmark, Germany, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, United Kingdom, United States and the World Bank. United Nations (UN) related agencies (UNDP, FAO, UNICEF, UNHCR, WFP and the Global Fund) are also active in Zimbabwe (see Annex II). Most of the donors, including the AfDB, are providing assistance, mainly labeled as humanitarian/transitional support, through non-governmental organizations and not directly through Government. These activities are implemented by the UN agencies and local and international non-governmental organizations. Donors are estimated to have disbursed an estimated US\$760 million of assistance during 2008 and 2009, more than US\$400 million of which is for humanitarian programs and US\$170 million is for health care related to the cholera epidemic in 2008-09, and for nutritional and related programs.
22. The level of donor support for the country's economic recovery programs continues to be constrained by two concerns: (i) the reluctance of bilateral donors to provide assistance directly to the Government because of concerns about governance and other issues; and (ii) by the country's arrears with the International Financial Institutions (IFIs), which greatly limits the assistance that it can receive. The political issues of particular concern cited by donors include: politically inspired violence and abuse of the judiciary, including politically motivated arrests; continued farm invasions; delays to the land audit provided for in the GPA; unilateral imposition of partners to owners of private wildlife conservation; disrespect of Bilateral Investment Protection and Promotion agreements (BIPPAs); and slow progress on a range of issues agreed by the parties to the GPA aimed at improving freedom of the media, governance, respect for human rights and the rule of law, and exploitation of natural resources in accordance with internationally agreed standards.

V. PROPOSED AfDB RE-ENGAGEMENT WITH ZIMBABWE

A. Capacity Development and Technical Assistance

23. In the first half of 2009, the AfDB re-engaged with Zimbabwe and posted a staff team to Harare on an extended mission to facilitate dialogue with the IG. In April 2009, a scoping mission from the Bank visited Zimbabwe to make an assessment of the most immediate requirements for rehabilitation of the badly dilapidated infrastructure and services in the country. The assessment and subsequent discussions with the Government of Zimbabwe indicate that, not surprisingly, the decade-long political and economic instability has weakened the institutional capacity of government. Zimbabwe faces major challenges, particularly in the areas of governance and human capacity of public administration and the management of public finance and the economy. The country's quick emergence from its current fragile situation requires rebuilding of public institutional and technical capacities and improving the country's economic governance.
24. Re-engagement began in 2009 with an allocation of US\$6 million from the FSF and, as discussed in paragraph 19, Euro 2 million from the African Water Facility and US\$2 million from the Special Relief Fund of the AfDB. The Bank proposes to support, in collaboration with other partners, coordinated technical assistance and the building of institutional and human capacity with the aim of improving economic governance and enhancing the effectiveness of public service delivery and project implementation (See Annex 1). Support in this area is important for the Bank's leadership role in the re-engagement process, as it will need to monitor the Government's capacity to implement the programs needed for the re-engagement process to move forward. Technical capacity is critical in the infrastructure sector and other agencies such as the Procurement Board, for building capacity for procurement in line ministries and technical support for the commercialization and privatization of state enterprises. The Bank will explore the possibility of funding any financing gap relating to the above-mentioned activities through donor contributions.
25. The Bank will also undertake economic and sector work (ESW) and policy advisory services in conjunction with the government and in collaboration with other partners in order to benefit from their knowledge and to avoid duplication of efforts. Such analytical work will provide the foundation for future Bank operations in Zimbabwe and policy dialogue with stakeholders. This will include analytical work on: public finance management (PFM), including public investment programming and management; private sector development and competitiveness; investment promotion; regional integration; assessments of conditions, needs, policies, and performance in key infrastructure sectors; and labor market revitalization.

B. Eligibility of Zimbabwe for the Fragile State Facility

26. A country qualifies for eligibility to the FSF if it has a composite (averaged) AfDB and World Bank Country Policy and Institutional Assessment (CPIA) score of 3.2 or

below. For 2008, Zimbabwe had a composite ADB/World Bank CPIA score of 1.77 and, therefore, qualifies as a fragile state. Once a country is deemed a fragile state, it can access resources under Targeted Support Window (Pillar III) of FSF before the clearance of arrears.

C. Bank's Presence in Harare

27. The extended mission in Harare since March 2009 has enabled the Bank to exercise leadership in the re-engagement process by engaging with both the government and the development partners. It has participated in donor coordination meetings, taken part in a joint scoping mission (in which the Bank coordinated the infrastructure cluster) and worked closely with the Ministers of Finance, Planning and Investment Promotion, and Regional Integration and International Cooperation. Given the proposed increased engagement of the AfDB with Zimbabwe, a continued strong staff presence in Zimbabwe is an integral part of the re-engagement strategy and should be given high priority. Accordingly, management intends to propose for Board consideration the establishment of a field office in Harare.

VI. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

A. Conclusion

28. After a decade of political and economic instability, there is evidence that progress is being made at the political, social and economic levels since the formation of the Inclusive Government in February 2009. The Government, with the backing of SADC and the international community, has requested the Bank to take a lead role in supporting Zimbabwe's re-engagement for normalization of relationships with the international community and IFIs. Spurred by successful recovery and rehabilitation program, Zimbabwe can make an important contribution to the further development of the Southern African region.

B. Recommendation

29. Recognizing that Zimbabwe remains under sanctions with the Bank, this Country Brief seeks to provide the Bank with a programming instrument to serve as a basis for financing a number of technical assistance and capacity building activities in Zimbabwe during the transitional period. The assistance is aimed at improving economic governance and enhancing the effectiveness of public service delivery in order to lay the foundation for future Bank operations in Zimbabwe. The Board of Directors is invited to:
 - a. take note of Zimbabwe's eligibility as a Fragile State (see paragraph 26); and
 - b. approve, on a lapse-of-time basis, Management's recommendation to support Zimbabwe from the Targeted Support Window (Pillar III) resources of the FSF in line with Operations Guidelines of the FSF.

Annex I: Indicative Bank Program for Zimbabwe (2009-2010)

Type of Activity/Project	Description/Objective	Amount (US\$)	Window
Short-Term Capacity Building Activities			
Approved by Management			
Debt Sustainability Management Consultant and Workshop	Support to the Ministry of Finance for expenses for debt sustainability workshop	48,105.00	FSF
Purchase of Computers and Installation of Network	Support capacity building activities for the Ministries of Finance (MOF) and Economic Planning & Investment Promotion (MEPIP), Central Statistical Office, Office of the Comptroller & Auditor General through the purchase of 409 computers and network installation	622,582.00	FSF
Road Condition Survey	Support to Ministry of Transport, Communication & Infrastructure Development to: (i) train personnel to carry out road condition survey on the 1800km trunk road network; and (ii) purchase computer hardware and other items for data entry and analysis along with funding for a one-day workshop to consult and enrich methodology from Roads Department	200,000.00	FSF
Purchase of LaserJet printers and LCD projectors	Support to MOF and MEPIP for the purchase of LaserJet printers and LCD projectors	19,720.00	FSF
Central Statistical Office and Comptroller & Auditor General	Support to undertake statistical survey with AfDB's Statistical Department	175,629.53	FSF
Staff Training	Support to Comptroller & Auditor General for staff training courses to enhance the skills of accounting and audit staff and to certify auditors in SAP	141,727.00	FSF
Public Financial Management (PFM) System	TA to GOZ to reconfigure and strengthen its PFM System	2,000,000.00	FSF
Sub-total: Approved		3,207,763.53	
Proposed for Consideration by Management			
Urban Water Supply & Sanitation Rehabilitation *	TA to GOZ to rehabilitate water supply and sanitation in five towns	TBD	FSF
Ministry of Regional Integration & International Co-operation	Support to purchase programmatic & institutional materials such as a trade database, a resource room and internet connectivity	311,555.93	FSF
Infrastructure Survey	Support to undertake infrastructure survey/forum	500,000.00	FSF
Legal & Institutional Needs Assessment of the Zimbabwe Investment (ZIA) and COMFAR training for selected investment promotion officers	Support to MEPIP for: (i) assessment of its legal & institutional framework and capacity building requirement; and (ii) COMFAR training for a selected investment promotion officers	212,000.00	FSF

Financial Programming Workshop for Ministry of Finance	Support to MoF for financial programming training for Government economist and accountants relating to debt analysis process	75,000.00	FSF
Salary Enhancement Initiative	Support to GOZ to support salaries of officials performing key functions necessary for the economic recovery	2,000,000.00	FSF
Capacity Building Support to Prime Minister's Office	TA to Prime Minister's Office to finance two economists, two strategic planning experts, and two infrastructure development experts	576,000.00	FSF
Arrears Clearance Strategy	Various TA and capacity building activities in support of arrears clearance strategy	TBD	FSF
Support to CSO for Statistical Survey Activities	To collect, analyze and disseminate: real sector surveys for National Accounts; analyzing Household Survey data; and Agriculture and Livestock Survey	750,000.00	FSF
Public Financial Management (PFM) System	Various TA including Support for the Establishment of a Debt Management Unit	2,000,000.00	FSF
Sub-total: Proposed for Consideration		6,424,555.93	
Sub-Total: Short-Term Capacity Building Activities		9,632,319.46	
Emergency Assistance			
Emergency Humanitarian Assistance for Vulnerable Smallholder Farmers	Humanitarian assistance for the provisioning of agricultural inputs & extension services for vulnerable smallholder farmers.	1,000,000.00	SRF
Emergency Assistance to Support Efforts to Control and Avert Cholera Outbreak	Humanitarian assistance to support efforts to prevent and contain further spread of cholera	1,000,000.00	SRF
Sub-Total: Emergency Assistance		2,000,000.00	
African Water Facility			
Water & Sanitation Rehabilitation for Chitungwiza**	Rehabilitation of water supply & sanitation systems in the Municipality of Chitungwiza, one of the epicenters of the 2008 cholera outbreak	3,200,000.00	AWF
Sub-Total: African Water Facility		3,200,000.00	
GRAND TOTAL		14,832,319.4	6

* Denmark has approved US\$2.0m for co-financing the project focusing on rehabilitation of water and sanitation systems

* Equivalent of the approved amount of EUR 2.0m.

*** The total current allocation from FSF is US\$ 6 million; the balance of funds will be sourced from bilateral donors.

Annex II: Donor Assistance to Zimbabwe in 2008 and 2009

Donor	Disbursements				Pledges 2009
	2008	2009		Total	
		1st half	2nd half		
Sources of assistance					
Bilateral programs					
European Commission	81.2	40.2	61.1	101.3	153.6
United Kingdom	83.8	23.0	45.1	68.1	177.1
United States	200.1				113.8
South Africa		29.5	8.0	37.5	60.0
Canada	3.9				45.1
Germany		6.9	19.5	26.4	44.1
Japan	5.5	10.7		10.7	
China		11.2	5.0	16.2	
Other bilateral	74.6	1.3	-	1.3	226.5
Sub-total	449.1	122.8	138.7	261.5	820.2
Multilateral programs					
IFIs			15.6	15.6	
UN agencies	13.3	7.0	16.6	23.6	19.6
Sub-total	13.3	7.0	32.2	39.2	19.6
Total	462.4	129.8	170.9	300.7	839.8
Sectoral allocation of assistance					
Health care	95.1	40.1	33.6	73.7	131.5
Education	5.2		7.5	7.5	9.4
Humanitarian					
Food security & relief	244.7	39.2	47.0	86.2	49.0
Child protection	20.7	4.1	8.2	12.3	9.0
Other relief	29.1	10.3	11.5	21.8	589.1
Sub-total	294.5	53.6	66.7	120.3	647.1
Infrastructure					
Water supply & sanitation	9.1	24.0	17.3	41.3	25.2
Energy	3.8	0.5	1.2	1.7	
Sub-total	12.9	24.5	18.5	43.0	25.2
Agriculture & rural development	17.7	3.0	3.0	6.0	
Governance & capacity building	24.8	2.6		2.6	13.2
Budget support	1.4	5.0	8.0	13.0	8.0
Other	10.8	1.0	33.6	34.6	5.5
Total	462.4	129.8	170.9	300.7	839.9

Source: Donor community and Government of Zimbabwe. Note: second half 2009 is a projection