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ZIM GLOBAL MEDIA . AN AFROCENTRIC VOICE
The Zim Global Media Weekly Review
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Zimbabwe, Africa and the world in focus

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Global News

Africa Must Rise, Innovate And Take Charge of Its Economic Destiny - President Mnang

October 30, 2026 . Takasununguka Ziki

Moscow, Russia - Africa must move beyond the traditional role of supplying raw materia to international markets and take greater control of its economic destiny through industrialisation, innovation, regional integration and strategic international partnerships, President Dr Emmerson Dambudzo Mnangagwa has said.

Addressing the plenary session of the 3rd Russia-Africa Summ
October 2026, President Mnangagwa called on African countri
the continent's enormous economic potential, anchored in its a
youthful population and rapidly expanding markets.

The President said Africa possessed the fundamental assets r
force in the global economy, but stressed that these advantage
productive capacity, stronger industries, competitive businesse
development that improves the livelihoods of ordinary people.

His message placed economic transformation at the centre of A
international partners, emphasising that cooperation must go b
commitments and produce practical outcomes in trade, investm
skills development and industrial growth.

Africa's development challenge, therefore, is not simply about
resources, but about the continent's capacity to process, manu
retain a greater share of the value generated from its natural e

For decades, many African economies have relied heavily on e
while importing finished products, a trade structure that limits o
industrial expansion, employment creation and technological a
domestic production and regional manufacturing capacity offer
this pattern.

President Mnangagwa's call for Africa to build resilient and self
speaks to the importance of establishing partnerships that supp
rather than deepen dependency. Drawing lessons from countri
states can explore cooperation in areas including technology, e
manufacturing, infrastructure and scientific research.

The President underscored the importance of regional integrat
global value chains, identifying stronger intra-African trade as a
of the continent's economic transformation.

The African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) provides an
advancing this ambition by creating opportunities for African bu
markets, expand production and develop cross-border supply c
of this framework depends on practical measures that address
transport and logistics infrastructure, strengthen financial syste
competitiveness of local industries.

For African countries, integration must translate into more than
declarations. It must enable farmers, manufacturers, entrepren
operate across borders with greater efficiency, while encourag
complementary industries and productive capacities.

Zimbabwe's position within regional economic structures gives
opportunity to participate in this transformation. As Chairperson
for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA), President Mnanga
also places regional trade, investment and economic cooperati
continental development conversation.

Stronger regional markets can create opportunities for Zimbab
exports, attract investment and participate in value chains that
neighbouring economies and international markets. This is par
agriculture, mining, manufacturing, energy and tourism, where
cooperation can support production, processing and distributio

The President's message also reinforces Zimbabwe's focus on
beneficiation, particularly in the mining sector. The country's m
present opportunities to expand local processing, develop dow
strengthen linkages between mining and manufacturing.

Rather than concentrating exclusively on the extraction and ex
investment in processing and industrial capacity can help creat
value, develop technical skills and generate employment. The
agriculture, where investment in agro-processing can reduce p
strengthen food security and create new opportunities for farm

The Russia-Africa Summit provides a platform for exploring pa
these priorities. Its agenda included trade and investment, tech
and food security, education, health and digital development. T
together representatives from 48 African countries, with around
Heads of State, reflecting the breadth of participation in the eng

For Zimbabwe, cooperation with Russia presents opportunities
technical partnerships in sectors that support national developm
renewable energy, transport and logistics, manufacturing, agric
digital communications and emerging technologies.

The President has also highlighted the importance of expandin
engagement, with governments playing a facilitative role in cre
environment for investment and commercial partnerships. This
sector at the centre of productive economic activity, while reco

public policy in supporting infrastructure development, investm
market access.

Technology transfer and skills development are equally importa
long-term prospects. Africa's youthful population represents a s
resource, but unlocking its potential requires investment in edu
training, research, innovation and digital capabilities.

The expansion of cooperation in science and technology can h
develop the skills needed to participate in an increasingly techn
economy. Opportunities in artificial intelligence, digital commun
and advanced manufacturing could support productivity across
that investment is accompanied by appropriate training and ins

President Mnangagwa's emphasis on Africa's youthful populat
need to connect education and skills development with the dem
Young people must be equipped not only to seek employment
businesses, develop solutions and participate in emerging indu

For Zimbabwe, these priorities complement the national develo
Second National Development Strategy (NDS2), which seeks t
through investment, productivity, industrialisation and structura

also align with the country's broader ambition of attaining uppe
status by 2030 under Vision 2030.

The drive towards Vision 2030 requires a productive economy
industries, modern infrastructure, investment, innovation and a
Value addition and beneficiation remain important to this ambit
development of strong domestic and regional markets capable
business growth.

Economic diplomacy consequently becomes an important instr
development priorities with international opportunities. Through
Zimbabwe can seek access to technology, investment capital,
expertise while pursuing cooperation that supports its own indu
objectives.

The President's address also comes at a time when Africa con
voice in global economic and governance institutions. His call f
in international trade reflects the need for African countries to r
passive participants in global markets and become more influe
and partners.

Zimbabwe's forthcoming 2027-2028 tenure as a non-permanen

Security Council will provide another international platform for t
engagement on matters of global peace, security and cooperat
indicated that Zimbabwe intends to work constructively with oth
pursuit of a just international order founded on the principles of
Charter.

Ultimately, the significance of the Russia-Africa engagement w
extent to which discussions translate into tangible projects, stro
relationships, increased investment and opportunities that impr

For Africa, the path towards economic independence requires
places production, industrialisation, innovation and regional co
of development. The continent's natural resources, human cap
provide a foundation, but sustained progress will depend on th
advantages into competitive industries and productive economi

President Mnangagwa's message in Moscow was a call for Afr
in shaping its future: to innovate, integrate, industrialise and str
the global economy.

Africa's future will increasingly depend on how effectively its co
resources, develop their people, build productive partnerships

their own economies. The task ahead is to turn the continent's
measurable economic progress for present and future generati

Africa's future must be built through African resources, African
partnerships.

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https://zimglobalmedia.co.zw/africa-must-rise-innovate-and-tak
estiny-president-mnangagwa/zimgloba/

President Mnangagwa Pushes for Investment, Trade Finance a
Russia
October 28, 2026 . Takasununguka Ziki

MOSCOW, Russia - President Dr Emmerson Dambudzo Mnan
economic diplomacy in Moscow, engaging Russian financial, s
institutions as the country seeks to attract investment, strength
cooperation in education and technology.

President Mnangagwa, who is attending the Third Russia-Afric
Chairman of the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Afr
Zimbabwean and Russian institutions to move beyond diploma
practical projects that generate economic opportunities and im
livelihoods.

The President’s engagements with the leadership of PSB Bank Promsvyazbank, and Rossotrudnichestvo have placed trade fi investment and human-capital development among the key are discussions form part of Zimbabwe’s wider effort to diversify its partnerships and mobilise resources for economic transformati

President Mnangagwa has stressed that the value of internatio ultimately be measured by their contribution to economic activi services and opportunities for ordinary citizens. His message i the relationship between Zimbabwe and Russia should increas across sectors that are central to national development.

"The two Governments have given this friendship political direc institutions such as yours and your counterparts on the Zimbab practical expression to the vision of our national leaders," Pres during the engagements, according to a report on his remarks.

A major focus of the discussions has been the potential contrib Zimbabwe’s financial and investment landscape. The institution possible partner in trade finance, lines of credit and financing fo sectors prioritised by the Government.

Access to appropriate financing remains important for business
machinery, acquire production inputs, expand operations and e
Zimbabwean exporters, workable trade-finance arrangements
financing requirements associated with cross-border transactio
goods.

However, the effectiveness of any proposed financing arrange
structure, cost, eligibility conditions, regulatory compliance and
supports. Credit facilities must be assessed carefully to ensure
commercially sustainable and contribute to productive activity r
financial obligations without corresponding economic returns.

To accelerate progress, President Mnangagwa proposed the e
technical working group involving PSB Bank, Zimbabwe's Mini
Development and Investment Promotion, and the Reserve Ban

The proposed mechanism is intended to help identify priority p
financing arrangements and implementation timelines. It could
for resolving technical questions that arise when diplomatic co
into operational banking and investment arrangements.

The emphasis on implementation is significant because interna
often requires coordination among several institutions before p
discussion to execution. Governments may establish the policy
regulators, businesses and relevant ministries must agree on f
requirements, risk management and delivery responsibilities.

President Mnangagwa has therefore challenged the institutions
agreements do not remain on paper. The proposed technical w
possible route towards that objective, although its eventual imp
projects selected, the resources committed and the speed at w
implemented.

Zimbabwe's engagement with Russia also comes amid wider d
payment systems and the mechanisms countries use to settle
said Zimbabwe was following discussions within BRICS conce
national payment systems, while emphasising that payment ar
be considered through the Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe and wit
framework.

For Zimbabwean companies, reliable and cost-effective payme
the ease of conducting international business. Any new mecha
to meet regulatory standards and provide practical benefits for
transactions.

Beyond financial cooperation, the Moscow engagements have
development and scientific advancement as important element
relations. President Mnangagwa expressed appreciation for sc
provided to Zimbabweans studying in Russia, noting that more
students are currently enrolled at Russian universities.

The students are pursuing fields that include natural sciences,
nuclear science and other specialised disciplines. These areas
Zimbabwe's ambitions to strengthen technical capacity, improv
skills that can support industrialisation and modern public servi

The long-term value of overseas education will depend partly o
graduates find when they return home. Universities can provide
exposure to research, but domestic institutions and industries n
through which that expertise can be applied to national challen

Zimbabwe's ability to retain skilled professionals, support resea
entrepreneurship will therefore be important in converting educ
measurable development outcomes. Graduates trained in scie
can contribute to public services, private-sector innovation and
products and enterprises when supported by appropriate infras

The President also welcomed institutional dialogue between th
of Zimbabwe and Russia. He invited the Russian commission t
two institutions could advance discussions on a proposed coop
engagement adds an institutional and social dimension to a vis
focused on economic and financial matters.

The wider Third Russia-Africa Summit, taking place in Moscow
brought African leaders and Russian representatives together
areas including trade, investment, food security, energy, scienc
African countries, such platforms provide an opportunity to see
support economic diversification, infrastructure development a
productive capacity.

President Mnangagwa's participation as COMESA Chairman a
regional dimension. COMESA brings together countries seekin
economic integration, and improved commercial links with exte
opportunities for businesses operating across the region. The b
depend on whether cooperation produces viable projects, expa
supports the development of competitive industries.

Zimbabwe's efforts to strengthen relations with Russia build on
relationship that has included cooperation in healthcare, educa
other areas. Zim Global Media previously examined this relatio

"Zim-Russia Ties Deepen as President Mnangagwa Bids Farew
which explored the historical relationship and its development

The current engagements also intersect with Zimbabwe's wide
its report, "President Mnangagwa Calls for Stronger Regional I
COMESA Trade", Zim Global Media examined the importance
regional trade and economic integration.

As the Moscow summit continues, the central question for Zim
the discussions can produce concrete outcomes. Proposed cre
partnerships, payment mechanisms and educational cooperati
work, clearly assigned responsibilities and measurable targets.

For businesses, the potential benefits will be judged by whethe
accessible, trade becomes easier and new investment support
For students and graduates, the value of educational partnersh
the skills acquired and the opportunities available to apply them

President Mnangagwa has called for regular reporting on progr
engagements, underlining the importance of accountability afte
next stage will require the institutions involved to identify priorit
practical arrangements and demonstrate progress.

Zimbabwe’s message in Moscow is that diplomatic goodwill sh
projects capable of supporting economic activity and improving
engagements achieve that ambition will ultimately depend not
discussed, but on the quality, transparency and speed of their

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-skills-cooperation-in-russia/zimgloba/

Business
Zimbabwe’s Economy Set to Reach US$69.1 Billion by 2027 a
Momentum - Prof. Ncube
October 29, 2026 . Takasununguka Ziki

Economic Outlook - Zimbabwe’s economy is projected to reach
from an estimated US$66.4 billion in 2026, according to Financ
Mthuli Ncube, placing renewed attention on the country’s econ
ambitions and the challenge of ensuring that national growth tr
living standards for ordinary citizens.

The projections, presented during the 2027 National Pre-Budg
outline an economic outlook shaped by expanding exports, dia
revenues and agricultural production, while also highlighting th
change, slower economic growth and competing demands on

The projected expansion comes as Zimbabwe pursues its amb
upper-middle-income status by 2030 through economic develo
investment attraction and increased domestic production.

However, the headline figure of US$69.1 billion raises an impo
policymakers, businesses, workers and households: how much
will translate into employment opportunities, affordable basic c
incomes and improved access to essential services?

For many Zimbabweans, the success of the economy is measu
national output but also by the purchasing power of salaries, th
opportunities for young people and the ability of families to me

The projected figures nevertheless point to several important a
economic activity.

Exports are expected to rise to US$15.7 billion in 2027, compa
projected for 2026. Diaspora remittances are forecast to increa
US$3.4 billion over the same period, while gold and foreign cu
projected to reach US$2.2 billion.

These indicators reflect the importance of foreign currency gen
economic stability. Export earnings support international trade,
provide financial assistance to households and contribute to fo
Reserve accumulation can also strengthen the country's capac
payment obligations and withstand economic shocks.

The mining sector remains an important contributor to export p
through gold, platinum and lithium. Strong international commo
foreign currency earnings, government revenue and investmen

Nevertheless, the long-term benefits will depend partly on how
retains from its natural resources. Expanding mineral processin
manufacturing could help create additional employment opport
local industrial capacity.

Rather than relying predominantly on the export of raw materia
beneficiation could allow Zimbabwean businesses to participat
production chain. This would create opportunities for engineeri
operators, equipment suppliers and other supporting industries

The same principle applies to agriculture, which remains close
security, rural livelihoods and industrial development.

Zimbabwe's agricultural recovery has demonstrated the sector
significantly to national output when rainfall and production con
Tobacco, wheat, cereals and other agricultural commodities ca
farmers, support agro-processing businesses and supply raw m
industries.

However, the anticipated Super El Nino weather phenomenon
the 2027 economic outlook. Government has warned that pote
affect agricultural production, livestock, water availability and fo

The projected slowdown in economic growth makes these con

Zimbabwe's real economic growth is forecast to moderate from
percent in 2027. These growth rates measure changes in econ
for price movements, while the US$69.1 billion GDP figure rep
nominal value of the economy expressed in United States dolla

The two measures therefore describe different aspects of econ
nominal GDP does not automatically mean that production is e
that household purchasing power is increasing.

The International Monetary Fund has also highlighted the pote
Nino-related weather risks on Zimbabwe's economic outlook, a
projections differ from the latest Government forecast. .

The implications of a drought could extend well beyond agricul
reduce rural incomes, increase demand for food imports and p
prices. Livestock producers may also face higher costs as graz
become more constrained.

Preparing for these risks will require investment in irrigation, wa
drought-resistant crops, grain storage and effective agricultura
ability to protect agricultural production will be an important fac
whether the economy can sustain growth while safeguarding h

Further information on the role of irrigation in strengthening agr

is available in Zim Global Media's feature, How Irrigation Is Tra
Farming in Zimbabwe and Driving Rural Economic Growth.

Public finances will also influence the country's economic traje

For 2026, Government projects revenue of US$9.4 billion agai
billion. The figures indicate a projected difference of US$100 m
final fiscal outcome will depend on actual revenue collection ar
year.

The figures underline the importance of balancing spending pri
resources. Government must finance infrastructure, public serv
and development programmes while maintaining fiscal disciplir
pressures that could undermine economic stability.

Revenue collection will therefore remain important, particularly
support development priorities under the Second National Dev
the 2026 to 2030 period.

The challenge is to ensure that public expenditure supports pro
improves service delivery and strengthens the conditions nece
grow.

For the private sector, predictable policies, reliable electricity, a
financing, efficient transport networks and a stable operating e
important considerations when making investment decisions.

Small and medium-sized enterprises are particularly important
livelihoods across retail, agriculture, transport, manufacturing a
Supporting these businesses to expand could help broaden the
beyond large corporations and capital-intensive industries.

Employment creation will be another critical measure of progre

An economy can increase its total output without creating suffic
concentrated in sectors that require relatively little additional la
example, can generate substantial export earnings, but the wid
depend partly on local procurement, processing, supporting ind
skills.

Expanding labour-intensive sectors such as manufacturing, co
tourism, construction and agro-processing could help connect
household incomes.

Young people entering the labour market will particularly need
practical skills, establish businesses and access sustainable e
vocational training, digital services and entrepreneurship could
country's economic ambitions with the aspirations of its growin

Diaspora remittances also present opportunities beyond their i
supporting households.

The projected US$3.4 billion in remittances for 2027 highlights
contribution of Zimbabweans living abroad. While much of this
education, healthcare and other family expenses, a portion cou
businesses, agricultural ventures, housing and productive inve

Creating accessible investment channels and improving confid
environment could encourage more diaspora funds to support
income and employment.

The wider economic outlook must also be considered against Z
a more productive, diversified and resilient economy under Vis

Achieving that ambition will require more than increasing the va
It will depend on sustained productivity growth, stronger domes
public financial management, investment in human capital and
climate and external economic shocks.

The projected expansion to US$69.1 billion provides an import
Zimbabwe's economic direction. Yet the real measure of succe
happens in workplaces, factories, farms, shops and household

If exports increase while domestic industries remain unable to
potential employment benefits may be limited. If agricultural ou
drought, higher food prices could erode household incomes. If
operational constraints, economic opportunities may not grow
demand for jobs.

Conversely, stronger local production, increased value addition and investment in productive enterprises could help ensure tha generates wider benefits.

The figures presented by Professor Mthuli Ncube therefore pla responsibility before Zimbabwe's economic policymakers. The on export earnings, investment and productive capacity. The re translating those gains into tangible improvements in people's

For ordinary Zimbabweans, the questions remain direct and de projected growth create more jobs, make food more affordable leave households with more money after meeting essential exp

As the country prepares for the 2027 National Budget, the pub only the headline economic projections but also the policies, in outcomes that follow.

Ultimately, the success of Zimbabwe's economic ambitions wil becomes more inclusive, productive and resilient, allowing bus to prosper and households to experience meaningful improvem standards.

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owth-ambitions-gather-momentum-prof-ncube/zimgloba/

Sport
"Zimbabwe Moves with the Times as Football Scores a First w
Lt. Gen. Rtd. Sanyatwe
October 28, 2026 . Takasununguka Ziki

Sport - Zimbabwean football is taking a significant step towards
the arrival of the first batch of Sakunda Holdings sponsored Vi
(VAR) equipment, which is ready for its maiden use in the Chib
scheduled for Chahwanda Stadium.

Minister of Sports, Recreation, Arts and Culture, Lieutenant Ge
Ambassador Anselem Nhamo Sanyatwe, described the develo
Zimbabwean football, reflecting the country's determination to
and align its sporting systems with international standards.

The introduction of VAR technology is expected to strengthen
referees in making critical decisions and enhance confidence i
integrity of domestic football. Its arrival also signals a new chap
game as Zimbabwe continues to explore opportunities to impro
professionalism and competitiveness of its sporting competitio

The development aligns with the broader national developmen
Development Strategy 2 (NDS2) and the country's ambition to
the modernisation of sports infrastructure, investment in techno
strengthening of sporting institutions, Zimbabwe is working tow
professional, competitive and sustainable sports sector.

Under the leadership of President Dr Emmerson Dambudzo M
development agenda places emphasis on modernisation, innov
development of local capacity. In this context, the introduction
opportunity to demonstrate how technology and private sector
to the advancement of sport in Zimbabwe.

The Government's commitment to developing sport as a driver
empowerment and national pride remains central to the countr
aspirations. Football, with its extensive following across commu
potential to create employment, stimulate investment, develop
opportunities for Zimbabwean athletes and sporting profession

The partnership with Sakunda Holdings also highlights the imp
sector investment in supporting the growth of local sport. Susta
between Government, sporting associations and businesses ca
needed to modernise facilities, improve competition standards
for the next generation of athletes.

As Zimbabwe prepares for the historic deployment of VAR at th
attention will turn to how effectively the technology is integrated
operations, including referee training, technical support and the
of officiating protocols.

The successful implementation of the system could provide a f
adoption in domestic football, subject to the Zimbabwe Footbal
approvals, operational capacity and competition requirements.

For Zimbabwean football, this is more than the arrival of new e
opportunity to build confidence in match officiating, strengthen
competitions and demonstrate that local sport can embrace inn
its future.

As the country advances towards the goals of NDS2 and Visio
the introduction of VAR underline the importance of combining
private sector participation and modern technology to build a st
industry.

Zimbabwe is moving with the times, and its football fraternity is
new era of technology assisted match officiating.

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th-var-technology-hon-lt-gen-rtd-sanyatwe/zimgloba/

Zimbabwe Sport Ministry Sets 2027 Priorities Under NDS2 and
October 26, 2026 . Takasununguka Ziki

Sports - The 2027 Annual Planning Workshop activities are un
Ministry of Sport, Recreation, Arts and Culture as the Governm
2026 to 2030 Strategic Plan into practical programmes that str
develop talent and unlock the economic potential of sport, recr

The workshop brings together Ministry leadership and relevant
priorities, strengthen implementation and develop a results-orie
supports the National Development Strategy 2 (NDS2) and Zim
attaining Vision 2030.

Opening the workshop, the Minister of Sport, Recreation, Arts a
Lieutenant General (Retired) Ambassador A. N. Sanyatwe, und
accountability, effective implementation, infrastructure develop
identification, inclusivity and strategic partnerships in advancin
mandate. His strategic direction reinforces the need to translat
aspirations into practical interventions that contribute to Presid
Dambudzo Mnangagwa's Vision 2030 agenda and the mantra
behind.

The planning exercise is being facilitated by Public Service Co
who are guiding participants in developing a structured, eviden
results-oriented Annual Plan.

The workshop seeks to ensure that the Ministry's programmes
expand opportunities for Zimbabweans and position sport, recr
important contributors to economic growth, social inclusion and

At the centre of the discussions is the need to move beyond st
establish measurable programmes that deliver tangible benefit
artists, cultural practitioners and the wider economy.

Sanyatwe outlines key strategic priorities

In his opening address, Hon. Lt. Gen. (Rtd) Amb. A. N. Sanyat
to guide the formulation of the Ministry's 2027 Annual Plan.

These include accountability and effective implementation, unl
potential of sport, recreation, arts and culture, infrastructure de
identification, inclusivity and equitable access, as well as stron
coordination.

The priorities place emphasis on turning the Ministry's mandat
produce visible outcomes, while ensuring that available resour
activities with meaningful national and community impact.

Accountability and effective implementation are particularly imp
programmes are supported by clear responsibilities, realistic ti
performance indicators. A well-structured annual plan can help
progress, identify implementation challenges early and make n
delays undermine delivery.

For Zimbabwe’s sporting and creative sectors, the effectivenes
will ultimately be reflected in the opportunities created for citize
facilities available to communities and the capacity of athletes
their talents.

The Minister’s emphasis on economic potential also highlights
sport, recreation, arts and culture as more than social activities
support employment creation, tourism, enterprise development
Zimbabwe’s creative economy when backed by effective polici
coordinated implementation.

Unlocking economic opportunities in sport and the creative ind

Sport and the creative industries offer opportunities to broaden
particularly among young people seeking avenues to turn their
sustainable livelihoods.

Sport can generate economic activity through competitions, tra

tourism, coaching, event management, merchandising and rela
sporting ecosystem can also create opportunities for small bus
transport, accommodation, catering, equipment supply and eve

Similarly, arts and culture can contribute to economic develop
arts, theatre, film, fashion, heritage tourism, crafts and other cr

Zimbabwe has a rich cultural heritage and a growing pool of cr
planning can help strengthen the systems needed to support a
cultural assets, improve access to markets and create conditio
generates sustainable income.

The 2027 planning process therefore presents an opportunity t
development with enterprise support, skills development, touris
private-sector participation.

However, translating this potential into results will require more
opportunities. Programmes need practical implementation arra
funding, reliable performance monitoring and partnerships capa
with audiences and markets.

Infrastructure development remains another important compon
Accessible sports facilities, recreation spaces and arts and cult
platforms for training, community engagement, performances a
emerging talent.

The availability, condition and geographical distribution of thes
influence how effectively communities participate in national sp
activities.

Talent identification and inclusive access

Talent identification is among the strategic priorities guiding the
process, reflecting the importance of creating opportunities for
develop their abilities.

In sport, early identification, structured coaching, competitive e
appropriate facilities can help athletes progress from grassroot
higher levels of competition.

A coordinated approach involving schools, community clubs, s
relevant institutions can help identify promising athletes and es
pathways for their development.

The arts and cultural sector requires a similar commitment to d
talent across different disciplines. Emerging musicians, perform
writers, filmmakers and cultural practitioners need opportunities
skills, showcase their work and access professional networks.

Inclusivity and equitable access are equally important to ensur
opportunities are not concentrated in a few urban centres or lim
greater financial resources.

Women, persons with disabilities, rural communities and disad
able to participate meaningfully in sporting, recreational and cu

This approach reflects President Mnangagwa's mantra of leavi
behind, which calls for development opportunities to reach com
rather than remain concentrated in selected locations.

Planning that considers geographical disparities and barriers to
ensure that public programmes reach the people who need the
strengthen social cohesion by creating shared spaces for recre
and community participation.

The success of these priorities will depend on how clearly they
departmental work plans, budgets, implementation schedules a
2027.

Public Service Commission supports results-based planning

The planning process is being facilitated by Public Service Com
are guiding participants in developing a structured, evidence-ba
Annual Plan.

Their role is to support a disciplined approach to planning, help
translate its strategic objectives into practical interventions with
outcomes.

Evidence-based programming is essential to ensuring that dec
institutional performance, identified needs, available resources
from previous programmes.

This approach can help the Ministry distinguish between activit
and those that are achievable, while identifying areas where re
capacity or coordination need to be strengthened.

It also provides a basis for assessing whether planned interven
intended benefits.

In his remarks, the Secretary for Sport, Recreation, Arts and C
emphasised the importance of evidence-based programming a
assessment of the Ministry's institutional strengths and weakne

Mr Moyo called on participants to focus on measurable outcom
of the planning process.

He urged the departments represented at the workshop to part
contribute meaningfully towards developing a coherent and imp
informed by the Minister's strategic direction and the Ministry's
expectations.

His emphasis on institutional self-assessment highlights the im
implementation challenges honestly. Identifying weaknesses d
allows the Ministry to consider corrective measures, establish r
improve the use of available resources.

A credible annual plan must therefore establish not only what t
achieve, but also how the intended results will be delivered, wh
and how progress will be assessed.

Aligning sector priorities with NDS2 and Vision 2030

The workshop comes as Zimbabwe continues to pursue its nat
through NDS2 and the broader Vision 2030 agenda.

Within this framework, sport, recreation, arts and culture can co
development by supporting livelihoods, promoting healthy com
heritage and expanding opportunities for participation in econo

The alignment of the Ministry's 2027 programmes with nationa
intended to ensure that its activities contribute to wider Govern
than operate as isolated departmental initiatives.

Effective coordination will be important in areas where the Mini
with education, tourism, youth development, local authorities, c
and the private sector.

Partnerships can help mobilise expertise, expand access to fac
development and open new markets for sporting and cultural p

For example, collaboration between schools and sporting orga
grassroots talent development, while cooperation with tourism
opportunities to promote Zimbabwe's cultural heritage and spo
and international audiences.

Partnerships with businesses and creative industry organisatio
and athletes access sponsorship, equipment, professional serv
opportunities.

The challenge will be to translate the call for stronger coordinat
arrangements, defined responsibilities and initiatives that can b
agreed objectives.

Implementation will determine the impact

While the planning workshop establishes an important framew
activities, the ultimate test will be implementation.

The priorities outlined by Hon. Lt. Gen. (Rtd) Amb. A. N. Sanya
Moyo's emphasis on measurable results, place responsibility o
plans that are both ambitious and achievable.

This requires realistic budgeting, clear performance indicators,
timely reporting. It also calls for mechanisms that enable the M
delays, address bottlenecks and account for the use of public r

Infrastructure projects, talent development programmes and in
broaden participation will require particular attention to delivery
equitable distribution of benefits.

For communities, the value of the planning process will be see
can access sporting and recreational facilities, whether emergi
receive meaningful development opportunities, and whether cu
activities create sustainable economic benefits.

As Zimbabwe advances towards Vision 2030 under President
the effective implementation of NDS2 will remain important in e
priorities translate into practical improvements in people's lives

The Ministry's 2027 Annual Plan provides an opportunity to str
of sport, recreation, arts and culture to that broader national eff
depend on how effectively strategic priorities are translated into
accountable implementation and measurable outcomes.

Ultimately, the workshop underscores the Ministry's commitme
accountability, improving service delivery and positioning sport
culture as key contributors to economic growth, social inclusion
development.

The focus now is on ensuring that the priorities identified durin
translate into practical action, sustainable opportunities and tan
communities across Zimbabwe, in keeping with the national an
no place behind.

Read online:
https://zimglobalmedia.co.zw/zimbabwe-sport-ministry-sets-20
-vision-2030/zimgloba/

Columnists
Zimbabwe Cannot Be Free While Its Sovereignty Remains Und
October 24, 2026 . Takasununguka Ziki

SADC ANTI-SANCTIONS DAY 2026 SPECIAL

Special Feature - Zimbabwe cannot speak of complete econom
State remains under American sanctions. That is the central m
nation as it joins the Southern African Development Communit
to demand the removal of restrictions that Zimbabwe and its re
obstacles to national development, economic sovereignty and
independent African state.

The designation of President Dr Emmerson Dambudzo Mnang
Global Magnitsky sanctions framework in March 2024 has kept
Washington's termination of its previous Zimbabwe-specific sa
Zimbabwe, the change in legal framework has not resolved a f
country fully exercise its sovereign equality when its highest po
subject to restrictive measures imposed by a foreign power?

The dispute extends beyond diplomatic protocol. It concerns w
future, how international political disagreements affect econom
whether measures directed at individuals can have consequen

Zimbabwe argues that sanctions should be assessed not only
designation lists but also by considering their potential effects
investment, trade and public services. The annual SADC Anti-S
in 2019, provides a platform for Zimbabwe and its regional part
demand for the removal of restrictions they consider unjustified

For Zimbabwe, the stakes include access to international finan
businesses, the modernisation of schools and hospitals, scient
advancement, and progress towards Vision 2030.

On 4 March 2024, the US Government announced the designa
other Zimbabwean individuals under the Global Magnitsky fram
11 individuals and three entities had been designated as it term
Zimbabwe-specific sanctions programme.

Washington linked the designations to allegations of corruption
abuses. These are allegations advanced by the US Governme
established simply by the act of designation.

The policy change shifted the legal framework rather than endi
Zimbabwe's perspective, targeting a sitting Head of State carri
the individual, potentially affecting diplomatic engagement, con
the decisions of international financial institutions.

However, sanctions against a President do not automatically p
institution or business in the country under sanctions. Direct le
on the specific designations, applicable ownership rules, transa
relevant jurisdiction. The US position is that Global Magnitsky
designated persons and entities, while Zimbabwe argues that t
commercial consequences may extend beyond those formally

Global Magnitsky sanctions can involve blocking assets and pr
transactions by US persons or transactions subject to US juris
blocked persons may also be affected under applicable rules.
restrictions, some banks, suppliers and investors may avoid tra
risky, even where the parties involved are not themselves desi

The extent of this spillover varies. It would be inaccurate to cla
Zimbabwean business is affected or that all international trade
prohibited. Nevertheless, a lawful transaction can still encounte
difficulties when a financial institution or commercial partner de
because of compliance concerns.

Zimbabwe maintains that changing the sanctions framework ha
and that their practical consequences require continued diplom

The legality of unilateral sanctions remains contested in interna
Zimbabwe and its regional allies argue that economic restrictio
United Nations Security Council framework can undermine sov
with national development and weaken multilateral principles.

Under Chapter VII of the UN Charter, the Security Council can
response to threats to international peace and security, breach
of aggression. However, the absence of Security Council autho
automatically make every unilateral sanction unlawful. States r
restrictions within their jurisdiction, while measures with extrate
consequences for third parties can raise more complex legal q

Zimbabwe's position is that such measures should be scrutinis
particularly when their consequences may extend to people wh
designated. The wider question is whether sanctions are lawfu
effective, and whether they respect international obligations an
interests of affected populations.

For Zimbabwe, this debate is inseparable from its liberation his
independence must include the freedom to pursue national eco
unjustified external coercion. The Government's case for sanct
tied to the broader objective of achieving meaningful economic

Healthcare and education illustrate why the direct and indirect
must be considered carefully. Hospitals need medicines, diagn
reagents and specialised machinery. Schools, universities and
computers, scientific equipment, textbooks, connectivity and ac
research partnerships.

These needs often depend on foreign currency, overseas supp
payments. Transactions involving designated persons or block
prohibited unless an exemption or authorisation applies, while
face additional checks under financial institutions' compliance

Such barriers can complicate legitimate procurement, but the s
Global Magnitsky sanctions to Zimbabwe's healthcare and edu
been quantified by the evidence available for this feature. Both
domestic pressures, including funding constraints, staffing sho
needs and the cost of imported supplies.

Removing unjustified restrictions could help improve access to
transactions and partnerships. That effort must go hand in han
investment in hospitals, schools, universities, vocational trainin
capacity to produce essential goods. Economic sovereignty ult
healthy, educated and skilled population.

Zimbabwe’s cultural industries also contribute to national ident
and international engagement. Musicians, filmmakers, writers,
galleries and museums depend on exhibitions, festivals, spons
international payments.

Sanctions do not automatically prohibit all Zimbabwean artists
receiving international payments. However, where designated
involved, specific transactions may be restricted, and complian
discourage some organisations from entering relationships the

The wider concern is that unnecessary caution could reduce o
exchange and investment. Zimbabwean creators should be ab
international partnerships, reach new audiences and contribute
that supports jobs and tourism.

Scientific research and technological innovation are equally im
industrialisation. Universities, research institutions and technol
specialised equipment, software, digital infrastructure, researc
international collaboration. Restrictions affecting particular part
may complicate access to some goods and services, while pro
checks or decline relationships they consider risky.

The scale of these effects specifically attributable to Global Ma
not been established. Zimbabwe's technology sector also faces
electricity supply, infrastructure, research funding and specialis

A sustainable response must therefore combine diplomatic effo
restrictions with investment in digital infrastructure, cybersecuri
research and local innovation. Zimbabwe needs to develop and
technologies while maintaining lawful international partnerships

International finance remains a significant channel through whi
restrictions may affect economic activity. Cross-border trade de
banking, payment processing, trade finance, insurance and rel
parties involved.

Some financial institutions adopt conservative compliance polic
regulatory risks, due diligence costs or concerns about the juris
customers operate. Such decisions can affect legitimate busine
connection to a designated person.

However, Zimbabwe's investment challenges predate the Marc

debt arrears, foreign currency constraints, macroeconomic inst
gaps and governance concerns have also contributed to limite
international finance. It would therefore be inaccurate to attribu
investment difficulties to Global Magnitsky sanctions.

Zimbabwe's national interest calls for a dual approach: diploma
sanctions, alongside domestic reforms that improve financial tr
consistency and investor confidence. Clearer business owners
financial compliance and predictable economic policies can he
build reliable relationships with international banks and investo

The same balanced assessment applies to public amenities an
Communities need reliable roads, electricity, clean water, sanit
clinics and schools. Vulnerable households depend on effectiv
programmes, while national security relies on robust communic
cybersecurity, transport and emergency-response capacity.

International finance and investment can help expand these se
affecting particular suppliers or transactions may complicate so
there is insufficient evidence to conclude that every infrastructu
public-service shortfall is caused by sanctions. Budget allocatio
management, maintenance and domestic economic conditions

The principle of Nyika Inovakwa Nevene Vayo must ultimately
improvements in people's lives. A completed road, a functionin
supplies and better-equipped schools are practical measures o

The Second Republic has placed industrialisation, agricultural
infrastructure development and investment mobilisation at the
attain upper-middle-income status by 2030. Zimbabwe maintai
pursue these priorities without external pressure that obstructs
activity.

Sanctions removal would not automatically resolve debt arrear
infrastructure gaps or governance challenges. Equally, domest
the need to address restrictions Zimbabwe and its regional par
unjustified. Progress requires action on both fronts.

The Government must continue diplomatic engagement while s
improving policy consistency, addressing corruption and ensur
deliver measurable benefits. The objective is not simply to win
but to build an economy capable of creating employment, supp
providing greater opportunities for Zimbabweans.

SADC Anti-Sanctions Day also reflects a wider African debate
international finance and the right of countries to determine the
priorities. The African Union's calls for the removal of unilatera
Zimbabwe reinforce the continental dimension of the dispute.

Regional solidarity must translate into practical cooperation. SA
intra-African trade, strengthen payment systems, support joint
industrial partnerships while continuing diplomatic efforts to ad
Better-connected regional markets can create opportunities for
resilience against external shocks and help African economies
their resources.

Zimbabwe's campaign is therefore part of a wider argument ab
international economic system. Its success should be measure
statements but also by progress towards a more productive, co
regional economy.

As Zimbabwe commemorates SADC Anti-Sanctions Day on 25
centred on national sovereignty, international law, economic op
country's development ambitions. The designation of Presiden
Global Magnitsky framework remains a symbol of unresolved t
Washington, but the debate must distinguish direct legal restric
indirect effects and recognise the country's wider economic ch

The call for sanctions removal is strongest when connected to
agenda: expanding legitimate trade, attracting investment, stre
education, advancing technology, supporting cultural exchange
amenities.

Zimbabwe must retain the right to determine its political and ec
continue engaging regional and international partners to addre
considers unjustified while building the institutions and product
for long-term development.

On SADC Anti-Sanctions Day 2026, the message is clear: resp
remove restrictions that obstruct legitimate development, stren
and create an international environment in which Zimbabweans
through their own efforts.

The ultimate measure of economic sovereignty is not simply th
restrictions. It is the ability of a nation to provide its people with
dignity, security and a better future.

Zim Global Media News | An Afrocentric Voice

Read online:
https://zimglobalmedia.co.zw/zimbabwe-cannot-be-free-while-i
-sanction/zimgloba/

Features
New Empowerment Group, HHIRA Seeks to Unlock Wealth an
October 24, 2026 . Takasununguka Ziki

Feature - From small-scale miners and ambitious young entrep
businesses and farmers looking to expand production, a new e
seeking to help more Zimbabweans turn their economic ambiti

The Hupfumi Hwedu Indigenous Resources Association (HHIR
connecting citizens with business opportunities, investment pa
sectors, with the goal of turning economic empowerment polici
for ordinary people.

The association's emergence comes at a time when Zimbabwe
ambitions, with growing attention on job creation, indigenous b
industrial development and the need to ensure that more citize
meaningfully in the national economy.

For many Zimbabweans, the challenge is not a lack of ideas or
finding the capital, equipment, expertise and business connect
those ideas into thriving enterprises.

HHIRA says it wants to help bridge that gap.

The association has commended the President, His Excellency
Mnangagwa for the existing policy framework supporting indige
and says its focus is on helping citizens take advantage of ava

The initiative raises an important question for the country's eco
Zimbabwe ensure that the promise of empowerment translates
jobs that last and families whose livelihoods improve?

For an aspiring entrepreneur, an economic opportunity means
practical way to access it.

A young person may have a promising business idea but lack
may have the land and determination to increase production bu
irrigation equipment. A small-scale miner may have the skills to
lack the technology and investment required to do so.

These are the kinds of challenges that economic empowermen
they are to make a meaningful difference.

HHIRA founder and chairman Mr Nyasha Munangwa has emp
beyond policy commitments towards practical implementation.

The association's founder and secretary-general, Mr Johannes
highlighted barriers that can prevent citizens from participating
activities, including limited access to resources and strategic b

The organisation intends to mobilise Zimbabweans across diffe
them with potential investors, financial institutions and technica

If implemented effectively, such an approach could help entrep
projects, strengthen their business operations and establish pa
opportunities for growth.

The real measure of success, however, will be whether these c
functioning businesses, increased production and sustainable

Zimbabwe’s mineral wealth offers opportunities that extend far
resources from the ground.

While mining remains an important source of economic activity
demand for transportation, machinery, engineering, protective
services and mineral processing.

These supporting activities can provide opportunities for locally
enter the supply chain and build sustainable enterprises.

HHIRA is seeking to promote greater indigenous participation i
mining and has advocated a stronger legislative framework to s

For local entrepreneurs, the opportunity lies not only in owning
also in supplying the goods and services that keep the industry

With appropriate investment, technical skills and access to ma
businesses could participate in activities that add value to the c
resources.

Greater participation must, however, go hand in hand with env
worker safety and compliance with mining regulations.

The broader ambition is to ensure that the country's natural res
opportunities across the economy, supporting local businesses

Economic empowerment also means giving women and young
build independent, productive futures.

Across Zimbabwe, many women are already running small bus
agriculture, managing savings groups and supporting their fam
formal trading activities.

With the right support, some of these enterprises could grow in
capable of employing others and serving wider markets.

Young people, meanwhile, need pathways that allow them to t
creativity into sustainable sources of income.

Business mentorship, vocational training, access to finance an
established companies could help bridge the gap between amb

HHIRA has indicated that it wants to bring women, young peop
professionals and other groups into its empowerment program

The challenge will be ensuring that participation goes beyond r
drives to deliver practical assistance that beneficiaries can use

For a woman running a small food-processing business, that c
and access to customers. For a young entrepreneur, it could m
partner, learning how to prepare a competitive proposal or sec
to expand production.

These are the kinds of outcomes that can make empowerment
community level.

Government procurement is another area where indigenous bu
opportunities to expand.

From supplying office equipment and agricultural inputs to prov
construction and professional services, public contracts can off
into larger markets.

However, winning contracts requires more than submitting an a
understand procurement procedures, prepare the required doc
finances and demonstrate that they can deliver quality goods a

For smaller enterprises, navigating these requirements can be
and experience.

HHIRA’s proposed role in connecting entrepreneurs with econ
businesses better understand the requirements and prepare to
contracts.

Transparency and compliance must remain central to this proc
opportunities are pursued fairly and that public resources deliv

For businesses that succeed, the benefits could extend beyon
Experience gained through supplying established institutions c
build credibility, improve their operations and compete for oppo
sector.

Zimbabwe’s National Development Strategy 2, covering 2026 t
framework for advancing economic growth, industrialisation an
productive activities.

The national ambition is not simply to grow the economy, but to
of supporting stronger businesses, creating employment and in

For these ambitions to become a reality, national policies must
and aspirations of people on the ground.

In rural communities, opportunities may lie in irrigation, livestoc
agricultural processing, tourism and the development of local s

In urban areas, entrepreneurs could find room to grow in manu
transport, retail and digital services.

The key is to identify projects that respond to genuine market d
skills, resources and partnerships needed to make them sustai

This is where cooperation between Government, private busine
and empowerment organisations can make a difference.

HHIRA's executive board reportedly met officials from the Mini
Commerce on September 10, 2026, to discuss cooperation aro
economic empowerment framework.

Such engagement could provide a foundation for collaboration
organisations seeking to connect citizens with economic oppor

But for Zimbabweans to see the benefits, the next stage must l

How many businesses will receive support? How much investm
many jobs will be created? How many enterprises will still be o
several years from now?

These are the questions that will ultimately determine the initia

Transparent reporting, fair selection of beneficiaries and clear t
demonstrate progress and build confidence among entreprene
investors.

It will also be important to ensure that people outside major citi
behind, particularly those in rural communities who may face g
accessing finance, infrastructure and commercial networks.

The association’s success will depend on its ability to turn its s
practical programmes that produce verifiable economic benefit

At its heart, economic empowerment is about giving people a f
in building their own futures.

It is about helping a small business become a larger enterprise
increase production, giving a young person the tools to start a
opportunities for communities to benefit from economic activity

For Zimbabwe, these ambitions are closely connected to the b
growth, employment creation and sustainable development.

HHIRA has presented itself as an organisation seeking to conn
opportunities and encourage greater indigenous participation i
challenge is to demonstrate how that ambition can translate int

As Zimbabwe moves towards its 2030 development targets, in
practical business support, responsible investment and transpa
contribute to a stronger entrepreneurial environment.

Ultimately, empowerment will be measured not by the number
organisations established, but by the businesses that grow, the
and the families whose lives improve.

For Zimbabweans with the ambition to build, produce and inno
clear. The priority now is to ensure that the right support, resou
are in place to turn that ambition into reality.

Read online:
https://zimglobalmedia.co.zw/new-empowerment-group-hhira-s
ness-opportunities/zimgloba/

Zimbabwe News
Rural Electrification Works Begin at Nyamubarawanda and Ma
October 24, 2026 . Takasununguka Ziki

NYANGA NORTH -- Rural electrification works have commenc
School and Manyau Primary School in Ward 13 of Nyanga Nor
another step towards expanding access to modern infrastructu

The Rural Electrification Fund (REF) team is on the ground, wi
completed and the process of connecting the two schools to th
now underway.

The development is expected to strengthen the learning enviro
teachers while creating opportunities for schools to make great

electricity-dependent educational resources.

Access to electricity is increasingly important in modern educa
learning, information and communication technology, science p
teaching activities can benefit from a reliable power supply.

For communities in Ward 13, the project represents an importa
development, with the potential to improve educational opportu
social and economic progress.

Hon. Chido Sanyatwe, the Honourable Member of Parliament f
has previously spoken about the importance of rural electrificat
to essential services and opening up economic opportunities.

"We are truly grateful to the Government, through the Rural Ele
remembering Nyanga North. This constituency has some of the
province, and real development, such as electricity, was taking
Now that electricity is available, we will push for irrigation sche
River and transform this area into a greenbelt." She said.

She also highlighted the educational benefits of electricity, stat

"Our schools can now teach practical subjects like Science and
Technology, thanks to electrification. Professionals who previo
due to the lack of clean energy will now have reasons to stay."

The ongoing project in Ward 13 reflects the development priori
Republic, extending essential infrastructure to rural institutions
conditions under which communities access education and oth

Cllr. Stephen Karera, the Ward 13 Councillor, is a key local rep
community in which the two schools are located.

The commencement of electricity connection works is significa
authorities, teachers, parents and learners who stand to benefi
infrastructure.

Electricity can help schools strengthen their use of computers a

resources, improve lighting in classrooms and administrative s
practical learning where suitable equipment is available.

The project also highlights the importance of cooperation amo
institutions, constituency leadership, local authorities and com
infrastructure to underserved areas.

The electrification of rural schools aligns with Zimbabwe's broa
priorities under the Second National Development Strategy (N
and the national ambition of achieving an empowered and pros
society by 2030.

Electricity is a foundational service that can support education,
production, entrepreneurship and rural industrialisation. When
institutions are connected to the national grid, communities ga
greater use of modern technology and services.

For Nyamubarawanda Secondary School and Manyau Primary
create the prospect of a more technologically enabled learning
benefits will depend on the completion of the connections, relia
the availability of appropriate equipment and the capacity to ma

The project also demonstrates why rural infrastructure develop
major towns and commercial centres. Rural schools require es
are to access educational opportunities that prepare them for a
economy.

Under the Second Republic, rural electrification has remained
broader infrastructure and development agenda associated wit
Dambudzo Mnangagwa.

The Rural Electrification Agency has undertaken projects acros
electricity to public institutions and communities. In Nyanga No
have connected schools, health facilities and business centres
electricity infrastructure can serve several community needs.

The latest works at Nyamubarawanda Secondary School and
this continuing effort to expand access to electricity in rural are

With preliminary work completed and the REF team on site, th
works at Nyamubarawanda Secondary School and Manyau Pr

development for Ward 13.

Once the connections are completed and electricity becomes a
have an opportunity to strengthen their educational activities a
suitable technology and learning equipment.

For Nyanga North, the project reinforces the importance of sus
infrastructure as Zimbabwe pursues the objectives of NDS2 an

The next milestone will be the successful completion of the wo
both institutions are receiving electricity from the national grid.

Zim Global Media will continue to follow rural infrastructure dev
impact on schools and communities across Nyanga North and

Read online:
https://zimglobalmedia.co.zw/rural-electrification-works-begin-a
yau-schools-in-nyanga-north/zimgloba/

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