



Zimbabwe African People's Union
Power to the Provinces



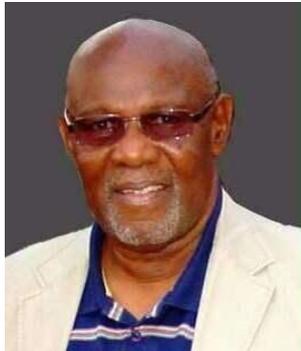
The
People's
Manifesto

2018

MAKING ZIMBABWE WORK FOR EVERYONE
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Foreword

Together we can make Zimbabwe work for everyone.



I am honored to present the Zimbabwe African Peoples' Union [ZAPU] Election Manifesto for the 2018 watershed general election which will determine the fate of this country for the next five years and beyond. 2018 will present the long suffering people of Zimbabwe the opportunity to take back their country from 38 years of misrule, corruption, government motivated violence and genocide, rampant poverty, unacceptable levels of unemployment and under employment, disregard of the rule of law , human rights violations, a large and costly governmental structure, among many other issues.

A ZAPU government will work tirelessly to remove the damage done to the psyche of the nation and to the economy.

ZAPU will work closely with other political parties and formations that share similar views and beliefs and will demand electoral reforms that will create a level playing field for all the parties.

A ZAPU government will support global co-operation and peaceful co-existence with its neighbours.

**A VOTE FOR ZAPU MEANS FREEDOM FROM 38 YEARS OF MISRULE AND
DICTATORSHIP.**

VOTE ZAPU AND RECLAIM YOUR LIVELIHOODS AND DIGNITY.

ZAPU IS WITH YOU, FOR YOU, FOR ZIMBABWEANS AND FOR ZIMBABWE.

.....

Dr Dumiso Dabengwa

President

Zimbabwe African People's Union [ZAPU]

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. **PREAMBLE**,5

VISION, MISSION.....6

2. THE ZAPU SYSTEM OF GOVERNMENT/ GOVERNANCE.....6

2.1 Constitutionalism.....6

2.1.1 The Executive.....6

2.1.2 The Legislature.....6

2.1.3 The Judiciary and Administration of Justice.....7

2.2 Devolved Government.....7

2.2.1 Traditional Structures.....7

2.3 Democracy – Electoral Reforms.....8

2.3.1 Proportional Representation.....8

2.4 The Media.....8

2.5 Zero Tolerance to Corruption.....8

2.6 Foreign Policy.....9

3. ZAPU ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT POLICY.....9

3.1 Role of the State in Economy.....9

3.2 Job Creation and Poverty Reduction10

 3.2.1 Foreign Direct Investment.....10

 3.2.2 Production Skills Development.....10

 3.2.3 Technology Development and Industrialisation of the Economy.....10

 3.2.4 Rural Development.....10

3.3 Restoration of Run-Down Economic Infrastructure.....11

3.4 Investment Management and Fiscal Policy.....11

3.5 Environmental Protection Policy/Regulations.....11

3.6 Revival of Economic Sectors11

 3.6.1 Tourism.....11

 3.6.2 Land12

 3.6.2.1 Land Policy.....12

 3.6.2.2 Agriculture.....12

 3.6.3 Mining.....13

 3.6.4 Commerce.....13

3.7 Development of Domestic Private Sector.....13

3.8 Foreign Trade and Regional Integration.....14

3.9 Labour.....14

3.10 Youth Inclusion and Skills Development.....14

3.11 Gender Equality; Equity and Mainstreaming.....15

4 SOCIAL SERVICES SECTOR.....15

4.1 The Public Service.....15
4.2 Health Services.....15
4.3 Education.....16
4.4 Human Settlements and Housing.....16
4.5 People Living with Disabilities.....17
4.6 Social Security.....17
4.7 Sports, Arts and Culture.....18
5 NATURAL RESOURCES, CLIMATE CHANGE & SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT18
5.1 Natural Resources and Sustainable Development (Green Growth).....18
5.2 Climate Change.....19
6. SECURITY SERVICES SECTOR.....19

ACRONYMS

ANC	Southern Rhodesia African National Congress
ARDA	Agricultural Rural Development Authority
AU	African Union
BEAM	Basic Education Assistance Module
BOT	Build Operate and Transfer
COMESA	Community of Eastern and Southern Africa
CSC	Cold Storage Commission
EMA	Environmental Management Agency
GHGs	Green House Gases
GMB	Grain Marketing Board
NDP	National Democratic Party
NRZ	National Railways of Zimbabwe
NSSA	National Social Security Authority
PCC	People's Caretaker Council
PSMAS	Public Services Medical Aid Society
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SEDCO	Small Enterprises Development Corporation
SIA	Special Initial Allowances
UN	United Nations
ZANU PF	Zimbabwe African National Union – Patriotic Front
ZAPU	Zimbabwe African People's Union
ZEC	Zimbabwe Electoral Commission
ZBC	Zimbabwe Broadcasting Corporation
ZESA	Zimbabwe Electricity Supply Authority
ZIMSEC	Zimbabwe Schools Examination Council
ZINARA	Zimbabwe National Road Authority
ZINWA	Zimbabwe National Water Authority
ZPRA	Zimbabwe Peoples' Revolutionary Army

**Not all of the above acronyms may be reflecting in this document.*

1. PREAMBLE

The first liberation movement in Zimbabwe was the Southern Rhodesia African National Congress [ANC] formed in 1957 and banned in 1959. The National Democratic Party [NDP] was formed in 1960 in reaction to the banning of the ANC and was also banned in 1961. The Zimbabwe African Peoples' Union (ZAPU), the successor to the NDP was formed in 1961 and banned in 1962. After the banning of ZAPU, the leadership resolved not to form another political party, but instead formed the People's Caretaker Council (PCC), which was subsequently banned. After the banning of PCC, ZAPU went underground.

ZAPU and its armed wing, the Zimbabwe People's Revolutionary Army (ZPRA) were at the forefront of the liberation struggle whose principal goal was the total removal of the colonial system and the establishment of a democratic system of governance. The colonial system was characterized by racial discrimination, subjugation, exploitation and oppression in favor of citizens of European extraction and descent.

Sadly, today Zimbabweans find themselves having to fight a new form of repression by a black ZANU PF government that has systematically abandoned the ideals and sacrifices of the struggle for independence and failed to deliver on basic human rights of Zimbabwean citizens including democratic principles of free and fair elections.

Over the last 38 years ZANU PF has been seized with the quest to hold on to power and maintain supremacy at all costs. This has resulted in many sections of the population being subjected to various levels of injustices, ranging from human rights violations to atrocities of genocidal nature. Soon after the 1980 independence they massacred Joshua Nkomo led ZAPU party members and civilians in the predominantly Ndebele speaking areas of Matabeleland and parts of Midlands, carried out under the government's infamous Gukurahundi operation which resulted in well over 20 000 deaths plus the displacement of thousands of people. To stop the perpetration of brutality on and suffering of innocent civilians the ZAPU leadership was forced to sign the skewed 'Unity Accord' on 22 December 1987, an act that merged ZAPU and ZANU PF into a single political party. However this did not stop the marginalization of these regions by the government. In the 2008 elections, the perceived opposition supporters were brutalized and well over 200 people were murdered during and after the elections. Again the MDC (Movement for Democratic Change) opposition formations acquiesced to the formation of Government of National Unity which gave ZANU PF breathing space to wriggle out of electoral reforms to ensure free, fair and credible election results. Recently we have seen the intervention of the military in the removal of their leader, imposition of a non-elected head of government and the manipulation of people power to sanitize their acts and to resolve their succession and power struggles which were threatening their hold on power.

The constituted National Peace and Reconciliation Commission does not appear to be focused on addressing the injustices, violations of human rights and fundamental issues such as sources of the atrocities and accountability of perpetrators, glosses over truth and justice. The composition of the Commission does not reflect the background of victims of the genocide and other atrocities.

VISION

The vision of ZAPU is of a Zimbabwe that is a prosperous democratic nation state.

MISSION

ZAPU's mission is, together with the people of Zimbabwe, to develop a democratic nation state which respects, promotes and protects good governance and all human rights (economic, social, political and cultural) without distinction of any kind, such as, on grounds of race, ethnicity, language, gender, religion or other beliefs; a nation state whose citizens are equal in rights and responsibilities and are the owners of the nation state as well as its supreme authority.

2. ZAPU SYSTEM OF GOVERNANCE

2.1 Constitutionalism

The Constitution has been flouted on many occasions resulting in the citizens not enjoying the basic and fundamental rights as enshrined in the Declaration of Rights. There has been blatant bending of the nation's Constitution by those who wield power to justify unconstitutional actions. Non-alignment and threat of amending some of the fundamental provisions prior to implementation are eroding the citizen's confidence in the supremacy of our constitution.

A ZAPU in government will affirm and respect the constitution of the land; adhere to the principle of a united prosperous democratic state and to the letter and spirit of the provisions of the declaration of rights.

2.1.1 The Executive

Currently, Executive authority is excessively centralized in the person of the President. This enables the President to introduce instruments such as the jaw-dropping exit package offered to the former president, Mr Robert Mugabe, which amounted to asset-stripping from our broke country and the bleeding of citizens and future generations. In addition, the current system of appointment of ministers is characterized by nepotism and patronage. The result is a bloated government that gobbles up a huge part of the national fiscus.

A ZAPU government will establish a lean Executive based on the principle of collective responsibility and proper accountability to Parliament and the people; make sure colossal long-term burdening of citizens is scrutinized and approved by Parliament; streamline and restructure the entire governmental system to ensure efficiency and effectiveness.

2.1.2 The Legislature

The legislative powers of government should be the preserve of Parliament and it should promote democracy and protect the constitution.

A ZAPU government will amend the constitution, following due consultation with the people, so that nominees for ministerial appointments are vetted by an appropriate Parliamentary Committee to ensure that ministries are headed by competent men and women committed to serving the people of Zimbabwe; introduce appropriate measures to ensure ministers attend Parliament to answer queries from legislators who are the representative of the people and be informed by Parliamentary debate.

2.1.3 The Judiciary and Administration of Justice

Zimbabwe Judiciary system has been compromised by political interference, politicization and corruption that have left Zimbabweans without effective recourse to justice.

A ZAPU government will uphold the principle of the autonomy of the judiciary within the context of separation of powers; avail adequate financial, technical, structural and material resources and support to ensure speedy administration of justice and quick resolution of cases brought before the courts. It will also strengthen the role of all Primary Courts.

2.2 Devolved Government

Since 1980 the Executive has built a power base on the colonial centralized "control" model, perpetuating its hold on power through an extensive patronage system in which political connection is an enrichment tool for the post-independence elites.

Devolution of power to the provinces is a key strategy for ensuring the equitable allocation of resources and the participation of local communities in the determination of development priorities within their areas. A more meaningful equality and preservation of national unity could be realised by the reduction in the number of provinces from ten to five (Manicaland, Mashonaland, Masvingo, Matabeleland and Midlands) so that they are economically viable.

Provinces should have control over natural resources and environmental issues within their geographical jurisdiction; their own provincial assemblies whose members are elected by the people in the province; provincial revenue raising systems and be responsible for their economic, social and cultural development, including the creation of employment opportunities and development of education, health services and social security and welfare.

The current provisions of the Constitution (Chapter 14) on the devolution of governmental powers and responsibilities, although limited, provide a stepping stone towards a ZAPU concept of devolution of power and should be implemented without delay. ZAPU as a party will fight against any Constitutional Bill to kill the devolution provision because of lack of resources. It is common knowledge that available resources have been misdirected.

A ZAPU government will implement complete, unqualified and unconditional devolution of power and responsibilities, functionally and fiscally, to the provinces and local authorities elected on proportional representation; create favorable conditions for provincial governments to discharge their responsibility and encourage local communities to participate in developmental projects in which they have a stake; empower provincial assemblies to elect provincial governors.

2.2.1 Traditional Structures

The role of traditional leaders has been compromised. The institution is critical for local development, cohesion of society and preservation of culture and traditions. Over the years, we have seen the corruption of this institution by the ZANU PF government by turning it into their party support structure. Chiefs in some areas became commissars of the party especially at elections. Of late government banned the installation of the Ndebele king. This was clear evidence of blatant disregard of cultural and traditional rights of the Ndebele people which are fully provided for in the constitution of Zimbabwe.

A ZAPU government will restore the role of traditional leaders and support communities in determining their cultural identity and support structures.

2.3 Democracy - Electoral Reforms

Democracy has been severely compromised by election rigging, punitive media laws, state sanctioned violence and intimidation before, during and after elections, factors that make the legitimacy of election outcomes questionable. Apathy among eligible voters is rampant. The new biometric voter registration and the perception of a compromised electoral commission are adding to the confusion and mistrust. ZAPU as an opposition party is actively involved with others in fighting for electoral reforms before elections and in monitoring the government's sincerity in promising free, fair and credible elections.

A ZAPU government will ensure the credibility of all elections in the country in line with the constitution and with SADC Guidelines on Democratic Elections and Peaceful Transfer of Power; respect and defend the democratic institutions of the country and give equal access to the public media to all political and civil society players; allow independent observers before, during and after the elections; prohibit the use of state resources by the government in its party election campaigns.

2.3.1 Proportional Representation

The current electoral system of first-past-the-post denies representation to large sections of the electorate. Proportional representation should be used in electing all members of Parliament, Provincial Assemblies, Local Authorities, with the national parliament electing the President and provincial assemblies electing the provincial governors.

The proportional representation system accommodates diverse interests and promotes consensus. There are no losers, as is the case with the first-past-the-post electoral system and enhances power sharing and inclusivity in the political order of the day.

A ZAPU government will give effect to proportional representation across the board.

2.4 The media

The independent media in Zimbabwe is operating under hostile government policies and conditions that attempt to silence and manipulate it.

A ZAPU government will facilitate the development and strengthening of independent media outlets and open up the airwaves in order to enhance the free flow of information and freedom of the press that is balanced with accountability; advance a free and competitive print and electronic media industry by opening up a non-partisan licensing regime to allow private and commercial multimedia players; support and protect the integrity of journalism (including investigative journalism) to provide the public with an alternative voice and information; ensure safety of media practitioners; widen information, communication and technology services to rural areas to enhance access to information.

2.5 ZeroTolerance to Corruption

Corruption has become endemic throughout both the public and private sectors and has permeated all levels of Zimbabwean society. Corruption is blamed for increasing poverty, the collapse of the economy and social services. The new government administration is promising to clamp down on corruption although selective targeting seems to leave the big fish outside the net.

A ZAPU government pledges to develop and implement a comprehensive and effective strategy to fight corruption, which will include inculcating a culture of zero tolerance to corruption at all levels of society; measures to prevent, detect, investigate and prosecute perpetrators of corruption; strengthening the powers of the Anti-Corruption Commission and decentralizing it to Provinces to make it more accessible to a wider cross-section of the population; directing all government departments and corporate enterprises to incorporate anti-corruption strategies and procedures in their business management plans; introducing an 'Independent Parliamentary Select Committee' in each government ministry to examine procurement spending policies and administration of each ministry and empower the committee to conduct hearings; establishing a free anti-Corruption public hotline to encourage reporting of suspected acts of corruption by the public and other officials and protecting the identity of whistle blowers; conducting public awareness campaigns on identification and reporting acts of corruption.

2.6 Foreign Policy

Zimbabwe is part of the global village, and as such, it must honour its international commitments and uphold the principles enshrined in the United Nations (UN) Charter, African Union [AU] Charter and in various regional and sub-regional protocols and agreements. Under the current government, Zimbabwe has been turned into to a failed state, ridiculed by many states and shunned by investors, organisations and institutions.

A ZAPU government will work vigorously to restore Zimbabwe to its rightful place as a viable state ready to honour its international commitments; respect international agreements and enter into bilateral and multilateral trade and other agreements to strengthen international favourable relations.

3. Zapu Economic Development Policy

The country's collapsed economy needs resuscitation. Companies have closed down and industrial plant capacity utilizations is low; over 90% of the working age population is unemployed and/or underemployed with thousands of young people entering the job market every year from universities, polytechnics and other institutions of learning ; national savings have dried up as have stock reserves; both domestic and foreign direct investment is low; a culture of selective access to loan facilities is rampant; poverty has reached alarming levels with over 90% living under US\$1 per day; the national debt burden is unsustainable, while multiple currency contradictions add to the confusion.

Despite having presided over the melt-down of the economy and looting of the nation's resources, the new ZANU PF government is promising to reverse the economic rot, but can the same people be trusted?

3.1. Role of the State in the Economy

The state has the mandate to enable economic players to get on with the job of establishing and growing businesses, to collect taxes and to invest in the construction and maintenance of requisite economic infrastructure and other critical services and the environment that businesses require to function. In their scramble to amass wealth, ZANU PF government and some of their compromised public servants have been criminally negligent in fulfilling this role, hence the run down infrastructure, the energy and water crises, perennially subsidizing of non-performing parastatals, the flight of skills and the liquidity crisis among other ills that militate against economic recovery.

A ZAPU government will create an enabling economic and financial environment for the private and public sectors to function; recapitalize and enforce adherence to sound corporate governance standards and practices across all the parastatals; craft comprehensive economic recovery policies and programmes across all sectors of the economy.

3.2 Job Creation and Poverty Reduction

Poverty is a violation of the right to an adequate standard of living. It is estimated that over 85% of Zimbabwe's population lives in abject poverty.

A ZAPU government will craft policies and strategies for job creation which include improving investment inflows, development of high level and competitive skills in production, use of new technologies, industrialisation of the economy and rural development anchored on the following:

3.2.1 Foreign Direct Investment

Foreign direct investment is crucial to Zimbabwe's economic revival. For many years Zimbabwe has been shunned by potential foreign investors because of ZANUPF's unfriendly policies.

A ZAPU government will remove barriers to foreign direct investment; create favourable business conditions which will include elimination of corruption, quick approval of investment projects, stable business environment, reliable regulatory system, legal protection of foreign investment; introduce policies and measures to enable foreign investors to take out their investment.

3.2.2 Production and Technical Skills Development

Production skills (entrepreneurship and technological skills) and indigenization of the economy are pillars to job creation and development of a competitive self-sustaining domestic private sector which is the engine of economic growth that will lead to the expansion of the tax base which provides state revenue to finance the development of economic and social infrastructure, which in turn create more jobs that directly contribute to poverty reduction and eventually eradication.

ZAPU government will give priority to the development of high quality skills; allow the employment of foreigners who have production skills the country needs to create jobs (skills and technology transfer); give support to local entrepreneurs; allow duty free importation of machinery and equipment for the development and adaptation of technologies as well as protect companies that produce these technologies and intermediate goods from foreign competition; facilitate and promote value addition.

3.2.3 Rural Development

Rural development should reduce and poverty through the creation of productive employment in communal and resettlement areas. It is estimated that 80% of the population in rural areas live in abject poverty. Rural Development entails the development of the agricultural sector; the establishment of rural manufacturing industries (e.g. industries that process agricultural raw materials), rural trade and rural infrastructure (economic and social infrastructure).

A ZAPU government will support the economic viability of resettlement and communal areas through development of infrastructure and access to services taking into account the agro-ecological realities.

3.3 Restoration of Run-Down Economic Infrastructure

Economic infrastructure has all but collapsed. The roads are in a sorry state of disrepair; many bridges are in a dangerous state; road signs are defaced and traffic signals are not functioning.

The National Railways of Zimbabwe (NRZ) is failing to provide goods and passenger services and the fleet is now old, obsolete and need replacement. The major railway stations have become ghost buildings. The national airline is operating at a loss, its schedules are erratic and it has been delisted from landing at some major international airports. All this has resulted in poor and unreliable transportation services whereas Zimbabwe is a natural transport hub of the region.

Energy supplies are erratic, unreliable, inadequate and/or no water supplies at all. These are typical examples of poor infrastructure planning. The country has a serious water deficit particularly drought prone areas of Masvingo and Matebeleland provinces.

A ZAPU government will rehabilitate and expand the following economic infrastructure: transport (rail, aviation and road), telecommunication networks, water (irrigation, dams especially Matebeleland Zambezi Water Project) and energy, through a policy of Build, Operate and Transfer (BOT).

3.4 Investment Management and Fiscal Policy

The Zimbabwean economic scene continues to be characterized by low investment (both local and foreign) in all economic sectors. The decline in investment is attributable to the poor credit rating of the country, worsened by a muddled fiscal and monetary policy environment that deters investment and savings.

A ZAPU government will formulate sustainable investment friendly policies such as tax breaks, dividend policy, special initial allowances (SIA) for capital investment and deferred taxation that is sector specific; put in place banking reforms to finance businesses; restore confidence in the banking sector in order to revive and encourage private savings and manage interest rates to attract both savings and borrowing.

3.5 Environment Protection Policy/Regulations

Protection of the environment for the health and well-being of the population is enshrined in the constitution. The reality is that there is rampant pollution of waterways, reservoirs as well as in surrounding area and indoor air and increasing pollution related health problems

A ZAPU government will strengthen the Environmental Management Agency (EMA) and enhance public participation in the management of the environment; regularize artisanal mining and control of the use of harmful chemicals; give environmental protection the priority it deserves; encourage the retooling of industry and support of environmental friendly technologies and practices in industry.

3.6 Revival of Economic Sectors.

3.6.1 Tourism

Tourism which was once among the top three foreign currency earners and employers has taken a nose dive. It is a vital sector of the economy with the capacity to generate employment and revenue.

The country already boasts of quality tourism infrastructures such as hotels, lodges, national parks and varied tourist attractions, which should be sources of revenue for provinces and local communities.

A ZAPU government will ensure that tourism initiatives and investments contribute to the livelihoods of the locals and deter developments that negatively impact on communities and their eco-systems; will educate, encourage and promote co-existence between communities and their wildlife resources.

3.6.2 Land

Land is a finite productive resource upon which human livelihood and welfare depend. It must be equitably distributed, conserved and used productively.

Instead of resolving the land question in Zimbabwe, the ZANU PF political predators have further perpetuated the colonial legacy through another form of looting and hoarding. ZANU PF captured the land reform programme and the classical examples are multiple farm ownership bigwigs and the Mazowe saga where communities were forcibly removed to pave way for the former first family.

A ZAPU government will implement a policy which includes the equitable distribution of land, taking into account the agro-ecological endowment of the respective regions; putting a limit on the size of land and number of farms owned by private individuals or companies; the requirement to utilise the land to its fullest potential; conservation and use of land for the present and future generations; reducing reliance on subsistence farming by creating productive employment in non-farming sectors; compensation of farmers for improvements to lands and for movable property that was expropriated during the chaotic land reform process and strengthen the independence of the Land Commission and operationalize its mandate to conduct land audits and determine productive farm size; work out land tenure system (title system) that is appropriate for the development of commercial farming in the resettlement and communal areas; work out modalities for compensating farmers whose improvements and movable property were expropriated without compensation.

No foreigners or foreign companies will permanently own land in Zimbabwe, but they will be permitted to lease land for given periods.

3.6.3 Agriculture

Agriculture is a very important economic sector. It supplies the manufacturing industry with raw materials and provides the market for its finished goods.

A ZAPU government will put in place appropriate policies which will ensure the revival of the sector so that it can produce enough food for the country and raw materials for the manufacturing industry. Most of the raw materials produced by the agricultural sector will be processed in the country in order to create more employment in the manufacturing industry; create an enabling environment for improved farming support services, increase investment in agricultural research, technology dissemination, as well as marketing services and adoption of drought-mitigation strategies to reduce the impact of droughts. Provincial governments will have responsibilities for some aspects of land policy, rural development and agricultural development affecting their areas, consistent with the concept of devolution of power to the provinces.

3.6.4 Mining

For a long time mining was one of the top three prime economic movers in the country. Muddled economic policies coupled with corruption and looting have denied both the country and local communities the benefits from revenues generated by the sector. It is an open secret that the people of diamond rich Marange in Manicaland were violently removed from their native land to pave way for the connected elites to plunder with glaring corruption and admission by government of the theft (with no prosecution) of a colossal amount of \$15 billion from the exploitation of the diamond resource.

A ZAPU government will improve management and monitoring of all mining activities and revamp the Minerals and Marketing Authority to ensure that the industry is run transparently and benefits the local communities and the country.

3.6.4 Commerce

The commercial sector, once a thriving economic sector has been collapsing over many years mainly due to mismanagement and liquidity problems. It has been hard hit by the informalization of the economy resulting in the flooding of the market with cheaper imports. Buying and re-selling second hand goods and goods manufactured by other countries has become the predominant mindset across a wide spectrum of the society.

A ZAPU government will adopt practical policies and ways to reverse the negative trend and resuscitate the commercial services sector to its full potential through the provision of incentives to increase the competitiveness of locally produced goods; recognize the contribution of the vendor sector in providing accessible retail services to the public; improve their operational conditions and introduce suitable measures for the sector to contribute to the public purse; discourage dumping of goods on the Zimbabwean market and encourage mutually beneficial trading.

3.7 Development of Domestic Private Sector

Domestic production skills (entrepreneurial and technological skills) and domestic investment are key to the development of domestic private sector with broad based ownership. The establishment of new business enterprises will create productive employment which is a prerequisite to poverty reduction and eradication. The establishment of new business in the manufacturing industry will not only create jobs, but also relieve the country from the pressure of balance of payment deficit, which is estimated at US\$2.5 billion. At present, Zimbabwe is heavily dependent on imports of manufactured goods (productive technologies, intermediate and consumer goods)

A ZAPU government will introduce appropriate policies and measures to develop domestic private sector with emphasis on establishing new business enterprises in all sectors which in turn will broaden the tax base which will enable the government to collect enough revenue for financing the development of economic, as well as social infrastructure which are in a bad state; promoting foreign direct investment as an instrument of generating domestic financial resources through employment creation which will enable many working Zimbabweans to participate in various forms of long-term savings (household savings, pension schemes, health insurance, funeral assurance funds etc.) which are the main source of financing the development of domestic private sector; protecting newly established industries engaged in technology development from foreign competition; creating tax breaks for newly established business enterprises; developing production skills for all sectors.

3.8 Foreign Trade and Regional Integration

At present Zimbabwe's foreign trade is characterized by high dependence on imports of manufactured goods (capital, intermediate and consumer goods); exports of commodities (tobacco, gold, platinum, diamonds and ferrochrome) whose prices experience fluctuation on the world market. These commodities account for 80% of Zimbabwe's total exports. The importation of consumer goods is at about 70% of total merchandise imports. The country is experiencing a widening trade deficit of about US\$2.5 billion. The high imports of consumer goods are a result of industrial under-capitalization and under- utilization of those industries which produce consumer goods.

Lack of financial resources and technological under development of Zimbabwe's economy are the main causes of industrial under-capacity utilization. The country does not have financial resources to import machinery and equipment, as well as industrial raw materials so that industries can operate at their full capacity. The country also lacks technological capacity to manufacture some of the equipment and industrial raw materials needed by the manufacturing industries.

A ZAPU government will create and promote measures to increase exports of manufactured goods and reduce the country's dependence on exports of commodities; focus on those manufactured goods in which we have a competitive edge, buttressed by export incentives; strengthen the use of regional trade and investments within SADC and COMESA countries as strategies for promoting regional integration and mutual economic benefits.

3.9 Labour and Employment

Labour is a critical component in economic production. Over the years the collapse of industry and commerce has impacted negatively on labour and has left people vulnerably exposed to manipulation and exploitation.

The retrenchment of workers and erratic payment of wages have negatively impacted on their families and livelihoods. Women workers have borne the brunt of the decline and its effects as evidenced by the large numbers of women in the vending sector.

ZAPU in government will strengthen the labour movement in various sectors of the economy in order to create a peaceful industrial environment and acceptable standards of living for the workers; encourage a social contract between labour and employers to ensure sustained economic recovery; establish a viable minimum wage; ensure health and safety of workers; create conducive working conditions for women and young people.

3.10 Youth Inclusion and Skills Development

Zimbabwe has a high population of young people, estimated at around 60% of the population, that are denied opportunities to realize their potential in education, training, employment and social inclusion. Young people are the future. They house the technological and digital skills that are vital to driving economic revival. Sadly, they have and continue to leave the country in droves because of the demise of the local economy and many return in coffins.

A ZAPU government will promote the participation and involvement of the youth in all national and community matters and develop awareness of their rights, responsibilities to the wider community and invest in youth capacity building and entrepreneurial initiatives including financial incentives.

3.11 Gender: Equality, Equity and Mainstreaming.

Gender equality and equity are an integral part towards achieving democracy and development in Zimbabwe. While women make up 52% of the population in Zimbabwe they continue to be marginalized and are not visible in decision making at all levels. Men continue to dominate virtually all sectors of society. Reasons for this are cultural and social dictates and beliefs to which the government and other institutions have paid lip service, making loud noises about gender mainstreaming and empowerment of women with little to show for it, as evidenced by the current male only presidency.

A ZAPU government will progressively and decisively adjust its institutional and programme provisions to cater for equality between the sexes and to overcome traditional disadvantages; advocate for the extension of women proportional representation system until such a time there is a significant number of women in the National Assembly.

4. THE SOCIAL SERVICES SECTOR

The social services sector is in shambles across the board. It is grossly underfunded and corruption ridden, resulting in poor service delivery.

4.1 The Public Service

The bulk of the civil servants are poorly resourced, poorly paid, their salaries are paid late and they work under untenable conditions, resulting in perennial disputes between the government and its workers. In addition, the civil service is too large for the country and its size is a major contributor to the current unsustainable public spending. It gobbles up 43% in allowances. Recruitment has been characterized by corruption (nepotism, tribalism, ethnicity, party political affiliation).

A ZAPU government will streamline and constitute a public service that is responsive to the needs of the population, is committed to its work and has integrity, respect, professionalism, efficiency and transparency; will audit the civil service, remove ghost workers; introduce a salary structure to provide adequate pay; reward merit and pay salaries on time.

4.2 Health Services.

Public Health services have collapsed. Hospitals operate with depleted medical staff and outdated and/or inadequate medical equipment. Many wards stink, ablution facilities are not usable and bodies rot in mortuaries. Expectant mothers sleep on cold floors and are either discharged prematurely or detained if they are not able to pay the hospital fees.

Contrary to the provisions in the Declaration of Rights, sick people are turned away and denied treatment if they cannot pay the stipulated fees and even after paying the consultation fees, hospitals have no drugs and patients return to their homes to die if they cannot raise the cash to purchase the prescribed drugs. There is prevalence of patients providing their own bed linen; poor quality of food and lack of consideration of the patients' dietary needs and conditions. Due to poor services, lack of information on preventive measures, late diagnosis, expensive and inaccessible facilities some people die needlessly. This is the sad story of the health services in this country. It is not surprising that the rich fly out of the country to seek medical attention, some at the expense of the state.

ZAPU in government will prioritize the availability of essential drugs at all health care delivery points and ensure free access for children, pensioners and other vulnerable groups; refurbish the crumbling health service infrastructure and continue to build and adequately equip more health facilities as per need; invest in training programmes to meet the needs of the health services sector and create an attractive environment for retention of trained medical staff; improve the availability of vital diagnostic and treatment equipment in hospitals and clinics; invest in preventive and primary health care programmes; increase health awareness and literacy; review standards of training of doctors, nurses; establish a compulsory medical aid scheme for all who are employed; make provision for the establishment of a comprehensive National Health Services scheme to provide a reliable health safety net for the poor, long term unemployed and all vulnerable groups.

4.3 Education

The education system in Zimbabwe is in shambles. The present government has presided over the collapse of a once world acclaimed education system. Education financing has dwindled, teaching standards in public schools have plummeted because of poor conditions of service for teachers, falling standards in teacher training, poorly resourced training facilities, poor administration of the examination system (with frequent leaking of examination papers). The dignity of the teaching profession has been eroded resulting in massive emigration to neighboring countries and beyond.

Government welfare schemes such as BEAM meant to support children from less able families throughout the country is dogged by corruption and discrimination, which has seen Matabeleland South, Matabeleland North and Bulawayo combined receive less support compared to one single province in Mashonaland. Ironically, the children of the political and economic elites are in properly equipped and professionally run private schools that still sit for the genuine British administered Cambridge School and Higher School Certificates. The ZimSec syllabus and examinations were, it would seem, designed for the children of what the ZANU PF government popularly calls the "POVO". Unaffordable school fees and levies account for a high number of school dropouts particularly in the rural areas where long distances add to the challenges. Tertiary education is out of reach for most students from poor families and neighborhoods.

A ZAPU government will make education accessible affordable to all Zimbabweans; support compulsory education for all children between the age of 5 and 16 years; give priority to skills development throughout the education cycle; introduce local languages in primary and secondary schools curriculum and deploy teachers to schools where their skills are most appropriate to improve learning outcomes, including communication in local languages; reduce class size to no more than 35 in both primary and secondary schools to improve the quality of teaching and learning; match skills training programmes to the needs of industry by establishing schools that have a bias

towards technical education at all level of skills development, ranging from mere survival skills to higher levels of skills training; target children from poor families and neighborhoods to access higher education via government scholarships and bursaries.

4.4 Human Settlements and Housing

Access to decent housing is enshrined in the Declaration of Rights and yet it has remained a pipe dream for many. A muddled government housing policy has given rise to shortages of shelter, resulting in massive squatting, with many living under plastic sheeting in some areas. Urban centers have become areas of squalor, social disorder and children grow up living with their parents in dehumanizing conditions. The government pronounced a Rural Housing policy and even created a Ministry for that, yet rural people of whatever age have by and large been left to fend for themselves and many live in unsafe structures that cannot even withstand heavy rains.

Unplanned and uncontrolled human settlements in peri-urban and rural areas are breeding land barons, lawlessness, corruption and irreversible damage to the environment. The ruling party structures have taken over the management role from the Local Statutory Authorities as a political strategy to create pools of loyal voters in resettlement and urban areas. Stands are being illegally sold to desperate poor people for housing construction on unsuitable land with devastating consequences to livelihoods, forestry, wetlands and wildlife.

A ZAPU government will implement a coordinated, adequately resourced and transparently managed human settlement policy that ensures new settlements have the necessary social and economic infrastructure; minimize rural to urban migration through creation of employment opportunities in rural areas; strengthen the law on human settlements and devolve the planning and management of the processes to Provincial Councils and Local Authorities; make it a legal requirement for Environmental Impact Assessments to be undertaken prior to any settlement to determine availability of water, grazing, soil types and suitable land use systems, to minimize environmental degradation and pollution; ensure that local communities are not disadvantaged in the allocation of resettlement land and housing stands by making it a requirement that they are given priority, with special consideration being given to people who were displaced from their ancestral land by white settlers and who wish to return; support local authorities through housing loans and other support services to ensure that they provide affordable housing; create and adequately fund training services to improve the quality of housing in rural and urban areas.

4.5 People Living With Disabilities (PLWD)

It is estimated that approximately 15% of the population comprises of people living with disabilities, which includes those with long term physical, mental, visual, intellectual and memory impairments, all of which hinder full and effective participation on equal terms with the rest of the society.

A ZAPU government will put in place effective policies and strategies to improve the living conditions of these members of society and break down barriers that discriminate against them in line with the provisions of the Convention on the Rights of People Living with Disabilities; engage parents/guardians of children living with disabilities together with adults living with disabilities to identify what support they require to equip them to cope; establish service programmes in areas where people can get material, financial, medical and other services critical for their wellbeing; inculcate a culture of tolerance, love and caring and participation in society by this sector to demystify the current perception that the disabled are a burden to society; enforce and monitor the

design and the provision of disability-friendly facilities; ensure non-discrimination in access to employment opportunities.

4.6 Social Security

The absence of a universal national social security scheme has resulted in untold suffering and misery for those who have no pension schemes and/or such other contributory schemes. People who went on pension before the dollarization of the economy in 2009 lost all their life savings through a formula worked out by the corrupt ZANUPF government which pays lip service to the livelihood and needs of pensioners. Equally, people who contributed to various insurance schemes lost all their savings due to hyperinflation because of mismanagement of the economy by the ZANUPF government. A social security scheme that provides a safety-net particularly for the vulnerable groups is essential for their continued health and acceptable living conditions.

A ZAPU government will upgrade, professionalize and regulate social security institutions like NSSA to provide adequate social security cover; put in place measures for the recovery of lost insurance benefits; create and adequately resource a comprehensive social security scheme that will eventually ensure national cover for all citizens. Such a scheme shall be a collaborative effort between government, the private sector and individuals. It will cover:-

- Compulsory old age pensions.*
- Sickness benefits.*
- Maternity and paternity benefits.*
- Orphans benefits.*
- Liberation War pensions.*
- Benefits for people living with disabilities.*
- Unemployment benefits.*

4.7 Sports, Arts and Culture

The current government does not recognize Zimbabwe's diverse ethnic groups, does not care to preserve their identity, customs and culture. It has made no attempt to integrate communities. It has invested resources and energies in efforts to project one culture and one language, making many communities feel like they do not belong.

Prior to the governments' misdirected policies, Zimbabwe was a sporting powerhouse, fielding competitive teams in regional and international tournaments including Rugby, Cricket, Soccer, Netball, Hockey, Athletics and many others. Over the years, the spirit of sporting has been killed by tribalisation of sports management, team selection and corruption in the management of finances. The same policies have hampered the development and growth of the Arts sector.

A ZAPU government will discourage hate speech and reprimand public officials, politicians and members of the public that pronounce expressions that incite hate, promote violence or harassment of individuals or groups based on their ethnicity, race, religion, political affiliation, sex or disability; recognize all ethnic groups, races and their cultural diversity; evaluate existing policies and explore strategies aimed at eradicating discrimination and unequal treatment based on ethnicity and race; put in place mechanisms to advance artistic disciplines, sports, culture and arts as components of a viable and vibrant national strategy for economic development, national integration and unity; strengthen the role of traditional leaders in cultural development and practice.

5. Natural Resources, Climate Change and Sustainable Development

Zimbabwe is endowed with abundant natural resources that include minerals, wildlife, forests, water bodies and solar power. Over the years the resources have been mismanaged resulting in the plunder of mineral resources by the connected few, serious mismanagement and unsustainable exploitation of wildlife, hardwood forests and general deforestation across the country leading to siltation of water bodies. There has been neglect of harnessing abundant and unlimited solar power.

5.1 Natural Resources and Sustainable Development (Green Growth)

It has been scientifically proven that the present trends of economic development lead to environmental degradation and depletion of natural resources on which human livelihoods and welfare depend.

It is therefore important to conserve renewable natural resources and to get maximum benefits from non-renewable resources (minerals of various kinds) without damaging the environment.

Despite the fact that some parts of Zimbabwe experience frequent droughts that impact on rangeland cattle farming and particularly rain-fed agriculture, this is offset by the availability of good agricultural soils, timber and wildlife that, if managed well, can provide decent livelihoods.

ZAPU government will put in place policies and measures that will gradually tilt the balance towards sustainable development that improves the quality of life without eroding the environment and depleting renewable natural resources; promote measures, policies and initiatives known as “Green Growth” which focus on concerted implementation and use of technologies for substitution, waste reduction, recycling and conservation of scarce and non-renewable resources that have demonstrable economic benefits and simultaneously contribute to global efforts to mitigate climate change; re-enforce measures for preserving the environment, curbing pollution of the atmosphere, soils, waterways and conserving natural resources; take steps to reclaim degraded lands while ensuring that there are plans to prevent degradation in the future; promote a green infrastructure in industry, towns and cities by adapting to the use of renewable energies, thereby reducing pollutants; enforce improvements in the methods of disposal of domestic, industrial and chemical waste; invest in the use of more advanced and environment friendly agro-technology; give strong technical and financial support towards management and protection of endangered species of wildlife and plants.

5.2 Climate Change

Zimbabwe is signatory to various conventions and agreements on climate change. While the highly industrialised countries are responsible for the bulk of greenhouse gases (GHGs) concentration in the atmosphere that is causing climate change, Africa accounts for less than 3.8% of these GHGs like carbon dioxide and methane but the effects of climate change are felt across the globe. Changes in global rainfall and weather patterns are increasingly dictating the way the business of managing natural resources, ecosystems and related sectors like agriculture, health, sanitation and hydro-power generation gets done. As a result of climate variability, rain-fed agriculture is becoming more difficult. Some areas may become warmer and wetter (more humidity), with mixed results such as greater crop yields but more vector-borne diseases such as malaria which was relatively unknown. There are likely to be more natural disasters in the form of floods, droughts and wildfires. Levels in some dams may fluctuate and negatively impact hydro-power generation and irrigation.

ZAPU government will give more serious attention to climate-proofing of the economy; invest in renewable energies: solar, biogas, geothermal, wind and others; ensure the availability of resources for government and institutions to help the country cope with climate change; ensure that Zimbabwe gets access to global mitigation funding for adaptation to climate change

6.The Security Services sector

The Security Services sector under the current government has been captured, politicized and operates under the direction of the ruling party. The uniformed forces have been deployed around the country to instill fear in the population through unimaginable brutality and humiliation, a classic example is the deployment of the notorious Fifth Brigade, recruited on tribal lines to carry out acts of murder, rape, property destruction and acts of barbarism among other heinous genocidal crimes. Under the false guise of fighting dissidents whose number was less than 200, well over 20,000 people were reportedly killed in Ndebele speaking areas of Matabeleland and Midlands. This excludes those who died as a result of curfew induced hunger, malnutrition and lack of medical attention.

Members of the army were also involved in the killings and tortures in the run-off elections in 2008 and in the recent removal of their former leader Robert Mugabe, while militias are routinely let loose to terrorize the population at every election. Zimbabwe has moved from Robert Mugabe's police state to Emerson Mnangagwa's military state, both under ZANU PF.

A ZAPU government will reconstitute the country's state security services to achieve professionalism and loyalty to the nation and not to the governing party; promote public confidence in the security services and armed forces by fostering public participation and support in the defense and prosperity of the country; reduce excessive police surveillance on members of the public, including the end of the humiliatingly cruel, frustrating and corrupt police road blocks which have become money making schemes; localize the recruitment of the police and correctional services; ensure humane treatment of prisoners and their rehabilitation; ensure that the sector is well resourced.

ZAPU IS THE PEOPLE'S PARTY

A VOTE FOR ZAPU MEANS FREEDOM FROM 38 YEARS OF MISRULE, CORRUPTION AND DICTATORSHIP.

VOTE ZAPU AND RECLAIM YOUR LIVELIHOODS AND DIGNITY

ZAPU IS WITH YOU, FOR YOU, FOR ZIMBABWEANS AND FOR ZIMBABWE.

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