



# **E-GOVERNANCE IN ZIMBABWE 2024:**

**PROSPECTS AND CHALLENGES**

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# Summary

## The development of digital government in Zimbabwe is not rapid, yet is progressing steadily and consistently

A number of challenges ranging from ageing infrastructure, inadequate electricity supply, unreliable connectivity, and low digital skills to inadequate cybersecurity framework, and inefficient interoperability between governmental systems complicate access to the Internet and public e-services.

Despite the challenges that Zimbabwe faces on its way to e-Government implementation, according to the 2024 UN E-Government Development Survey<sup>1</sup> it ranks 149 (compared to 138 in 2022) with the middle EGDI (E-Government Development Index) equal to 0.45.

Zimbabwe's e-governance efforts are supported by various strategic, legal and institutional frameworks, including the **Vision 2030**<sup>2</sup> initiative aimed at modernizing public services and the **National Development Strategy 1 (2021–2025)**<sup>3</sup>, which emphasizes the increase of internet penetration, ICT skills enhancement, and the development of an E-Government Architecture. In 2021, **Data Protection Act**<sup>4</sup> was adopted to provide a legal basis for regulating the sphere of cybersecurity and cybercrimes.

Zimbabwe has initiated several e-services: visa applications, applications for licences and permits, liquor, export/import licensing, deeds search, companies registration, reporting gender-based

violence. The government website serving as a one-stop shop portal is **ZimConnect – E-Service**<sup>5</sup>. The integration of services remains a focus, with over 100 government websites operating, although adherence to management guidelines is inconsistent. Besides, Ministries, departments and agencies (MDAs) have developed a rather broad range of back-office platforms.

Among other well-developed e-service platforms are a supplier registration portal established as part of the reform process of the public procurement system that was launched in 2023; the ZIMRA<sup>6</sup> platform for making online payments of taxes; the Zimbabwe data portal<sup>7</sup> providing key statistics, and others.

Zimbabwe's leaders have always been working on looking for **international partners** and **attracting foreign investments**. In 2018, **China** started exporting<sup>8</sup> facial ID technology to Zimbabwe as part of the Belt and Road Initiative. China provided<sup>9</sup> Zimbabwe with nearly 240 million USD to develop NetOne, a national mobile telecommunications system.

In 2017, **the World Bank's Zimbabwe Reconstruction Fund** granted<sup>10</sup> 2 million USD for reforming the public procurement system. Nevertheless, according to<sup>11</sup> The Procurement Regulatory Authority of Zimbabwe, the WB, is not going to provide any further financing to the project, which makes the government commit internal resources. Moreover, the WB informs<sup>12</sup> that its lending programme in Zimbabwe is inactive at present due to "high unsustainable debt and arrears to international financial institutions".

1 UN E-Government Development Survey. 2022. URL: <https://publicadministration.un.org/egovkb/en-us/Data/Country-Information/id/192-Zimbabwe>

2 Vision 2030. Republic Of Zimbabwe. URL: <https://www.zim.gov.zw/index.php/en/government-documents>

3 National Development Strategy 1 (2021-2025). 2020. URL: <https://zimbabwe.un.org/sites/default/files/2021-10/NDS1%20Final.pdf>

4 Data Protection Act. Data Protection. URL: <https://www.263chat.com/wp-content/uploads/2022/04/Data-Protection-Act-5-of-2021-1.pdf>

5 ZimConnect. URL: <https://zimeservices.pfms.gov.zw/iri/portal/anonymous>

6 ZIMRA. <https://www.zimra.co.zw/>

7 Zimbabwe Data Portal. URL: <https://zimbabwe.opendataforafrica.org/>

8 China exports facial ID technology to Zimbabwe. New Zimbabwe. 2018. URL: <https://www.newzimbabwe.com/china-exports-facial-id-technology-to-zimbabwe/>

9 Zimbabwe Turns to Chinese Technology to Expand Surveillance of Citizens. ADF. 2023. URL: <https://adf-magazine.com/2023/01/zimbabwe-turns-to-chinese-technology-to-expand-surveillance-of-citizens/>

10 WB hails public systems reform. Zimbabwe Situation. 2019. URL: <https://www.zimbabwe-situation.com/news/wb-hails-public-systems-reform/>

11 WB reneges on bankrolling Zim e-govt procurement project. Business Times. 2024. URL: <https://businesstimes.co.zw/wb-reneges-on-bankrolling-zim-e-govt-procurement-project/>

12 The World Bank in Zimbabwe. World Bank Group. URL: <https://www.worldbank.org/en/country/zimbabwe/overview>

**Overall, while there are promising initiatives aimed at enhancing the e-governance framework, the country must address significant infrastructural and systemic barriers to maximize the benefits of these digital transformations.**

## CHALLENGES

The development of e-government Zimbabwe faces a number of challenges. The main one is **insufficient digital infrastructure**. According to the latest data available only half of the Zimbabweans have access to electricity (in rural areas the indicator is 34%)<sup>13</sup>. The low electrification rate does not allow to build fixed broadband infrastructure though 33%<sup>14</sup> of the residents use the Internet (mostly the mobile one). The inadequate electricity supply and unreliable connectivity complicates the effective implementation of e-governance initiatives and citizens' access to online services.

Another weakness is a **low level of digital literacy and skills** of citizens (including public servants) which impedes the uptake and use of e-governance services.

Moreover, fixed internet infrastructure is too costly to be affordable to the population of the country facing **macroeconomic problems** (e.g., hyperinflation equals 667%)<sup>15</sup>. **The lack of national financial resources** and **low investment opportunities** make it difficult to develop digital infrastructure. Moreover, due to Zimbabwe's **reliance on foreign assistance** (investment and technology) e-governance projects can be jeopardized owing to political and economic instability.

**Not** all the sites are **user-friendly** yet. In order to make the Government websites unified, citizen oriented and user friendly there were issued the Guidelines for Government of Zimbabwe Websites<sup>16</sup> which contained the requirements for the design, content, development and management of sites. Nevertheless, not all the MDAs follow the instructions (e.g. many websites do not have acts and regulations, concerning this department, documents and reports, issued by it; some information is outdated, some links are broken and lead to an error page "Not Found", the language cannot be opted except for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Trade, etc.). A number of websites are being restructured.

The G2G system is in development. Most government platforms were created separately. **They have not been linked to each other** yet and **don't enable any interoperability** or interconnectivity. Moreover, MDAs **don't establish linkages** between their back-office platforms and e-services. There are also **no registries of platforms and e-services**. Inefficient interoperability between various governmental systems complicates data sharing, which hinders the seamless of e-services. Interoperability is complicated due to the establishment of own digital platforms by many ministries, which is the reason for **fragmentation**.

One of the challenges concerns **cybersecurity issues** and **the implementation of the Data Protection Act** without which both government and data and citizen information are at risk, which deters public confidence in digital service. Zimbabwe can unlock the potential of e-governance and transform its public sector into a more efficient, transparent, and responsive institution.

13 World Bank Group: Individuals using the Internet (% of population) - Zimbabwe | Data. URL: [https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/IT.NET.USER.ZS?end=2022&locations=ZW&name\\_desc=true&start=1990&view=chart](https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/IT.NET.USER.ZS?end=2022&locations=ZW&name_desc=true&start=1990&view=chart)

14 World Bank Group: World Development Indicators | DataBank . URL: <https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators>

15 World Economic Outlook database: October 2024. URL: <https://www.imf.org/en/Publications/WEO/weo-database/2024/October/weo-report?c=698,fs=PCPIPCH,&sy=2022&ey=2029&ssm=0&scsm=1&ssc=0&ssd=1&ssc=0&sic=0&sort=country&ds=.&br=>

16 Guidelines for Government of Zimbabwe Websites. Government of Zimbabwe. URL: [https://veritaszim.net/sites/veritas\\_d/files/Final\\_Draft\\_Zimbabwe\\_Govt\\_Web\\_Guidelines\\_3\\_April\\_2018.pdf](https://veritaszim.net/sites/veritas_d/files/Final_Draft_Zimbabwe_Govt_Web_Guidelines_3_April_2018.pdf)

# PROSPECTS

Prospective areas for improvement are the following:

- Attracting investment in **ICT infrastructure** (especially in rural areas) and digital skill development.
- Enabling **interoperability, interconnectivity, and coordination**. In terms of interoperability framework and integration, there is some positive experience, including the connection between the vehicle registration system and licensing and insurance providers, linkages between the Ministry of Transport’s Vehicle Registration database and the Zimbabwe National Roads Authority and police vehicle theft squad; and an integrated e-service portal.
- Expanding the scope of **digital services** and further developing a user-friendly approach to building web-sites and e-service portals.
- Promoting citizen engagement, working on efficient implementation of **data protection** and **cybersecurity**.
- Making affordable, reliable, and fast **Internet connection** available to citizens across the country. At present mobile operators are the main providers of fiber-optic internet connection in Zimbabwe (2G, 3G, Long-Term Evolution). About 3500<sup>17</sup> base stations are located in the country. Meanwhile, the government is trying to expand the national fixed broadband infrastructure, which is now mostly used in large cities, with penetration in rural areas remaining limited.

## Policies

The objectives of e-Government implementation are identified **in the following strategies, policies, and legal acts**:

- **Vision 2030<sup>18</sup>** “Towards a Prosperous & Empowered Upper Middle Income Society by 2030”, declaring that by 2030 public services will become of high quality, and they will be delivered in an efficient and effective manner due to modernising public sector agencies and creating a comprehensive e-Government system based on integration of different government departments.
- **National Development Strategy 1<sup>19</sup>** (2021–2025), proclaiming **goals to improve public services through embracing ICTs, imparting appropriate ICT skills in the public sector, increasing internet penetration rate, enhancing Government common connectivity infrastructure, and developing E-Government Enterprise Architecture and Interoperability Framework.**
- **Data Protection Act<sup>20</sup>** [Chapter 11:12], No.5/2021,

as part of the cybersecurity framework, aiming at building confidence and trust in the secure use of information and communication technologies, and dealing with cybercrimes.

- **The Smart Zimbabwe 2030 Master Plan**, claimed to be developed for reforming “critical Government operations through ICTs” and enhancing “interaction between Government and its citizens through digital platforms”<sup>21</sup>.

### According to the 2020 National Budget Highlights<sup>22</sup>, in 2020, the implementation of the National E-Government Programme was to be started

The **progress of e-Governance depends on the funding available.** Since 2020 fiscal outlays towards e-Government interventions have been increased. The 2023 National Budget Statement <sup>23</sup> announces that 1.3 billion ZWL (an equivalent of 4 million USD) will be allocated to the sector in 2023.

17 Digital Economy For Zimbabwe. Country Diagnostic Report . World Bank Group. 2021. URL: <https://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/982981621880260112/pdf/Digital-Economy-for-Zimbabwe-Country-Diagnostic-Report.pdf>

18 Vision 2030. Republic Of Zimbabwe. URL: <https://www.zim.gov.zw/index.php/en/government-documents>

19 National Development Strategy 1 (2021-2025). 2020. URL: <https://zimbabwe.un.org/sites/default/files/2021-10/NDS1%20Final.pdf>

20 Data Protection Act. Data Protection. URL: <https://www.263chat.com/wp-content/uploads/2022/04/Data-Protection-Act-5-of-2021-1.pdf>

21 Government Working On A Strategy To Use Digital Platforms in Interacting With Citizens. Bhizimusi. 2021. URL: <http://bhizimusi.com/2021/03/31/government-working-on-a-strategy-to-use-digital-platforms-in-interacting-with-citizens/>

22 2020 National Budget Highlights. The People’s Budget. Zimbabwe. URL: [https://www.veritaszim.net/sites/veritas\\_d/files/2020%20National-Budget-Highlights.pdf](https://www.veritaszim.net/sites/veritas_d/files/2020%20National-Budget-Highlights.pdf)

23 2023 Zimbabwe National Budget Statement. 2022. URL: <https://www.263chat.com/download/download-2023-zimbabwe-national-budget-statement/>

# E-Government in Zimbabwe

2024

Deployment of 5G base stations



Consultative meetings on the National AI Policy Framework



Conference on AI (Artificial Intelligence) in the Age of Information Disorders held



2022



National ICT Policy 2022–2027 published  
Launch of the system tracker bills, information system supporting the legislative process



2020



Launch of the E-cabinet system which is used for interactive support of ministerial meetings

2017



Launch of ZimConnect Portal, which provides individuals and legal entities with access to a wide range of electronic services, as well as reference and consultation information on the details of receiving all types of public services.

2013



Creation of the National Bureau of Statistics portal (Zimbabwe Data Portal), developed in cooperation with the African Development Bank. The portal is fully open and free of charge and provides a wide range of statistical information



Launch of Parirenyatwa Group of Hospitals Public Hospitals and Polyclinics website, providing information services

2010



Creation of the Invoice management system which is integrated with the information system of the Electronic Tax Service (ZIMRA), through which people can pay most taxes online and download all forms

2006



National ICT policy adopted

1999



Launch of the Public Finance Management System (PFMs), an online public expenditure management application

2023



Launch of e-procurement system



Start of collaboration with the e-Governance Academy (eGA) to develop an enterprise architecture framework for digital governance



170 Community Information Centers (CICs) established across country

2021



Launch of the Learning Passport, a free educational platform with videos on all subjects and for all age groups (created in collaboration with Microsoft and UNICEF)

2018



A new National ICT policy adopted

2016



Launch of the Parliament's official website with bills, it is the information system to support the legislative process

2012



Launch of the System of recognition of automobile numbers (ZINARA), which is used to provide toll services



Launch of the DHIS2 platform for HIV and malaria surveillance, developed in collaboration with the UNDP, the Global Fund and the Centre for Disease Control (CDC) (funded by Research Triangle International)

2009



Establishment of the Ministry of Information Communication Technology

2005



Implementation of the Single Government-Wide Web Portal



National e-Readiness survey conducted in collaboration with the National Economic Consultative Forum (NECF) and UNDP

# Regulators

The main institutions that have mandates to promote ICT, E-government & innovations sectors are the following:

- **The Office of the President and Cabinet**, in particular, of the E-Government Technological Unit. Its responsibility is to carry out the E-Government Programme.



Ministry of Information  
Communication Technology, Postal  
and Courier Services

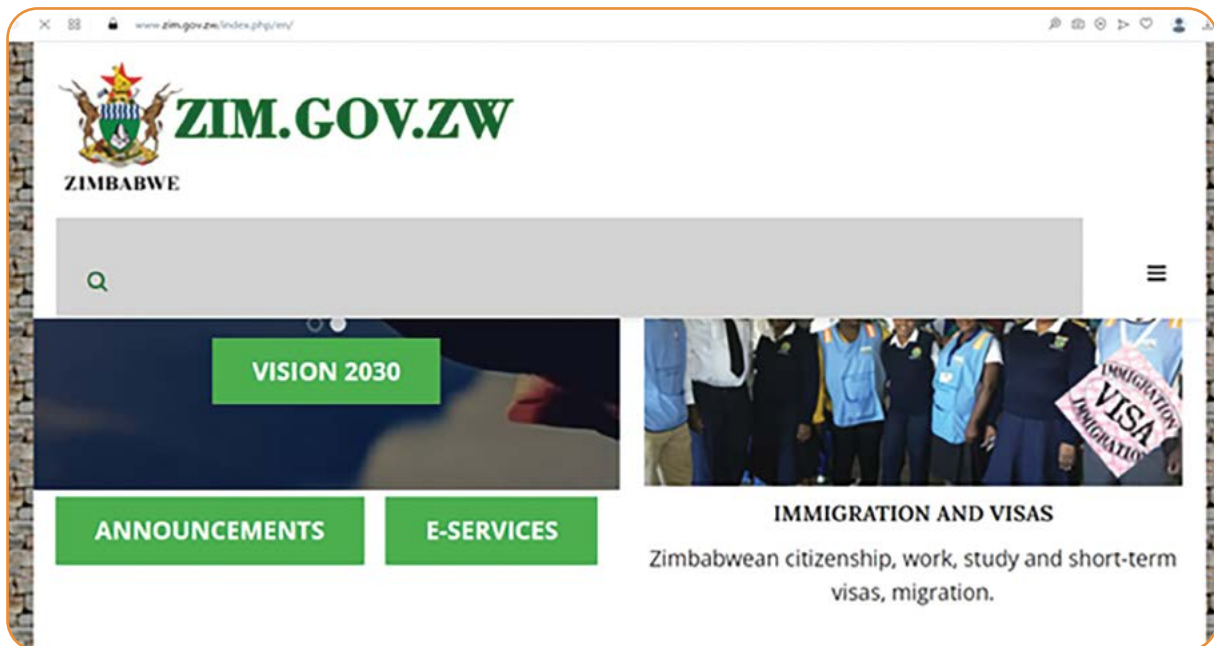
- **The Ministry of ICT, Postal and Courier Services.** It

is in charge of implementing ICT policy, including establishing and managing e-Government infrastructure, servicing and upgrading government ICT infrastructure, establishing and managing the government data centre, facilitating the development and maintenance of e-Applications, etc.<sup>24</sup>



# One-stop shop portal

The Central Government Portal ([zim.gov.zw](http://zim.gov.zw))<sup>24</sup> provides access to all the Government entities' websites and e-services delivered by MDAs



Source: The Government Portal ([zim.gov.zw](http://zim.gov.zw))

<sup>24</sup> Official Government of Zimbabwe Web Portal. URL: <https://www.zim.gov.zw/index.php/en/>

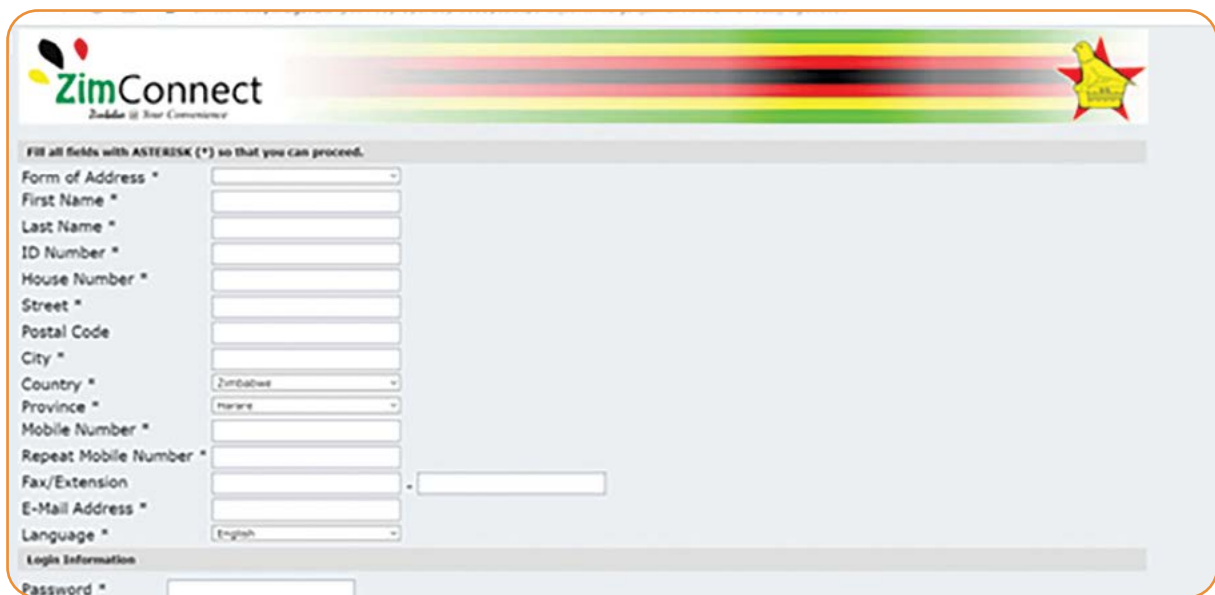


The Portal and each website are connected through links provided on both of them.

The government website serving as a one-stop shop portal in Zimbabwe is **ZimConnect — E-Service**<sup>25</sup>. It provides a number of e-services, in particular visa application, land, mines, investor applications for licences and permits, liquor, export/import licensing, deeds search, companies name search and companies registration. One can also report gender-based violence through the Portal and make payments for e-services.

## E-service delivery is accessible for residents and non-residents only after registration /logging in

ZimConnect is linked through the central Government Portal and some MDAs' websites redirecting the visitor from the e-service page (e.g. e-Recruitment on Public Service Commission).

**ZimConnect**  
Zimbabwe @ Your Convenience

Fill all fields with **ASTERISK (\*)** so that you can proceed.

Form of Address \*

First Name \*

Last Name \*

ID Number \*

House Number \*

Street \*

Postal Code

City \*

Country \*

Province \*

Mobile Number \*

Repeat Mobile Number \*

Fax/Extension

E-Mail Address \*

Language \*

Login Information

Password \*

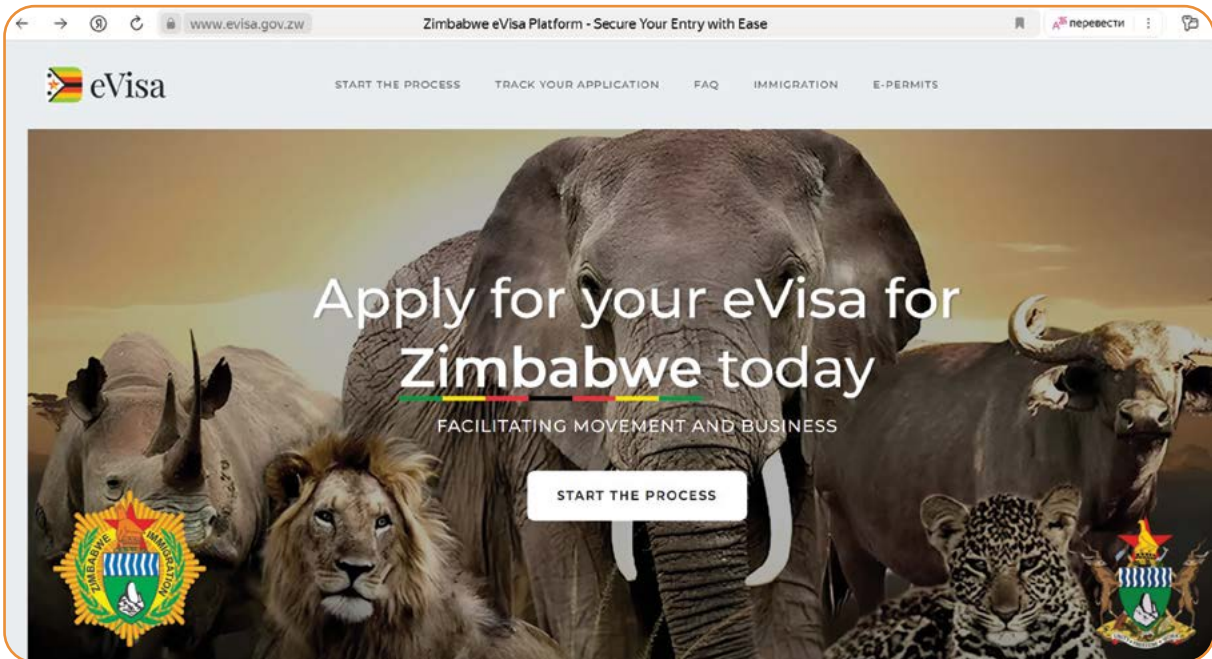
25 ZimConnect. URL: <https://zimeservices.pfms.gov.zw/irj/portal/anonymous>



The screenshot shows the ZimConnect web portal interface. At the top, there is a navigation menu with icons for E-Services, Government Portal, Application Requirements, Report Gender Based Violence, Visa Application, About Us, Non-Citizen Registration, and Contact Us. The main content area is titled "Foreign Registration" and contains a form with the following fields:

- Form of Address \*
- First Name \*
- Last Name \*
- Passport Number \*
- House Number \*
- Street \*
- Postal Code
- City \*
- Country \* (Zimbabwe)
- Province \* (Marene)
- Mobile Number \*
- Repeat Mobile Number \*
- Fax/Extension
- E-Mail Address \*
- Language \* (English)
- Login Information
- Password \*
- Repeat the

Source: ZimConnect – E-Service



Source: E-Visa

## E-Visa

Online visa application is accessed through the official **GoZ e-Visa website**<sup>26</sup>. The visitor will be required to register on the platform or log in if they have an account on it. Afterwards they will be able to go through filling in an online application form, paying for a visa, and getting a visa letter. The website provides substantial information on all the details of the procedure before registration (a visa regime, a visa type, terms, required documents, duration of processing the application, making payments, etc.) and customer assistance (through FAQs, an online chat or e-mails).

The e-services concern paying income tax and VAT. The detailed instructions are given on how to register on the platform. The "How to Do Guide" page provides information on different procedures and operations that are accessible on the platform (from getting or changing a password to submitting for a CGT return).<sup>27</sup>

ZIMRA developed the **e-Tip portal**<sup>28</sup> for visitors coming to Zimbabwe to be able to apply for their vehicle Temporary Import Permits online, from anywhere in the world prior to their arrival. Signing up is possible through mobile phone applications as well as on the portal. The instructions and the list of the required documents are provided on the Portal.

## E-Taxes

**The Zimbabwe Revenue Authority (ZIMRA) established the ZIMRA e-service platform<sup>27</sup> for making "it convenient, simple, safe and quick for Zimbabwean citizens and businesses to file their tax returns, make online payments and keep track of their tax transactions online and from anywhere in the world".**



Source: the E-Tip Portal

26 E-Visa. URL: <https://www.evisa.gov.zw/>

27 ZIMRA e-service platform. URL: <http://efiling.zimra.co.zw/Pages/default.aspx>

28 ZIMRA eTIP PORTAL. URL: <https://ecustoms.zimra.co.zw/etip/>

ZIMRA e-service platform. URL: <http://efiling.zimra.co.zw/Pages/default.aspx>

Source: The Electronic Ministry Application Platform

## Education and Healthcare

In 2016, the Ministry of Primary and Secondary Education introduced the **Electronic Ministry Application Platform (EMAP)**<sup>29</sup> as a means of solving the problem of application caused by a gap between the demand and the number of boarding places. Applicants are supposed to create an account and apply for a maximum of 20 schools. Successful applicants are informed through SMS by School Heads.

**E-Learning Passport**<sup>30</sup> is the first digital content platform<sup>31</sup> owned and managed by the Ministry. It is available for free. The Learning Passport gives a chance to the learners who cannot afford paid e-Learning platforms.

**E-Nurse Online Application Portal** can be accessed through the website<sup>32</sup> of the Ministry of Health and Child Care. A candidate can apply for Nurses Training. The Portal lists the requirements for candidates to apply. The application fee is paid on the Portal. The successful applicants are also informed through the

Portal.

Under the Ministry of Health and Child Care the **back-office systems** are operational. Among them are **Electronic Patient Management System** aimed at tracking HIV patients (2014), **District Health Information System (DIHS2; 2012)** and **DIHS2 tracker** (2016), launched in collaboration with UNDP, the Global Fund, and the **Centre for Disease Control for HIV and malaria surveillance, LABS** (2016) and **e-Pharmacy** (2019) for monitoring logistics of laboratory samples and e-logistics management system for pharmaceuticals, respectively.

## Identification & Biometrics

The national identification system was implemented under the **National Registration Act**<sup>33</sup> (Chapter 10:17; Acts 36/1976, 41/1978 (s. 41), 17/1979 (s. 16), 1/1984, 14/1994, 22/2001). In 1996, the **Zimbabwe Population Registration System** (an integrated computerised data system) was created to contain all demographic personal data, which is also

29 Ministry of Primary and Secondary Education. URL: <http://www.emap.co.zw/Form1Enrol/>

30 Ministry of Primary and Secondary Education Zimbabwe's Learning Passport. URL: <https://mopsezv.learningpassport.unicef.org/>

31 Zimbabwe's Learning Passport Case Study. Learning Passport. 2021. URL: <https://www.learningpassport.org/stories/zimbabwes-learning-passport-case-study>

32 Ministry of Health and Child Care. URL: <http://www.mohcc.gov.zw/>

33 National Registration Act. Law.co.zw. URL: <https://www.law.co.zw/download/1744/>

shared for e-Governance purposes. The national ID was digitised too.

Biometric IDs were introduced in the early 2000s.

### In 2018, a facial recognition project was started in cooperation with a Chinese company Cloudwalk

The project was supposed<sup>34</sup> to help the government establish a smart financial service network, introduce intelligent security applications at airports, railway stations and bus stations, as well as build a national facial database in Zimbabwe.

### By the end of 2023 current passports were supposed to be fully replaced with e-passports

(biometric and machine-readable). At present, several projects are based on the digitised data of the population registry, including civil servants audit, the registration of mobile phone users, the payment of social welfare grants, vehicle registrations, and some others. Zimbabwe's Minister of Home Affairs and Cultural Heritage Kazembe Kazembe recently

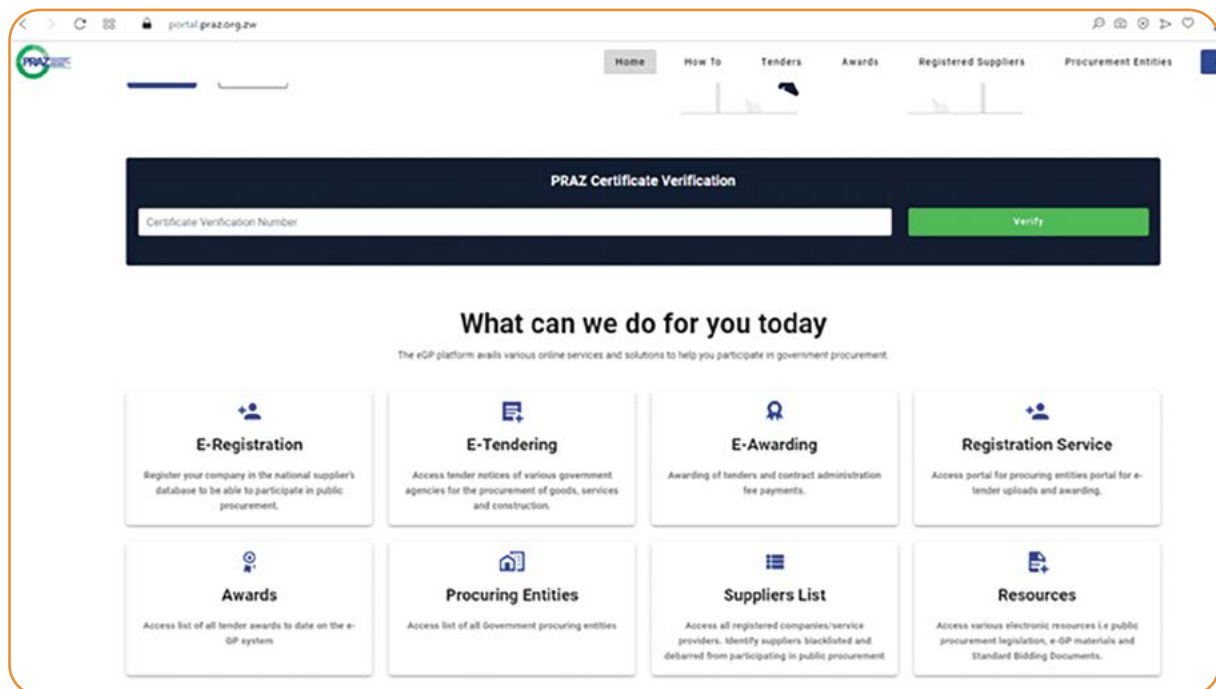
announced<sup>35</sup> that an integrated digital system, based on the Zimbabwe Population Register, was planned to be launched in 2023 and be integrated with such e-services as applying for national ID cards and biometric passports, registering the birth of children, and others. Its aim is to help security services monitor and track down criminals.

### At the moment requisite digital platforms and websites are being designed

Nevertheless, the development of the digital ID system is **being criticised** for posing a threat of violation of human rights in the country due to insufficient cybersecurity legal framework.

## Public Procurement

In 2017, the Government started reforming the Public Procurement system with the support of the African Development Bank and the WB. The latter floated a tender to develop an electronic procurement strategy for the Zimbabwe government which was won by a British consulting company Crown Agency. As a

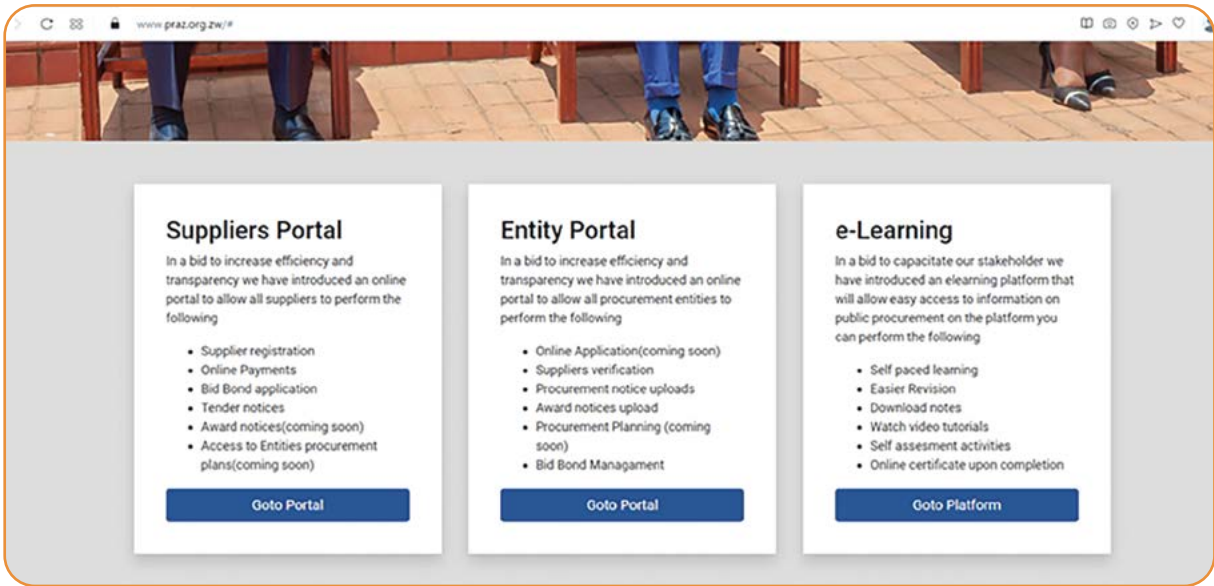


Source: the e-GP

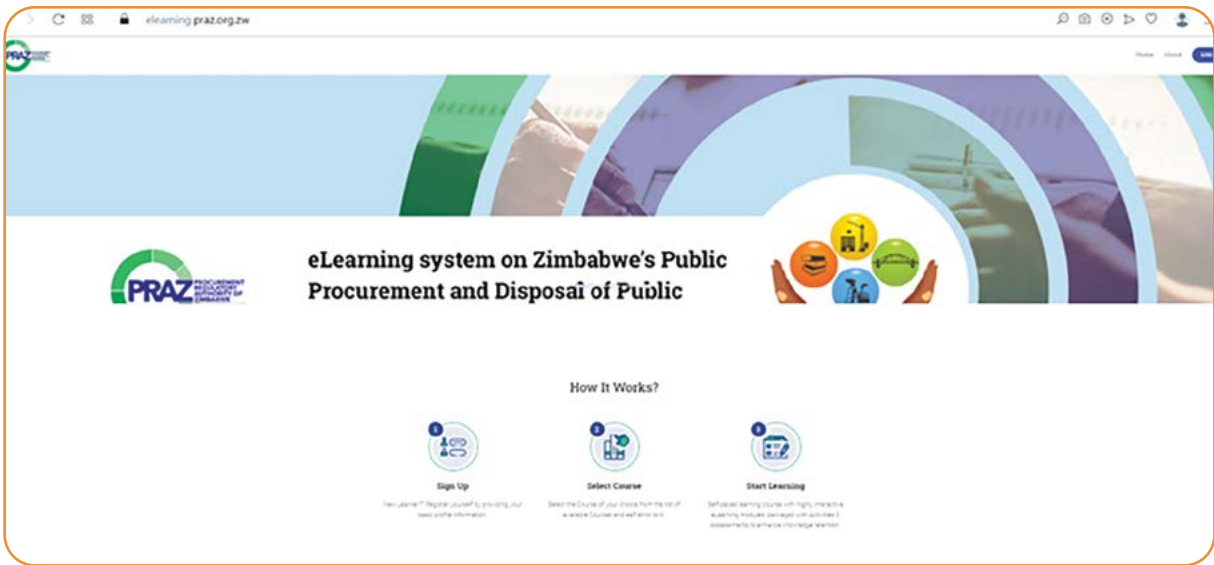
34 China exports facial ID technology to Zimbabwe. New Zimbabwe. 2018. URL: <https://www.newzimbabwe.com/china-exports-facial-id-technology-to-zimbabwe/>

35 Integrated digital system in Zimbabwe to enhance ID issuance, birth registration. Biometrics Research Group. 2023. URL: <https://www.biometricupdate.com/202304/integrated-digital-system-in-zimbabwe-to-enhance-id-issuance-birth-registration>





Source: the e-GP



Source: e-Learning system on Public Procurement.

result, in 2018, a number of accomplishments were reported<sup>36</sup>. **The Public Procurement and Disposal of Public Assets Act**<sup>37</sup> was adopted. **The Procurement Regulatory Authority of Zimbabwe** was established. Procurement Regulations, **Standard Bidding Documents (SBDs) and Guidelines** were worked

out. In 2019, the Procurement Regulatory Authority of Zimbabwe reported on<sup>38</sup> the development of a supplier registration portal. At present, the **e-GP**<sup>39</sup> claims to provide suppliers e-registration, an access to tender notices of various government agencies for the procurement of goods, services and construction,

36 World Bank praises Zimbabwe's achievements in Public Procurement reform. The Zimbabwe Mail. 2019. URL: <https://www.thezimbabwemail.com/business/world-bank-praises-zimbabwes-achievements-in-public-procurement-reform/>

37 Public Procurement And Disposal Of Public Assets Act. 2017. URL: <https://www.veritaszim.net/node/2157>

38 2019 Annual Report. PRAZ. URL: <https://www.praz.org.zw/wp-content/uploads/2022/01/PRAZ-2019-Annual-Report-Web.pdf>

39 Electronic Government Procurement (eGP) System for Procurement Regulatory Authority of Zimbabwe (PRAZ) on behalf of the Government of Zimbabwe. PRAZ. URL: [https://egp.praz.org.zw/help\\_document\\_download/About%20eGP%20System.pdf](https://egp.praz.org.zw/help_document_download/About%20eGP%20System.pdf)

to the list of all Government procuring entities and suppliers, to online payments, to Bid Bond application, and others.

The Authority pays great attention to explaining potential bidders and contractors how to register on the platform. With this aim an e-learning platform<sup>40</sup> has been introduced.

## Data Management and Infrastructure

**The National Data Centre** was officially opened in 2021. The project<sup>41</sup> was completed with assistance from the Chinese government, as well as Chinese firms Inspur Group and Sino-Zimbabwe. It contains information from the government records and private companies and due to cloud computing it can provide the virtual services to all ministries and departments.

## Statistics

**The well-designed website of the Zimbabwe National Statistics Agency (ZIMSTAT)**<sup>42</sup> offers access to four data portals<sup>43</sup> that feature a comprehensive array of reliable and pertinent statistics. These portals include data on Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) indicators, the National Summary Data Page (NSDP) aligned with the International Monetary Fund's Data Standards Bulletin Board (DSBB), COVID-19 statistics, and the 2022 Census results. The information is sourced from reputable organizations, including the African Development Bank Group, the Ministry of Finance Economic Development, ZIMSTAT, and the Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe. These data portals were developed in collaboration with the African Development Bank and are available to the public free of charge.

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40 e-Learning system on Public Procurement. URL: <https://elearning.praz.org.zw/>

41 National Data Center in Zimbabwe opens. Data Centre Dynamics Ltd (DCD). 2021. URL: <https://www.datacenterdynamics.com/en/news/national-data-center-zimbabwe-opens/>

42 ZimStat. URL: <https://www.zimstat.co.zw/>

43 Zimbabwe Data Portal. URL: <https://zimbabwe.opendataforafrica.org/>



