

BINDURA UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE EDUCATION

FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES AND HUMANITIES

DEPARTMENT OF PEACE AND GOVERNANCE



**AN ANALYSIS OF WHETHER THE NDS1 AND 2 AS ECONOMIC BLUEPRINTS
WILL BE ABLE TO MAKE ZIMBABWE ACHIEVE VISION 2030 AS ENVISAGED
BY THE SECOND REPUBLIC.**

BY

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**A DISSERTATION SUBMITTED TO THE DEPARTMENT OF PEACE AND
GOVERNANCE IN PARTIAL FULFILMENT FOR THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE
BACHELOR OF SCIENCE HONOURS DEGREE IN PEACE AND GOVERNANCE.**

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ABSTRACT

This dissertation examines how effective the National Development Strategy 1 (NDS1) and National Development Strategy 2 (NDS2) are tools for helping Zimbabwe reach its Vision 2030 goals, as set out by the Second Republic. It starts with a look back at Zimbabwe's economic history and how past policies connect to the vision of a prosperous and inclusive economy. Using qualitative method, the research assesses the strategies in NDS1 and 2, focusing on how well they address the current economic challenges faced by the country. Key indicators are identified to track progress in areas like economic growth, infrastructure improvement and social equity. The analysis highlights both the strengths and weaknesses of these strategies in tackling issues such as inflation, unemployment and governance. Based on these findings, the dissertation offers recommendations for policy adjustments and greater stakeholder involvement to improve the effectiveness of these economic plans. Ultimately, this work aims to contribute to the conversation about sustainable development in Zimbabwe, providing valuable insights into how the country can achieve its Vision 2030.

DECLARATION

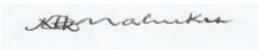
I, Cecilia Ruvimbo Bapata (B211825B), declare that this research is my own original work and has not been submitted elsewhere for examination. I confirm that all sources used in the research have been properly acknowledged and referenced.

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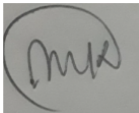
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DEDICATION

I dedicate this dissertation to myself and my loving family, my parents, my sister and my brothers for their unconditional love and support they gave me throughout my educational journey.

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Firstly, I am sincerely grateful to Almighty God for his glory and authority that empowered and gave me the strength to accomplish my goals. I would also like to thank my family and friends for their unconditional love and support, and the encouragement they gave me to work extra hard in my studies. My special thanks go to my supervisor, for the patient and guidance throughout my research study. Without your guidance this work would have not been possible. I also want to extend my sincere gratitude to government officials and the public for granting me the opportunity to undertake my research.

Last but not least, I want to thank me. I want to thank me for believing in me. I want to thank me for doing all this hard work. I want to thank me for not having days off. I want to thank me for never quitting. I want to thank me for always being a giver and trying to give more than I receive. I love you all.

ABBREVIATIONS

AfCFTA – African Continental Free Trade Area

AfDB - African Development Bank

CSO - Civil Society Organization

GDP – Gross Domestic Product

IMF – International Monetary Fund

NDS – National Development Strategy

NGO – Non-Governmental Organization

PIDA – Programme for Infrastructure Development in Africa

SADC - Southern African Development Community

SDGs – Sustainable Development Goals

SMEs - Small and Medium-sized Enterprises

WB – World Bank

Table of Contents

ABSTRACT	2
DECLARATION	3
DEDICATION	4
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.....	5
ABRIVIATIONS	6
Table of Contents.....	7
CHAPTER 1	10
1.0 INTRODUCTION	10
1.1 Background of the study	10
1.2 Purpose of the study	12
1.3 Statement of the problem	12
1.4 Objectives.....	12
1.5 Research Questions	13
1.6 Assumptions	13
1.7 Significance of the study.....	13
1.8 Delimitations.....	14
1.9 Limitations	14
1.10 Definition of keywords	15
1.11 Dissertation Outline	16
CHAPTER 2	17
2.0 LITERATURE REVIEW AND THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK	17
2.1 Introduction	17
2.2 Theoretical Framework	17
2.2.1 Modernization Theory	17
2.2.2 Relevance to the Study	18
2.3 Experiences in Selected Countries.....	19
2.3.1 China's Experience.....	19
2.3.2 Namibia's Experience	20
2.3.3 South Africa's Experience	21
2.4 Chapter Summary.....	21
CHAPTER 3	22
3.0 RESEARCH METHODOLOGY AND DESIGN.....	22

3.1 Introduction	22
3.2 Methodology	22
3.3 Research Design	22
3.4 Targeted Population	23
3.5 Sample Size.....	23
3.6 Sampling Method	23
3.6.1 Purposive Sampling.....	23
3.7 Data Collection Methods.....	24
3.7.1 In-depth interviews.....	24
3.7.2 Document Analysis	25
3.8 Research instruments	25
3.8.1 Interview guide	25
3.9 Data collection procedure.....	25
3.10 Data analysis and presentation.....	26
3.11 Ethical considerations	27
3.12 Feasibility of the study	29
3.12.1 Credibility.....	29
3.12.2 Transferability	29
3.12.3 Confirmability.....	29
3.13 Chapter Summary	30
CHAPTER 4	31
4.0 DATA PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS.....	31
4.1 Introduction	31
4.2 Demographic of the total respondents.....	31
4.3 Discussion of Findings.....	32
4.4 Factors preventing the successful implementation of NDS1 and 2 in Zimbabwe.....	32
4.4.1 Corruption	32
4.4.2 Insufficient Funding	32
4.4.3 Poor Monitoring and Evaluation.....	33
4.5 The impact of these challenges on Zimbabwe's economy and society	34
4.5.1 Inflation	34
4.5.2 Dependency on Foreign Aid.....	35
4.5.3 Reduced Economic Opportunities	36

4.6 Why addressing these issues is crucial for achieving Vision 2030 and improving the lives of Zimbabweans.	38
4.6.1 Addressing Corruption	38
4.6.2 Resolving Funding	39
4.6.3 Effective Monitoring and Evaluation	40
4.7 Chapter Summary	41
CHAPTER 5	42
5.0 SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS, RECOMMENDATIONS AND AREAS FOR FURTHER RESEARCH.....	42
5.1 Introduction	42
5.2 Summary.....	42
5.3 Conclusions	44
5.4 Recommendations	44
5.5 Areas of Further Research	45
REFERENCES.....	45
ANNEXURES	50

CHAPTER 1

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the study

Economic blueprints are important plans that help countries develop and grow their economies. To produce long-term prosperity governments should play a key role in innovation and investment. Echono and Fund (2023) stated how government is funding for research and development in tech industry has led to important advancements, that includes the development of internet and GPS technology which have evolved economies worldwide notably in the United States. To provide chances for all, economic blueprints must focus on equitable institutions, as this leads to long-term growth. Countries which invested in education and technology access for all citizens like South Korea resulted in rapid economic development and improved living standards (Parvin, 2025). International problems can be addressed by applying effective economic strategies to promote innovation and diversity.

Development and growth for Africa is based on the development strategies as they provide strategic plans for addressing the challenges faced in the continent. The focus on African countries must be on creating employment and improving facilities that includes transportation and energy, to uplift economies and reduce poverty. Looking at the African Union's Programme for Infrastructure Development in Africa (PIDA) which aims to enhance transportation, energy and water infrastructure across the continent, which can lead to creation of jobs and facilitate trade (Union, 2015). With improved infrastructure can attract more investment and facilitate trade, which is important for the economic progress. Cerf (2023), mentioned that long-term economic growth in Africa requires good governance and investment in education and health. Improved literacy rates and increased access to healthcare have resulted from important

improvements in governance and education in countries like Rwanda. Innovation and growth can be driven by more skilled workforce through empowering citizens with better health services and education. Also, to ensure that resources are used efficiently and create a stable environment for business to thrive a effective governance is necessary. To achieve lasting progress effective economic plans for Africa should prioritize job creation and strong institutions.

Economic blueprints are important in Southern Africa as they guide development and improve the quality of life for citizens. Das (2023), points out that these blueprints should focus on long-term growth and social equity, by ensuring that economic benefits reaches all segments of society especially in the marginalized communities. When there is no focus on equity economic plans may increase existing inequalities. One notable initiative is the Southern African Development Community (SADC) Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan (RISDP), which outlines strategies for economic integration, infrastructure development and poverty reduction among states (Zondi, 2024). Regional cooperation and integration is important in responding to pressing issues such as unemployment and poverty. Collaborative initiatives among Southern African countries, is important as there will be joint efforts to create more job opportunities and enhancement in economic resilience, for instance, the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) that aims to optimize trade beyond and between Southern African countries by reducing tariffs and facilitating trade.

Economic challenges are being faced in Zimbabwe, that includes unemployment, high inflation and a struggling currency. Purchasing power has eroded due to soared inflation rates which makes everyday goods unaffordable for many citizens. According to Chapanga (2020), the country's economic blueprints such as Transitional Stabilization Program (TSP), often lack proper implementation and lack of accountability. TSP aimed to attract foreign investment and stabilize the country's economy, which previous initiatives lacked follow-through and led to

minimal real change. National Development Strategy 1 and 2 (NDS1 and 2) by the Second Republic to achieve sustainable economic growth by 2030 was formed in order to cover all the gaps left by previous economic blueprints. The ambition for Zimbabwe to become an upper-middle-income economy is outlined in Vision 2030, emphasizing improved living standards and sustainable growth. NDS1, launched in 2020, focused on enhancing productivity across critical sectors that includes mining, agriculture and manufacturing, while NDS2 aims to build on the foundations from 2021 to 2025 by focussing on human capital development, institutional reforms and investment mobilization. These strategies were developed to ensure that Zimbabwe can realize its long-term economic objectives by highlighting the importance of good governance, stakeholder engagement and effective monitoring mechanisms.

1.2 Purpose of the study

The purpose of this study is to research on whether the NDS1 and 2 as economic blueprints will be able to make Zimbabwe achieve vision 2030 as envisaged by the Second Republic.

1.3 Statement of the problem

NDS1 and 2 face notable challenges, like corruption, high inflation, unemployment, and poor infrastructure. Such challenges are making it difficult for the Zimbabwe's economy to grow and for more investments. The Zimbabwean government still maintains that it will achieve a middle-income economy by 2030. However, the situation remains dire. There is an ongoing increase of people in poverty, unemployment is rampant. There is an increased social unrest and a lack of economic opportunities, which can lead to further instability in the country. This study therefore analyses whether NDS1 and 2 as economic blueprints will be able to achieve Vision 2030 as envisaged by the Second Republic.

1.4 Objectives

1. To identify the main factors causing challenges in implementing NDS1 and 2.

2. To assess the impact of these challenges on Zimbabwe's economy and society.
3. To explore why addressing these issues is crucial for achieving Vision 2030 and improving the lives of Zimbabweans.

1.5 Research Questions

1. What factors are preventing the successful implementation of NDS1 and 2 in Zimbabwe?
2. How are the challenges in these economic plans affecting the economy and daily life in Zimbabwe?
3. Why is it important to solve these issues to achieve Vision 2030 and improve the future for Zimbabweans?

1.6 Assumptions

If the government effectively implements NDS1 and 2 by addressing key challenges like corruption and inflation, then Zimbabwe will be able to make notable progress toward achieving Vision 2030.

1.7 Significance of the study

This study is important because it helps identify Zimbabwe's challenges being faced in implementing its economic plans, NDS1 and 2. Policymakers can be guided by understanding these challenges which can lead to making better decisions to improve the economy and meet the goals of Vision 2030. The study can contribute to more effective strategies for growth and development through highlighting the areas that need attention.

Additionally, findings of this research can benefit the government, private businesses and citizens. The study can raise awareness about the need for cooperation and support, through

showing how these economic blueprints impact daily life. This research aims to encourage actions that will lead to a stronger economy and improved living conditions for all Zimbabweans.

1.8 Delimitations

The delimitations of this research focus on specific aspects to make the study manageable. This study would only analyse the NDS1 and 2 economic blueprints in Zimbabwe, excluding other developmental strategies from other countries. The study would focus on data collected from urban and rural residents but will not include foreign investors or international organizations opinions. By narrowing the scope, the study aimed to provide a detailed understanding of how these strategies might help Zimbabwe achieve Vision 2030.

1.9 Limitations

The study has limitations that could affect the results. One limitation is the possibilities for bias in survey responses, as participants might not feel comfortable sharing their true opinions about government strategies. To reduce bias in survey responses, participants should feel safe by guaranteeing privacy and creating a welcoming environment for honest feedback is important. Additionally, the study relies on a defined time frame, meaning that any changes in the economic situation after data collection will not be included in the findings. To address relying on a defined time frame, it is important to conduct follow-ups at regular intervals and capture any changes in the economic situation and update findings accordingly. Lastly, the sample size might not represent the entire population of Zimbabwe, which could limit the external validity of the results. To improve the external validity of the results, it is important to expand the sample size and ensure it includes mixed demographics from across Zimbabwe to better reflect the entire population. These factors might influence the accuracy and comprehensiveness of the study.

1.10 Definition of keywords

- ❖ Taringana (2025), defines **The National Development Strategy 1 (NDS1)** as Zimbabwe's economic blueprint aimed at achieving sustainable economic growth and development from 2021 to 2025. It focuses on addressing economic challenges and promoting investment.
- ❖ **The National Development Strategy 2 (NDS2)** is a follow-up economic plan set to run from 2026 to 2030, designed to build on the foundations laid by NDS 1 and further advance Zimbabwe's development goals (Memorandum, 2022).
- ❖ Matskevych (2020), defines **economic development** as the process by which a nation improves the economic, political, and social well-being of its citizens, focusing on sustainable growth and equity.
- ❖ **Policy implementation** is the process of putting a policy into effect by executing the goals and objectives outlined in the policy framework (Hill and Hupe, 2021).
- ❖ **Sustainable development** is a holistic approach to growth that seeks to balance economic progress, social equity and environmental protection, ensuring resources are available for future generations (Emina, 2021).
- ❖ **Economic growth** refers to an increase in the production of goods and services in an economy over a specific period, typically measured by the rise in GDP (Dragoi, 2020).
- ❖ **Social impact** refers to the effect an action, policy or program has on the well-being of individuals and communities, including changes in social structures, relationships, and quality of life (Niemic, 2024).

1.11 Dissertation Outline

Chapter 1: Introduction

This chapters gives the introduction and background from the four perspectives globally, continentally, regionally and Zimbabwean context.

Chapter 2: Literature Review and Theoretical Framework

The chapter review relevant literature and the theoretical framework.

Chapter 3: Research Methodology and Design

The chapter focuses on the methodology of the study, with particular attention paid to the research design and data collection tools.

Chapter 4: Data Presentation, Analysis and Discussion of Findings

This chapter focuses on the discussion of findings. Results and discussions are in two categories that include the participants' characteristics and research findings of the study.

Chapter 5: Summary, Conclusions, Recommendations and Areas Further Research

This chapter concludes and summarise all the findings and make recommendations for the study to resolve challenges being faced. This chapter proposes directions for future use.

CHAPTER 2

2.0 LITERATURE REVIEW AND THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

2.1 Introduction

Torraco (2016), asserts that a literature review forms a detailed written summary of scholarly articles, books and other relevant materials, summarising both historical and contemporary levels of knowledge. It categorizes the literature and underscores the importance of the proposed study. This chapter will analyse the literature about the economic blueprints as analysed by previous researchers and scholars in their studies. A theoretical framework will be presented, followed by its relevance to the study.

2.2 Theoretical Framework

This study would be guided by modernization theory. The theory helps the study to explain its views, discuss and analyse data that it gathers.

2.2.1 Modernization Theory

Modernization theory is a framework that explains how countries change from traditional societies to modern, developed ones. It was largely developed by Rostow (1960), who proposed that all nations go through similar stages of growth, starting with agriculture and advancing to more complex economies with technology and industry (Sharma, 2024). Social changes like better health care and education, and the need for strong institutions to support development, that includes government agencies, hospitals, schools and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) are important for economic growth. This theory views development as a linear process, suggesting that countries can achieve success by adopting modern practices and technologies

(Pogosyan, 2021). The modernization theory suggests that for a nation to succeed, it needs to focus on economic growth, improve education and health care, and strengthen its institutions.

2.2.2 Relevance to the Study

Modernization theory is relevant to the analysis of Zimbabwe's NDS1 and 2 as economic blueprints for achieving Vision 2030 as it gives a clear framework for understanding the stages of development that countries usually undergo. Rostow's (1960) model suggests that nations go through distinct stages, starting with dependence on agriculture and slowly advancing to more developed and technological innovation. By applying this theory to Zimbabwe, the study can analyse where the country currently stands within this developmental scale and identify the necessary steps towards modernization. This contextual understanding is important for evaluating whether the strategies outlined in NDS1 and 2 can effectively drive Zimbabwe toward its long-term vision.

A crucial aspect of modernization theory is the emphasis on economic growth as a basic driver of development. Both NDS1 and 2 prioritize economic renewal through its strategies, including investment in industrialization, infrastructure and attracting Foreign Direct Investment(FDI). By analyzing how these plans align with the theory's assertion that economic growth is crucial for progress, the study can measure their possibility effectiveness. This focus on economic growth not only addresses immediate financial needs but also sets the stage for long-term development by fostering an environment favorable to innovation and productivity.

In addition, modernization theory is important to economic growth as it highlights the importance of social changes, like improvements in healthcare and education, and strengthening institutions. NDS1 and 2 recognize that achieving Vision 2030 requires more than economic initiatives, they emphasize the need for advanced educational systems, access to better healthcare and strong governance structures. By evaluating how well these plans

address these social dimensions, the study can determine if they provide a holistic approach to development. This perspective is critical for understanding whether Zimbabwe can successfully change to a modern society that meets the dreams of its people.

Modernization theory's view of development suggests that countries can achieve success by adopting modern practices and technologies. This principle can be useful in assessing the strategies proposed in NDS1 and 2, especially in terms of technological innovation and adoption. The study can explore whether these blueprints include contemporary practices that align with global trends, ensuring that Zimbabwe does not fall behind in the competitive landscape. By analyzing the intersection of economic growth, social change, institutional strengthening and technological advancement, the research can provide valuable insights into the feasibility of achieving Vision 2030 and the overall effectiveness of the NDS frameworks.

2.3 Experiences in Selected Countries

Economic policy initiating is not new to Zimbabwe, as many other nations have also initiated such policies to support their economies. This study will reference the experiences of three different countries that is China, Namibia and South Africa in the implementation of economic policies.

2.3.1 China's Experience

The economy of China has been growing faster than any other country for a variety of reasons (Pham, Talavera and Zhang ,2018). This growth has been contributed by China's large population, important capital investment and production efficiency and intensity. Additionally, China's adoption of modern technology has played a crucial role in its economic success. It has welcomed an reform policy, open-door, resulting to rapid increases in productivity. Western practices has taught China valuable lessons, which proved its beneficial through its development. From another perspective, China's economic achievements is through good

governance. Commitment of the government and strategic planning have been creditable, by successfully changing the nation from a communist state to a economically driven state. To support this change initiatives like special economic zones and economic development guidelines have been established. However, it can be argued that the government of China has unknowingly nurtured issues such as corruption, inefficiencies in resource allocation and pollution, that can hinder economic growth. Similar challenges have been observed in Zimbabwe, where corruption is a critical issue affecting the economy, alongside other contributing factors (Muzurura, 2017). Implementing tight solutions to tackle this problem, combined with a genuine government commitment, could help liberate the economy.

2.3.2 Namibia's Experience

Since gaining independence Namibia's economy has flourished, all thanks to a combination of different factors. Both a traditional subsistence sector and a modern market comprises in the economy, which together contribute to economic stability. The country's economic resilience is also supported by a significant number of professionals and skilled workers. Namibia's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per capita is characterized by stark inequalities in income distribution and overall living standards. Since independence, Namibia has implemented policy programs aimed at integrating previously segregated populations into the economic mainstream. The government has actively sought donor funding and foreign investment, to achieve it. As part of this effort, pragmatic agrarian reform is being pursued by Namibia to improve the country's economic, such the land reform initiatives undertaken by Zimbabwe. The economy of Namibia is not solid, as it focuses on capital-intensive industries and agriculture. Furthermore, Gwandure and Lukhele-Olorunju (2023), indicates that there is a reliance on income-generating commodities such as fish, livestock and mineral resources, including diamonds. Namibia's economic landscape can be contextualized within the South African framework, as a significant portion of its imports comes from South Africa. Strategically located, Namibia

serves as a communication and transport hub that facilitates regional economic integration. Namibia is a member of both the Southern African Customs Union (SACU) and the Southern African Development Community (SADC), that receives revenue from SACU. This move has faced resistance from trade unionists, although its privatization of enterprises has spurred growth in foreign investment.

2.3.3 South Africa's Experience

South Africa's economy has significantly improved since the end of Apartheid. The formal economy can be traced back to 1652 when the Dutch settlers arrived, and was followed by the British and French settlers. South Africa discovery of diamonds in Kimberly changed it into a resource-dominated economy, leading to fast development, though there was application of laws selectively along racial lines. Economic growth was fostered by implementation of policies after the African National Congress (ANC) won elections in 1994. The government has made attempts at Land redistribution was attempted by the government aiming to transfer land believed to be owned by white farmers. Currently, South Africa ranks second to Nigeria as the largest economy in Africa and qualifies as an upper-middle-income economy (Igbatayo, 2022). Many challenges have hindered economic growth in South Africa, despite its advancements. The challenges includes corruption, a shortage of skilled personnel, political instability and inefficiencies in governance. Nevertheless, South Africa's liberal economic policies have revitalized the nation's economic prospects through an open-door approach.

2.4 Chapter Summary

This research is focusing on whether the NDS1 and 2 as economic blueprints will be able to make Zimbabwe achieve Vision 2030 as envisaged by the Second Republic. A modernization theory was employed to bring out the stages of growth which are relevant for the NDS1 and 2 as economic blueprints to be able to make Zimbabwe achieve Vision 2030. Experiences in

selected countries like China, Namibia and South Africa were discussed as they also implement economic policies similarly to Zimbabwe.

CHAPTER 3

3.0 RESEARCH METHODOLOGY AND DESIGN

3.1 Introduction

This chapter focuses on the research methods. It gives an overview of methodology, the research design, target population, sample size, sampling methods, data collection methods, data collection procedure, data analysis and presentation, ethical considerations and the data collection process of the study. It also discusses the validity and reliability of the findings.

3.2 Methodology

Kara (2023), defines research methodology as the way information and data are collected to help make decisions. A qualitative approach was used by the researcher to analyse whether the NDS1 and 2 can help Zimbabwe achieve Vision 2030. In order to provide in-depth insights into the experiences and perspectives of key stakeholders, facilitating a comprehensive understanding of the challenges and successes associated with NDS1 and 2 in achieving Vision 2030 a qualitative approach was chosen .

3.3 Research Design

According to McCombes (2019), a research design is sometimes called a research strategy, but it's really a method for finding answers to various questions. Framework for gathering, analyzing and interpreting data is provided. The study design explains how the researcher plans to tackle the main issue. Qualitative research is a method that focuses on understanding human experiences and social phenomena through the collection of non-numerical data, such as interviews and observations (Adedoyin, 2020). In this approach researchers are allowed to

explore complex issues in depth, to provide insights from perspectives of the participants and experiences. By emphasizing context and subjectivity, qualitative research helps to uncover the nuances of human behavior that quantitative methods may overlook (Flick, 2024).

3.4 Targeted Population

This study targeted population was public representatives from different backgrounds making it easy in understanding public perception and the grassroots impact of NDS1 and 2 and government representatives, since they are directly involved in the formulation and implementation of NDS1 and 2.

3.5 Sample Size

Leavy (2022), noted that sample is the number of individual cases that is ultimately drawn from the data that is generated. The sample size was 30 participants (20 public representatives, 10 government representatives).

3.6 Sampling Method

The study representativeness is affected by sampling methods that determines how participants are selected for a study. Purposive sampling was utilized in the study. Purposive sampling allows researchers to select knowledgeable individuals directly involved with NDS1 and 2, ensuring a comprehensive understanding of how these economic blueprints may contribute to achieving Zimbabwe's Vision 2030.

3.6.1 Purposive Sampling

Riazi (2016), explains that purposeful sampling is based on the idea that choosing the most relevant examples for a study will provide the best information, and the research results are closely connected to the selected cases. In this investigation, the researcher chose judgemental method to select 10 key informants who are directly involved in the implementation of NDS1

and 2. The researcher utilized this method to choose respondents with relevant expertise, who are likely to provide accurate information by using her judgement.

3.7 Data Collection Methods

To provide answers to queries and evaluate the outcomes data collection is needed to obtain and analyse information. Creswell and Creswell (2017), illustrates that data collection richly capitalises on instruments which enable the researcher to extract information from the participants. The researcher used primary data, which is in-depth interviews and secondary sources, which include information of previously gathered by other scholars relevant to the study topic. The sources includes websites, books, government publications, journal articles and internal records (Ajayi, 2017). Analyzing existing articles and records can enhance the extent of the study. The researcher employed interviews and document analysis as part of the research methodology.

3.7.1 In-depth interviews

In-depth interviews are a way when information is analysed to create a story or narrative that conveys an understanding of some topic of interest (Roller and Lavrakas, 2015). The researcher interviewed 30 participants (20 public representatives, 10 government representatives), to gather adequate information thereby understanding participants deeper. Interviews of the community were conducted for 20-30 minutes in their homes, streets and workplaces in English and Shona to accommodate those who find it difficult to speak in English, also government representatives were interviewed for 20-30 minutes in their offices for confidentiality purposes. The researcher took notes and made use of recording instruments on the responses of participants. Interviews helped the researcher to get a summary of detailed insights into the Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats (SWOT analysis) of NDS1 and 2.

3.7.2 Document Analysis

Document analysis is a systematic approach to reviewing, analyzing and evaluating both printed and electronic materials (Noori, 2023). The method involves collecting data from existing documents, which includes electronic publications, published books, journals, newspapers and organizational records.

3.8 Research instruments

A research instrument is a tool that is used to collect, measure and analyse data related to a subject or study. Examples of research instruments include surveys, interview guide and questionnaires. Two interview guides for community members' representatives and government representatives was used as research instruments for the study.

3.8.1 Interview guide

Monday (2020), describes an interview guide as a collection of organized questions that helps researchers and interviewers collect information on a specific topic. Two interview guides were used which includes unstructured questions and structured questions for government representatives and public representatives. Interviews take place when the researcher poses open-ended questions to one or more participants and document their responses. The researcher interviewed 30 participants. The interview session was conducted for 20-30 minutes and the researcher made use of recording and taking notes on the responses of participants.

3.9 Data collection procedure

Dharavath (2025), explains that data collection involves systematically gathering and analyzing information regarding specific elements to address research questions and evaluate the outcomes of hypothesis testing. First, the researcher got a research project letter from Bindura University of Science Education. Then, the researcher wrote a letter outlining the research plans and activities. A consent form was signed by both the respondents and the

researcher. After explaining the research goals and objectives, the researcher recorded and took notes from the respondents.

3.10 Data analysis and presentation

Data analysis is all about sorting and organizing data to create knowledge. The main goal of data analysis is to discuss, describe and explain the background of the data collected in the study. The qualitative data used in this study was analyzed thematically to make the study more meaningful. Braun and Clarke (2022), explains that thematic analysis is often used for a set of texts, like interview transcripts, which helps the researcher closely examine the data to find common patterns. The steps involved in this thematic analysis include getting familiar with the data, coding it, generating themes, reviewing those themes, defining and naming them, and then writing up the findings.

To understand well the data and getting deeply involved is familiarization. The researcher got to know the data collected, understood the activities and also grasped the responses from the participants. Comments made by the interviewees were recorded by the researcher, the researcher took initial notes and reviewed the material to become familiar with it. Codes are easily identified by making coding groups and selecting relevant data. In this study, the researcher gathered information by recording or marking key topics in the data. The researcher organized different categories from the information participants gave. The researcher coded relevant data for each section. Moreover, the researcher explored the codes made from the previous stage, identifying the patterns among them. Key areas like economic growth, job creation and infrastructure development were looked into to generating themes for the research on whether NDS1 and 2 can help Zimbabwe achieve Vision 2030. The researcher explored how these strategies are designed to boost the economy and improve people's lives. The effectiveness of government policies, the role of community involvement and the challenges faced in implementation might be included. The focus on the themes, the study aimed at

understanding if the economic strategies can truly lead Zimbabwe towards its goals as envisaged by the Second Republic. Moreover, modifying the coded data before returning to the entire dataset is entailed at this stage. By involving looking closely at the main ideas found in the research, reviewing themes on whether NDS1 and 2 can help Zimbabwe reach Vision 2030. This includes examining how well the strategies create jobs, support economic growth and improve infrastructure. The researcher assessed both challenges and successes, and analysed feedback from the community, and efforts of the government. Reviewing the themes, the study aimed at providing a clear picture of how effective the economic blueprints are in guiding Zimbabwe towards its future goals set by the Second Republic. Also, pinpointing the essence of what each topic is all about is the purpose of this final iteration of the themes. Identified main ideas that emerged from the data were involved by defining and naming themes in this research. Key concepts like "job creation," "economic growth" and "infrastructure improvement" were looked at by the researcher. For easy understanding the focus of the research each theme gave a clear name that reflected its meaning. Defining these themes clearly, the study effectively communicated how these economic blueprints are expected to contribute to Zimbabwe's goals for the future. The researcher looked at the data and shared the results in a report. Putting together, improving and refining the analysis and placing it within the complete report is included in this stage

3.11 Ethical considerations

Morina (2021), suggests that researchers and scientists should always follow ethical guidelines when gathering information from people. The researcher made sure to get permission from participants before doing face-to-face interviews. To ensure participant's rights are respected, researchers use consent forms to protect their privacy. Providing clear explanations is also gained through getting informed consent. As a result, all the interviews assured confidentiality,

privacy and that no harm would come to the participants. Ethics helped to distinguish between right and wrong actions.

❖ **Confidentiality**

Surmiak (2018), describes confidentiality as an ethical way to protect participants by keeping their identities secret in any reports or presentations. Keeping participants' information private is confidentiality in this research. Names and personal details were not shared, so people felt safe to express their thoughts freely as ensured by the researcher. This protection helped build trust between the researcher and participants, it also allowed honest answers that were important for understanding the impact of these economic blueprints.

❖ **Informed consent**

Morgan (2022), states that researchers must make sure that everyone who provides data willingly agrees to take part in the research. In this research informed consent means that participants were fully aware of what the study involved before they agreed to be part of it. The researcher explained the purpose of the study, what will happen during interviews and how their information will be used. This ensured that participants understood their rights and chose to participate freely, which was important for gathering honest opinions on the economic plans and their potential to help Zimbabwe achieve Vision 2030.

❖ **Voluntary participation**

Hwang (2023), says that participation should always be voluntary, and people can leave the study at any time without any negative effects. The researcher explained to participants how the study would help their community. Participants chose to join the study without feeling forced. They had the freedom to decide if they wanted to share their opinions on whether these economic plans can help Zimbabwe reach Vision 2030. It ensured that participants were

comfortable and willing to engage, which was important for gathering honest and valuable insights about the impact of these blueprints on their country's future.

3.12 Feasibility of the study

The people chosen for the research agreed to participate because they believed it would help their communities and the research focuses on real plans that was put in place by the government, making the study practical.

3.12.1 Credibility

According to Ondrejka (2022), the most important factor is the study's credibility, which means how much people trust that the study's conclusions are correct. The credibility of the study on NDS1 and 2 was enhanced by the researcher with the use of modernization hierarchy theory, which looks at how societies develop in stages. This theory helped the researcher understand the steps Zimbabwe needs to take to reach Vision 2030. The researcher paid close attention during the interviews, observing both what people said and their body language. The researcher-built trust by conducting detailed interviews that let people share their thoughts on the economic plans.

3.12.2 Transferability

Ondrejka (2022), explained that transferability means how useful the conclusions are for people in different research areas, allowing readers to see if the findings apply to their own situations. The study got approval from important stakeholders, which helped produce trustworthy data that could be applied elsewhere. The researcher made sure each participant had the chance to share their thoughts until no new information was left.

3.12.3 Confirmability

Connelly (2016), explains that confirmability refers to how unbiased the findings are and whether they can be repeated. The researcher took notes and recorded information during data

analysis. To keep things neutral, they used a non-probability sampling method. The researcher based their conclusions on the participants' stories. While analyzing the data, they tried not to let past ideas and assumptions about economic plans influence their interpretation, focusing only on what the participants shared.

3.13 Chapter Summary

In this research the focus is on analysing whether the NDS1 and 2 as economic blueprints will be able to make Zimbabwe achieve Vision 2030 as envisaged by the Second Republic. A qualitative approach applied to investigate the possibility of NDS1 and 2 as economic blueprints to achieve upper-middle-income economy by 2030. The research design concentrated on a case study methodology, capitalizing purposive and snowball sampling techniques to select participants representing the community and government. Ethical considerations were foremost throughout the research process, focussing on ensuring confidentiality and protecting participants' rights. The study highlighted the feasibility of the study by focusing on its credibility, transferability and confirmability making the study practical. The study aimed to contribute valuable insights to the understanding of whether the NDS1 and 2 will be able to make Zimbabwe achieve 2030 with community and government representative's responses through upholding validity, reliability and ethical standards.

CHAPTER 4

4.0 DATA PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS

4.1 Introduction

In this chapter, the data collected from interviews and document analysis regarding whether National Development Strategies 1 and 2 can effectively achieve Vision 2030 as envisioned by the Second Republic was presented and analyzed. The findings are primarily qualitative, conveyed through text, with the inclusion of tables for clarity and conciseness. The data would be organized thematically to address the research questions. The researcher utilized purposive sampling to select respondents relevant to the study, and the targeted population participated through interviews.

4.2 Demographic of the total respondents

Figure 4.2

Respondents	Sex		Intended	Actual Total
	Male	Female		
Government representatives	4	6	10	10
Public representatives	12	8	20	20
Total	16	14	30	30

4.3 Discussion of Findings

Research findings are the outcomes of the study.

4.4 Factors preventing the successful implementation of NDS1 and 2 in Zimbabwe.

4.4.1 Corruption

Various responses were given by respondents which were asserting how NDS1 and 2 are being implemented. Corruption was raised as one of the factors. The data collected through interviews disclosed that respondents have the same views that corruption has been significant in preventing the successful implementation of NDS1 and 2 in Zimbabwe, which was supported by document analysis were Motsi (2022), stated that corruption issue undermines governance, distorts resource allocation and erodes public trust in institutions, ultimately hindering economic progress and social development. One respondent stated that:

“Corruption is a major obstacle to the effective implementation of NDS1 and 2 in Zimbabwe. Through corruption there is misallocation of resources, and it increases project costs, ultimately derailing developmental goals.”

Another respondent added that:

“The persistent corruption within our systems undermines the very foundation of our development strategies.”

4.4.2 Insufficient Funding

The data collected through interviews revealed that funding is critical for successful implementation of economic blueprints NDS1 and 2. Respondents had different views regarding the funding issue as some stated that insufficient funding leads to delays and incomplete implementations, particularly in essential sectors like infrastructure, healthcare and education, whilst other respondents argued that funding is not the only issue that is being faced

therefore in order to ensure efficient funds there is need for building capacity within institutions. In the data collected through document analysis Mabwe and Mabhandu (2023), noted that the reliance on limited domestic resources and foreign aid creates significant financial constraints, ultimately restricting the scope and effectiveness of development initiatives. One respondent state that:

"Kutadza kuwana mari zviri kutadzisa kubudirira kwekushandiswa kweNDS1 ne 2. Kushomeka kwemari kunoderedza miganhu yemaproject uye kunokanganisa kugona kwehurumende kuti isvike pazvinangwa zvayo zvayakaronga." ("Insufficient funding is a significant obstacle to the successful implementation of NDS1 and 2. The lack of financial resources limits the scope of projects and hampers the government's ability to achieve its strategic goals effectively.")

Another respondent mentioned that:

"Funding is important, but it's not the only barrier we face, we also need to focus on building capacity within our institutions to ensure that the funds we do have are utilized efficiently. Without strengthening our systems, even an influx of money won't guarantee the success of our development strategies."

4.4.3 Poor Monitoring and Evaluation

In the data collected through document analysis, Chakunda (2023), stated that effective M and E is crucial for assessing progress, identifying challenges and ensuring accountability in the execution of development initiatives. Poor monitoring and evaluation were revealed from the data collected through interviews as factors hindering the implementation of NDS1 and 2. Interviews made known that in Zimbabwe the current M and E frameworks are often inadequate, leading to insufficient data collection and analysis. Therefore, leading to misallocation of resources and a lack of responsiveness to emerging issues which can stall progress towards the intended goals. Respondent responded that:

"Poor monitoring and evaluation of NDS1 and 2 really highlights the gap between planning and real-world impact, making it difficult to track progress and make necessary adjustments. When we lack a clear way to assess what is working and what is not, we risk losing sight of our goals and the needs of the communities we aim to serve."

The findings of this study agree with the literature review that corruption not only hampers the allocation of funds but also leads to mismanagement and inefficiency in project execution. The study showcases the critical factors hindering the successful implementation of NDS1 and 2 through interviews are corruption, insufficient funding, poor monitoring and evaluation supported by Moyo (2024), stating that corruption erodes public trust and diverts resources intended for development projects. Additionally, inadequate funding has posed a major challenge, as the government struggles to secure the necessary financial resources to support the ambitious goals outlined in NDS1 and 2. Poor monitoring and evaluation has reduced the performance of the NDS1 and 2 as there is inadequate data collected on the progress of the economic blueprints leading to lack of accountability and misallocation of resources.

4.5 The impact of these challenges on Zimbabwe's economy and society

4.5.1 Inflation

The respondents were asked how the challenges have impact on Zimbabwe's economy and society. In the document analysis William (2022), highlighted that inflation rates soar, and currency depreciation continues, the financial burden on citizens rises, making essential goods and services increasingly unaffordable. Most of the respondents agreed that increased costs with different views are severely impacting both the economy and daily life supported by document analysis. This situation has led to a decline in the standard of living for many Zimbabweans, pushing more families into poverty and stifling investment and economic

growth, which threatens to derail the efforts of NDS1 and 2 to foster economic recovery and development. One respondent mentioned that:

"Kuwedzera kwemitengo ezvinhu zviri kuitika kwezuva nezuva kurikuita kuti zvive zvakaoma kumhuri yangu kuti tigokwanisa kubhadrara. Tinofanira kutora sarudzo dzakaoma mazuva ese nezvatinokwanisa, uye izvi zviri kutikanganisa muhupenyu hwedu." ("The rising prices of basic goods and services have made it incredibly difficult for my family to make ends meet. We must make tough choices every day about what we can afford, and it is taking a huge toll on our quality of life.")

Another respondent added that:

"Increased costs due to inflation and economic challenges are eroding the purchasing power of our citizens, leading to a decline in living standards. As businesses grapple with higher operational costs, we see a ripple effect that stunts economic growth and limits job creation, making it harder for Zimbabweans to thrive."

4.5.2 Dependency on Foreign Aid

The data collected through document analysis Bhanye, Mangara, Matamanda and Kachena (2021), noted that this reliance on foreign assistance creates a precarious economic environment, where domestic policies are often overshadowed by the conditions attached to aid. While external aid may provide short-term relief, it frequently leads to a lack of sustainable development initiatives, hampering the country's ability to achieve self-sufficiency and resilience and leaving communities vulnerable to external shocks. Moyo (2020) argue that the reliance on external aid can undermine local governance structures, as governments may prioritize donor conditions over the needs of their citizens. This dynamic can result in a misalignment of resources, where aid is directed towards projects that meet donor interests rather than addressing critical local issues. The data collected through interviews a few of the

respondents brought out Zimbabwe's dependency on external aid significantly impacts the economy and daily life, particularly in the context of the NDS1 and 2. One respondent stated that:

"We have become too reliant on foreign aid and handouts, and it is crippling our ability to be self-sufficient. We need to find ways to be more self-reliant and reduce our dependence on external support."

Another respondent argued that:

"Dependency on external aid can undermine our sovereignty and limit our ability to implement policies that truly reflect the needs of our people. Instead of fostering self-sufficiency, this reliance can lead to a situation where our economic strategies are dictated by the conditions set by foreign donors, which may not align with our national interests."

Another respondent added that:

"While external aid provides some immediate relief, it often creates a cycle of dependency that prevents us from developing our own solutions to economic challenges. We need to focus on building local capacity and resilience instead of relying on foreign assistance, which can leave us vulnerable to shifts in donor priorities."

4.5.3 Reduced Economic Opportunities

The data collected through data analysis showcased that there is reduction of economic opportunities were Gunhidzirai (2024), stated that the failure to create sustainable job opportunities and support for small and medium enterprises (SMEs) has led to high unemployment rates, contributing to widespread poverty and social unrest. In comparison to the data collected through interviews revealed that there is reduction of economic opportunities in Zimbabwe, in relation to the NDS1 and 2, which significantly impacts both the economy

and daily life. The neglect of critical sectors like agriculture and manufacturing limits potential for economic diversification and growth, leaving many citizens reliant on informal employment and subsistence farming, which exacerbates socio-economic disparities and declining living standards. One respondent alluded that:

"Kushaikwa kwemabasa nemikana yehupfumi mumatunhu edu kuri kuita kuti upenyu hwevanhu huome. Zvakanyanya kuoma kune vechidiki kuwana mabasa nekuvaka ramangwana ravo, izvi zviri kuita kuti pave nekupesana nekutambudzika kukuru." ("The lack of jobs and economic opportunities in our communities is really taking a toll on people's livelihoods. It is so hard for young people to find work and build a future for themselves, and that is leading to a lot of despair and hopelessness.")

Another respondent stated that:

"Reduced economic opportunities have led to a significant brain drain, as skilled professionals leave the country in search of better prospects elsewhere. This loss of talent not only hampers our economic growth but also makes it increasingly difficult to rebuild and innovate within our own economy."

The findings of this research agree with the literature review that states that the persistent economic instability and governance issues create an environment where sustainable development becomes increasingly elusive. Challenges identified in the interviews have led to increased costs where there is increase of poverty as most of the Zimbabweans cannot afford basic needs to sustain themselves daily. In comparison to document analysis data, the findings of this study shows that scholars like Tashu and Makiva (2022), agree that these challenges led to increased costs for businesses and consumers, as corruption and inefficiencies drive up prices. In addition, the dependency on external aid has grown, making it difficult for the government to meet its developmental objectives and exacerbating social inequalities across

different regions. Furthermore, reduced economic opportunities has led to high unemployment rate which is contributing to poverty and social unrest among Zimbabweans. The study highlights how the critical factors hindering the successful implementation of NDS1 and 2 are affecting the daily lives and economy of Zimbabwe.

4.6 Why addressing these issues is crucial for achieving Vision 2030 and improving the lives of Zimbabweans.

4.6.1 Addressing Corruption

The respondents were asked why addressing the critical issues is crucial for achieving Vision 2030 and improving the Zimbabweans lives. Most of the respondents agreed that addressing corruption is the key as it increases trust of the citizens in the government, and it creates great opportunities for sustainable development. One respondent noted that:

"Addressing corruption is an absolute priority to create the conditions for sustainable, equitable growth and development. "

Another respondent added that:

"Until we can restore trust in our institutions and ensure public resources are being used responsibly, it will be extremely difficult to mobilize the funding and investment required to transform our economy and society. "

In the data collected through document analysis, Nyatsanza (2023), highlights that corruption diverts resources, undermines economic growth and erodes public trust in government institutions. By promoting transparency and accountability, the government can foster a more favourable business environment, which is essential for attracting foreign direct investment (FDIs) and ensuring that development funds are effectively utilized, ultimately leading to improved public services and a higher standard of living for Zimbabweans.

4.6.2 Resolving Funding

Many respondents reported that resolving funding issues is essential to achieve Vision 2030 as it increases the pace of progress in the goals of the NDS1 and 2. One respondent alluded that:

"We need to see real investment and reliable funding from both the government and from external sources if we are going to build the infrastructure, create the jobs and deliver the services that will transform our country and people's lives."

Another view highlighted if there are no reliable funding there must be alternative plans for there to be progress. One respondent state that:

"If there is no foreign funding willing to support anti-corruption initiatives, it becomes even more crucial for the government to prioritize domestic resource mobilization and foster public-private partnerships to drive real investment and sustainable development."

Another respondent added that:

"In the absence of external financial support, we must cultivate a culture of accountability and innovation within Zimbabwe, leveraging local talent and resources to build infrastructure and create jobs that can transform our country and improve the lives of our people."

With the data extracted from document analysis Maringe, Chigwedera and Marembo (2022), emphasized that insufficient funding hampers the government's ability to invest in essential infrastructure, health and education, which are pivotal for sustainable economic growth. Reliable funding sources, including both domestic revenue mobilization and foreign direct investment (FDI), are necessary to finance development initiatives and ensure effective execution of national policies, as without adequate funding, the implementation of Vision 2030 goals remains unattainable.

4.6.3 Effective Monitoring and Evaluation

Most respondents suggested that effective monitoring and evaluation is crucial as tracking the progress of the development initiatives improves the ability of the success of the economic blueprints NDS1 and 2. One respondent alluded that:

"Improving monitoring and evaluation is crucial to making sure we're on the right track and making the necessary adjustments along the way to achieve the ambitious goals set out in Vision 2030. If we cannot properly track progress, it will be impossible to know if we are making meaningful progress for the people of Zimbabwe."

Another responded stated that:

"Effective monitoring and evaluation are crucial for achieving Vision 2030 because they provide the necessary framework to assess the impact of policies and programs, ensuring that resources are used efficiently to improve the lives of Zimbabweans."

Another responded added:

"Without robust monitoring and evaluation mechanisms, we risk implementing initiatives that do not meet the needs of our communities, ultimately hindering progress towards Vision 2030 and failing to deliver meaningful improvements in people's lives."

Data analysis data revealed that according to Chilunjika and Chilunjika (2024, poor M and E frameworks result in a failure to track the outcomes of development initiatives, leading to misallocation of resources and a lack of responsiveness to emerging issues. Strengthening M and E capacities and processes enables data-driven decision-making and ensures accountability, thereby enhancing the government's ability to effectively implement its national development strategies and deliver tangible improvements in the lives of Zimbabweans.

The study findings highlighted that participants emphasized that addressing corruption is essential for restoring public trust and ensuring that resources are effectively utilized for development. Moreover, Bawuah (2024), noted that resolving funding issues and attracting Foreign Direct Investments (FDIs) will create a more conducive environment for achieving Vision 2030, ultimately improving the future for Zimbabweans. However, if there are no foreign funding there is need to support local talent and invest in them to have sustainable funding. The study findings also revealed that effective monitoring and evaluation improves the progress of development initiatives as there is constant checkup on the progress

4.7 Chapter Summary

The chapter presented and analysed the data that was collected through interviews and document analysis. It emerged from the study that the main factors preventing the implementation of NDS1 and 2 which includes corruption, funding, and poor monitoring and evaluation. The research also highlighted how these challenges affect the economy and the daily life of Zimbabweans through increased costs, dependency on foreign aid and reduced economic opportunities through promoting local economic development, encouraging sustainable practices and strengthening governance and accountability.

CHAPTER 5

5.0 SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS, RECOMMENDATIONS AND AREAS FOR FURTHER RESEARCH

5.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the summary of the whole dissertation on whether the National Development Strategies 1 and 2 as economic blueprints will be able to make Zimbabwe achieve vision 2030 as envisaged by the Second Republic. Its conclusion is based on the research findings such as challenges preventing the implementation of NDS1 and 2, how these challenges affect the economy and the daily lives of Zimbabweans and why it is important to solve these issues to achieve Vision 2030 as well as possible recommendations and areas of further research which could improve the research study.

5.2 Summary

The study targeted to explore the possibility of the National Development Strategy 1 and 2 to achieve upper-middle-income by 2030. The study was motivated by the need to evaluate the effectiveness of National Development Strategy 1 and 2 in achieving upper-middle-income status by 2030, focusing on economic growth, policy impact and sustainable development.

In Chapter 1, the study introduced the research problem, research objectives and questions. The chapter provided an overview of the significance of the study, delimitations and limitations.

In Chapter 2, the study reviewed the literature on modernization theory highlighting the significant stages that leads to upper-middle-income in development. The chapter also highlighted other countries experiences with economic strategies that has led to their development.

In Chapter 3, the study depicted the research methodology used to gather and analyse the data. The chapter clarified the study's research design, sampling methods, data collection methods and data analysis methods.

In Chapter 4, the study displayed the findings of the research. The chapter analysed whether the National Development Strategy 1 and 2 as economic blueprints will be able to achieve Vision 2030 as envisaged by the Second Republic. The chapter uncovered that corruption, insufficient funding and poor monitoring and evaluation, as negative factors preventing the successful implementation of NDS1 and 2, delaying the possibilities of Zimbabwe to achieve upper-middle-income by 2030. The impact of the challenges preventing the implementation of the economic strategies on Zimbabwe's economy and society, had led to inflation, dependency on foreign aid and reduced economic opportunities.

The chapter also analysed why addressing the crucial issues for achieving Vision 2030 and improving the lives of Zimbabweans is important. The chapter highlighted the importance of addressing the main challenges that includes corruption, resolving funding issues and effective monitoring and evaluation for there to have sustainable development by the year 2030.

In Chapter 5, the chapter summarised the whole study and main findings, illustrated conclusions based on the findings, and offered recommendations and identified areas for further study.

5.3 Conclusions

Based on the key findings of the study several conclusions can be drawn based on the research objectives. The first objective was to identify main factors causing challenges in implementing NDS1 and 2; the study concluded that key challenges in implementing NDS1 and 2 include inadequate infrastructure, corruption, limited financial resources, political instability and weak institutional frameworks. The second objective was to assess the impact of these challenges on Zimbabwe's economy and society; the study found that these challenges significantly hinder economic growth, exacerbate poverty, and limit access to essential services, thereby negatively affecting overall societal well-being. The third objective was to highlight the importance of addressing the crucial issues for achieving Vision 2030 and improving the lives of Zimbabweans; the study emphasized that effectively tackling these issues is crucial for realizing Vision 2030, as it would enhance economic resilience, improve living standards and foster inclusive development for all Zimbabweans.

5.4 Recommendations

- ❖ The study recommends examining the projected versus actual GDP growth rates under NDS1 and 2 to see whether the strategies are on track.
- ❖ Recommends research initiatives aimed at poverty alleviation and their effectiveness within the context of NDS1 and 2.
- ❖ Recommends engagement with a wide range of stakeholders, including government officials, private sector representatives, NGOs and the public, through surveys, interviews and focus groups.
- ❖ Recommends investigation on the sustainability and resilience aspects of NDS1 and 2, particularly regarding environmental impacts and climate change adaptation strategies.

5.5 Areas of Further Research

- ❖ The public perception and stakeholder engagement by utilizing surveys, interviews and focus groups to gauge public perception of NDS1 and 2.
- ❖ Mapping out key stakeholders, including government, private sector, NGOs and community groups, to assess their roles and contributions to the success of the strategies.

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ANNEXURES

INTERVIEW GUIDE FOR GOVERNMENT AND PUBLIC REPRESENTATIVES.

I, B211825B, a fourth-year student currently studying Bachelor of Science Honours Degree in Peace and Governance at Bindura University of Science Education. I am carrying a study on the topic entitled, “AN ANALYSIS OF WHETHER THE NDS1 AND 2 AS ECONOMIC BLUEPRINTS WILL BE ABLE TO MAKE ZIMBABWE ACHIEVE VISION 2030 AS ENVISAGED BY THE SECOND REPUBLIC.” Informed consent will be obtained thus involves explaining the benefit of the research topic and also you are allowed to withdraw during the process if you are not comfortable with the discussions. All the information that will be collected during the study will be kept confidential meaning that your names will not be

disclosed in any publications hence you will be protected from any harm. Your participation and cooperation will be much valued. Thank you.

Research Questions

- ❖ What factors are preventing the successful implementation of NDS1 and 2 in Zimbabwe?
- ❖ How are the challenges in these economic plans affecting the economy and daily life in Zimbabwe?
- ❖ Why is it important to solve these issues to achieve Vision 2030 and improve the future for Zimbabweans?

INTERVIEW GUIDE FOR GOVERNMENT REPRESENTATIVES.

1. Sex.....
2. How long have you been in your current position?.....
3. What specific responsibilities do you have regarding the implementation of NDS1 and 2?.....
4. What factors are preventing the successful implementation of NDS1 and 2 in Zimbabwe?
5. What are the main challenges preventing the implementation of NDS1 and 2?

6. How are the challenges in these economic plans affecting the economy and daily life in Zimbabwe?
7. What impact do these challenges have on Zimbabwe's overall economy?
8. Why is it important to solve these issues to achieve Vision 2030 and improve the future for Zimbabweans?
9. What improvements do you envision in the lives of Zimbabweans if these issues are resolved?

THE END.....THANK YOU

INTERVIEW GUIDE FOR GENERAL PUBLIC REPRESENTATIVES.

1. Sex.....
2. What is your highest level of education?.....
3. What is your current employment status?.....
4. If employed, what sector do you work in?.....
5. Are you familiar with NDS1 and 2?.....

6. In your opinion, what do you think are the main challenges in implementing NDS1 and 2?
7. How are these main challenges preventing the implementation of NDS1 and 2 in your community?
8. What impact do you believe these challenges have on Zimbabwe's economy?
9. How do you think these challenges affect the daily lives of people in your community?
10. Why do you think it important to address these challenges in order to achieve Vision 2030?
11. What improvements do you suggest for the lives of Zimbabweans if these issues are effectively addressed?

THE END.....THANK YOU

BINDURA UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE EDUCATION

Bindura University
of Science Education



FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES AND HUMANITIES

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jkurebwa@buse.ac.zw

DEPARTMENT OF PEACE AND GOVERNANCE

28 November 2024

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

RE: REQUEST TO UNDERTAKE RESEARCH IN YOUR ORGANISATION

This serves to introduce the bearer, _____, Student Registration Number _____, who is a HBSC PEACE AND GOVERNANCE student at Bindura University of Science Education and is carrying out a research project in your area/institution.

May you please assist the student to access data relevant to the study, and where possible, conduct interviews as part of a data collection process.

Yours respectfully

J.KUREBWA (DR)
Acting Chairperson





CHITUNGWIZA MUNICIPALITY

All Correspondence to be addressed to the Town Clerk

If Calling, Please
Ask for...Ms Mpukuta.

P. O. Box 70, ZENZEZA
CHITUNGWIZA.
Mobile : 0719386506

2 January 2025

Cecilia Ruvimbo Bapata
19710 New Zengeza
Chitungwiza

Dear Madam

RE: REQUEST TO CARRY OUT AN ACADEMIC RESEARCH IN CHITUNGWIZA MUNICIPALITY: WHETHER THE NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY 1 AND (NDS1 and 2) AS ECONOMIC BLUEPRINTS WILL BE ABLE TO MAKE ZIMBABWE ACHIEVE VISION 2030 AS ENVISAGED BY THE SECOND REPUBLIC

I refer to your letter dated 12 December 2024 requesting to carry out a research in Chitungwiza and I am pleased to inform you that your request was considered and permission has been granted.

Please be advised that permission is granted on the following conditions:

- 1) That you do not publish the name of Council officials.
- 2) That you also seek police clearance in the case that you want to interview residents.
- 3) That Chitungwiza Municipality shall not be liable of any action arising from your research.
- 4) That you undertake to deposit of the said research which shall be submitted to the Town Clerk's office.


MS M. MPUKUTA
ACTING CHAMBER SECRETARY



Bindura University of Science Education

P. O. Box 1020

BINDURA

10 January 2025

Ministry of Finance and Economic Development

P. Bag 7705

Causeway

HARARE

Dear Sir/Madam



RE: REQUEST FOR PERMISSION TO CARRY OUT RESEARCH AT YOUR ORGANISATION

I am a student at Bindura University carrying out academic research on the topic,

"Whether the National Development Strategy 1 and 2 as economic blueprints will be able to make Zimbabwe achieve vision 2030 as envisaged by the Second Republic. "

Kindly assist by allowing me access to your organization so that I can use it as a case study for purposes of data collection. The research is for academic purposes only and findings will not be published anywhere without your consent.

Thank you for your cooperation.

Yours faithfully,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'Cecilia Ruvimbo Bapata'.

Cecilia Ruvimbo Bapata

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