



INTERNAL REPORT



Report of the POTRAZ Delegation to ITU-D Africa BB Maps Workshop

30 September to 2 October 2025

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1 INTRODUCTION

Zimbabwe is participating in the Africa-BB-Maps Project, which is an initiative that is being done by the ITU in partnership with the European Union with the aim of enhancing broadband mapping systems in Sub-Saharan Africa. Under this initiative the ITU is carrying out a four-year project in eleven (11) selected countries in Africa (Botswana, Benin, Burundi, Cote d'Ivoire, Ethiopia, Kenya, Nigeria, Malawi, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe). The overall objective of the project is to establish publicly available national broadband mapping systems in the eleven (11) beneficiary countries in Africa. The project covers three specific intervention areas on policy and regulatory support, open-source solutions and data practices as well as technical support for installation, use, and maintenance of broadband mapping systems. The project seeks to capacitate selected African countries to develop national mapping systems that can be used to present geo-referenced national data about the reach or quality of telecommunication/ICT networks.

To mark the national launch of the Africa BB Maps project, Zimbabwe hosted a three-day national stakeholder workshop in Victoria Falls from 30 September to 2 October 2025. The purpose of the National Stakeholder workshop was to bring together all stakeholders and policy makers involved in broadband mapping to chart the way forward. The workshop was officially opened by the Deputy Minister of ICT Postal and Courier Services. The EU Head of delegation and a representative of the Minister of State for Matabeleland North province and POTRAZ Director General who attended the event physically.

The POTRAZ delegation to the workshop had ten (10) members, Annex 2, led by Eng B. Sirewu, Director Technical. The workshop had an attendance of seventy-six (76) from twenty-eight (28) stakeholders, Annexure 2.

2 OBJECTIVES OF THE WORKSHOP

The objectives of the Africa BB Maps are as follows:

- To establish and operationalise sustainable National Broadband Mapping Systems validated, publicly assessable, evidence-based policy and regulation, targeted infrastructure investment to achieve accelerated digital transformation and regional harmonisation in alignment with international standards
- To deliver a broadband mapping system and provide the technical, policy, and institutional capacity to operate the mapping system effectively.
- To promote better planning of ICT Infrastructure investments, the closing of connectivity gaps, and alignment with harmonized regional practices.
- To provide policy analysis and guidelines at country level,
- To increase policy dialogue and awareness at national/regional levels
- To establish the level of stakeholder in BB maps and get them to focus on National Broadband Mapping System

3 OFFICIAL OPENING CEREMONY

The official opening was done on the second day and had the following order of events:

- Welcome remarks by Minister of State and Devolution, Matabeleland North Province, Hon. R Moyo represented by Director Provincial Coordination Matabeleland North Province, Mr Mugoriya

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- Welcome Remarks by POTRAZ Director General – Dr G.K. Machengete
- European Union Head of Cooperation Ms Anna Cichoka
- Remarks International Telecoms Union, Dr Cosmas Zavazava, Director ITU-D, online
- Keynote address by the Minister of ICT, Postal and Courier Services, Hon. Tatenda A. Mavetera, Represented by honourable Deputy Minister, Dingumuzi Phuthi.

The delivery by all the speakers bordered on the fact that Zimbabwe has taken a major step toward a digitally inclusive future with the launch of the Africa Broadband Mapping System project, which aims to create a detailed, public map of the nation's digital infrastructure and identify connectivity gaps.

The Minister of State and Devolution, Matabeleland North Province's remarks highlighted how enhanced digital infrastructure will drive inclusion, empower rural communities, and unlock opportunities in education, healthcare, business, and tourism. The speaker envisions broadband as a catalyst for socio-economic growth, innovation, and participation in the digital economy, aligning with Zimbabwe's National Development Strategy to promote a vibrant digital economy, strengthen tourism, and foster inclusive development.

POTRAZ Director General Dr Gift Machengete emphasized the project's importance, comparing the current digital landscape to navigating without a map. He noted that broadband mapping will help optimize resource use, encourage infrastructure sharing, reduce costs, and enhance collaboration, ultimately ensuring no community is left behind in Zimbabwe's digital transformation

The Guest of Honor, ICT Minister Dr Tatenda Mavetera, represented by the Deputy Minister, Dingumuzi Phuthi, in the keynote address said the project aligns with national goals to bridge the digital divide and promote inclusive socio-economic development. The tool will provide accurate data on existing infrastructure, coverage, and connectivity gaps, aiding policymakers, investors, and regulators such as POTRAZ. The initiative supports key policies like National Development Strategy 1 (NDS1), the National ICT Policy, and the National Broadband Plan, which aim to achieve universal broadband access by 2030.

4 KEY OUTCOMES

The workshop successfully met its objectives as outlined in Section 2. It fostered a shared understanding among stakeholders of the need for a nationally harmonized Broadband Mapping System and the importance of multi-stakeholder collaboration to ensure its sustainability and effectiveness.

Participants acknowledged that broadband mapping is a critical enabler for evidence-based policymaking, infrastructure investment planning, and digital inclusion. The discussions underscored the importance of integrating broadband mapping with other national spatial data systems (such as power, water, education, and health infrastructure) to enable coordinated national development planning.

The stakeholders agreed on the following:

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- (a) Creation of a national working group as well as sub working groups on broadband mapping. The national working group and sub working groups to continue working on
 - The policy and regulatory aspects as well as the architecture,
 - Deployment model, and
 - Data governance framework
- (b) The Africa BB Maps will run from 2025 to 2028 focusing on the following phases
 - 2025 - Foundation & Readiness (identify)
 - 2026 - System Deployment & Capacity Building (improve)
 - 2027 – Operationalisation & Policy Alignment (innovate)
 - 2028 – Sustainability & Regional Leadership (manage)
- (c) The capacity building phase focusing on GIS, Data and Policy will run from 2026 to 2028.

5 MEETING PROCEEDINGS

5.1 CONTEXT AND CURRENT STATE – INTERVENTIONS BY GOVERNMENTAL AND THE PUBLIC SECTOR

This session focused on the context and current state of broadband mapping in the public sector in Zimbabwe. In this session ZIMSTATS, POTRAZ and BAZ presented on the state of mapping in their respective organisations.

The Zimbabwe National Statistics Agency, (ZIMSTATS) is Zimbabwe's official statistics body. ZIMSTATS provide accurate, timely, and reliable statistics for evidence-based policy making and decision-making. ZIMSTATS provides harmonized and reliable population and socio-economic data and has been collecting geo-coded data (Population and Housing Census, Economic Census and ICT statistics surveys) since 2021. ZIMSTATS has a specialised unit / department (Geospatial and Cartography Unit) which is responsible for geospatial analysis. ZIMSTATS requires capacity building in the area of analysis of geo-spatial ICT coverage data.

POTRAZ, the regulator for the ICT sector in Zimbabwe, presented on the current state on broadband mapping highlighting that POTRAZ has a GIS visualisation tool used for infrastructure mapping, network coverage mapping and network performance mapping. Visualisation of data is currently possible at four levels namely national, provincial, district and constituency levels. The GIS tool can visualise data per operator and per technology. POTRAZ has also deployed a DQoS application that empowers consumers to make informed decisions by allowing consumers to visualise the coverage and quality of service delivered by mobile network operators. The presentation highlighted the current challenges which include the quality of data received from operators. POTRAZ emphasized the need for capacity building in the area of GIS, the need to improve on data validation, inadequate tools and expertise. POTRAZ bemoaned the lack of cross sector collaboration in the broadband mapping activities in Zimbabwe and emphasized the need to break down the silos. The expected outcome of the project is a publicly accessible national broadband mapping system that is integrated with other national infrastructure planning systems (power, water, socio-economic statistics, infrastructure sharing)

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The Broadcasting Authority of Zimbabwe (BAZ) is the regulator responsible for broadcasting sector in Zimbabwe. The presentation highlighted that the broadcasting sector is undergoing a transition, shaped by demographic realities and rapid technological change. Traditional broadcasting now coexists with growing online platforms and social media. Traditional media, especially radio, remains dominant in rural areas where much of the population resides. The national radio signal coverage currently stands at 81%, while the national television signal coverage currently stands at 38%. BAZ is working on the completion of the Digital Migration Project, increase access to Set-Top-Boxes (STBs), and licensing of more Community Radio Stations

- Encouraged infrastructure sharing between Telecom operators and broadcasting players (40 masts being shared)

5.2 CONTEXT AND CURRENT STATE – INTERVENTION BY THE PRIVATE SECTOR

This session focused on the context and current state of broadband mapping in the private sector in Zimbabwe. In this session NetOne, DFA Zimbabwe, TelOne, Liquid, Dandemutande and Econet presented on the state of broadband mapping in their respective organisations.

NetOne provided statistics on 2G, 3G, 4G and 5G coverage. The data collected by NetOne include census data, site location data and the tools used include Atoll, Pathloss, google maps and Map Source. The benefits of mapping to NetOne include improved network design, faster deployments and improved planning / projections. NetOne will contribute to broadband mapping through sharing information on site location, network rollout plans, demand utilisation and projections. The benefits of broadband mapping include coverage assessment, GAP analysis and infrastructure sharing. Broadband mapping also helps in policy making and network expansion decisions. NetOne carries out extensive validation of data through drive tests in in towns and cities, highways and high-density areas

DFA Zimbabwe is an open access network provider. DFA leases transmission and backbone fibre infrastructure to telecommunications operators, Internet service providers, and other customers. DFA Zimbabwe highlighted the central role of mapping to telecom operators mainly the integration of geospatial data for efficient network design, service optimisation and customer care. DFA is currently mapping data centres, fibre cables, service coverage as well as vulnerability and threats. DFA Zimbabwe will contribution to BBM through provision of broadband data, participating in the development of standards for mapping as well as identification of underserved areas, influencing policy and funding and promoting broadband deployment. The key benefits of broadband mapping include bridging the digital divide, economic development, data driven investment decisions, improved competition and data driven network planning.

TelOne is Unified Telecom Services provider, offering voice, VoIP, data and Internet to enterprises, SMEs, residential, and wholesale customers. TelOne also provides dark fibre and IP transit. Current broadband mapping activities include, fibre cables, LTE coverage footprint, data centre facilities, ADSL and FTTH service mapping. The benefits of broadband mapping include investment optimization, enhanced operations, customer excellence, strategic insights. TelOne will contribute to the national broadband mapping project through the provision of data on infrastructure, services and

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coverage. TelOne highlighted the importance of cross sector collaboration in broadband mapping and the need for form cross-sector synergies. The benefits of broadband mapping include cost-sharing benefits and the development of a holistic national broadband map.

Liquid Intelligent is a Pan African telecom operator, licensed as an Internet Access Provider (IAP) in Zimbabwe offering layer 2 VPN, layer 3 VPN, IP transit services, voice and internet. Liquid has deployed over 27659 km of optic fibre in Zimbabwe. The current mapping activities at Liquid Intelligent include GPON and FTTx coverage, cable routes, trenches and ducts, manhole and pole locations and types, joints and splitters, customer locations (GPON, MPLS, VSAT), POP locations, LTE, microwave links, base data (cadastral, street addresses, etc) and network data. The mapping tools used at Liquid intelligent include Connect Master, Wireless planning software, QGIS, AutoCAD, Visio, and Google Earth. The benefits of broadband mapping include network optimisation, fault prediction, investment planning, reduced infrastructure duplication and support for Smart Sustainable Cities and Communities (SSCC). To support broadband mapping activities in Zimbabwe, Liquid Intelligent is willing to share anonymised infrastructure data, participate in standardisation efforts and data harmonisation, support open data initiatives and collaboration.

Econet is a mobile network operator providing Mobile Wireless Telephony (2G, 3G), Mobile and Fixed Broadband (4G, 5G) and Fintech services (Ecocash, Ecosure, Moovah). The key data sets used by Econet in broadband mapping include drive test data (Azen QoS), MR data (CEM, VMAX), crowdsourced data (Ookla) and geospatial data (AtlasAi). The MR data is used in receive signal strength analysis and in throughput analysis. Econet Wireless uses drive tests to analyse coverage data and uses geospatial and coverage data to identify uncovered settlements and areas. Econet Wireless contributes to broadband mapping through submission of data on infrastructure deployments, population coverage statistics, geographical coverage statistics, and service coverage maps for all the technologies at a national level. The benefits of broadband mapping include data driven investment decisions, better coverage and quality of service (QoS).

5.3 CASE STUDIES FROM EUROPE (POLAND) - WHAT LESSONS APPLY?

After the presentations from the Zimbabwean public and private sectors on the current state of broadband mapping, case studies from Europe (Poland) were presented. The presentations focused on the broadband mapping journey in Poland. The presentation highlighted the progress that has been made by Poland where 77% of households in Poland have access to broadband internet connections with speeds of at least 1 Gbps and 84% have access to broadband internet with speeds of at least 100 Mbps. The Office of Electronic Communications (UKE) in Poland has been mapping broadband data since 2010. The broadband mapping data is provided by all infrastructure operators (including commercial companies, local governmental bodies, municipal and other stakeholders. The mapping covers four broad categories of broadband mapping namely – Infrastructure mapping, service mapping, demand mapping and investment mapping.

Broadband mapping and reporting is provided for under the Polish law, i.e. the Broadband Act / Mega Act. Article 29 of the Broadband Act provides the legal basis for broadband mapping in Poland. The reported data includes all infrastructure elements: nodes, flexibility points, route of cable lines, optical lines, wireless lines, services at address points, buildings which enable colocation, planned and

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existing technical infrastructure, technical channels, road lane occupying fees. The broadband mapping data is collected twice a year.

Directive 2014/61/EU introduced the Single Information Point (SIP) which addressed measures to reduce the cost of deploying broadband by reducing bottlenecks related to coordination of civil works, simplification of administrative permit granting procedures, and use of existing passive infrastructure (such as ducts, conduits, manholes, cabinets, poles, masts, antenna installations, towers and other supporting constructions). Broadband mapping information is provided via the SIP portal. The SIP law (Directive 2014/61/EU) specifies information to be provided to the President of UKE via the SIP portal and specifies the scope and format of submission, timelines for providing information (twice a year); method of data transfer. The law provides for biannual reporting of information by Operators on (facilities enabling collocation; data transmission services for broadband Internet access, voice communication services, radio and television program distribution services, bundled with broadband Internet access)

The types of data to be collected is provided for under Article 29c of the Mega Act which describes the required data as “any infrastructure or network element that can host telecommunications infrastructure”. This broad definition of broadband mapping data allows the UKE to collect data on pipelines, sewerage, masts, ducts, cabinets, buildings, manholes, towers and poles e.t.c. This information is reported annually. The Mega Act provides for financial penalty on an entity that fails to provide information required under the Act, or an entity that provides incomplete or false information. The fines can be up to 3% of revenue for previous year,

The major challenges observed in Poland during implementation include data quality (too many details, data validation problems, missing or incorrect data), cable routes (bending points should be reported. Initially the start point and end point relationship was reported, however this information on cable routes was incomplete. Another key challenge observed was on data formats where initially UKE used many data formats, however UKE gradually reduces the data formats to less than 7 formats mainly CSV and geopack). Zimbabwe needs to consider using a few data formats (for example 3).

UKE also collects information on critical infrastructure with an attribute (yes/no) that provides guidance on whether the data should be publish or not. Data on critical infrastructure is provided on a need-to-know basis.

5.4 TECHNICAL DEEP-DIVE: ARCHITECTURE, STANDARDS, TOOLS & DATA ECOSYSTEM

In this session, ITU presented on the architecture, standards, tools and data ecosystem. The session explored the advantages and disadvantages of proprietary and open-source broadband mapping software such as ArcGIS and QGIS architecture. The session also addressed best practice and design recommendations focusing on security, performance and scalability, reliability, integration, automation and observability. Various deployment models such as on premise, IaaS, PaaS and SaaS were also explored. The session also focused on Open-Source software and Open Data including the Open-Source Geospatial Foundation (Geospatial Open-Source Software) and Geospatial Open Source Projects (over 90 open-source projects including Open layers, PostGIS, Grass and QGIS). Geospatial Open Data applies the principles of free and open to geospatial data (Open street map, Copernicus, digital earth Africa, Africa geo portal.)

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5.5 POLICY DEEP DIVE: PRESENTATION OF UPCOMING POLICY ANALYSIS WORK

The policy deep dive session presented by the ITU focused on defining the rationale and objectives for broadband mapping at national level, as well as the need to identify relevant institutions and stakeholders as well as the role that each institution or stakeholder has to play. The session emphasized the need to include the rationale and mandate for broadband mapping in policy and strategic documents such as the ICT policy and National Broadband Plan. The session emphasised the need to relook at the legislative framework with a view to ensure that infrastructure mapping and service mapping is provided for by the law ensuring that that the obligation of POTRAZ to deliver the national broadband map is clearly articulated. The obligations of the stakeholders to provide the broadband mapping information should be equally articulated. The objective of is to ensure that POTRAZ has the necessary mandate, budget and human resources to deliver the national broadband maps

5.6 CO-CREATION DIALOGUE ON ARCHITECTURE, DATA SOURCES & TECHNICAL CONSTRAINTS & GROUP DISCUSSIONS ON THE POLICY AND REGULATORY WORK

After the technical deep dive and the policy deep dive, the workshop proceeded into a co-creation dialogue. The following working groups were created:

- Group 1 - System architecture and deployment models, (proprietary / open-source deployment, deployment architecture and core pillars (security, performance, scalability, integration and reliability)
- Group 2 - Data governance framework (data governance, standardization, validation, Quality Assurance and Quality Control)
- Group 3 - Policy and Regulation (internal, legal and policy barriers, coordination challenges between data providers and POTRAZ, data ownership and confidentiality, institutional limitations, national and regional harmonisation)

The above working groups produced the following outputs:

Group 1 - System Architecture and deployment model

After a robust engagement looking at the pros and cons of proprietary vs Open-source software, the group eventually recommended a Proprietary solution and an on-premise deployment model

Group 2 – Data governance framework

The group focused on frameworks, policies and regulations to manage the whole data cycle, from collection to publication including who can access the data, to what level, and how the accessed data should be used. The group emphasised the need for standardised requirements (Uniform formats, Templates to be used, metrics and parameters) and flexibility on data formats to be used while noting that the formats should not be too many. The group also discussed the need for Geospatial validation, Speed validation, Address validation, etc. The group recommended that certain data e.g. tower height, vendor, should not be shared, while the information can be submitted to the regulator, it should not be made public.

Group 3 – Policy and Regulatory aspects

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The group focused on policy and regulatory aspects and identified barriers which include Skills gap (Geospatial practitioners); Lack of Systems for data collection and storage; Standardization of data collection methods; lack of resources and lack of trust by data providers. From a legal perspective, the group noted that a combination SI 12 of 2016, POTRAZ Act (section 64), Cybersecurity and DP Act, Infrastructure sharing regulations as well as the Freedom of Information Act provide the legal framework required for broadband mapping data collection. Stakeholders also highlighted institutional limitations arising from the perceived lack of independence of the regulator (POTRAZ) which may lead to coordination challenges between data providers and POTRAZ (Reluctance to share accurate information due to competition issues, standardization of data collection methods, lack of awareness). The need for national and regional harmonisation as well as guidelines for access levels, and awareness on data ownership, classification, and confidentiality was also emphasised.

5.7 EFFECTIVE COORDINATION FOR BROADBAND – CROSS-SECTOR SYNERGIES, DATA SHARING & PROTECTION

The session focused on improving cross sector collaboration and data sharing in order to realise the broadband mapping vision. The session noted that Section 64 of the Postal and Telecommunications Act provides for cross sector collaboration between the telecommunications sector and other stakeholders such as local authorities, utilities providers and other government agencies in the areas of infrastructure deployment and infrastructure sharing.

The discussion focused on the following key areas:

- Shared Vision and Goals – the need for all stakeholders to share a common vision and goals in order to realise broadband mapping through a unified purpose and direction for the partnership
- Trust relationship – stakeholders emphasised the need for POTRAZ to improve the trust relationship with stakeholders. Issues around the independence of the regulator were raised. Strong, trusting relationships are built through respect and trust among stakeholders, fostering a collaborative environment
- Clear communication – emphasising the need for clear communication from POTRAZ to all stakeholders. Open, transparent, and consistent communication is vital for the success of the project.
- Defined roles and responsibilities - focusing on the need to have clearly defined roles and responsibilities for each stakeholder. Clearly outlining who is responsible for what prevents confusion and ensures accountability for tasks and outcomes
- Accountability - All stakeholders must deliver on their commitments and should be held accountable for their promises, this will foster a culture of accountability

6 CONCLUSION

The Africa BB Maps National Stakeholder Workshop marked a significant milestone in Zimbabwe's journey toward achieving a digitally inclusive and data-driven society. By bringing together key stakeholders from government, regulatory bodies, the private sector, and development partners, the workshop laid a strong foundation for the establishment of a robust National Broadband Mapping System. The deliberations underscored the importance of



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collaboration, data standardization, and policy alignment in driving broadband development and bridging the digital divide. The adoption of a proprietary, on-premise deployment model reflects Zimbabwe's commitment to ensuring data security, reliability, and sustainability. Furthermore, the agreed roadmap—from system readiness to regional leadership—positions the country to build capacity, strengthen institutional frameworks, and promote informed decision-making in the ICT sector. As the Africa BB Maps project progresses from 2025 to 2028, continued stakeholder engagement, transparency, and shared vision will be key to realizing universal broadband access and supporting Zimbabwe's broader socio-economic transformation in line with National Development Strategy 1 & 2 and Vision 2030

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ANNEXURE 1 LIST OF PARTICIPATING STAKEHOLDERS

	STAKEHOLDER
	REGULATORS
1	POTRAZ - lead national regulator
2	ZERA – Zimbabwe Energy Regulatory Authority
3	BAZ
	MINISTRIES AND GVT DPTMENTS AND PARASTATALS
4	Ministry of ICT
5	Ministry of Local Government
6	Ministry of Transport and Infrastructural Development
7	ZIMSTAT - National Statistics Office
8	Surveyor General's Office
9	ZESA – Power Utility Company
	LOCAL AUTHORITIES AND RELATED STAKEHOLDERS
10	City of Masvingo
11	UCAZ - Urban Councils Association of Zimbabwe
	TELECOMMUNICATION OPERATORS
12	Econet Wireless
13	NetOne
14	Liquid
15	TelOne (Pvt) Ltd
16	DFA Zimbabwe
17	Africom
18	Dandemutande
19	Powertel

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20	Telecontract
21	TOAZ - Associations of telecom operators and ISPs.
	OTHER STAKEHOLDERS
22	ZIE – Zimbabwe Institute of Engineers
23	NRZ
24	President's Department
25	Zimbabwe Republic Police

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ANNEXTURE 2 – List of Participants

	STAKEHOLDER	NOMINATED PERSONS
1	MICTPCS	Honorable deputy Minister, Dingumuzi Phuthi
2	Matabeleland North Province	Mr Mugoriya, Director Provincial Coordination
3	ITU	Ms Gladysz, Ms Antczak, Mr. Sulmina, Mr. Kamason
4	EU	Head of Cooperation Ms Anna Cichoka
5	POTRAZ	Dr Machengete
		Mr Sirewu
		Mr Myambo
		Mrs Mukuruba
		Mrs Muteyiwa
		Mrs Chimedza
		Mr Madondo
		Mr Crofate
		Mr Robert
		Mr Nyandoro
		Mr Maloya
		Mr Sithole
		Ms Jera
		Mrs Chirima
		Ms Zaranyika
		Ms Moyo
Ms Chikuku		
Mr Bondeponde		
Melton Phiri		
Mr Matare		
6	ZERA	Mr. Ngoni Ranga
		Justin Milos - Network Administrator
7	Ministry of Local Government	Mr. Naison M. Chikugwe - Director, ICT
		Mr. Mutizwa Mubhika - ICT Officer
8	Ministry of Transport and Infrastructural Development	Ms Debra Gwazai - Deputy Director ICT
9	ZIMSTAT - National Statistics Office	Mr Richard Jakachira -Principal Statistician
10	Surveyor General's Office	Cephas Magauze - Director National Mapping
		Langton Muzokomba - Geo-Spatial Officer

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11	ZESA – Power Utility Company	Mr Willard Nyagwande - Acting Managing Director Powertel
		Julius Mapipi- Technical Services Manager
12	City of Masvingo	Eng. Edward Mukaratirwa - Town Clerk(Represented by Vitalis Shonhai)
		Olayemi Mapemba - GIS Officer
13	UCAZ - Urban Councils Association of Zimbabwe	Eng. Terrence Mashonganyika - Director of Engineering Services (Municipality of Marondera)
14	Econet	Mr Kudakwashe Manangazira - GM: Technology Strategy, Architecture & Planning
		Mr Spencer Jambawo - Legal Counsel
		L Katsokore
15	NetOne	Zvinoera Chabudapasi- Head Technology Support
		Peter Fanet - Transmission Planning Manager
16	Liquid	Tawanda Kurasa: Head of Service delivery.
		Simbarashe Magadzire: Team Leader - Records and GIS Technologies - Network Build
17	TelOne (Pvt) Ltd	Initial Mlambo - Technical Director
		George Masunda - Access Network Engineer
18	DFA Zimbabwe	Violet Masunda - Chief Finance Officer
		Engineer Patrick Zindi - Head of technical Services
19	Africom	Abisai Matangira
		Ms Rutendo Nyamukumba
20	Dandemutande	Anele Maphosa- Audit, Risk and Compliance Manager
		Calvin Mpofu – Networks Manager
21	Powertel	Shingirai Madzimure - Network Planning Engineer
22	Telecontract	Tawanda Charles Bwanya - Technical and Innovations Director
		Timothy Mawoko - Legal, Risk and Compliance Manager
23	ZIE – Zimbabwe Institute of Engineers	Dr Eng. Sanzan Diarra - ZIE CEO
		Eng. Tendai Kaphumha
24	NRZ	Eng. Taurai Chidawanyika
		Eng. Shepherd Mabuto
25	BAZ	Bryn T. Mangena - Acting Spectrum Manager
		Charles Shayamiti - Spectrum Management Engineer
26	President's Department	Trevlynesi Mwaruwa
		Rodney Pachiti



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		Laureta Mataruse - Research Officer
		<u>Auxillia Chada</u>
27	ZRP - 2 people	Mkhokheli Phiri
		Brilliant Ncube
28	Zimpapers (Journalist)	Rutendo Nyeve