



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations



COUNTRY PROGRAMMING FRAMEWORK FOR ZIMBABWE

2016 to 2020

AUGUST 2016

Introduction

The CPF 2016-2020 is aligned to the Government of Zimbabwe's (GoZ) priorities which are aimed at providing an enabling environment for sustainable economic empowerment and social transformation. The key priority pillars for attaining this are: i) Food Security and Nutrition, ii) Social Services and Poverty Eradication, iii) Infrastructure and Utilities and iv) Value Addition and Beneficiation. The priorities are outlined in the Zimbabwe Accelerated Economic Recovery and Growth (2016-2018) document of December 2015, which is a mid-term review of the Zimbabwe Agenda for Sustainable Socio-Economic Transformation (ZimAsset) 2013-2018.

In addition, the GoZ's commitment to FNS is detailed in the Food and Nutrition Security Policy (FNSP) of 2013. The goal of the FNSP is *"to promote and ensure adequate food and nutrition security for all people and at all times in Zimbabwe, particularly among the most vulnerable, and in line with our cultural norms and values and the concept of rebuilding and maintaining family dignity"*. The policy espouses a multi-sectoral approach to addressing FNS, the right to food, the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the effects of shocks to FNS, and also acknowledges the importance of addressing gender equality as a cross cutting principle in achieving the FNS outcomes.

The CPF was prepared following consultation and agreement with key public institutions, principally, the Ministries of Agriculture, Mechanization and Irrigation Development (MAMID), Environment Water and Climate (MEWC), Lands and Rural Resettlement (MLRR), Women's Affairs, Gender and Community Development (MWAGCG), Industry and Commerce (MIC), Finance and Economic Development (MoFED) and the Food and Nutrition Council (FNC). Consultations and inputs were also sourced from various non-state actors including farmer organizations, NGOs, the private sector and other stakeholders.

The CPF will be focused on three priority areas, namely policy and institutional frameworks, agricultural productivity and competitiveness, and resilience and climate smart agriculture.

I. Country context and priorities

ZimAsset acknowledges that despite agriculture being the backbone of the economy, the sector continues to experience severe systemic issues within its entire value chain, including lack of financing and access to affordable inputs. These are exacerbated by prolonged droughts and occasional floods due to climate change. Further, although the country is endowed with abundant natural resources, it faces significant environmental management challenges such as deforestation and land degradation, veldt fires, poaching and the resultant biodiversity loss.

For the FNS cluster, seven key result areas are listed, namely (i) *Crop production and marketing*, (ii) *Livestock production and development*, (iii) *Infrastructure development*, (iv) *Environmental management*, (v) *Protection and conservation*, (vi) *Nutrition*, and (vii) *Policy and legislation*. In 2015 the GoZ launched the National Nutrition Strategy (NNS) which seeks

to ensure nutrition security through the implementation of integrated interventions within a broad public health framework. The NNS's main objective is implementation of Commitment V (5) of the FNSP, which underscores commitment to ensuring nutrition security through implementation of evidence-based interventions in health services, water and sanitation.

The Government's commitment to mitigating the impact of climate change is outlined in the draft National Climate Change Response Strategy, Draft Disaster Risk Management Strategy, 2011, Draft DRM Bill of 2011, commitment III and VI of the FNSP. The thrust of the strategies and policies is to build capacities of communities and institutions in advocacy, data management and use of early warning systems and appropriate technologies that help the population to adapt to climate change in economic and social sectors that support livelihoods.

In addition, the CPF incorporates key global and regional initiatives including UN Conventions, the New Partnership for Africa Development's (NEPAD), Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP), the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA) and the Southern African Development Community (SADC). Conceptually and operationally, this CPF also seeks to incorporate achievements and lessons learnt from the interventions undertaken during the 2012-2015 phase, and to continue to enhance and harmonize FAO's support with that of other development partners working in Zimbabwe.

II. FAO's Contribution and expected results

The Zimbabwe CPF is anchored on the 2016-2020 Zimbabwe United Nations Development Assistance Framework (ZUNDAF) agreed to between the GoZ and the UN Country Team (UNCT). FAO contributes to the ZUNDAF Food and Nutrition Security (FNS), result area whose two outcomes are (i) Targeted households in rural and urban areas have improved food and nutrition security, and (ii) Communities are equipped to cope with climate change and build resilience for household food and nutrition security. FAO's contribution to both the ZIMASSET and ZUNDAF is through 3 priority areas. In line with the SDGs and other commitments, gender equality and nutrition sensitivity will be priority cross-cutting issues.

Priority area A: Strengthening Policy and Institutional Frameworks (ZimAsset cluster vii)

Policy inconsistencies and the absence of a functional long-term agriculture, and related policies and strategies remain major challenges. Aligning and/or strengthening legal and policy frameworks and capacity development of national institutions and support frameworks that increase agricultural output and sustainable productivity are key priorities. FAO support will focus on the following policies and strategies (i) review and operationalization of the agricultural policy framework, (ii) formulation of comprehensive land policy (iii) drought mitigation, Livestock and Foot and Mouth Disease strategies, (iv) formulation of forestry, Irrigation, Research and Extension, Horticulture, and Wildlife-based land use policies, and (v) review and operationalization of Food and Nutrition Security policy.

Priority area B: Enhancing Agricultural Productivity and Competitiveness (ZimAsset cluster i, ii & iii)

While there has been a negative trend in agricultural production, Zimbabwe's farming sector has potential to produce surpluses of crops and livestock. Sustainable national and household FNS remains anchored on local production. The country's agriculture is now dominated by small scale farmers, who are typically characterised by low, erratic and/or generally uncompetitive production systems. FAO support will focus on (i) enhancing livelihoods and FNS, (ii) development and rehabilitation of smallholder irrigation schemes, (iii) support for smallholder livestock programmes and disease control, (iv) reduction of post-harvest losses for maize and horticulture, (v) ensuring nutrition sensitive agriculture and food safety throughout the value chain and, (vi) promoting integration of smallholder farmers into markets.

Priority area C: Increasing Resilience and uptake of Climate Smart Agriculture (ZimAsset cluster v)

Climate change is a cross-cutting development issue that has become a reality, indicating the urgent need for adaptation, DRR/M, planning and rehabilitation of productive assets to build community resilience, especially for vulnerable populations in a gender-sensitive way. As indicated in the ZUNDAF, high impact advocacy campaigns for climate smart agriculture for household FNS and community resilience will be launched in partnership with the public and private sectors, NGOs, community based organizations and donors. Further, national advocacy networks that are linked to global networks will be strengthened and/or established. FAO support will focus on (i) managing climate related risks and post-harvest losses, (ii) sustainable forest and natural resource management (NRM), and (iii) support to agriculture early warning information systems. Technical support will also be provided at the regional level through programmes aimed at building resilient livelihoods in crisis areas in Sub-Saharan Africa.

III. Implementation, monitoring and reporting arrangements

The total resource requirement for the CPF is USD 102.352 million (please refer to Annex 1 for more details). An anticipated TCP allocation of USD 1 million will be indicatively available as new TCP support during the period of the CPF (please refer to Annex 3). The current Portfolio of Zimbabwean Programme is USD 38.31 million available for the 2016-2020 CPF. This means an additional USD 64.042 million will be mobilized. A multi-pronged approach will be adopted to mobilize resources. The programme will be funded through financial contributions from donors, the GoZ, other cooperating partners and FAO's regular programmes. The successful implementation of the CPF requires highly effective partnerships with the Government, donors, UN agencies, private sector, NGOs and civil society.

The goal of accelerating development requires a stronger link with private sector and civil society implementing partners. Development partners will participate through joint financing mechanisms in the agriculture, forestry and fisheries sectors. The inter-agency task teams for HIV/AIDS, gender equality and FNS – linking WFP, FAO, UN Women and UNICEF – will continue to be used. The ACIF, which comprises all key stakeholders in the agriculture sector, and its technical thematic working groups, will continue to play a vital role, as part of the larger national agriculture sector coordination mechanism led by government.

The implementation of the CPF will be pursued in close consultation and collaboration with the main line ministries and other public institutions, and will be guided by the ZUNDAF

coordination structures¹. The FAOR will receive full support of the UNCT and FAO Technical Officers in the Sub-Region (SFS), Regional Offices and FAO Headquarters.

This document represents the commitment of FAO, subject to the availability of funding, to assist the Government of The Republic of Zimbabwe in addressing its development agenda. The CPF is co-owned and implemented by the Government of Zimbabwe, principally through its Ministry of Agriculture Mechanization and Irrigation Development, and the FAO.

The Government of The Republic of Zimbabwe fully embraces the CPF 2016-2020, and through signature of the CPF document, declares its commitment to effective collaboration and further invites support from all stakeholders to ensure successful implementation of the Country Programme Framework.

On behalf of:

**The Government of Zimbabwe
Ministry of Agriculture Mechanization
and Irrigation Development**

**The Food and Agriculture Organization
of the United Nations**

**Honourable Dr. Joseph Made
Minister of Agriculture Mechanization
and Irrigation Development**

**Dr. Chimimba David Phiri
FAO Representative in Zimbabwe**

Date:

Date:

¹ The Agriculture, Lands and Environment (ALE) thematic group co-chaired by FAO and MAMID with MLRR, MEWC as alternates, reports to the ZUNDAF (UNCT and GoZ)

Annex 1: CPF Results and Resource Requirements for 2016 to 2020

Priority A: Strengthening Policy and Institutional Frameworks

ZimAsset Outcome: Improved policy formulation, advocacy and coordination

UNDAF Outcome: Key institutions formulate & implement socio-economic policies, strategies & programmes for improved livelihoods & reduced poverty of communities

SADC RAP Priority: Contribute to sustainable agricultural growth and socio-economic development

Output and indicator	Indicator target and year of achievement	Indicative Resource Requirements (000 USD)					Implementing partners (Government actors and other)
		Total estimated resources required ²	Available funding	Resource mobilization target			
				Voluntary (Including UTF)	SSC or other Partnerships	TCP	
<p>Output 1.1: Sectoral policies/strategies with enhanced incorporation of FSN consideration are developed</p> <p><i>Corporate outputs: 1.1.1</i></p>	<p>By end of 2017, the Agricultural, Livestock, Forestry, Irrigation and Wildlife-based land use policies incorporating FSN consideration developed through FAO-supported initiatives.</p> <p>By end of 2018, Foot and Mouth Disease and Livestock strategies, developed</p> <p>By end of 2020, the Land, Research and Extension, and Horticulture policies developed.</p>	1 556	130	575	0	851	MAMID, MLRR, MEWC & MAMID
Output 1.2: Strengthened government	By 2017, 3 inter-sectoral (CAADP/ZAIP,	1 500	0	1 500	0	0	

capacity to promote partnerships and coordinate actions across actors and sectors involved in agriculture, food security and nutrition (and between the national and county governments) Corporate output: 1.2.1	Post-Harvest Management, and Food and Nutrition) structures for operational coordination of programmes contributing to food security and nutrition established with the support of FAO.						MAMID & MIC
Output1.3 The Government is supported to ensure alignment of national trade policy frameworks with agriculture and food security strategies and investment plans Corporate output : 4.1.2	By 2020, at least 3 trade related policies and strategies on which evidence or fora for dialogue have been facilitated through FAO supported initiatives. By 2020, 5 policy processes supported by FAO for inclusive coordination across sectors and stakeholders.	300	0	300		0	MAMID & MIC
Total resource requirements for FAO's contribution to priority A		3 356	130	2 375	0	851	

Additional considerations on FAO's assistance: Adoption and implementation of policies and strategies is highly dependent on political will.

Risks

1. Limited capacity in Government to promote partnerships and coordination across actors and sectors
2. Delays in policy approvals by Government affecting implementation

Priority B: Enhancing Agricultural Productivity and Competiveness

ZimAsset Outcome: Increased crop production & marketing, livestock production & development, & infrastructure development

UNDAF Outcome: Targeted households in rural and urban areas have improved food and nutrition security

SADC RAP Priority: Enhanced sustainable agricultural production, productivity and competiveness

Output and indicator	Indicator target and year of achievement	Indicative Resource Requirements (000 USD)					Implementing partners (Government actors and other)
		Total estimated resources required ³	Available funding	Resource mobilization target			
				Voluntary (Including UTF)	SSC or other Partnerships	TCP	
<p>Output 2.1: Innovative gender-responsive approaches and practices for sustainable agricultural production identified and disseminated, and adoption by farmers and extension workers facilitated (e.g. mechanization, small-scale irrigation, good agricultural practices) in selected areas</p> <p><i>Corporate output: 2.1.1</i></p>	<p>By 2020 3 400 women and men smallholder farmers accessing rehabilitated irrigable land through FAO technical support.</p> <p>By 2020, 34 Irrigation Management Committees at schemes trained in improved irrigation management approaches.</p> <p>By 2020, 2 000 men and women farmers trained in practising postharvest management technologies (hermetic bags, improved brick granaries, metal silos, and solar driers.</p>	40 051	10 000	30 000	0	51	MEWC & MAMID

<p>Output 2.2: Institutional, technical and extension staff capacities to render services to their producer's clients through mentoring and on-the-job training programmes reinforced</p> <p>Corporate output: 2.1.3</p>	<p>By 2020, 2 000 (400 annually) extension staff trained to provide extension and advisory services.</p> <p>By 2020, 6 pluralistic extension approaches promoted (i.e. Farmer Field School (FFS), Lead Farmer, Study Circles, Community Based Mobilisers (CBM), ICT based extension and private sector extension).</p>	13 827	4 000	9 827	0	0	
<p>Output 2.3: Existing initiatives that use nutrition sensitive inclusive and participatory approaches to validate and facilitate uptake on innovative practices for sustainable production are supported</p> <p>Corporate output: 2.1.1</p>	<p>By 2020, one capacity development training provided on nutrition and organic agriculture with the involvement of appropriate stakeholders (MAMID, MoHCC, FNC, CSOs and Food and Nutrition Security Coordination Committees).</p> <p>By 2018, 2 nutrition sensitive best practices documented and disseminated.</p>	5 000	1 500	3 500	0	0	MoHCC, FNC & MAMID
<p>Output 2.5: National financial institutions supported in the design, adoption and implementation of relevant financial products and services for the agriculture sector</p> <p>Corporate output: 4.3.1</p>	<p>By 2020, At least 7 Financial Institutions and 20 CBMFI supported in the design of financial products and services to agricultural sector.</p>	25 000	17 000	8 000	0	0	MAMID, MoHCC & FNC MAMID & FNC
<p>Output 2.6: Capacities of government and education institutions, veterinary, and livestock and breeding associations strengthened with FAO's support in the areas of livestock management and production, inclusive of the improved veterinary practices and animal disease control.</p> <p>Corporate output: 2.1.3 & 4.1.4</p>	<p>By 2020, MAMID is supported to undertake at least one round of (FMD, Anthrax or Newcastle) vaccinations annually.</p> <p>By 2020, at least 400 Government staff and veterinary specialist trained on improved veterinary practices, animal</p>	5 000	715	4 285	0	0	MAMID

	disease control and animal husbandry. By 2017, at least 1 200 farmers trained on the new forage production, feeding practices and marketing.						
Output 2.7: Capacity of relevant government partners in gathering, analysing and disseminating agricultural, food security and nutrition, food safety and natural resources information improved <i>Corporate output: 2.4.3 & 4.1.4</i>	MAMID is supported by FAO each year to conduct the Annual Crop and Livestock Assessment, collect routine information and update the related databases. By 2020, MoHCC and FNC are supported to conduct a nutrition survey and disseminate the results. By 2020, Agricultural marketing, forestry and fisheries information management systems established. By 2020, ZIMSTAT is supported to conduct the Agricultural census and disseminate the results. By 2020, 5 government institutions (MoHCC, MAMID, FNC, Consumer Council and Standards Association of Zimbabwe) trained to ensure food safety and control.	2 200	500	1 700	0	0	MAMID ZIMSTATS
Output 2.8: Institutional and individual capacities of agricultural value chain (AVC) actors (public, private groups, farmer groups) enhanced in the adoption of sustainable and innovative approaches and practices for enhanced market access and intra-regional trade. <i>Corporate output: 4.1.2, 3.1.3</i>	By 2020, at least 10 AVC actors supported to increase linkages with smallholder farmers. By 2018, at least 60 commodity associations supported.	5 000	3 000	2 000	0	0	MAMID, Farmers Unions

<p>Output 2.9: An enabling environment to support smallholder integration into value chains promoted to generate decent employment opportunities in rural areas, with focus on women and youth.</p> <p><i>Corporate output: 3.2.1</i></p>	<p>By 2020, 25 000 men and women farmers capacitated with knowledge to produce for targeted markets.</p>	2 000	1 000	1 000	0	0	MAMID, MIC
<p>Total resource requirements for FAO's contribution to priority B</p>		98 078	37 715	60 312	0	51	
<p>Additional considerations on FAO's assistance:</p> <p>Risks</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Economic instability; <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Limited funding of Government institutions, technical and extension staff b. Limited access to inputs due to liquidity challenges 2. Natural disasters; <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Recurrent droughts and/or floods might affect agricultural productivity and competitiveness b. Pest and diseases outbreaks may lead to low productivity and competitiveness 							

Priority C: Increasing Resilience and uptake of Climate Smart Agriculture

Country Outcome: Improved preparedness for effective and gender-sensitive response to agriculture, food and nutrition threats and emergencies

UNDAF Outcome: Communities are equipped to cope with climate change and build resilience for household food and nutrition security

SADC RAP Priority: Reduce social and economic vulnerability in the context of the changing economic and climatic environment

Output and indicator	Indicator target and year of achievement	Indicative Resource Requirements (000 USD)					Implementing partners (Government actors and other)
		Total estimated resources required ⁴	Available funding	Resource mobilization target			
				Voluntary (Including UTF)	SSC or other Partnerships	TCP	
<p>Output 3.1: Capacities of Government Departments in the development of Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) plans in all agriculture subsectors strengthened</p> <p><i>Corporate output: 5.1.1</i></p>	<p>By 2018 Drought Mitigation Strategy developed and institutionalized with the support of FAO.</p> <p>By 2017, FMD strategy developed through FAO support.</p> <p>By 2017 Community Fire management strategy developed through FAO support.</p>	168	70	0	0	98	MAMID
<p>Output 3.2: Best practices for the prevention and mitigation of trans boundary plant and animal pests and diseases available to selected communities and other stakeholders, in particular women</p> <p><i>Corporate output: 4.1.4</i></p>	<p>By 2020, at least 3 mechanisms developed.</p>	350	350	0	0	0	MAMID

Output 3.3: Early warning system for food security and livestock situation monitoring established	By 2020, ZIMVAC is supported to conduct Annual Livelihood Assessment studies regularly and disseminate the results.						
<i>Corporate output: 5.2.1</i>	By 2018, two threat monitoring systems (remote sensing and agriculture food security monitoring system) supported to enhance delivery of early warnings. By 2018, early warning system setup for monitoring animal disease outbreaks.	400	45	355	0	0	MAMID
Total resource requirements for FAO's contribution to priority C		918	465	355	0	98	
Additional considerations on FAO's assistance:							
Risks							
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Weather induced shocks (recurrent droughts or floods) on farmers and communities may erode resilience capacity 2. Farmers' capacity to invest and resistance to uptake climate smart agriculture 3. Poor generation and imperfect (asymmetry) access to early warning information affect resilience or adaptation to shocks 							

Annex 2: UN-system linkage

The Zimbabwe CPF 2016-2020 is anchored on the 2016-2020 Zimbabwe United Nations Development Assistance Framework (ZUNDAF) agreed between the GoZ and the UN Country Team (UNCT) in 2015. The ZUNDAF allows all members of the UN Country Team to deliver together through one nationally-owned strategy that draws on the full range of UN expertise while supporting an integrated approach to achieving development results in a coherent manner. The ZUNDAF programming cycle fits within the CPF 2016-2020 period. The 17 Sustainable Development Goals also informed the development of the ZUNDAF, and Goal 2 on “End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture” articulates Food and Nutrition Security of which FAO is responsible for.

The FAO co-chairs with the Ministry of Agriculture Mechanization and Irrigation Development one of the six national priority areas, that is, the Food and Nutrition Security Technical Group of the ZUNDAF. Thus, FAO participated in the formulation of ZUNDAF 2016-2020, and it will provide leadership and participate in the implementation and monitoring of the Food and Nutrition Security priority. As an active member of the UNCT in Zimbabwe, FAO participated in crafting a UNCT joint resource mobilization strategy to be used for mobilising financial resources to fully implement the ZUNDAF 2016-2020.

In addition, FAO is contributing to the other five priority areas of ZUNDAF 2016-2020 namely Gender Equity, HIV and AIDS, Poverty Reduction and Value Addition, and Social Services and Protection. On cross cutting themes, FAO is a member of the Data for Development which was responsible for crafting ZUNDAF indicators as well as tracking progress.

Annex 3: TCP Indicative Pipeline

Country	Zimbabwe				
CPF implementation cycle	Start: 2016 Month	End: Year 2020 Month			
Time frame for the Indicative TCP pipeline	Start: 2016 Month May	End: 2020 Month			
Ref. to CPF priority and output*	TCP contribution to CPF result - Title (TCP and TCP facility)	TCP Scope/type of interventions (TCP and TCP facility)	Indicative biennium for resource allocation	Indicative resource requirements / range (US\$)	Implementing Government institution/ partner
Priority A: Strengthening Policy and Institutional Frameworks					
Output 1.1: Sectoral policies/strategies with enhanced incorporation of FSN consideration are developed	Preparation of Proposal on Land Policy Review	TCPF: Preparation of a project proposal to draft the Policy	2016-2017	73 000	MEWC, ML&RR, MAMID, MoHCC, FNC
	Support to National Land Policy	TCP: Review and drafting of the national Land Policy	2018-2019	380 000	
	Support to wildlife-based land use policy	TCPF: Support to the review and drafting of the wildlife based land policy	2018-2019	50 000	
	Support to Food Safety systems	TCP: Support to Food Safety systems	2016-2017	348 000	

Priority B: <i>Enhancing Agricultural Productivity and Competitiveness</i>					
Output 2.1: Innovative gender-responsive approaches and practices for sustainable agricultural production identified and disseminated, and adoption by farmers and extension workers facilitated	Assess potential for inclusive legal wildlife-based land uses and production of wild meat as an alternative source of proteins	TCPF: Study on ecological, economic and social impact of wild meat consumption and possibilities of sustainable wild meat production	2016-2017	51 000	MEWC
Output 3.2: Capacities of Government Departments in the development of Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) plans in all agriculture subsectors strengthened	Communication strategy for community based fire management	TCPF: Drafting of a community strategy for community based fire management	2016-2017	98 000	MAMID