



Zimbabwe's Malabo Implementation and Status of Implementation of Zimbabwe Agriculture Investment Plan (ZAIP) in Zimbabwe

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Mana Resort, Glen Lorne, Harare

OUTLINE

Malabo Declaration Commitments

Zimbabwe Malabo Implementation

Zimbabwe's Performance



CAADP: MAPUTO AND MALABO DECLARATION

- In 2003, in Maputo the AU Heads of State and Government endorsed the **Maputo Declaration** on Agriculture and Food Security in Africa.
- Maputo Declaration established **Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP)** a pan-African framework that provides a set of principles and broadly defined strategies to champion reforms in the agricultural sector, setting broad targets:
 - 6% annual growth in agricultural GDP, and
 - An allocation of at least 10% of public expenditures to the agricultural sector
- Marking the 10th anniversary of CAADP, the AU Heads of State and Government declared 2014 the Year of Agriculture and Food Security (YOA). The YOA provided an opportunity both to look back at achievements and lessons from **CAADP's first 10 years** and also to look ahead to what **CAADP needs to achieve over the next decade till 2025**.
- This exercise culminated in the AU Heads of State and Government **2014 Malabo Declaration** on Accelerated Agricultural Growth and Transformation for Shared Prosperity and Improved Livelihoods.
- The **2014 Malabo Declaration made seven specific commitments** to achieve accelerated agricultural growth and transformation for shared prosperity and improved livelihoods.

THE MALABO DECLARATION COMMITTMENTS



Adapted from AUC 2020, <https://au.int/en/caadp/toolkit>

MALABO DECLARATION COMMITMENTS

Commitment 1: Recommitment to the Principles and Values of the CAADP Process

- Member States are required to show commitment to the ideals and principles of CAADP and follow relevant CAADP processes.
1. The first indicator tracks the completion of **national CAADP processes**. It measures the level of country completion of the CAADP process through the level of availability of the necessary documents that justify the completion of each of the four main steps for rolling out implementation of the Malabo declaration at country level. These main steps include:
 - (i)- the **Step of Domestication**,
 - (ii)- the **step of NAIP Appraisal**,
 - (iii)- the **step of NAIP implementation**; and
 - (iv)- Step of NAIP M&E and reporting.
 2. The second indicator seeks to strengthen **multi-sector coordination among stakeholders** to improve implementation of the CAADP towards results, through establishment of a functional multi-sectorial and multi-stakeholder coordination body.
 3. The third indicator tracks the progress made by Member States to ensure that there are **evidence-based policies, supportive institutions and corresponding human resources** critical to driving investments in the CAADP through the NAIPs to attain the goals and targets articulated in the Malabo Declaration.



Malabo Declaration Commitments

Commitment 2: Enhancing Investment Financing in Agriculture

- This commitment is tracked through four performance categories containing **seven indicators on expenditures on agriculture by governments and donors, investments in agriculture by domestic and foreign private sector investors, and on increasing access to financial services by smallholder farmers**. The commitment includes the following indicators and targets:
 - Government agriculture expenditure as percent of total public expenditures, with a target of 10percent each year from 2015 to 2025.
 - Government agriculture expenditure as percent of agriculture value added, with a target of 19percent each year from 2015 to 2025.
 - Official Development Assistance to agriculture, disbursement as percent of commitment, with a target of 100percent each year from 2015 to 2025.
 - Ratio of domestic private sector investment in agriculture, to agriculture value added, with a target of 5percent each year from 2015 to 2025.
 - Foreign private direct investment in agriculture-to-agriculture value added, with a target of 9percent each year from 2015 to 2025
 - Proportion of men and women engaged in agriculture with access to financial services, with a target of 100percent by 2025.
 - Total agricultural research spending as a share of agriculture value added, with a target of 1percent each year from 2015 to 2025.



MALABO DECLARATION COMMITMENTS

Commitment 3: Ending Hunger by 2025

During the 2014 Malabo Declaration, African Union Member States through their Heads of State and government committed to ending hunger and all forms of malnutrition by 2025.

To track progress towards achieving this commitment the following key **umbrella** indicators are tracked

- Improved access to agricultural inputs and technologies
- Agricultural productivity
- Post Harvest Loss
- Social Protection
- Food Security and Nutrition
- Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) measures
- Scaling Up Biofortification in Africa

MALABO DECLARATION COMMITMENTS

.....To track progress towards achieving this commitment the following key umbrella indicators are tracked

- **Access to agricultural inputs and technologies**

- Fertilizer consumption (kilogram of nutrients) per hectare of cropland)
- Growth rates of the size of irrigated areas from its value in year 2025
- growth rate of the ratio of supplied quality inputs to total national inputs requirements
- Proportion of farmers having advisory services
- total spending in agricultural research as a share of GDP
- proportion of farmers having land rights
- Livestock Seed
- Access to Seed and Biotechnology



- **Agricultural productivity**

- Growth rate of agriculture value added, in constant US dollars, per agricultural worker
- Growth rate of agriculture value added, in constant US dollar, per hectare of agricultural arable land
- Growth rate of yields for five key national priority commodities

- **Post Harvest Loss**

- Reduction rate of Post-Harvest Losses for (at least) the 5 national priority commodities (Zimbabwe reports on maize, sorghum, banana,tomato, dairy), and possibly for the 11 AU agriculture priority commodities

- **Social Protection**

- Budget lines on social protection as percentage of the total resource requirements for coverage of the vulnerable social groups

MALABO DECLARATION COMMITMENTS

-To track progress towards achieving this commitment the following key umbrella indicators are tracked
 - **Food security and Nutrition**
 - Prevalence of stunting, underweight, wasting (% of children under 5 years old)
 - Prevalence of undernourished (% of the country's population that is undernourished)
 - Growth rate of the proportion of Minimum Dietary Diversity-Women
 - Proportion of 6-23 months old children who meet the Minimum Acceptable Diet
 - Proportion of moderate and severe food insecurity in the population based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale
 - Cost of a healthy diet as a % of household food expenditure
 - Percentage (%) of adult population overweight or obese (adult population)
 - **Sanitary and Phytosanitary measures**
 - SPS Systems Indicator, Trade Indicator, Health Indicator % (SPSI)
 - **Scaling Up Biofortification in Africa**
 - Africa Biofortification Progress Index



MALABO DECLARATION COMMITMENTS

Commitment 4: Halving Poverty through Agriculture by 2025

Ending hunger through agricultural development is still one of the main goals of Africa.

A significant portion of the African population depends on agriculture as their primary source of livelihood.

Improving the performance of the agricultural sector thus has a direct impact on millions, lifting them out of poverty and enhancing their quality of life.

This commitment is tracked through the following indicators:

- Reduction rate of the gap between the wholesale price and farmgate price
- Inclusive PPPs for commodity value chains
- Youth job in agriculture
- Women participation in Agriculture

MALABO DECLARATION COMMITMENTS

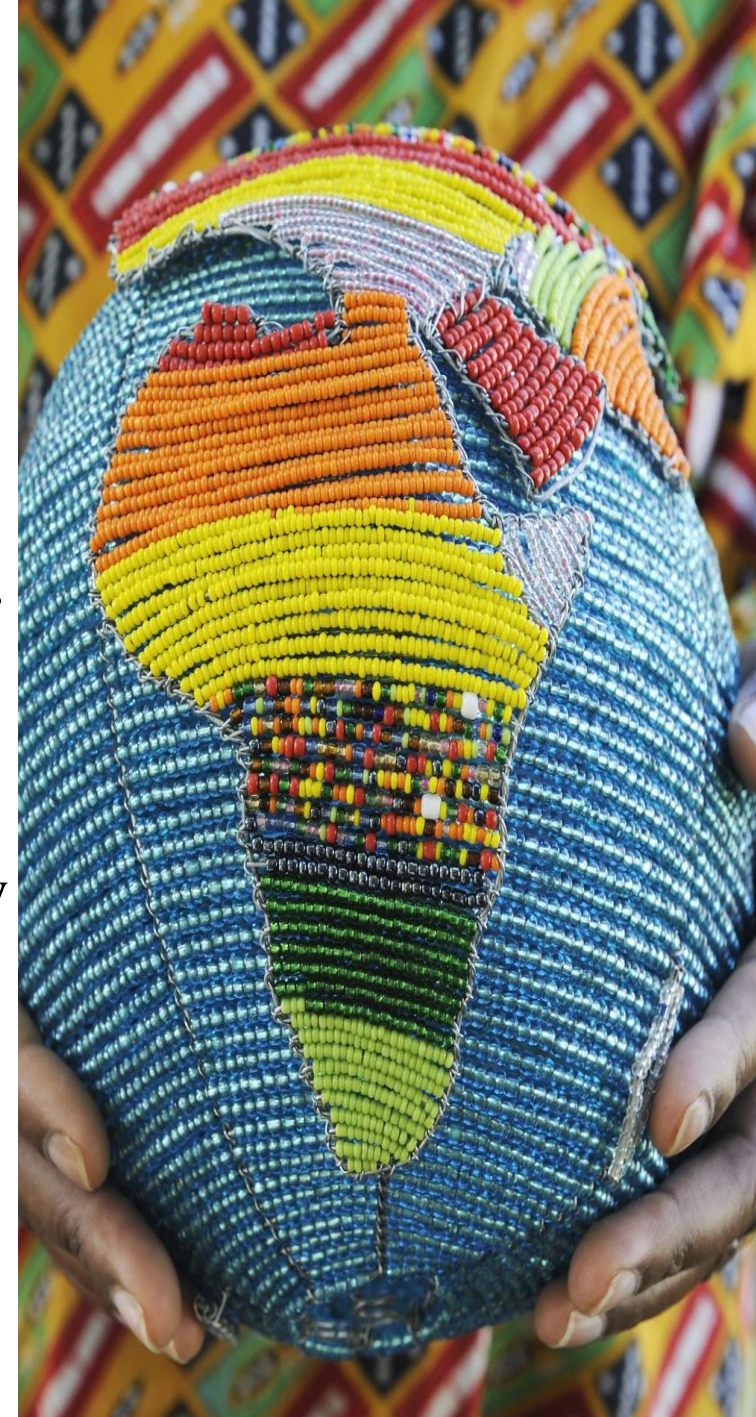
Commitment 5: Boosting Intra-African Trade in Agriculture Commodities and Services

- The CAADP target for boosting intra-African trade is to triple intra-African trade in agricultural commodities and services by the year 2025.
- To achieve this target, Member States committed to two performance areas:
 - ✓ (1) to increase the value of intra-trade in agricultural commodities and services by 200percent by 2025 from the levels in 2015 and
 - ✓ (2) to create an enabling environment for intra-African trade in agricultural commodities and services by improving the trade policy and institutional environment. Reduction rate of the gap between the wholesale price and farmgate price.
- This commitment is tracked through these specific indicators:
 - Intra-African Trade in agriculture commodities and services
 - Diversify of intra-Africa trade of agricultural goods and services
 - Establishment of trade facilitation measures
 - Food price volatility
 - Fast tracking the Implementation of the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA)

MALABO DECLARATION COMMITMENTS

Commitment 6: Enhancing Resilience to Climate Variability

- This commitment is critical in the context of the theme for the fourth Biennial Review report, **Enhancing the Implementation of The African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA)**.
- The Commitment seeks to **enhance resilience to climate variability** is meant to help **improve the resilience capacity of households to climate and weather-related risks and other shocks** and to create permanent investment in resilience building.
- This is critical given the recent increased frequency and severity of shocks such as droughts, floods, and conflicts.
- This commitment is tracked through these specific indicators:
 - Resilience to climate related risks and other shocks
 - Resilience to climate related risks and shocks
 - Reduction in Greenhouse Gas Emissions
 - Investment in resilience building



MALABO DECLARATION COMMITMENTS

Commitment 7: Enhancing Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results

- AU Member States committed to align, harmonize and coordinate multi-sectoral and multi-institutional platforms for peer review, mutual learning and mutual accountability. The target for all Member States was to ensure the existence of inclusive institutionalized mechanisms and platforms for mutual accountability and peer review by 2018.
- This commitment is tracked through five specific indicators:
 - Index of capacity to generate and use agriculture statistical data and information;
 - Existence of inclusive institutionalized mechanisms and platforms for mutual accountability and peer review;
 - ***Country Biennial Report submission;***
 - Country BR results dissemination; and
 - Country BR results utilization.

DOMESTICATION OF MALABO DECLARATION IN ZIMBABWE

Zimbabwe:

- **Launched** the CAADP process in **2009**, 6 years after the Maputo Declaration.
- **Developed** the **Zimbabwe Agriculture Investment Plan I (ZAIP I)** with assistance from **COMESA** in 2013
- **Signed** the **CAADP Compact** on **22 November 2013**.
- **Business Meeting: Partners pledged existing funding??**
- **CAADP process was reversed: ZAIP then Compact.**



ZIMBABWE AGRICULTURE INVESTMENT PLAN I
(ZAIP I)

2013-2017

A COMPREHENSIVE FRAMEWORK FOR THE
DEVELOPMENT OF ZIMBABWE'S AGRICULTURE
SECTOR

ZAIP I IMPLEMENTATION CHALLENGES

The implementation of ZAIP 2013-2017 had shortcomings including:

- Poor implementation leadership;
- Not a shared plan between the Public, Private and Development Partners;
- Low Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) and investment in climate smart agriculture;
- Lack of alignment to the provincial priorities;
- Failure to properly provide proper mainstreaming of gender and climate issues; mainstreaming agro-ecology and bio-diversity; and
- Lack of high-level stakeholder consultations.

ZAIP II

- The short-comings of ZAIP I set the impetus for reviewing and development of ZAIP II (2021-2030) through support from FAO .
- ZAIP II has become a shared national framework for coordinating public, private and development partners' investment into the agriculture sector.
- ZAIP II has become the implementation tool for the **National Development Strategy 1 (NDS 1), Agriculture Food Systems and Rural Transformation Strategy (AFSRTS).**



ZIMBABWE AGRICULTURE INVESTMENT PLAN 2 (ZAIP 2)

2021-2030

**A COMPREHENSIVE FRAMEWORK FOR THE
DEVELOPMENT OF ZIMBABWE'S AGRICULTURE
SECTOR**

REVISED 2023

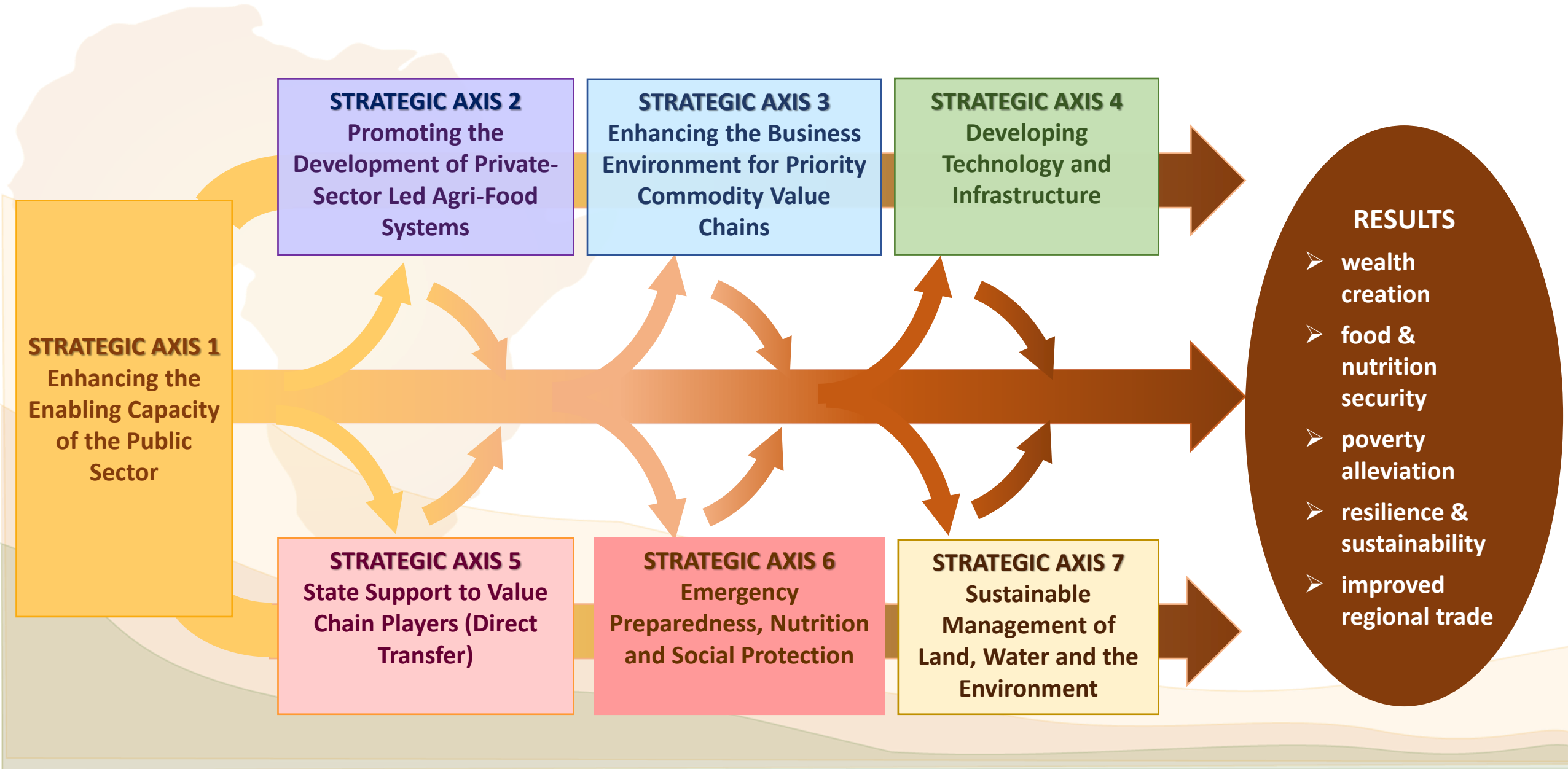
ZAIP II PROCESS: DEVOLUTION APPROACH

- The development of ZAIP II took a **DEVOLUTION APPROACH** riding on the Devolution Agenda's main thrust that seeks to empower provincial government systems to spearhead economic and social development by leveraging local resources, '**leaving no one and no place behind**'.
- Each province has a region-specific "**economic development plan**" to be dubbed **Provincial Economic Development Plans (PEDPs)** through a broad-based stakeholder consultative process to aid Provincial GDP growth and contribute towards the attainment of Vision 2030
- The ZAIP II development process allowed provinces to define micro region-specific priorities, capabilities and opportunities as articulated in the **PEDPs** into what has come to be known as **Provincial Agriculture Investment Plans (PAIPs)**

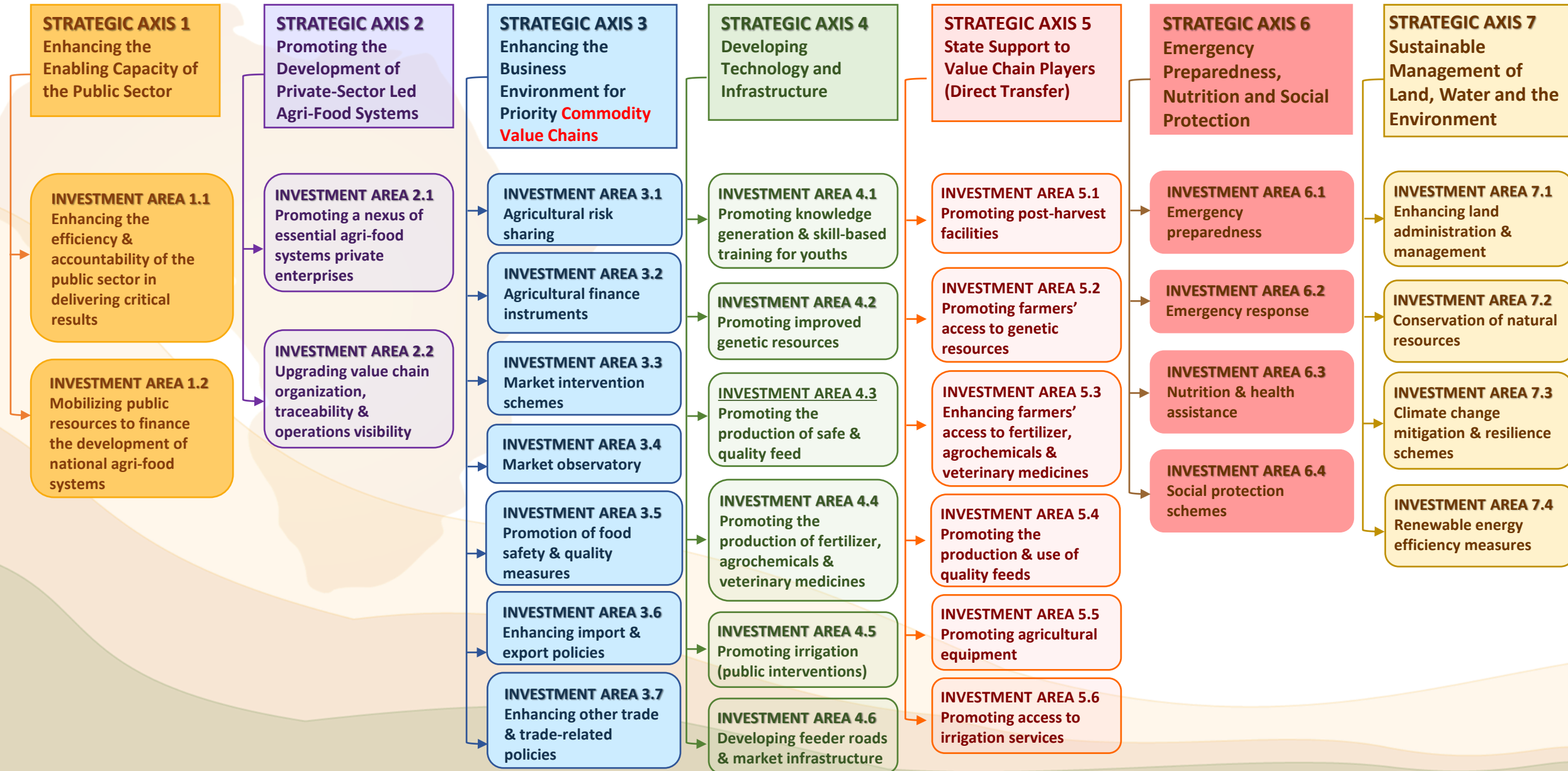
ZAIP II PROCESS: THE INSTRUMENT-BASED APPROACH



STRATEGIC AXES



STRATEGIC AXES and INVESTMENT AREAS



The POLICY INSTRUMENTS:

INTERNATIONAL, REGIONAL AND NATIONAL LEVELS

1. Guidelines or blueprints guiding stakeholders
2. Incentives [taxes, exemptions and rebates, subsidies, commodity prices, concessionary interest rates, import and export quotas, etc]
3. Regulations and institutions
4. Technology, Innovations, methodology
5. Investments e.g. infrastructure
6. Support mechanism

ZIMBABWE AGRICULTURE INVESTMENT PLAN (ZAIP) II GOALS



UN Sustainable Development Goal #2



Aspiration 1:

A prosperous Africa based on inclusive growth & sustainable development



Health & nutrition



Ag. productivity & production



Environment & resilience

ZAIP II: NATIONAL POLICY CONTEXT

- ❑ **VISION** to become an “**Upper Middle-Income Economy by 2030**”
- ❑ **Transitional Stabilization Programme (TSP): 2018 – 2020**
- ❑ National Development Strategy 1: 2020 – 2025
- ❑ NDS1 will be succeeded by a **5-Year Development Strategy: 2026 – 2030**
- ❑ **Agriculture**, *among other productive sectors*, is key to the NDS 1’ prospects of realizing Vision 2030 because of its contribution to **Economic Prosperity and National Security**.

NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY 1: 2020 – 2025: OBJECTIVES

1. Grow the economy at an average of five percent for the next five years.
2. Maintain fiscal deficits averaging not more than three percent of GDP.
3. Lower inflation to within the SADC inflation target range of three percent to seven percent by 2025.
4. Increase forex reserves to at least six months' import cover by 2025.
5. Maintain public and publicly guaranteed external and domestic debt to GDP at below 70 percent of GDP.
6. Maintain a current account balance of not more than - 3percent of GDP.
7. Create at least 760 000 formal jobs over the five-year NDS1 period.
8. Improve infrastructure development in energy, water, sanitation, roads and housing.
9. Accelerate value addition and beneficiation in agriculture and mining. The target is to increase value-added productions from nine percent of exporters to 20 percent.

NDS1 THEMATIC AREAS

1. Economic Growth and Stability;
2. Food and Nutrition Security;
3. Governance;
4. Moving the Economy up the Value Chain & Structural Transformation;
5. Human Capital Development;
6. Environmental Protection, Climate Resilience and Natural Resource Management;
7. Housing Delivery;
8. Digital Economy;
9. Health and Well-being;
10. Infrastructure and Utilities;
11. Image Building and International Engagement and Re-engagement;
12. Social Protection;
13. Youth, Sport and Culture; and
14. Devolution.

FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY CLUSTER

Key Results Area (KRA)	National Outcomes	KPI	Strategies (Generic)	
1. Food Security	1. Improved farm incomes	Per capita farm income	Access to agriculture financing and credit;	
			Production and supply of agriculture inputs;	
	2. Improved crop production and productivity	1. Percentage of production over total requirements (Self-sufficiency) 2. Output per Hectare	Effective agriculture knowledge, technology and innovation systems;	
			Resilience and sustainable agriculture;	
			Agriculture infrastructure development	
			Access to land, tenure security and land administration;	
			Sustainable agriculture marketing and trade;	
			Resilience and sustainable agriculture;	
			Coordinated multi-sectoral responses;	
	Review or strengthen existing policy;			
	3. Improved livestock production and productivity	1. Carcass Weight 2. Offtake rate 3. Calving rate 4. Kidding rate 5. Lambing rate 6. Milk per cow/day 8. Furrowing rate	Access to agriculture financing and credit;	
			Production and supply of agriculture inputs;	
			Effective agriculture knowledge, technology and innovation systems;	
Resilience and sustainable agriculture;				
Agriculture infrastructure development				
Access to land, tenure security and land administration;				
Resilience and sustainable agriculture;				
2. Nutrition Security	4. Improved access to food	National Strategic Food Reserves	Physical and monetary strategic food reserve (SFR) fund	
			Rehabilitation and construction of silos	
			Automated SFR management system (ICTs)	
			Disaster and Risk Management and Mitigation	
			§ Food assistance and cash transfers	
			§ Seed input relief programmes	
			§ Safety nets programmes	
			Income generation projects and labour market	
	5. Improved nutrition status	Proportion of households accessing safe water Proportion of households accessing safe sanitation Proportion of children Stunted Prevalence of childhood obesity Prevalence of iron deficiency anemia in women of child bearing age		Water sanitation and hygiene (WASH) facilities
				Production, access and utilisation of nutritious food
				Enforcement of Food safety Standards
				Food handling, processing and storage
				Knowledge and awareness on nutrition
Identification and management and treatment of malnutrition.				
Social assistance and protection				
Strengthen research and evidence building on nutrition.				
NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT RESULTS FRAMEWORK				
SECTOR DEVELOPMENT RESULTS FRAMEWORK				

AGRICULTURE FOOD SYSTEMS AND RURAL TRANSFORMATION STRATEGY

Vision 2030

**“A Prosperous, Inclusive, Diverse, Sustainable and Competitive
Agriculture Sector by 2030”**

Mission

**“To facilitate the Growth of a Modern, Sustainable and Viable
Climate-Smart Agriculture Sector by 2025”**

AGRICULTURE AND FOOD SYSTEMS TRANSFORMATION STRATEGY

Overall Goals

The overall goals informed by the Vision 2030, Malabo Declaration (2014) and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) (2015):

- i. To transform agriculture's contribution to GDP from 12% to 20% so as to anchor Zimbabwe's economic recovery, growth and development in the face of climate change and variability by 2030;
- ii. To assure national and household food and nutrition security and end hunger in Zimbabwe by 2030;
- iii. To contribute to income generation and creation of decent employment to feasible optimum levels, with a special focus on women and youth and half the level of poverty by 2030;
- iv. To contribute to sustainable industrial development through the provision of up to 60% of industry's requirements from competitively home-grown agricultural raw materials by 2030;

AGRICULTURE FOOD SYSTEMS AND RURAL TRANSFORMATION STRATEGY

Strategic Objectives

The strategy is expected to achieve the following objectives by 2025:

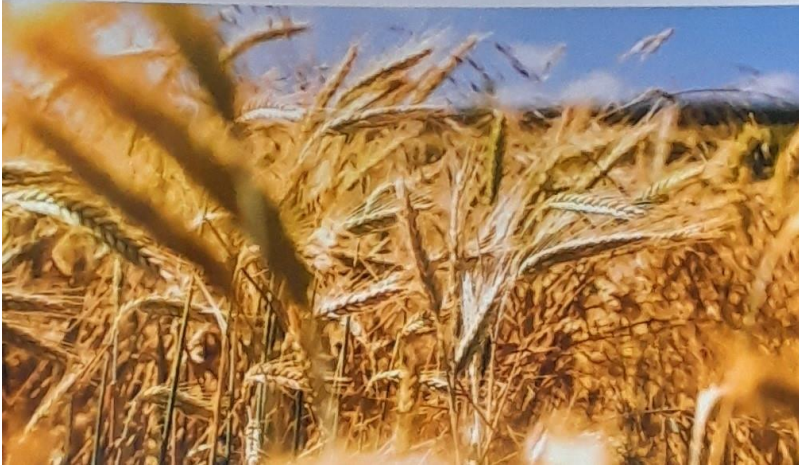
- i. To increase Crop, Livestock and Fisheries production and productivity for national food and nutrition security, and for food sovereignty and build a USD13.75 billion agricultural sector;
- ii. To improve livelihoods for accelerated rural agro-centred development;
- iii. To build a modern, technology-driven, diverse, resilient, inclusive and climate-smart agriculture sector;
- iv. To broaden and diversify agricultural markets and trade;
- v. To enhance value addition and beneficiation of agricultural produce through aggregation and agro-industrialisation; and
- vi. To catalyse public and private sector reform and mobilise investments for accelerated agricultural development.

AGRICULTURE FOOD SYSTEMS AND RURAL TRANSFORMATION STRATEGY: 2020 – 2025: THE DRIVERS [PILLARS]

- I. Enabling Agriculture Policy and Regulatory Environment** to Facilitate the Flow of Investment into the Agriculture Sector:
- II. Appropriate and Responsible Agriculture Investment** for Productivity, Food Security and Resilience guided by a National Agriculture Investment Plan (NAIP):
- III. Efficient Agricultural Knowledge, Technology and Innovation System** for Agriculture Modernisation
- IV. Agriculture Sector Coordination** for Responsive Institutions, Planning, Implementation Monitoring and Evaluation

ANCHOR PLANS

AGRICULTURAL INFORMATION MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS (AIMS) IMPLEMENTATION PLAN 2021 - 2023



ZIMBABWE

ACCELERATED IRRIGATION REHABILITATION AND DEVELOPMENT PLAN

2021 – 2025

MINISTRY LANDS, AGRICULTURE, WATER AND RURAL
RESETTLEMENT

11 OCTOBER 2020



ZIMBABWE

HORTICULTURE RECOVERY AND GROWTH PLAN

MINISTRY OF LANDS, AGRICULTURE, WATER AND RURAL
RESETTLEMENT, DR A J MASUKA

01 October 2020

Livestock Growth Plan August 2020



ZIMBABWE

AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION, EXTENSION, RESEARCH AND MODERNISATION PLAN (2022 -2027)

MINISTRY OF LANDS, AGRICULTURE, FISHERIES, WATER,
AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT



ZIMBABWE

AGRICULTURE RECOVERY PLAN





**ZIMBABWE AGRICULTURAL
MARKETING AND TRADE PLAN
2022-2027**

Ministry of Lands, Agriculture, Fisheries, Water and Rural
Development (MLAFWRD)

December 2022

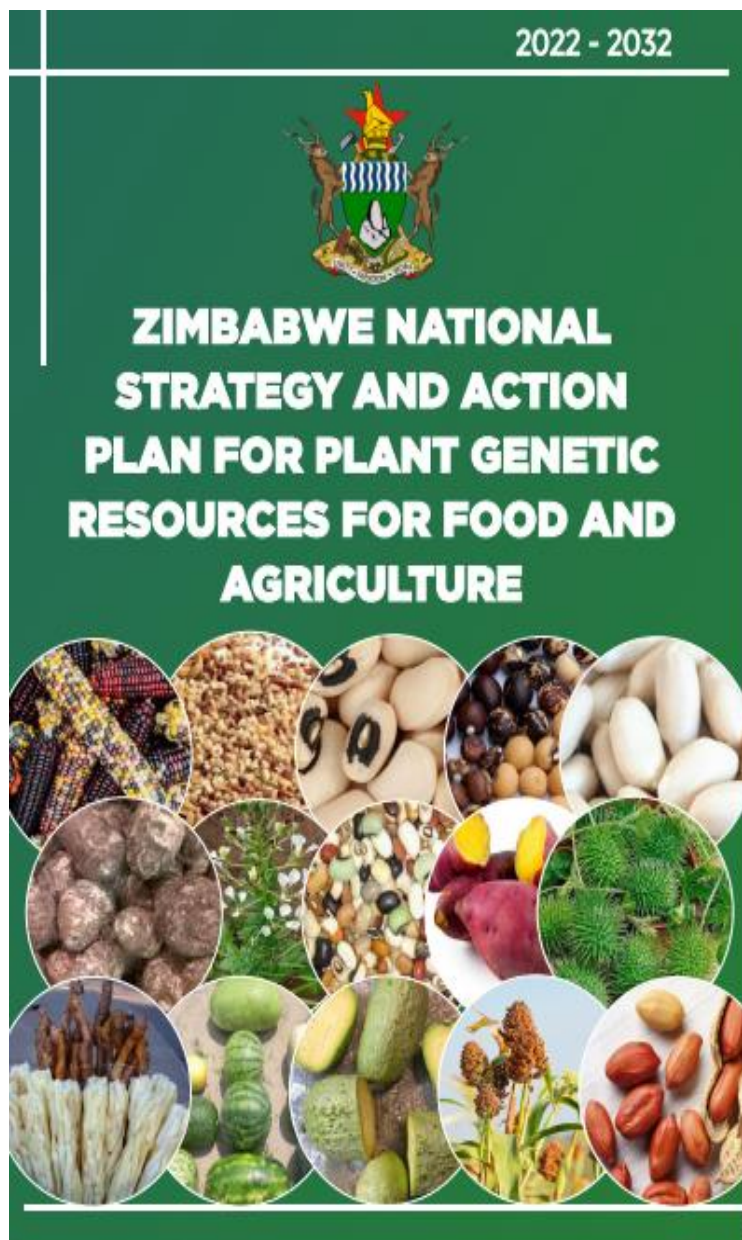


ZIMBABWE

**FISHERIES AND AQUATIC RESOURCES GROWTH
PLAN**

MINISTRY OF LANDS, AGRICULTURE, FISHERIES, WATER
AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

JANUARY 2023



2022 - 2032



**ZIMBABWE NATIONAL
STRATEGY AND ACTION
PLAN FOR PLANT GENETIC
RESOURCES FOR FOOD AND
AGRICULTURE**



ZIMBABWE

**ZIMBABWE AGROBIODIVERSITY POLICY
FRAMEWORK**

SEPTEMBER 2023



ZIMBABWE

**NATIONAL STRATEGY AND ACTION PLAN ON ANIMAL GENETIC
RESOURCES FOR FOOD AND AGRICULTURE**

(2024-2034)

ZAIP II PROCESS: CONSULTATIVE AND PARTICIPATORY APPROACH

- National Consultations (Inception) Workshop
- Provincial Consultation workshops
- National Write shops involving provinces and key stakeholders
- National Validation Workshops involving Provinces and Stakeholders
- HiH Investment Forum in Vic Falls. This has become an annual event.
- Write shop for ZAIP II based on the Consolidation of PAIPs in Mutare

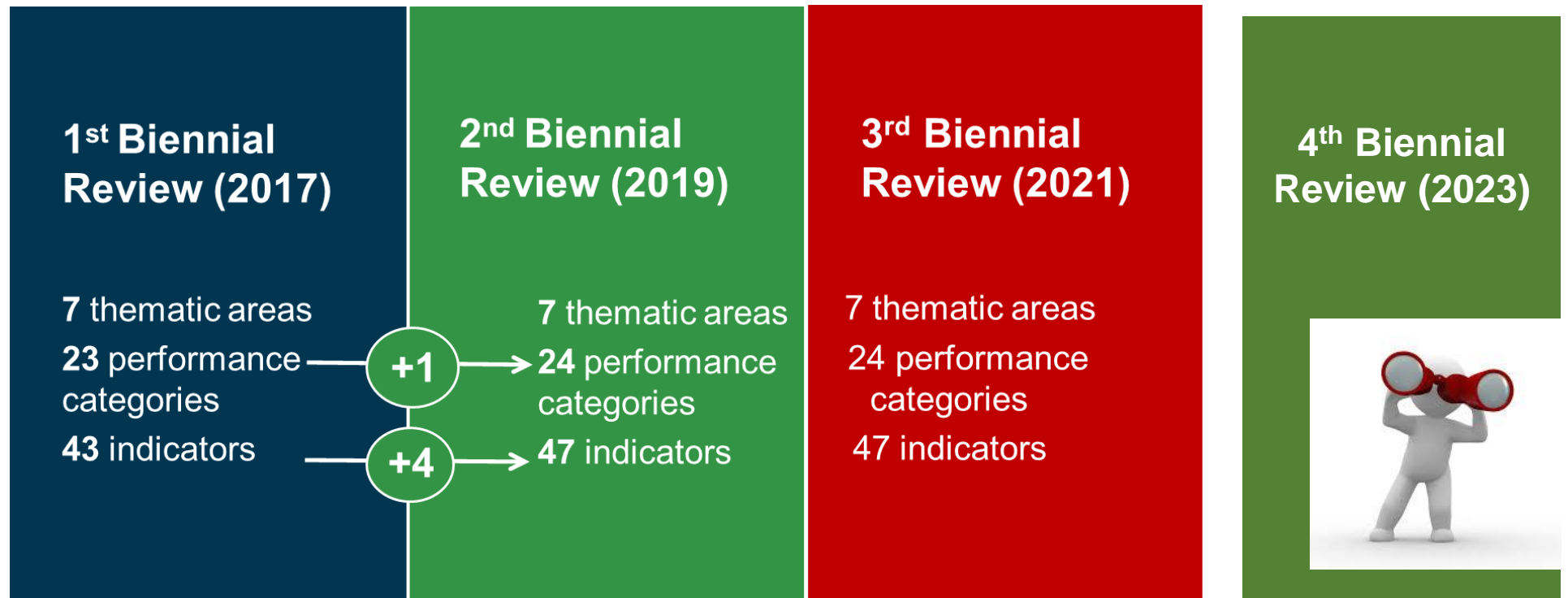
ZAIP II THEORY OF CHANGE

- Through the implementation of the ZAIP 2, the Government seeks to achieve the following **outcome-level results** which are within the **international, continental, regional and national policy context**:
 - Improved food security,
 - Improved nutrition,
 - Reduced unemployment,
 - Increased agricultural exports,
 - Reduced imports,
 - Enhanced contribution to GDP through increased agricultural production and productivity.
- These outcomes will be generated by **increased private sector investment in supply of agricultural related goods and services, and agricultural production, processing and marketing.**
- Increased **private sector investment (output level results)** in the agricultural and agri-food sectors will be made possible by the **enabling environment created by the deployment of a compendium of policy instruments** by appropriate government agencies.

ZIMBABWE'S PARTICIPATION CAADP BIENNIAL REVIEW: EVIDENCE-BASED AND PEER-DRIVEN

Zimbabwe participated in all four BR:

Evaluate country performance in achieving the CAADP Malabo goals and targets for agricultural growth and transformation in Zimbabwe by 2025



COUNTRY BIENNIAL REPORT SUBMISSION: ZIMBABWE

BIENNIAL REVIEW PROCESS

Stage 1

- Constitution of the BR Team
- BR Team (Training of Trainers)
- Review of the previous BR Report

Stage 2

- Invite submission of data from **BR Clusters**

Stage 3

- Workshop with BR focal persons to complete the BR template
- Training of BR country team

Stage 4

- Completion of BR Template
- Technical validation of the report

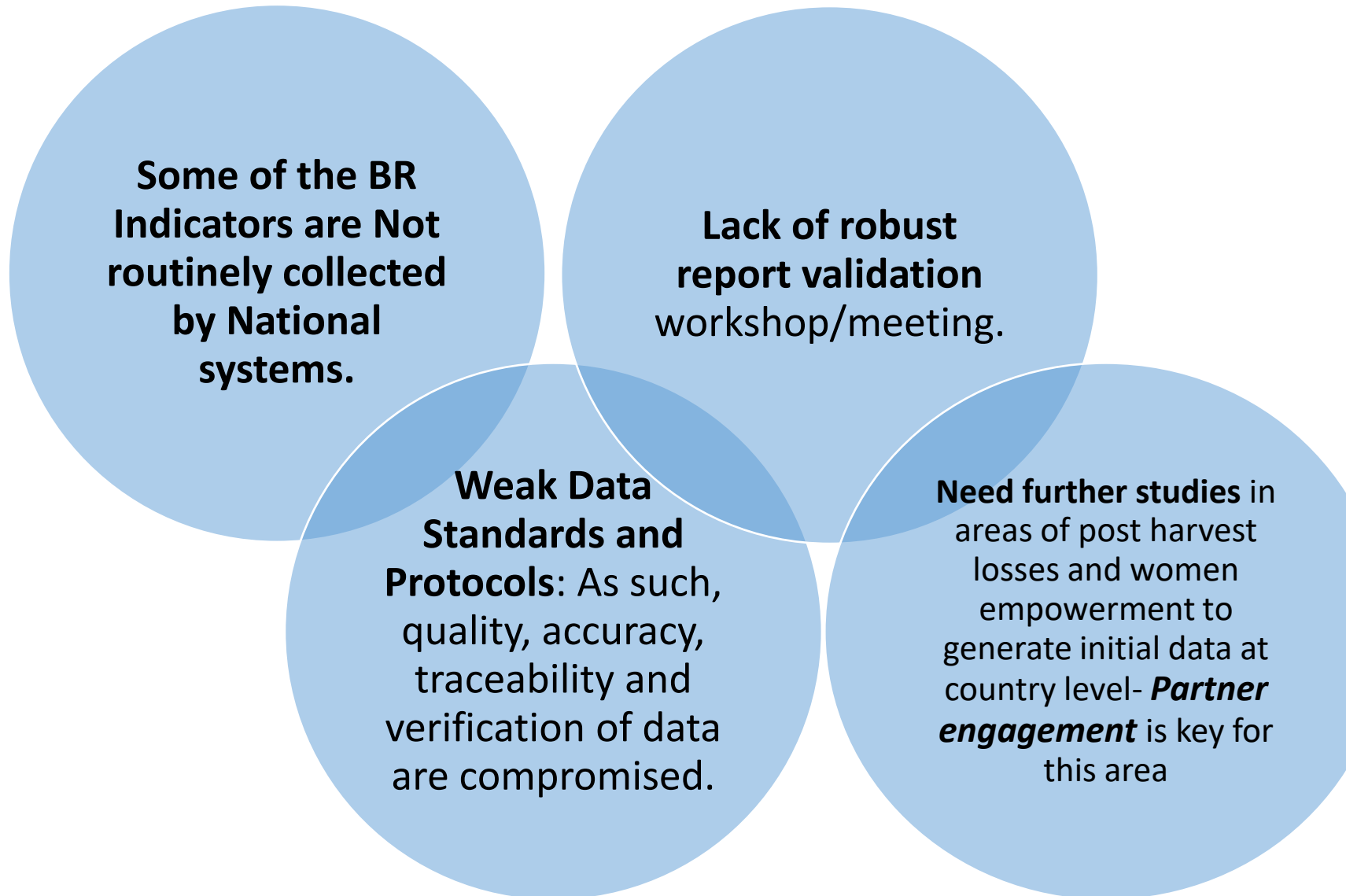
Stage 5

- Submission of BR Report to Cabinet for approval

Stage 6

- Submission of validated report to SADC for review
- Submission of final report

BR PROCESS MAIN CHALLENGES



Partner Engagement





PARTNER ENGAGEMENT IN MALABO IMPLEMENTATION

The implementation of Malabo Declaration Commitments by GoZ is anchored on strong partnerships:

- Whole of Government Approach
- Joint project implementation and funding
- Capacity building
- Technology transfer, research and development
- Policy dialogue and advocacy
- Knowledge sharing and networking

PARTNER ENGAGEMENT IN MALABO IMPLEMENTATION

- Partners enabling the implementation of Malabo Commitments

Ministries, Department and Agencies (MDAs)– Whole of Government Approach

Private Sector

- Manufacturers (Seed, fertilizer, equipment, wholesalers, retailers, processors and transporters)
- ICT service providers
- Farmers – smallholder to commercial

Financial institutions
(national, regional and international)- AFC, CBZ, ZB, AfDB, IDBZ, World Bank etc

Development partners – UN family (UNDP, IFAD, FAO, UNICEF, UNESCO, WFP, IMF, WHO, WIPO, WTO, UNOPS, ILO, IMF etc), JICA, Care International, Welthungerhilfe, LEAD, USAID, DFID, OFID, ZAGP, Oxfam etc

Academia and Research Institutions– universities and colleges i.e UZ, MSU, NUST, MUAJST, GZU, BUSE, HIT, CIYMMT, SIRDC, etc

Farmer Organizations – ZFU, ZCFU, ZNFU, FCCA etc

Technical Support – CAFIP, ReSSAKS, HarvestPlus

PARTNER ENGAGEMENT IN MALABO IMPLEMENTATION

- Engagement platforms, projects and programmes

**NDS1 FOOD AND NUTRITION
CLUSTER MONTHLY MEETINGS**

**NATIONAL AGRICULTURE POLICY
FRAMEWORK (NAPF) PILLAR WORKING
GROUPS
HON'S THEMATIC, VALUE CHAIN, INDUSTRY
WORKING GROUPS
INTERACTIVE MEETINGS WITH MINISTERS
OF STATE FOR PROVINCIAL AFFAIRS AND
DEVOLUTION**

**HiH INITIATIVE
INVESTMENT FORUM
JOINT VENTURE MATCH-
MAKING PLATFORM**

**ZIMBABWE RESILIENCE BUILDING FUND (ZSBF). ZIMBABWE AGRICULTURE GROWTH
PROGRAMME (ZAGP)
GLOBAL CLIMATE FUND (GCF) – ENHANCING THE RESILIENCE OF VULNERABLE
HOUSEHOLDS IN ZIMBABWE (ERVHZ)
SMALLHOLDER IRRIGATION REVITALISATION PROGRAMME (SIRP) SMALLHOLDER
AGRICULTURE CLUSTER PROJECT (SACP)
LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION SYSTEMS IN ZIMBABWE (LIPS-ZIM)**

**ZIMBABWE
UNITED
NATIONS
DEVELOPMENT
ASSISTANCE
FUND (UNDAF)**

**PROVINCIAL AND NATIONAL
POLICY CONSULTATIONS**

BUSINESS MEETINGS. INVESTMENT CONFERENCES

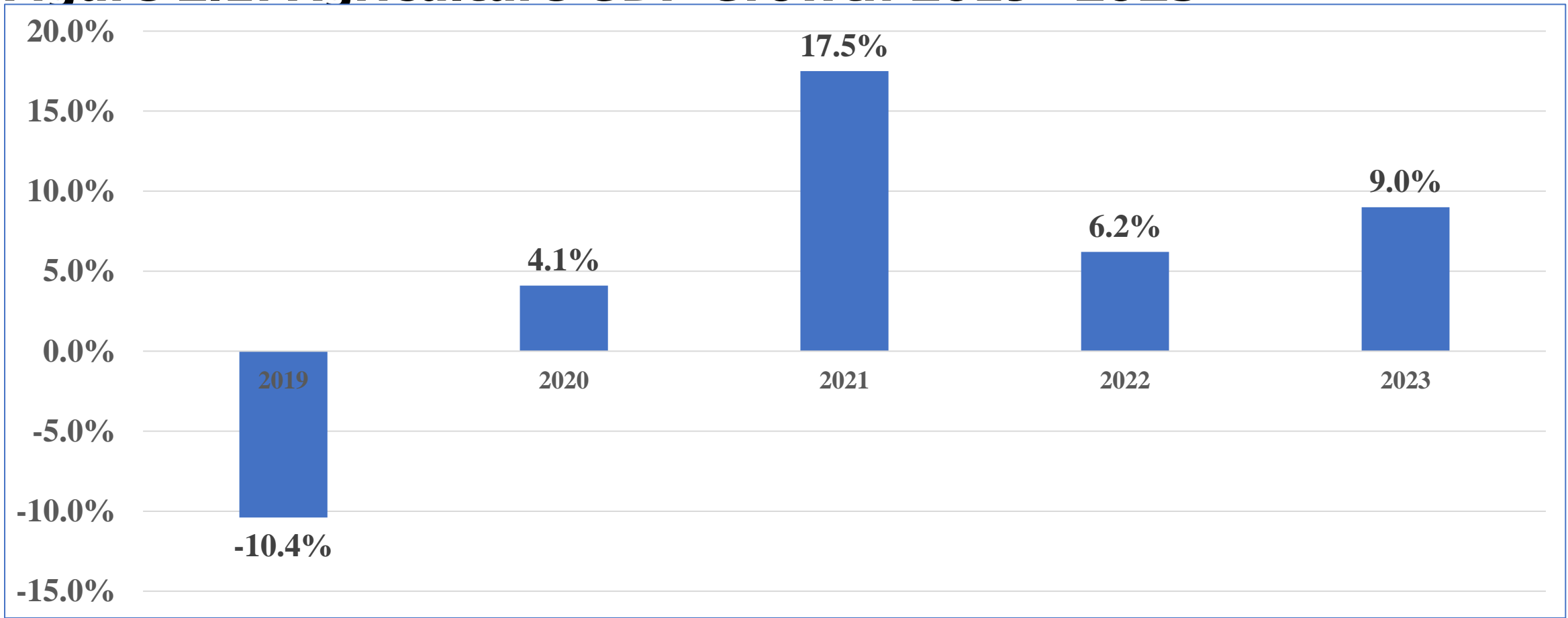


Agriculture Growth and Contribution to the Economy



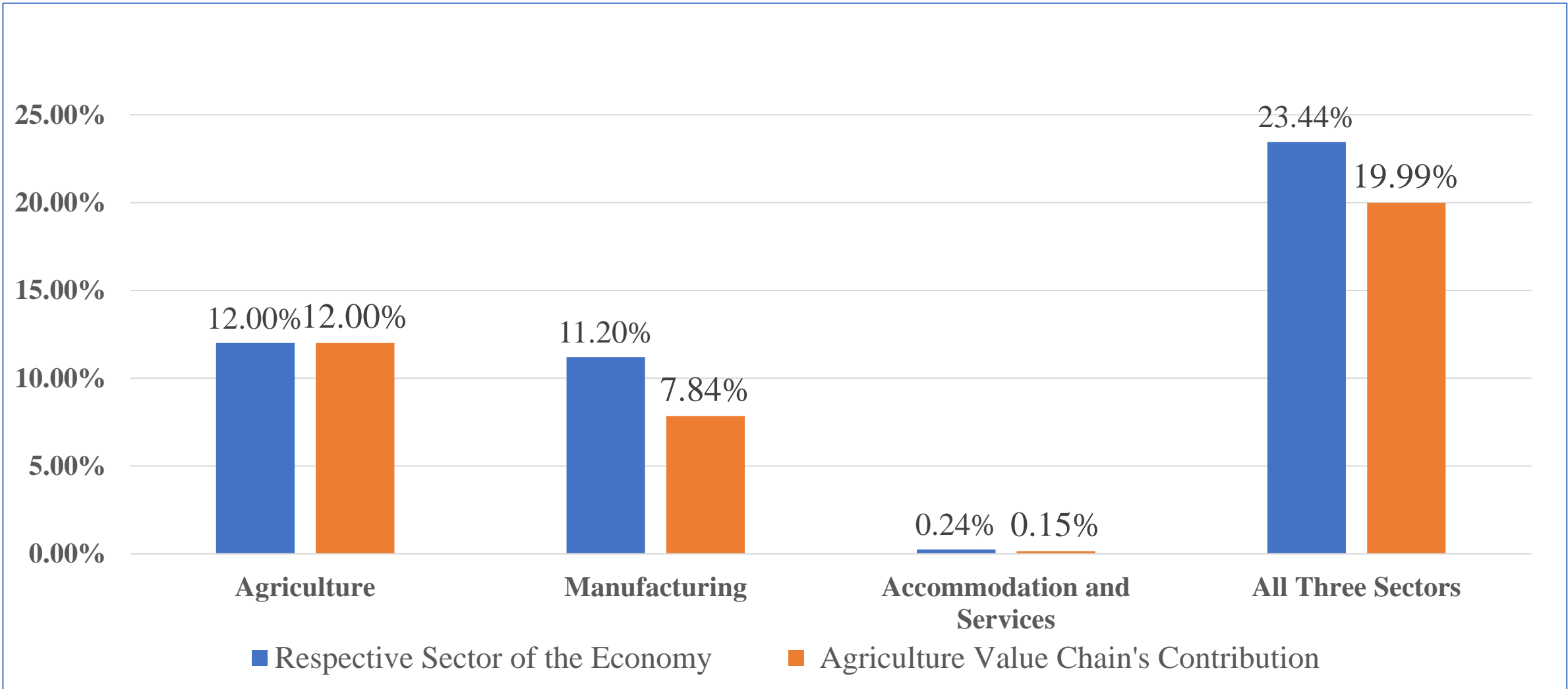
The agriculture Gross Domestic Product (GDP) grew from USD 5.6 billion in 2020 to 9.9 billion (76.8% growth) in 2022 surpassing the USD8.2 billion target of 2025. Agricultural GDP growth was strong, averaging 8.5% annually. **We now aim to become a USD13.75 billion industry by 2025.**

Figure 2.1: Agriculture GDP Growth 2019 -2023

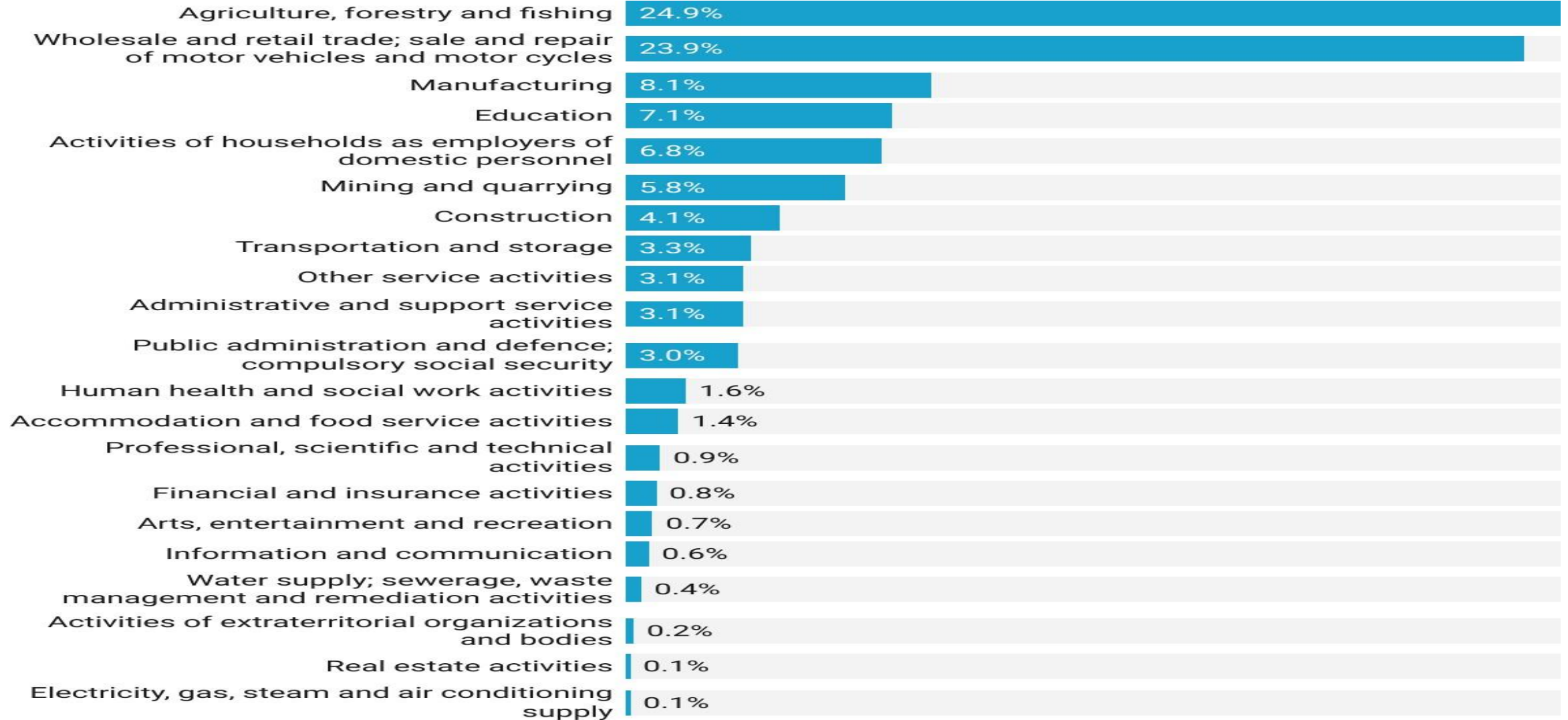




AGRICULTURE VALUE CHAIN'S CONTRIBUTION TO NATIONAL GDP: 2015-22

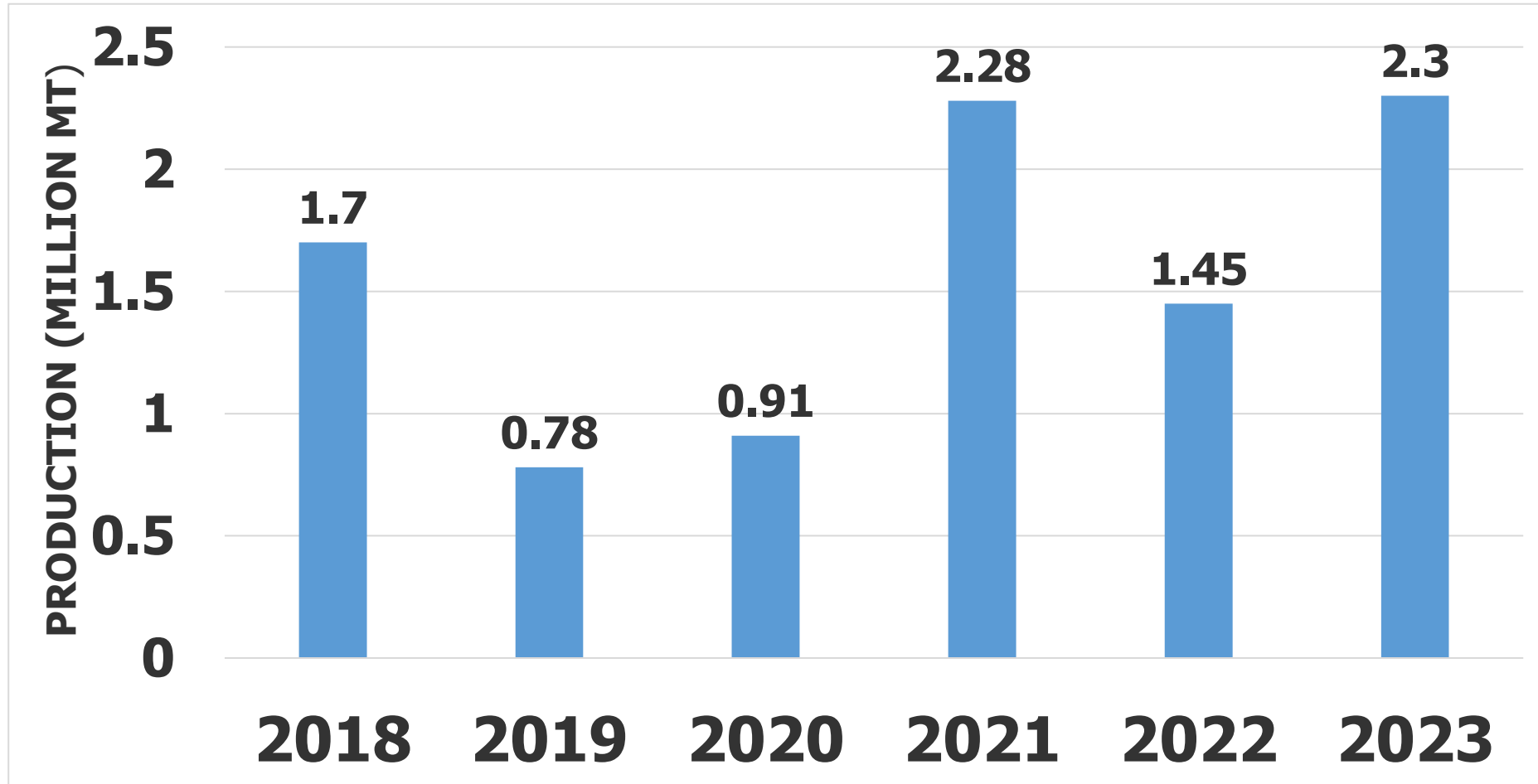


Agriculture contribution to National Employment by Sector



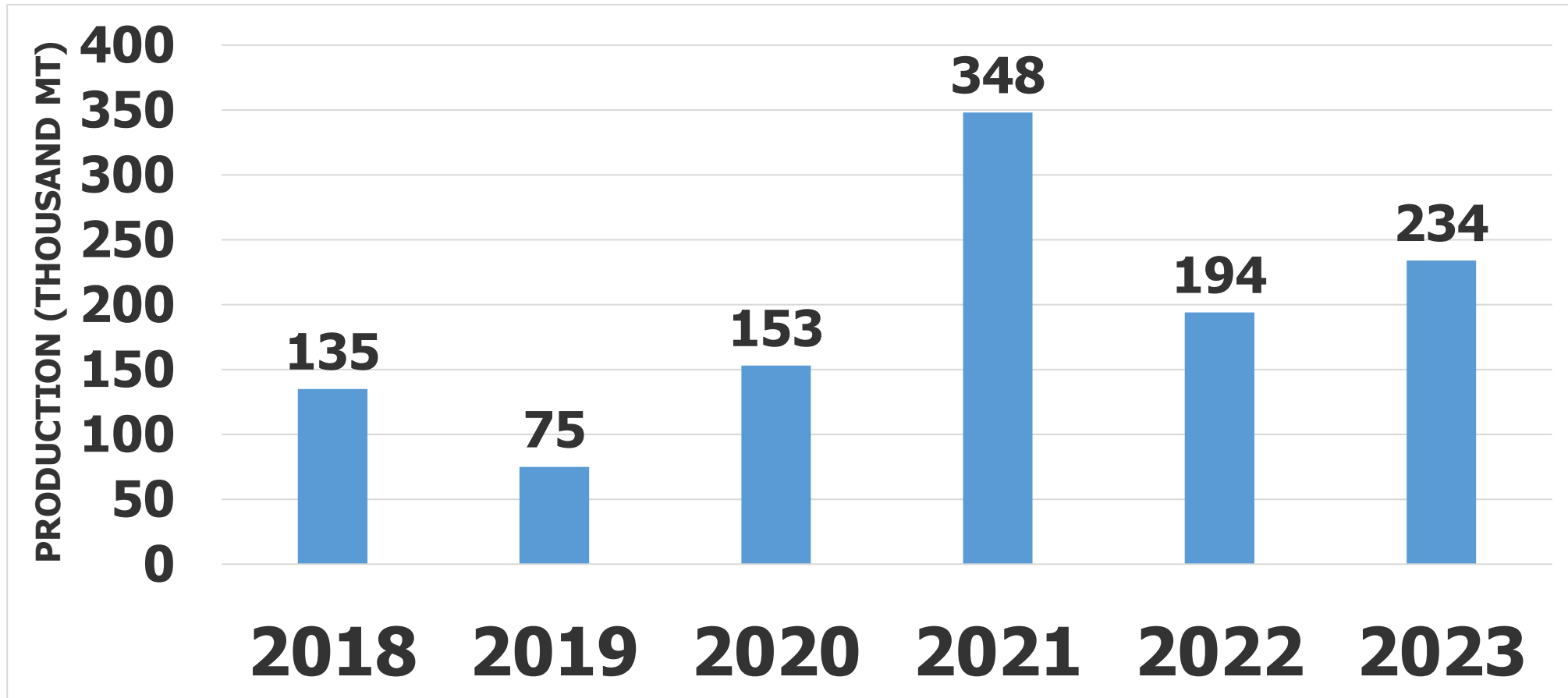


MAIZE PRODUCTION TREND (2018-2023)



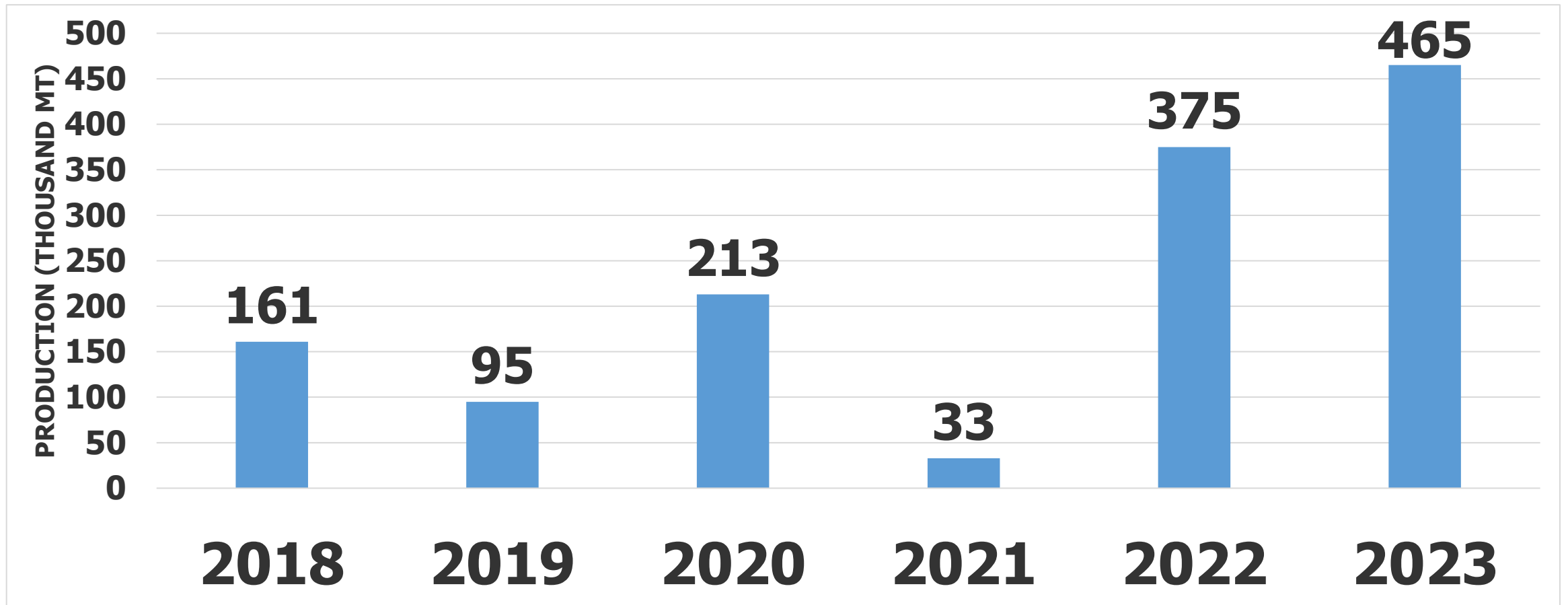


TRADITIONAL GRAINS PRODUCTION (2018-23)



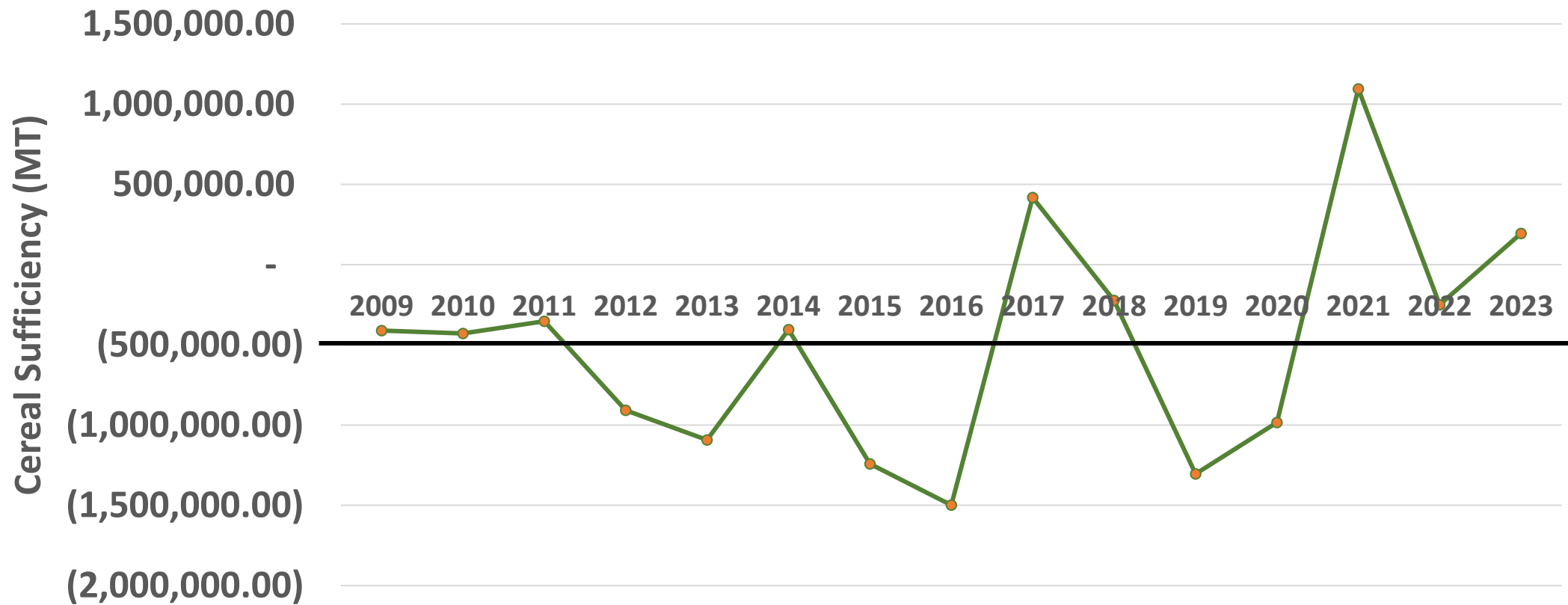


WHEAT PRODUCTION TREND (2018-2023)



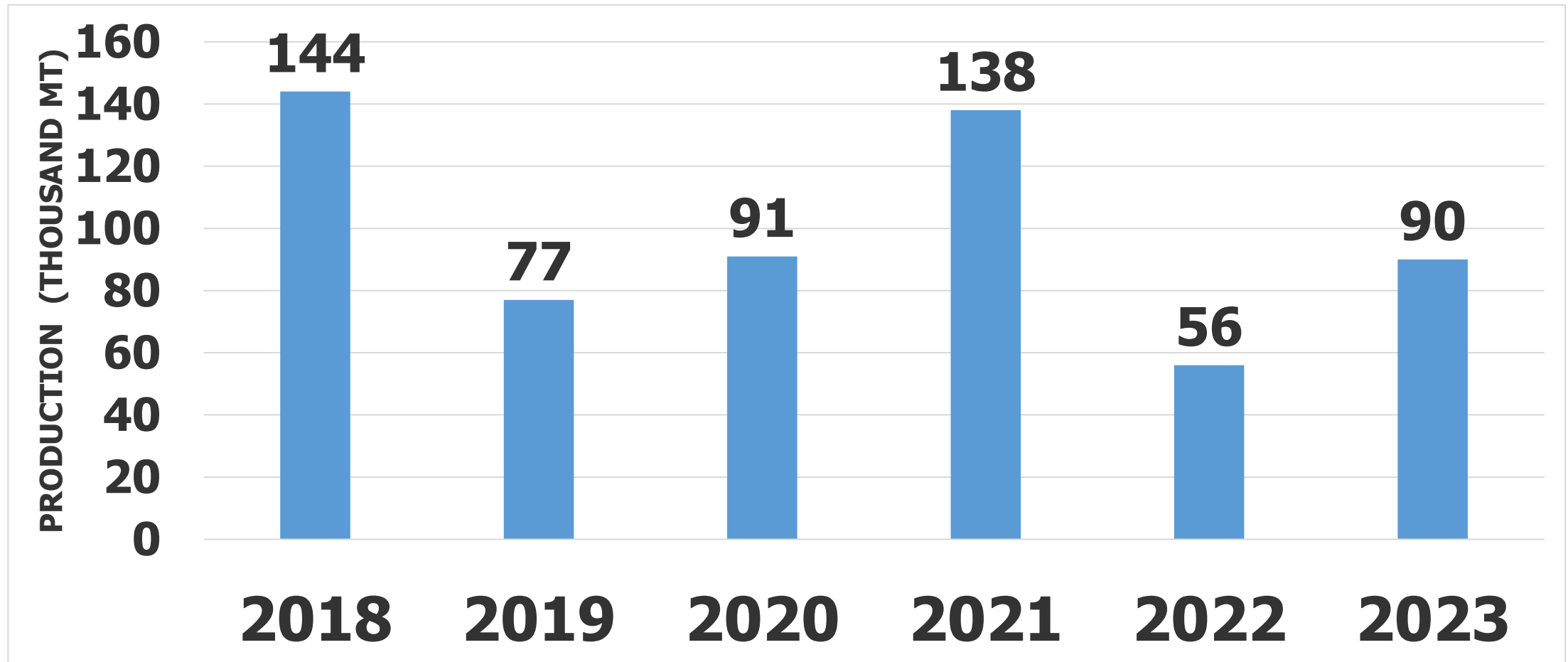


National Cereal Self Sufficiency: 2009 - 2023



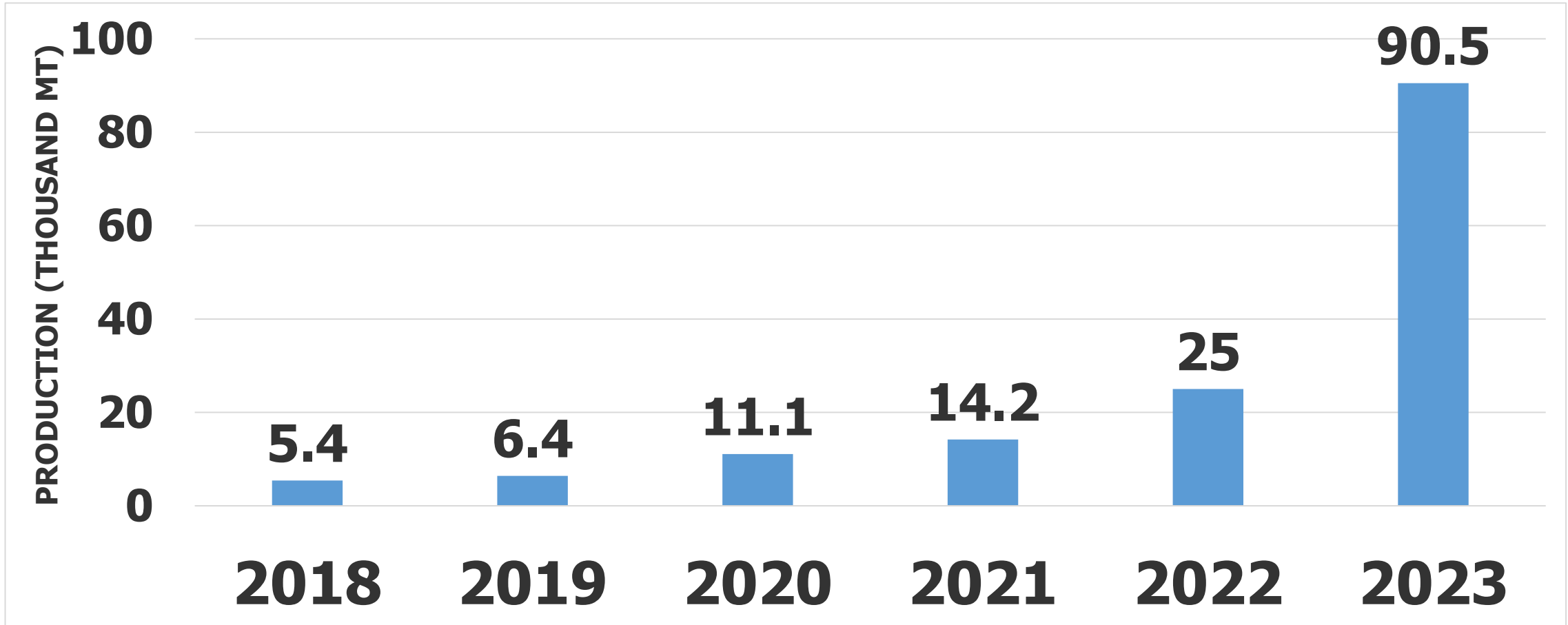


COTTON PRODUCTION TREND (2018-2023)



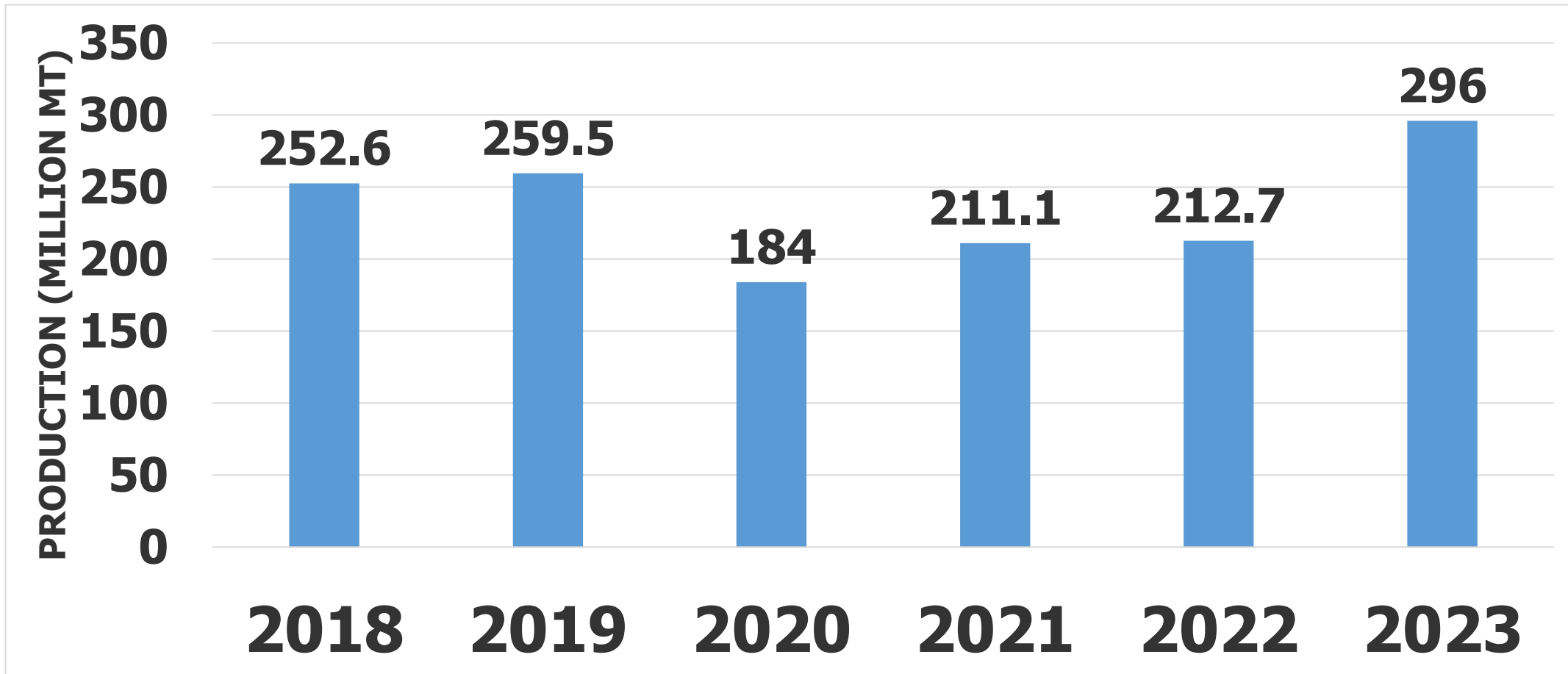


SUNFLOWER PRODUCTION TREND (2018-23)



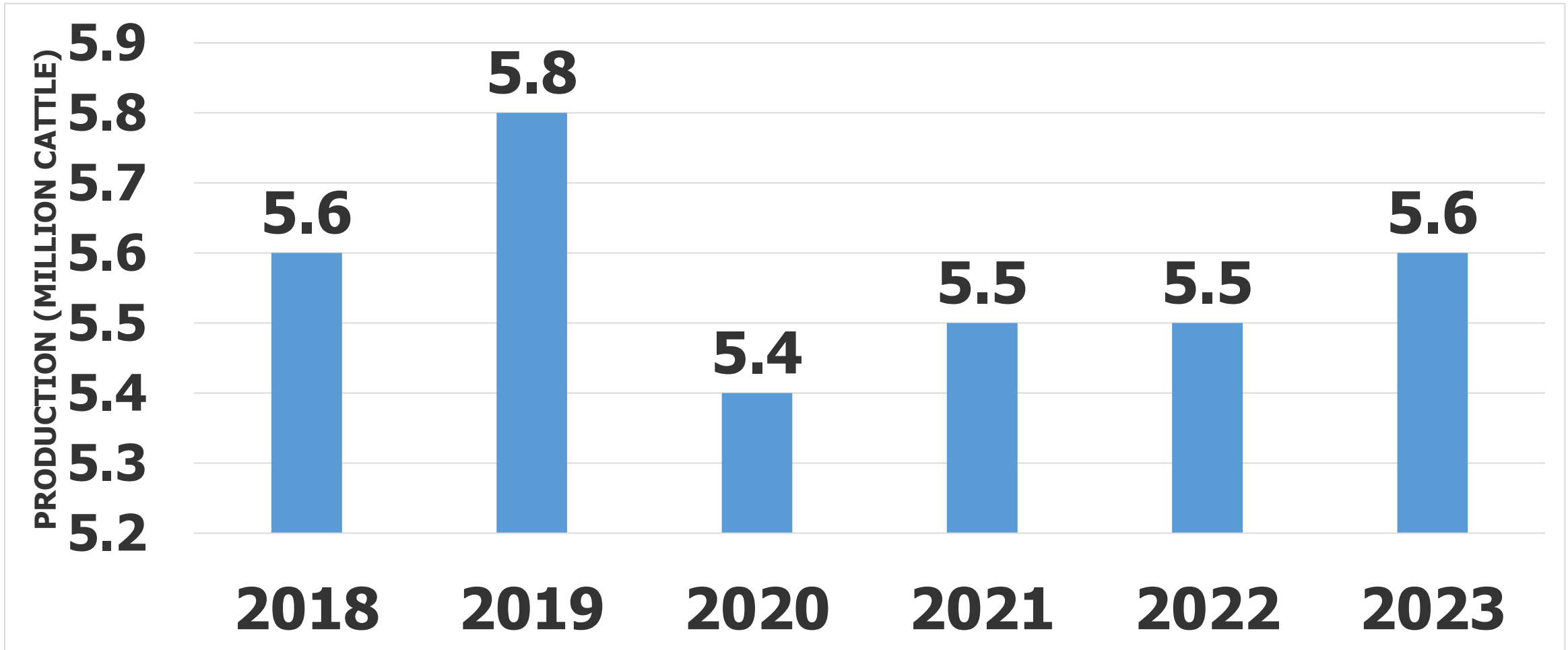


TOBACCO PRODUCTION TREND (2018-23)



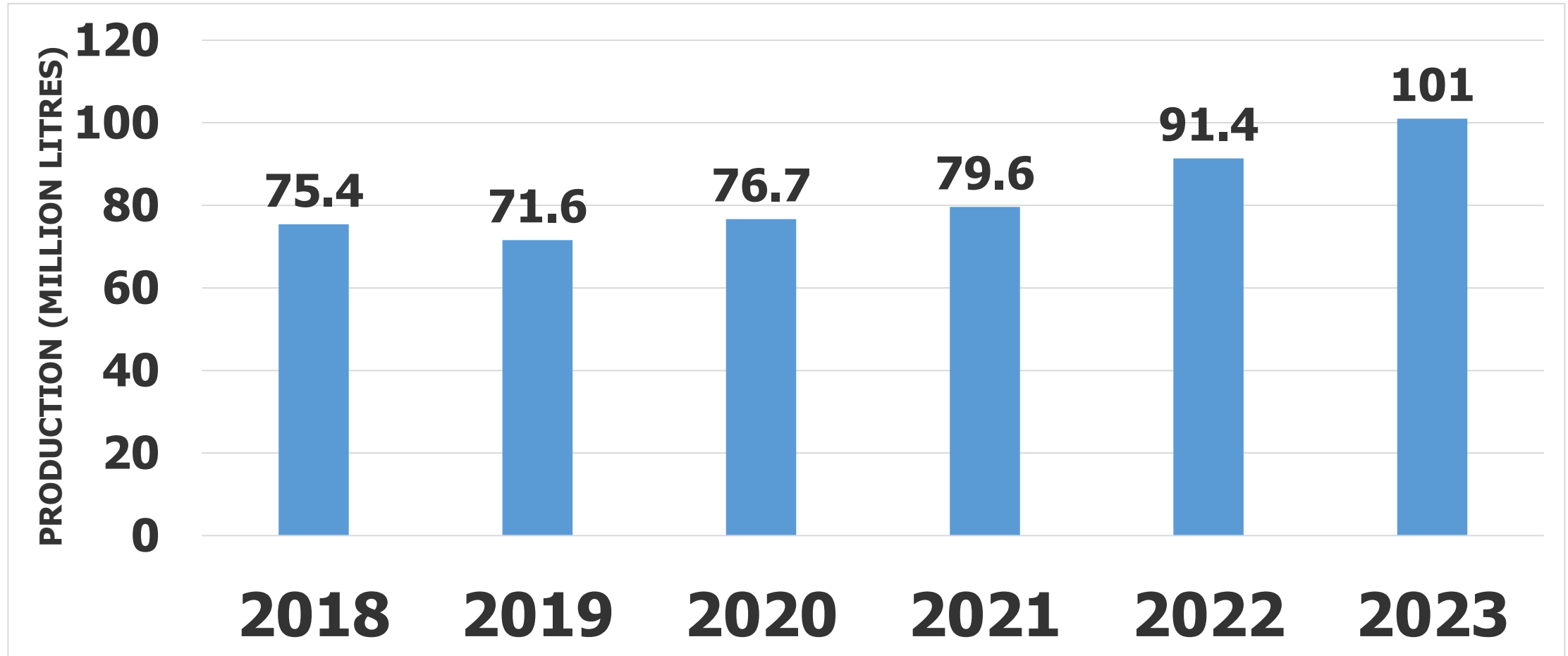


LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION TREND (2018-23)



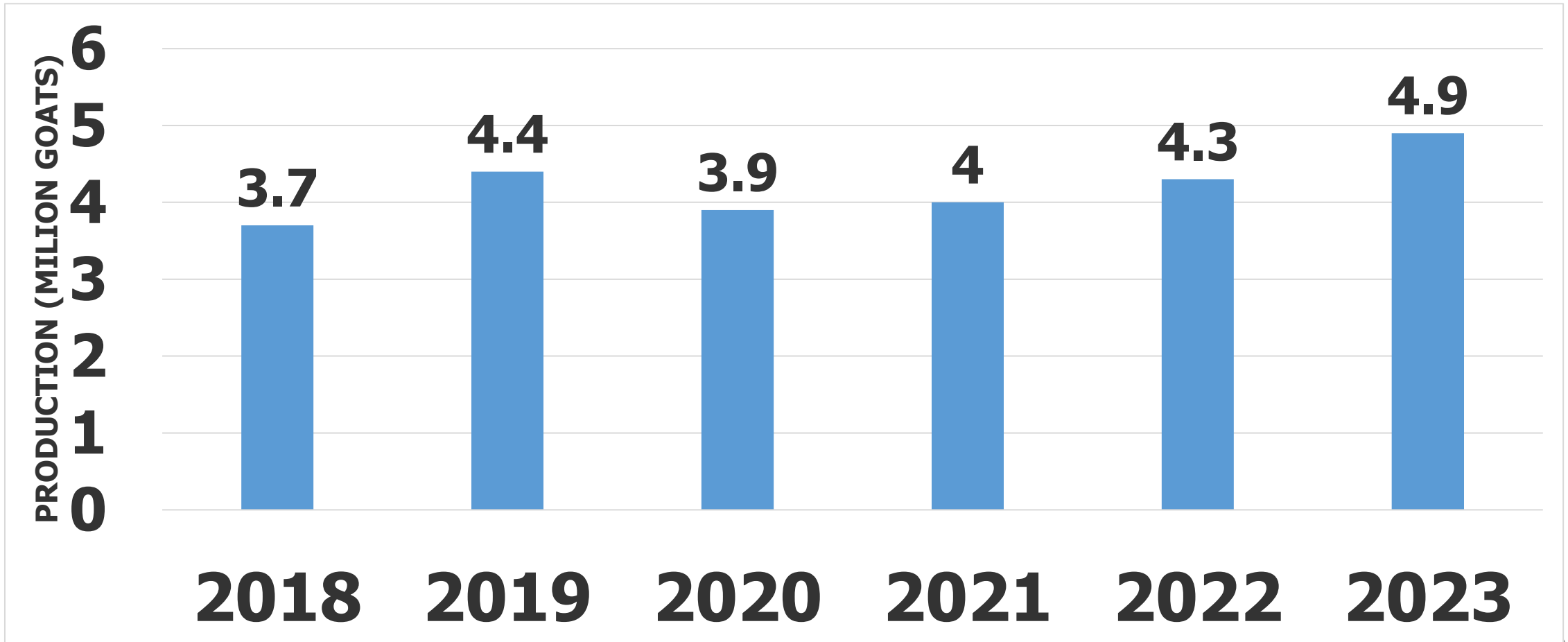


DAIRY: MILK PRODUCTION TREND (2018-23)



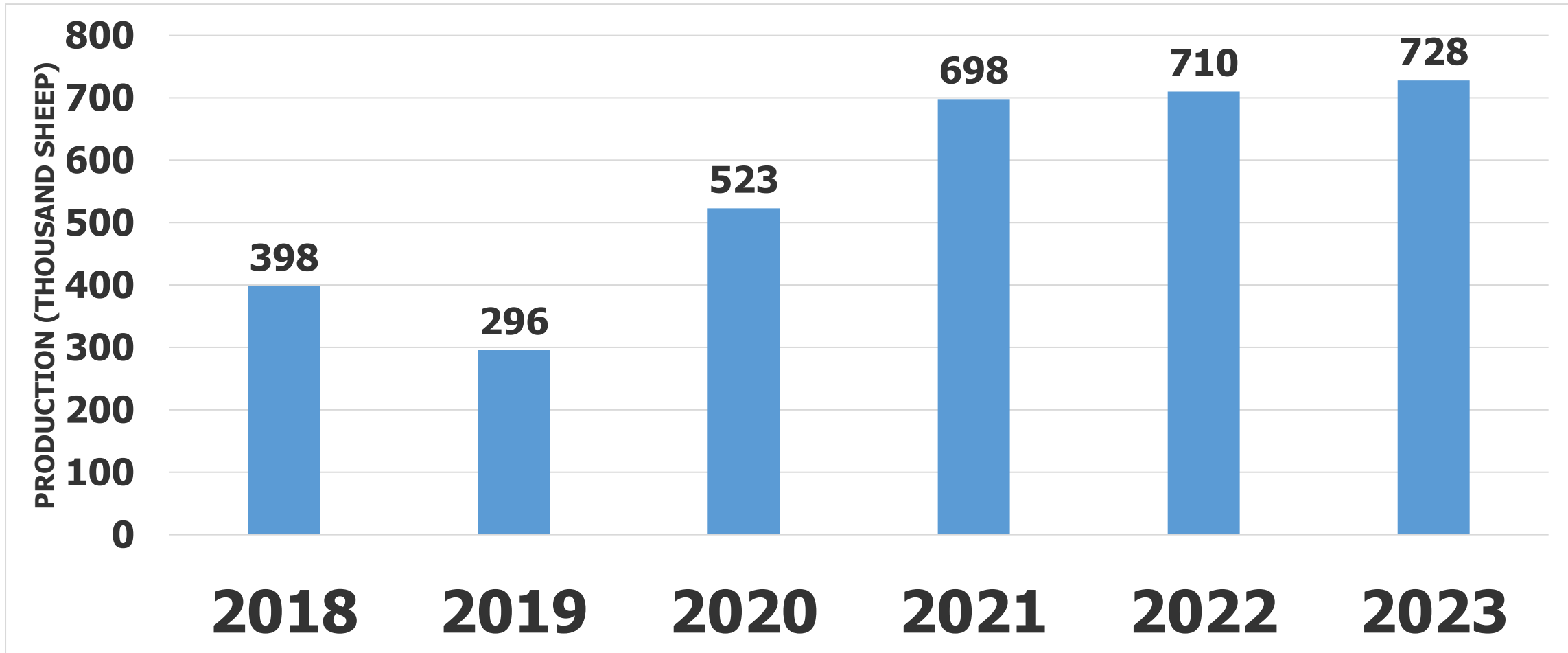


GOAT PRODUCTION TREND (2018-2023)



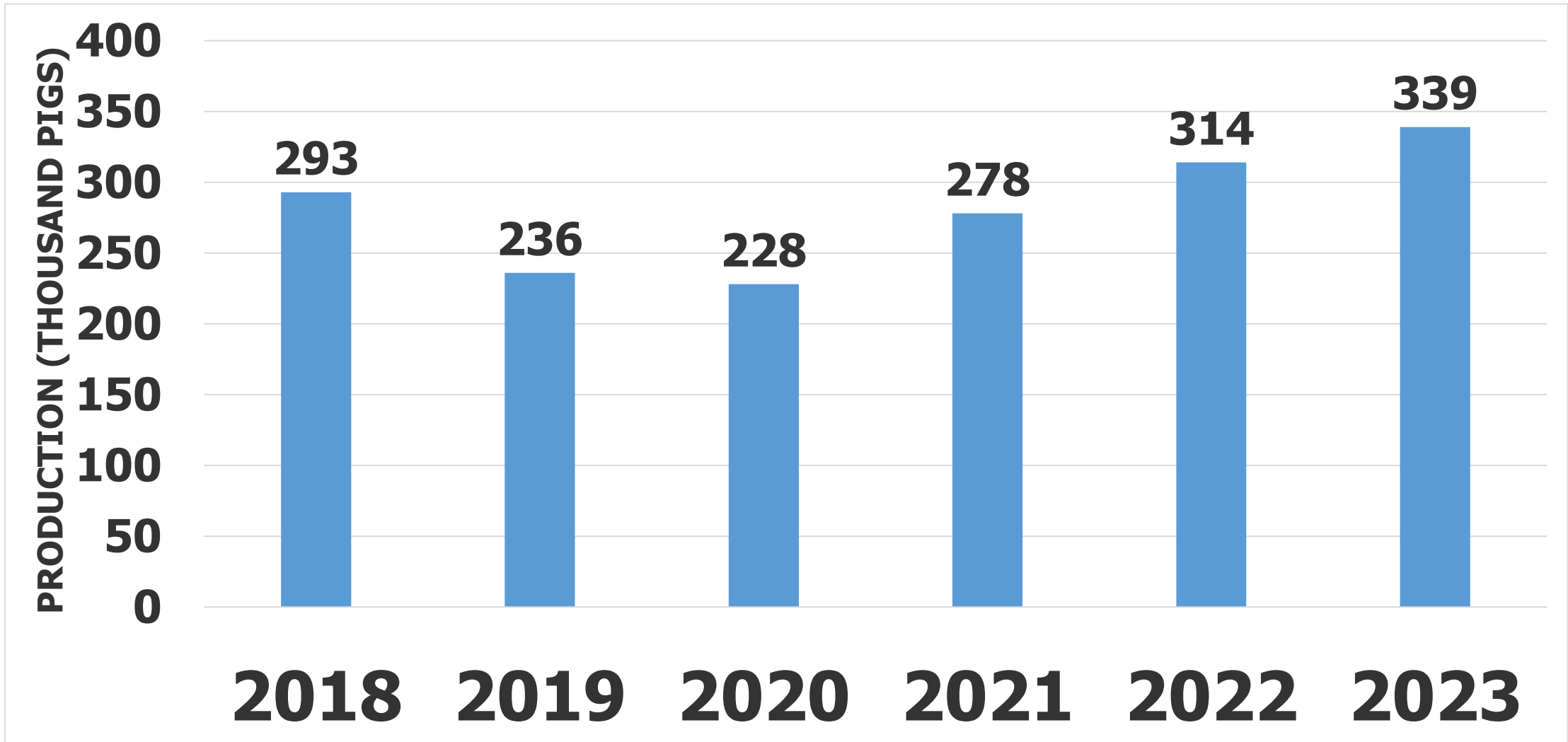


SHEEP PRODUCTION TREND (2018-23)





PIG PRODUCTION (2018-2023)



The Question Today:

**IS ZIMBABWE ON TRACK TO ACHIEVE THE
MALABO DECLARATION?**

THANK YOU

STRATEGIC AXES VS NATIONAL/PROVINCIAL PRIORITIES

	SPI – Strategic Axes	NAPF - Policy priorities	Cross Cutting
1	Enhancing the Enabling Capacity of the Public Sector	1. Food Security and Nutrition	Enhancing the Enabling Capacity of the Public Sector
2	Promoting the Development of Private-Sector Led Agri-Food Systems	2. Agriculture Knowledge, Technology and Innovation Systems	
3	Enhancing the Business Environment for Priority Commodity Value Chains	3. Production and Supply of Agriculture Inputs	
4	Developing Technology and Infrastructure	4. Development of Agriculture Infrastructure	
5	State Support to Value Chain Players (Direct Transfer)	5. Agriculture Marketing and Trade Development	
6	Emergency Preparedness, Nutrition and Social Protection	6. Agriculture Finance and Credit	
7	Sustainable Management of Land, Water and the Environment	7. Resilient and Sustainable Agriculture	
8		8. Access; Tenure Security and Land Administration	

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS: AGENDA 2030

1. End **poverty** in all its forms everywhere
2. End **hunger**, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture
3. Ensure **healthy** lives and promote **well-being** for all at all ages
4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality **education** and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all
5. Achieve **gender equality** and empower all women and girls
6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of **water** and **sanitation** for all
7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern **energy** for all
8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable **economic growth**, full and productive employment and **decent work** for all
9. Build resilient **infrastructure**, promote inclusive and sustainable **industrialization** and foster **innovation**
10. Reduce inequality within and among countries
11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable
12. Ensure sustainable **consumption** and **production** patterns
13. Take urgent action to combat **climate change** and its impacts*
14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development
15. Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage **forests**, combat **desertification**, and halt and reverse **land degradation** and halt **biodiversity** loss
16. Promote peaceful and inclusive **societies** for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels
17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global **partnership** for sustainable development

SDGs REPORTING FRAMEWORK

SADC REGIONAL AGRICULTURE POLICY (RAP)

- **Enhance Sustainable Agricultural Production, Productivity And Competitiveness**
 - Land Administration, Use And Management
 - Productivity-enhancing Inputs
 - Farm Support Systems And Services
 - Forestry And Fisheries
- **Improve Regional and International Trade and Access To Markets of Agricultural Products**
 - Improving The Efficiency And Effectiveness Of The Region's Input And Output Markets And Stimulating Broad Farmers' Participation
 - Improving The Regional And International Trade Environment For Agriculture
 - Improving The Development Of Agriculture Related Market Infrastructure
- **Improve Private and Public Sector Engagement and Investment in Agricultural Value-chains**
 - Value-chain Promotion Involving Agriculture
 - Mobilization of Financial Capital for Agriculture, Agro-industry And Agri-business
- **Reduce Social and Economic Vulnerability of The Region's Population in the Context of Food and Nutrition Security and the Changing Economic and Climatic Environment**
 - Addressing Chronic And Transitory Vulnerability To The Diversity Of Food Security Risks In A Changing Economic Environment
 - Addressing Climate Change, Variability And Related Vulnerability
 - Mitigating Gender Related Vulnerability And Marginalization
 - Mitigating HIV/AIDS Related Vulnerability And Marginalization
 - Mitigating The Vulnerability Of Migrant/Mobile Rural People

INTERNATIONAL, REGIONAL, NATIONAL, SECTORAL POLICY CONTEXT

International level: *SGDs*- adopted by United Nations in 2015, there are 17 goals and 169 targets monitored at national level by Inter-Ministerial Committee on SDGs

Continental Level: *Agenda 2063* – adopted in 2015 by African Union Member States to promote inclusive growth and sustainable development, it has 7 pillars and 20 goals in line with SDGs

Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) – Consists of 7 commitments and 53 indicators also in line with SDGs, and Agenda 2063

Regional level: As a SADC member state Zimbabwe reports on the ***SADC REGIONAL AGRICULTURE POLICY (RAP), Support toward operationalization of the SADC regional Agricultural Policy Project (STOSAR)***

National level: National Development Strategy 1 (NDS1)

Sector Level: Food Security and Nutrition Cluster

MDA Level: Agriculture Food Systems and Rural Transformation