



## Country group Road Map

### Zimbabwe

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## A. Objective of the group work

To build consensus on key nutritional problems in the country and identify ways to ensure these nutritional problems are effectively addressed in food security and agriculture strategies and investment plans

*(Specify the name of the policy/investment plan which was reviewed during country group work)*

## ZIMBABWE AGRICULTURE INVESTMENT PLAN (ZAIP) 2013-2017

## B. Background

*You could provide here further information about the status of your country in the CAADP process:*

0. *Launch of the process (Focal Point appointed, CAADP launch, TC appointed, experts engaged)*
  1. *Compact design and signature*
  2. *Development of Investment Plan*
  3. *Technical review of Investment Plan*
  4. *Business meeting*
  5. *Implementation*
  6. *M&E / Impact assessment*

*You could also insert here key activities that were carried out in preparation for the workshop (i.e. setting up a multi-sectoral country team, production of the NCP, identification of key relevant policy and strategies (including main National Agriculture and Food Security Investment Plan – NAFSIP; organization of a pre-workshop meeting with country team members, etc.) and specify the objectives of these pre-workshop activities.*

## DRAFTING COMPACT

## C. Analysis of nutrition problems

1. **What are the main nutrition problems in your country? Have malnutrition rates changed over the last decade? Will it change further in future 10 years? If so, how? What do you think are the major reasons for these changes?**

*Guidance: Consider the various types of malnutrition. Analysing trends (seasonal and historical) can help identify causes of malnutrition and understand the evolution of the situation. Do not forget to consider issues within urban areas and urban-rural linkages; as well as HIV and AIDS*

### MAIN NUTRITION PROBLEMS

- Stunting (32%) – has reduced from 35% in 2005-6 to 32% in 2010-11

- Micro-nutrient deficiencies – Iron (56% in chn 6 – 59 months and ) and Vitamin A(35.8% in children & 20% in pregnant women)
- Underweight – slight increase from 13% in 2005-6 to 10% in 2010-11
- Emerging overweight and obesity – increasing in the last 10 years

#### Major causes – in the last decade

- Food availability, accessibility and affordability challenges
- Poor complementary foods (lacking in diversity, frequency of feeding and quantity. Milk, animal foods and eggs are lacking in most children’s diets)
- Monotonous diets lacking diversity.
- Repeated droughts,
- Socio-economic environment
- Poor access to health services and diseases.

#### Variations

- Wasting has seasonal variation related to access to food and diarrhoeal diseases.
- Wasting is higher in the southern regions of the country.
- Stunting is higher in rural than urban areas (33% and 28% respectively).
- The 2 major urban areas, Harare and Bulawayo have lower stunting levels (29% and 26% respectively) than all the other provinces (above 30%).
- Stunting rates are expected to go down as a result of scaling up nutrition programmes, improvements in the country’s economic performance and social protection initiatives.
- Improvements in PMTCT activities have and are expected to further contribute to reductions in wasting and stunting among children.

### **2. Are particular geographic areas / population groups (age, gender, infant and young child, people leaving with HIV, type of socio-economic groups, etc.) more vulnerable to malnutrition? Which ones, and why?**

- All nutrition indicators start increasing at 6 months and continue deteriorating up to 59 months
- Women of reproductive age
- The elderly
- Orphans and vulnerable children.
- People with some chronic communicable and non-communicable diseases.

### **3. Are the main nutrition problems and causes for malnutrition that you have identified already described in your NAFSIP? If not, which information should be added?**

*E.g. different types of malnutrition, key nutritional trends, analysis of nutritionally vulnerable groups and geographic areas, immediate and underlying causes of malnutrition*

- Insufficient articulation of malnutrition issues in ZAIP.

- Clearly outline the malnutrition problems, i.e. Stunting, Wasting, Underweight, micronutrient deficiencies and Non Communicable diseases associated with dietary habits.
- Articulate geographical and livelihood variations.
- The analysis in 1 above needs to be reflected in the ZAIP.

## D. Objectives and targets related to nutrition issues

4. What **specific objectives** and **targets** would you need to include in your CAADP Compact and / or CAADP Investment plan to ensure that nutrition is effectively addressed (incl. linkages between HIV and nutrition)?

*Guidance: try to be more specific than “reducing malnutrition” / or “improving food and nutrition security” which are impact level goals. Example: Contribute to reducing stunting by ... by 20 .. / Contribute to improving dietary diversity ...*

- Overall ZAIP Objective

To facilitate sustainable increase in nutrition sensitive production, productivity and competitiveness of Zimbabwean agriculture through building capacity of farmers and institutions, improving the quantity and quality of public, private and development partner investment and policy alignment

- Objective 1

1. To improve the nutrient quality of food produced in Zimbabwe through bio fortification of commonly consumed foods e.g. maize, sweet potatoes and beans (Breeding).
2. To increase the production of biofortified crops in Zimbabwe by 5%.
3. Improve household dietary diversity through increased production of diversified crops and livestock with a particular focus on indigenous foods and small stock.
4. Make available food that is safe, wholesome and of high quality through implementation of good agriculture practices.
5. Design and implement a Nutrition Education and Communication Strategy for the agriculture sector.
6. Strengthen linkages with other key ministries such as Health, Industry and Commerce for improved coordination on nutrition issues.

5. On the basis of the nutrition objectives that you have formulated above (**related to agriculture**), how could specific objectives in the NAFSIP be revised / formulated to better address nutrition issues?

6. Should any specific population groups (age, gender, infant and young child, people living with HIV, type of socio-economic groups, etc.) or geographical areas be targeted to achieve these objectives?

7. What nutritionally vulnerable groups / geographic areas do you recommend to add / further target in the NAFSIP?

### E. Interventions to enhance the nutritional impact of agriculture investments

8. How can existing food and agriculture programmes be “transformed” to support the achievement of the propose nutrition objectives / targets and meet the needs of identified target groups? Suggest concrete steps to take / interventions.

*Guidance: Start by identifying existing programmes and think about what worked / did not work until now. Then identify ways to maximise the nutritional impact of these programmes. Make sure that proposed interventions are adapted to different livelihoods. Make sure that the proposed strategies are:*

- *relevant to address the nutrition problems and causes that were identified,*
- *feasible given existing capacities*
- *have maximum impact for minimum investments*
- *provide opportunities to create synergies and complementarities with other initiatives*

Programme	Lessons learned	How to maximize nutrition impacts
Livestock drought mitigation programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Farmers are interested in saving their livestock</li> <li>• Livestock highly valued and farmers were prepared to pay for their animals’ food.</li> <li>• Program is heavily subsidized &amp; sustainability without the subsidy is questionable.</li> <li>• Animals benefiting from the supplementary hay can produce more milk, manure, high calving rates, provide draught power and will gain more market weight therefore more income.</li> <li>• Programme helped create resilience to droughts in the future.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Programme should be complemented with nutrition education to enable farmers to conceptualize linkages with improving household nutrition.</li> <li>• Livestock auction days to be synchronized / linked with nutritional food fairs (health food,</li> <li>• Promote the use of the animal bi-products such as milk and manure.</li> <li>• Complement large stock production / supplementary feeding with small livestock, i.e. also subsidize feed for the small livestock.</li> </ul>
Agriculture Input Support Schemes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Majority of the programmes were biased towards staple food production – maize &amp; sorghum with no consideration for diversity.</li> <li>• In puts were spread over large areas of land hence compromising yields.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gvt and partners to include fortified crops in the input support programmes.</li> <li>• Extension support needs to be strengthened to ensure optimal use of inputs.</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increase diversity of crop types and seed types, e.g. use biofortified beans, groundnuts</li> <li>• Support breeding and multiplication of improved seed varieties.</li> <li>•</li> </ul>
Crop and livestock breeding programmes – maize & beans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Diversify the breeding focus to include more crops other than maize like sweet potatoes, beans e.t.c.</li> <li>• Bio fortified maize breeds competing with higher yielding unfortified varieties of maize breeds which do not make economic sense.</li> <li>• Very minimal breeding of small and large livestock breeds.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gvt investment into breeding should be increased.</li> <li>• Need to reintroduce high performing livestock breeds.</li> <li>• Actively promote and market biofortified crop varieties.</li> <li>•</li> </ul>
Small livestock production programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Programmes accepted by communities and potential to contribute to nutrition is high</li> <li>• Programmes did not benefit many people, it needs scale up to national level.</li> <li>• Marketing of products was a challenge.</li> <li>•</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Scale up to national level.</li> <li>• Train the concept of delayed gratification so as to create critical sustainable mass.</li> <li>• Establish organized marketing systems.</li> </ul>
Promotion of small grains, including cassava programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Programme was not complemented with processing equipment for the small grains and this has affected demand.</li> <li>• Changing cultural values have decreased demand for small grains.</li> <li>• Palates have changed, leading to low demand.</li> <li>• Seed houses are not keen to multiply seed because they are OPVs.</li> <li>• High production costs with low retail price.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Make available processing equipment at community level.</li> <li>• Raise education and awareness on the nutritional benefits of small grains.</li> <li>• Make available food composition data of small tables to promote consumption.</li> <li>• Promote and support SME's to produce processing equipment.</li> </ul>
Nutrition Gardens programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Effective at household level to address nutrition</li> <li>• Lack of diversity in crops being produced.</li> <li>• Water challenges</li> <li>• Lacked active support from extension officers.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increase diversity of crops grown in the gardens.</li> <li>• Complement with small livestock production.</li> <li>• Scale up nutrition gardens programmes.</li> <li>• Increase technical support from extension officers.</li> <li>• Actively invest in post</li> </ul>

		harvesting preparation and preservation.
Apiculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Not organized from production to marketing.</li> <li>• No investment into processing.</li> <li>• Support came mostly from NGOs not from the government.</li> <li>• Significant potential to contribute to increasing income and promoting nutrition.</li> <li>• Suitable for small holder farmers – less capital intensive.</li> <li>• Legislation was in Environment who have different interest to agriculture.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Plans are in place to put Legislation in agriculture and needs to be reviewed.</li> <li>• Invest in value addition to increase farmer benefits.</li> <li>•</li> </ul>
Conservation agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Great potential to increase productivity.</li> <li>• Uptake by farmers is very low.</li> <li>• Intercropping was promoted with non-nutritious crops.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promote intercropping with nutritious crops.</li> <li>• Scale up mechanized CA.</li> <li>• Promote gender sensitive machinery for CA.</li> </ul>
Fish farming – aquaculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Great potential to contribute to nutrition outcomes.</li> <li>• It is a low investment enterprise.</li> <li>• Management is low.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Actively promote aquaculture amongst small scale farmers.</li> <li>• Teach households on diversified methods of preparing fish.</li> <li>•</li> </ul>
Market gardening	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A sustainable entity</li> <li>• Has contributed to improved household nutrition especially in urban areas.</li> <li>•</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Invest in post-harvest technologies to ensure year round availability.</li> <li>• Promote market linkages.</li> <li>• Promote diversified production.</li> </ul>
Promote conservation and propagation of nutritious indigenous crops to increase biodiversity in the diet.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•</li> </ul>
Social cash transfers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Livelihoods of low income, poor, labour constrained and high dependence households show significant improvements in livelihoods.</li> <li>• Although cash transfers are not conditional evaluation reviews indicate that greater proportion of the money was used to buy food and to pay for education – both of which contribute to improved nutrition outcomes.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cash transfers to be harmonized and integrated to other safety nets such as agriculture support input schemes and health and education access safety schemes.</li> <li>•</li> </ul>
Food for Assets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Food assistance linked to</li> </ul>	

	households working to produce or rehabilitate productive assets such as nutrition gardens, water harvesting assets, dip tanks, roads, e.t.c.. This leads to improved agriculture productivity and consequently improve risk management capacity of poor households.	
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**9. How can agriculture policies and investments create incentives (for producers, processors, retailers and consumers) to improve nutrition? Suggest concrete steps to take / interventions.**

- Creating investment incentives that improve nutrition through agriculture policies
  - Utility support and services at production level.
  - Infrastructure and technological support – roads, market stall, processing machinery
  - Encourage PPP's to promote food processing – e.g revive CSC, breathe life into Bon Zim
  
- Next Concrete Steps:
  - Revive CSC as a PPP initiative
  - Develop bio fortification standards, guidelines and legislation.
  - Enforce sanitary and phytosanitary measures.
  - Agriculture policy to make biofortification of selected crops mandatory
  - Create a gene bank of bio fortified seeds.
  - Subsidize multiplication of biofortified crops.
  - Actively market and promote production of biofortified crops through the media and Agriculture extension services.
  - Promotion of commodity exchange to facilitate marketing of agricultural commodities and livestock.
  - Finalize nutrition sensitive contract farming framework at policy level.

**10. Should any new interventions be piloted / implemented to complement existing programmes? Suggest concrete steps to take / interventions.**

The existing programmes have potential to significantly contribute to improving nutrition outcomes. However the recommendations in column 3 of the table above need to be taken into account to maximize impacts. In addition;

- Ensure specific nutrition objectives are included in the programme objectives.
- Complement programme activities with active nutrition education and behavior change communication.



## F. Priorities for information systems

- 11. Do existing information systems provide the information you need to adequately plan nutrition and agriculture interventions? If not, how should these be strengthened? What are priority actions for improving food and nutrition security information systems?**

Priority actions for Food and Nutrition systems

- Data is available but there is need for consolidation of data bases and fragmented information systems to produce information that can be used for planning, early warning and designing interventions.
- Strengthen the integrated FNS information management unit according to Commitment 6 of the FNS policy.

## G. Institutional arrangements and coordination mechanisms

- 12. What needs to be coordinated and for what: what do you want to achieve with coordination?**
- The FNC policy is a comprehensive framework for FNS Coordination in Zimbabwe.
- 13. How should existing coordination mechanisms be strengthened to better integrate nutrition in agriculture policies and programmes, and better integrate agriculture in nutrition policies and programmes?**
- 14. Which partners (national institutions, development partners, private sector) / initiatives (SUN, REACH, etc.) should be involved for strengthening the nutritional impact of agriculture policies and programmes?**

## H. Capacities needed for integrating nutrition in agriculture

- 15. What are the most critical capacity gaps for achieving the proposed objectives? How would you address these gaps in the short and long term?**

*Guidance: Look at operational, strategic and research capacities for both individuals and institutions.*

Capacity Gaps: As outlined in Commitment 7 of the FNS policy

- Nutrition extension has limited capacity to support integration of nutrition in agriculture ( human resource)
- Infuse nutrition in agriculture extension training curricula
- Revive and strengthen Food & Nutrition Security Committees(FNSCs) at all levels through increased mobility
- Provide ICTs support to FNSCs

## **I. Costing / funding issues**

- 16. How can you use existing resources to address some of the priorities (in terms of interventions, information systems and capacities) identified above? Where would you need new resources?**

## J. Next steps

### **Guidance: Think about:**

- *How each team member will report back to their individual organization?*
- *How to sensitize/influence decision-makers to take on board recommendations coming out from the workshop?*
- *What are the key events/opportunities to integrate your suggestions on nutrition (e.g. in the CAADP process; during a SUN meeting; during a national high level meeting, etc.)?*
- *What are your needs for external support/assistance?*
- *Who will be the main contact person for nutrition-related issues in the CAADP process after the workshop?*

Action point	Responsible person	Date	Comments (i.e. resources required, potential constraints)
<b>1-How each team member will report back to their individual organization</b>			
Compilation of a Country Back to Office report	All	13/09/13	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Each member will use this report to Briefing report to senior management and intersectoral committee (FNSAG).</li> </ul>
Each member to report to respective ministry			
<b>2-How to sensitize/influence decision makers</b>			
Feedback meeting to CAADP Focal Team	CAADP Focal Person	TBA – 19/9/13	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Competing activities</li> <li>▪ Mobilization of stakeholders at short notice</li> </ul>
Feedback to Inter-ministerial Committee	Director Economics & Markets MoA	17/9/13	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Need to strengthen linkages between the CAADP Country Team and the Inter-ministerial Taskforce on Food and Nutrition Security.</li> </ul>

Action point	Responsible person	Date	Comments (i.e. resources required, potential constraints)
<b>3-Key Events/opportunities to integrate suggestions on nutrition</b>			
SADC Regional Agriculture Policy	MAMID	Ongoing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Policy framework provides an advocacy opportunity for Zimbabwe to integrate nutrition into agriculture.</li> </ul>
ZAIP document under review by COMESA	MAMID	Ongoing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The outcomes of this meeting are likely to be added into the document before finalization.</li> </ul>
World Food Day Commemorations	MAMID, FAO, FNC, MoHCW	Ongoing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provides an opportunity to sensitize more stakeholders on CAADP.</li> </ul>
Trade Fair and Agricultural Shows	MAMID, MoHCW	Ongoing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Can be used to further sensitize and mobilize stakeholders on CAADP.</li> </ul>
Apiculture Expo 2014 and Milan Expo 2015 – Zimbabwe	Gondo / Kabudura.	Ongoing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Zimbabwe Theme for Milan 2014: Cereals and Tubers provide opportunities to infuse biofortification of cereals and tubers and to solicit increased support and advocacy.</li> </ul>
Field days at subnational level	Gondo / Nhongonhema	Ongoing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Present opportunities for integrating nutrition into agriculture and other sectors.</li> </ul>
<b>4-Needs for external support</b>			

Action point	Responsible person	Date	Comments (i.e. resources required, potential constraints)
1. Technical support for; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Making a business case for nutrition</li> <li>▪ Business case for biofortification</li> <li>▪ Cost of hunger study</li> <li>▪ Costing of the ZAIP, FNS Policy Implementation Plan, and Nutrition Strategy.</li> <li>▪ Establishing the Food and nutrition Security Information Management System.</li> <li>▪ Appropriate Laboratory equipment</li> <li>▪ Develop Zimbabwean Food Composition Tables.</li> </ul>	MAMID, MoHCW, FNC	Ongoing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Required to build / strengthen institutional capacity of technical officers in the country.</li> </ul>
2. FNC, MoHCW, Economics and Markets (MAMID)	Kudzai Mukudoka, Mrs Chigumira, Mr Colen Kabudura		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ To ensure protocol is followed the superiors of these people should be directly communicated with; Mr George Kembo, Mrs Chigumira and Mr. C. Bwenje respectively.</li> </ul>