



ZIMBABWE

BUILDING SMALLHOLDERS' RESILIENCE UNDER CLIMATE CHANGE THROUGH VALUE CHAIN MANAGEMENT

**TECHNICAL CHALLENGES TO CLIMATE CHANGE AND SOUTH – SOUTH
COOPERATION NEEDS**

Zimbabwe

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OUTLINE

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But where is it?

- Zimbabwe is landlocked
- Lies between latitudes 15° and 23° South of the Equator and longitudes 25° and 34° East of the Greenwich Meridian
- Its area is 390,757 square kilometres.
- Neighbours: Mozambique to the East, South Africa to the South, Botswana to the West and Zambia to the North and North-west.
- Elevated in the central plateau (Highveld) stretching from the southwest to the northwest at altitudes between 1,200 and 1,600 m.



Country Context

1. Economy is highly dependent on sectors vulnerable to climate change agriculture, forestry, tourism, energy and industry.
2. Agriculture contributes approx. 15% to GDP and highly dependent on rainfall and temperature.
3. Rainfall is from November – March the following year with some dry spells experienced in between.
4. Temperatures:
 - i. Lowest in May– August and can be as low as 7 degrees Celsius,
 - ii. Highest in October – November and can be as high as 45 degrees Celsius.

Country Context (cont'd)

5. Effect of change in temperature and rainfall patterns is significant for low input farming systems ie smallholder farmers.
6. Smallholder farmers are involved in low input farming systems:
 - 70% of the population dependent on agriculture for a livelihood ie 8.8 million people
 - 80% of these dependent on rain fed agriculture and animal draught power
7. **Economic blue print** Zimbabwe Agenda for Sustainable Socio–Economic Transformation (ZIMASSET) has one pillar focused on Food and Nutrition Security
8. Government efforts towards ensuring food and nutrition security are coordinated through the Pillar and include implementation of government input schemes and humanitarian support

Country Context (cont'd)

9. Other national policies focusing are:

- 10 Point Plan for Economic Growth
- National Climate Policy
- **National Climate Change Response Strategy**
- National Water Policy
- National Forest Policy
- **Zimbabwe Comprehensive Agriculture Policy (2012-2032)**
- **Zimbabwe Agricultural Investment Plan (ZAIP) (2014-2018)**
- National Livestock Development Policy
- National Irrigation and Mechanisation Policy (being developed)
- **National Drought Response Strategy**
- Zimbabwe Resilience Building Fund (ZRBF)

Technical Challenges

Prolonged dry spells in the midst of abundant water (floods)

Extreme temperatures

Emergence of new pests and diseases eg Fall army worm in the 2016/2017 season

Agronomy practises to combat decreasing aggregate production

Market prices not attractive

On-Going Projects...

1. Government Projects

- Public Sector Investment Programme (PSIP) of US\$5 million. Aimed at irrigation rehabilitation and modernization.

2. Bilateral cooperation

- China Aided Agricultural Technology Demonstration Centre and Mechanisation Programme
- Brazil More Food for Africa

3. FAO

- Small holder Irrigation Support Programme (SIP). Supporting 27 irrigation projects with 5 completed (310Ha) and working on 4 (231Ha).

4. IFAD

- Smallholder Irrigation Revival Programme in 4 provinces targeting 5 000 ha and 25 000 families.

On-Going Projects

Relevant examples of cooperation with the WFP

1. Productive Asset Creation (PAC), where communities create assets which enhance climate adaptation and strengthen resilience e.g. Micro/community irrigation; Vegetable gardens
2. Small grains project
 - Promotion of small grains, as substitute for maize
 - Currently WFP is procuring 300MT of sorghum directly from smallholder farmers in Rushinga and Mudzi districts and promotion of WRS.

On-Going Projects

Upcoming collaborations

1. R4 initiative (Micro insurance, Savings and access to credit for smallholder farmers (to be piloted in 2 districts).
2. Support to climate services e.g. weather information to be accessed by smallholder farmers and used for decision on what/when to plant.
3. Demonstrations in Africa for Africa (DAA project) which is being developed but seeks to build smallholder farmers' capacity in partnership with Chinese Government in climate smart production and marketing of selected value chains.

South – South Cooperation Needs

1. Irrigation development and modernisation
 - Water harvesting
 - Drip irrigation
 - Conservation farming
2. Mechanisation programmes for farm operations
 - Accessing new technologies suitable for smallholder farmers
 - Machinery appropriate for conservation farming
3. Crop and livestock research for tolerant varieties and breeds
 - Strengthening cooperation with research and academia institutions
 - Improving productivity
4. Rezoning of the agroecological zones