ZIMBABWE

AGRICULTURE, FOOD SYSTEMS AND RURAL TRANSFORMATION STRATEGY

"Food Security: Everywhere. Everyday."

2023-2025

22 November 2023

1. INTRODUCTION

Since the advent of the Second Republic, on 24 November 2017, the government of the Republic of Zimbabwe led by the President, His Excellency, Dr E.D. Mnangagwa has implemented a raft of policy, strategic and legislative interventions to under-girdle the transformation of the agriculture sector. The Agriculture and Food Systems Strategy (AFSTS) (2020-2024) was launched by the President in August 2020, with a view to:

1. assuring the nation of perennial food security, away from episodic and weather-depended food security;
2. reducing and eventually eliminating imports, through localisation of value chains;
3. diversifying and increasing exports;
4. enhancing value addition and beneficiation;
5. increasing employment creation and;
6. uplifting rural livelihoods, leaving no one and no place behind.

The agriculture sector's gross value was USD5.62 in 2020 and the national target was to develop a USD 8.2billion agricultural economy by 2025. The first half of the strategy period saw the rapid transformation of the sector through the following AFSTS anchor plans:

1. Agriculture Recovery and Growth Plan;
2. Horticulture Recovery and Growth Plan;
3. Livestock Growth Plan;
4. Accelerated Irrigation Rehabilitation and Development Plan;
5. Agriculture Information Management System and
6. Fisheries and Aquaculture Development Plan

These six Plans created the requisite enabling policy and regulatory environment for sustained public and private sector investments and enhanced partner support for accelerated crop, livestock and fisheries development.

Climate change remained a constant threat to the implementation of the AFSTS, while the worldwide Covid-19 Pandemic's negative impact unfolded during 2020 and lasted till early 2023. Latterly, during the plan, the geo-political conflict in Eastern Europe negatively impacted supply chains and disrupted food, fuel and fertilizer production and supply. The Covid 19 pandemic also led to significant business and supply chain disruptions. The exchange-rate induced price volatility and higher than expected inflation in the country increased production costs. The high cost of production's pass-through effects on other nodes of the value chain, led to higher food, feed and oil prices especially in the first half of 2023.

Zimbabwe's agriculture remains vulnerable to climate-induced shocks (e.g. drought, floods, heat waves), therefore climate-proofing agriculture, at both small-holder and large-holder levels, has been priorised. The adoption and popularisation of the sustainable intensive conservation farming model called Pfumvudza/ Intwasa,and agro-ecological tailoring of crops, for all communal and old resettlement farmers, has led to the attainment of household food security.

Despite the yoke of sanctions, Zimbabwe's agricultural sector has been transformed by both strong state, investment and strong state facilitation of private sector participation in agricultural development.

Despite the many seemingly insurmountable challenges, the implementation of the AFSTS led to rapid development of the agricultural sector. The agricultural sector grew by 4.1% in 2020, 17.5% in 2021 and 6.2% in 2022. Resultantly, the nation is now food self- sufficient since 2020/2021.

Going forward, a firm foundation has been laid for assured and perennial food sovereignty; increased export growth; enhanced aggregation, value addition and beneficiation; agro-industrialisation; increased employment and the upliftment of standards of living of the predominantly rural population. Vision 2030 of a prosperous and empowered upper middle income beckons and is achievable. The philosophy "Nyika inovakwa veneve vayo, igotongwa nevene vayo, igonamatigwa nevene vayo" is clearly demonstrable in the agricultural sector, with the land reform programme forming the basis for sustainable agri-economic development. Authoritatively and irreversibly contributing to building Zimbabwe, "brick by brick and stone upon stone", the agricultural sector has shown that equitable development, leaving no one and no place behind, is possible.

There is a strong agricultural development-rural industrialisation-rural development nexus. This has led to the expanded Ministry mandate to include rural development in mid-2021. Fisheries and aquatic resources development were illuminated, with the mandate for these also being given to the Ministry in early 2021. The Rural Development 8.0 paradigm comprising of a cocktail of measures that are outcome – based and impact – oriented to improve the livelihoods of the predominantly rural population, was launched in 2021.

Zimbabwe has a diverse agricultural sector and enviable resource endowments (land, favourable climate, human resource capital) to support over 25 crop and nine livestock value chains. An inclusive stakeholder approach, involving both the public and private sectors, has provided a basis and foundation for accelerating value chain transformation by entrenching responsibility and accountability. The private sector is required by policy to ensure that at least 40% of the annual raw material requirements are met from value chain financing of production by farmers.

Table 1: Land Categories in Zimbabwe (1980 and 2023) and Area under Production

Category	**Actual Area (Million Ha) As At 1980**	**Actual Area (Million Ha) As At 202**
Large Scale Commercial	15.5	1.1
Resettlement	**0**	**14.4**
Small Scale Commercial	1.4	1.4
Communal	16.4	16.4
Sub Total	33.3	33.3
National Parks and Urban Settlement	6.0	6.0
State Land	0.3	0.3
Total	**39.6**	**39.6**

Zimbabwe is agricultural sector has four categories of farmers. Firstly, the 1.8 million rural households (3 million beneficiaries), some 62 % of the population. They are predominantly subsistence farmers. The second category, being the 360 000 old resettlement and A1 farmers, who are surplus-oriented farmers. The third category, being the 23 000 A2," commercial farmers". And the fourth category, are the large-scale commercial farmers/corporates.

The AFSTS focused on transforming communal farmers from subsistence farmers to become surplus-oriented farmers, transforming A1 and old resettlement farmers to become commercial farmers, and transforming A2 farmers to become perennially successful entrepreneurs. Much was accomplished, but much more needs to be done. Agriculture as a business mindset must be inculcated in farmers at every level of production to catalyse agricultural transformation at both space and scale.

Agricultural financing in the post-land reform era has presented challenges. Innovative non-collateral based lending and a new financial architecture to provide financing for all farmer categories were developed. Key financing models to facilitate the growth of specific value-chains were developed along four channels/tracks. Firstly, the government funded Climate-Proofed Productive Social Investment (Pfumvudza /Intwasa Programme) model aimed at supporting vulnerable households to produce grains to attain household food security (and surplus for sale) with a standardised input package of seed, fertilizer and chemicals for 3.5 million beneficiaries, comprising 3 million rural (1.8 million households) and 500 000 peri-rural beneficiaries. This investment replaced the Production and Social Protection subsidy model of the past. Second, the National Enhanced Agricultural Productivity Scheme (NEAPS), an institutionalised government-guaranteed financing model which provides credit to A2 farmers. This was formerly, and colloquially, known as Command Agriculture. Thirdly, the private sector value chain financing model, where commodity off-takers are obliged by a government policy under the Agriculture Recovery Plan to fund the production and purchase of at least 40% of their annual raw material requirements.

And fourth, the self-financing model, where farmers with their own financial resources (including bank-supported individual farmers) invested in production. These self-financed farmers were recognised as contractors at law.

Table 2: Farmer Financing by Category in 2023

Category	**Area (ha)**	**Percentage (%)**
Government (PIP)	867,500	30
NEAPS	125,550	4
Contracts	243,944	9
Self-financed	1,665,026	57
Total	**2,902,020**	**100**

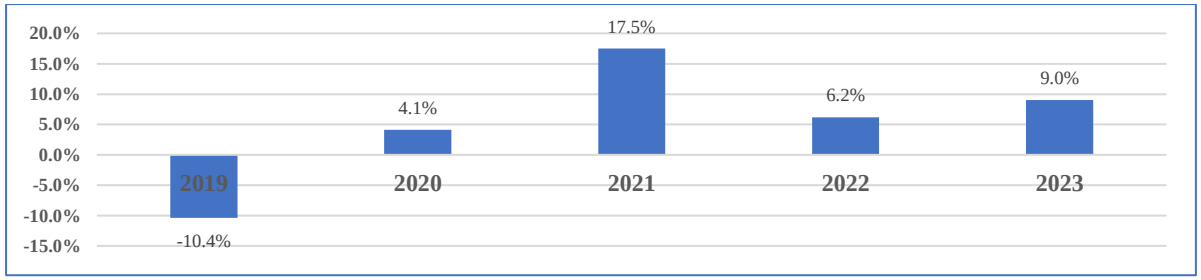
Government undertook institutional and regulatory reforms to produce a fit- for-purpose support system to accelerate agricultural rural transformation. A new Ministry structure with strong decentralisation was approved and the requisite skills were identified and recruited. Capacitation of institutions was prioritised and staff development was enhanced. The necessary legislative reviews to support market transformation were undertaken. The structured liberalisation of markets, and operationalisation of the warehouse receipt system and establishment of the commodity exchange, provided confidence for additional investments by various stakeholders. The government's "Open for Business" mantra saw the increase in development partner and private sector support for agriculture. A strong public–private sector coordination framework with regular stakeholder feedback, provided the additional oversight and direction and invigorated the transformation of the sector.

2. PERFORMANCE REVIEW: 2020 – 2023

2.1. Agriculture Growth and Contribution to the Economy

Agriculture Gross Domestic Product (GDP) grew from USD 5.62 billion in 2020 to 8.5 billion (76.8% growth) in 2022 (Table 1), surpassing the USD8.2 billion targeted in 2025. Agricultural GDP growth was therefore strong, averaging 8.5% annually.

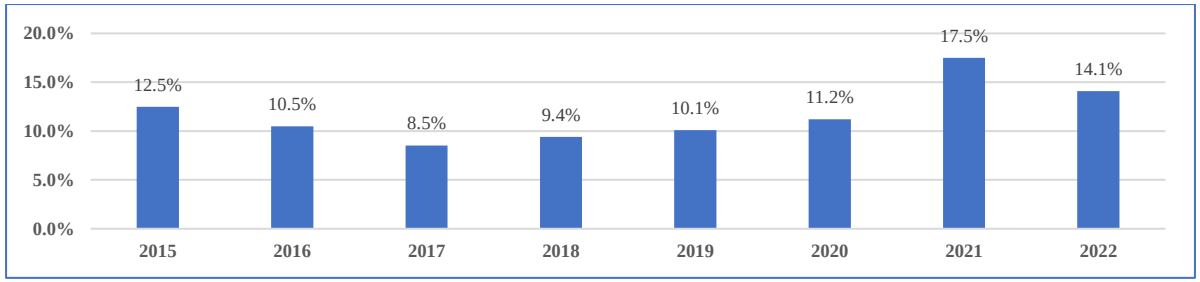
Figure 2.1: Agriculture GDP Growth:2019 -2022



Source: Source: Ministry of Finance and Investment Promotion

Agricultural sector contribution to national GDP averaged 14,3% from 2020 to 2022 (Fig 2.2).

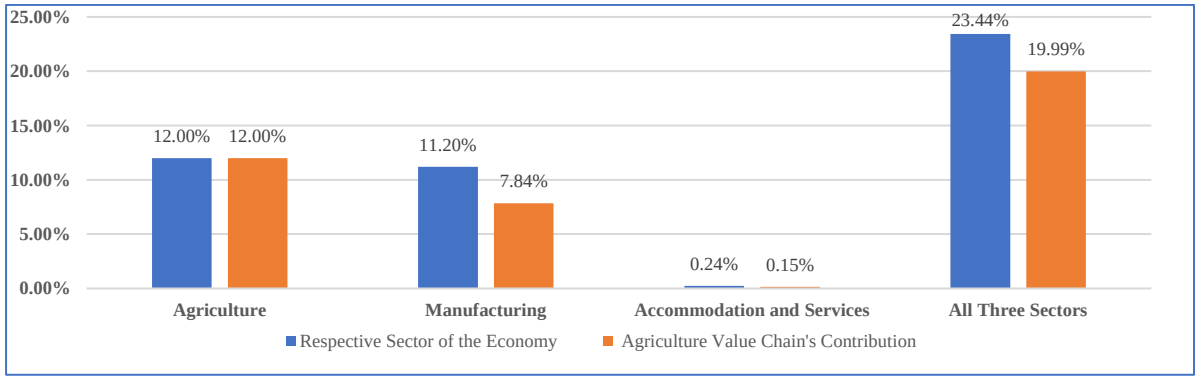
Figure 2.2: Agriculture's Contribution to National GDP: 2015-2022'



Source: Ministry of Finance, Economic Development and Investment Promotion

Agriculture has positive multiplier effects, providing raw materials for manufacturing, raising the contribution of agriculture and agriculture-related value chains to national GDP to 19.9% (Fig 2.3).

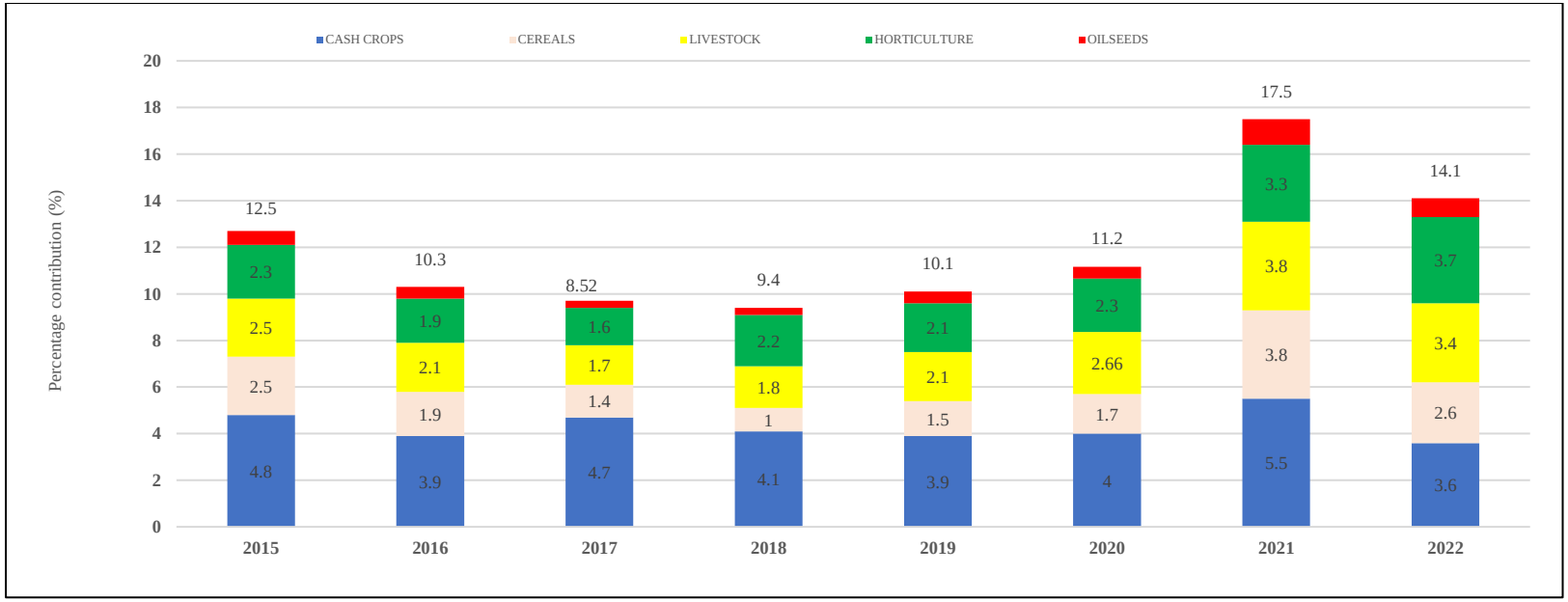
Figure 2.3: Agriculture Value Chain's Contribution to National GDP:2022



Source: Ministry of Finance, Economic Development and Investment Promotion

The key drivers of agriculture GDP growth were tobacco (19%), maize (14%), cotton (12%), and beef (9%). Sugarcane, poultry, horticulture, and wheat accounted for over 25%, while other enterprises accounted for the remaining 23%.

Figure 2.4: Enterprise Contribution to Agriculture GDP: 2015-2022



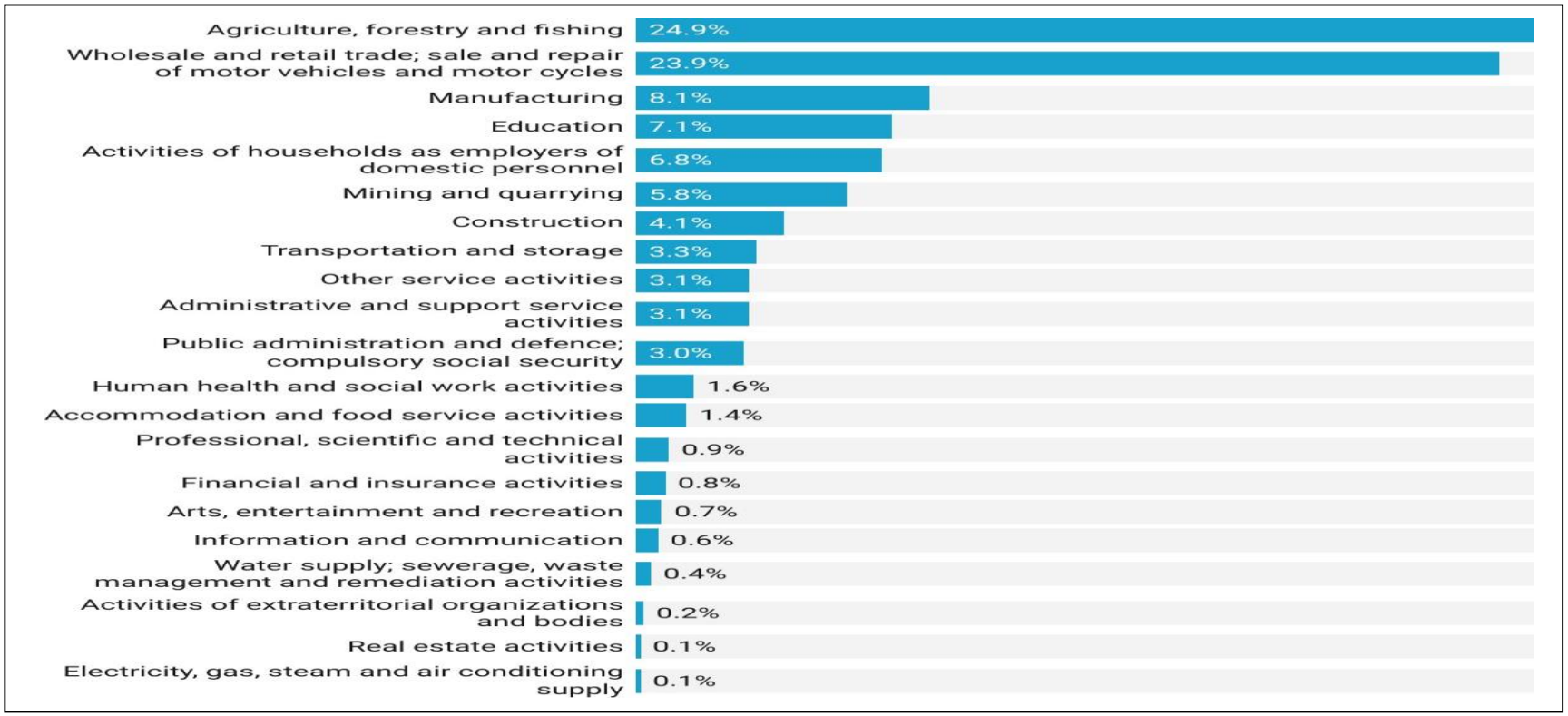
The gross value projections clearly show major growth in cereals, including, maize, traditional grains and wheat (Fig 2.4). Wheat and tobacco production reached new production peaks in 2022 and 2023, respectively.

Table 3: Summary of Gross Value of Agriculture 2019- 2022

Category	2019/2020		2020/21		2021/2022		2022/23	
	MT	USD	MT	USD	MT	USD	MT	USD
Crops	1,484,029	1,082,458,821	1,617,365	1,076,475,989	4,042,987	2,189,746,887	3,847,213	2,302,148,996
Livestock	115,559,904	942,370,304	136,157,934	805,655,224	139,520,700	983,839,075	150,291,369	1,198,485,723
Horticulture	55,831,200	1,208,625,865	82,087,138	1,716,761,668	87,236,193	1,557,889,891	122,436,987	1,742,490,494
Fisheries/ Aquatic resources	100,631	59,511,050	101,100	61,204,520	101,900	63,573,955	102,900	66,568,782
Plantations	5,712,845	2,685,050,880	5,989,640	2,860,760,940	6,023,191	2,877,643,017	6,682,254	3,184,734,949
Total		**5,978,016,920**		**6,520,858,341**		**7,672,692,825**		**8,494,428,943**

In terms of employment, the agriculture, forestry and fisheries sector is the biggest employer in the country (Fig 2.5). Activities such as water, food services, and agriculture - based manufacturing increase employment of the sector through horizontal and vertical linkages to 30%. Employment in agriculture increased from 21.7% in 2019 to 24.9% in 2023 (ZIMSTATS 2023).

Fig 2.5 Contribution to National Employment by Sector



Source: ZIMSTATS 2023

2.2. Food Security for an Increasing Population

Zimbabwe's population of 15.1 million is growing at 1.9% per annum (ZimStats, 2022). The Agriculture Recovery Plan focused on cereals and soyabean production, with emphasis on capacitating institutions, increasing affordable financing, and accelerating climate-proofing (through irrigation development and Pfvumvudza/Intwasa schemes)

and accelerating mechanisation development, while undertaking sector-wide market reforms. Based on the ZIMVAC 2023 report, the proportion of the population requiring free food distribution during the peak hunger period of January-March has declined significantly, pointing to a better food security situation for the country (Figs 2.5; 2.6).

Figure 2.6: Percentage of food insecure households: 2016 - 2023

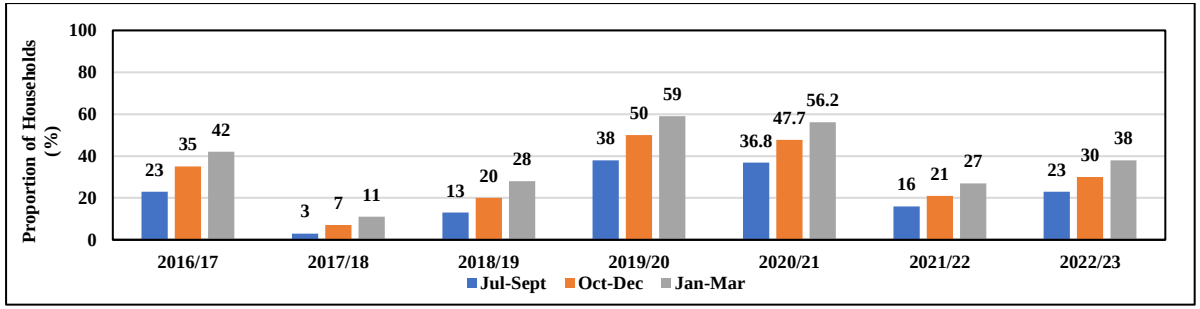
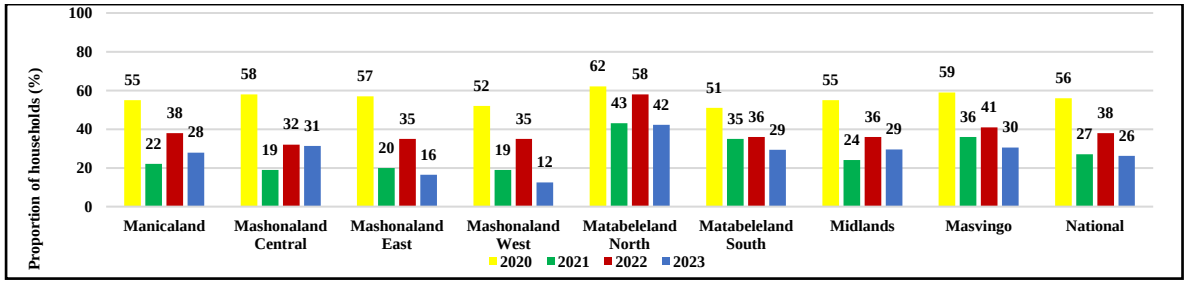


Fig 2.7: Food Security status by Province: Jan – Mar (2020-23)



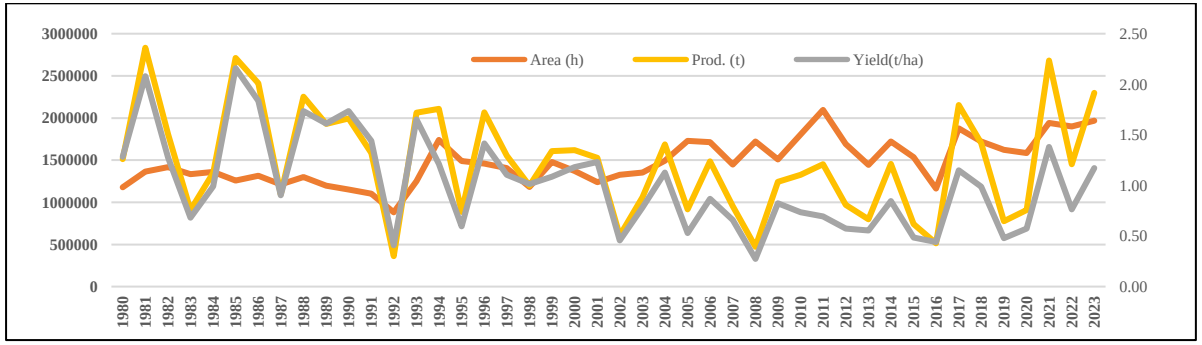
Source: ZIMVAC (2023).

2.3. Production and Productivity Trends

2.3.1 Cereals and Tubers

The increased focus on climate-proofing cereal production and timeous provision of inputs for the Pfumvudza/Intwasa scheme resulted in increased maize and traditional grains production. National maize yields increased from 0.7 MT/ha in 2020 to 1.4 MT/ha in 2021. The drought experienced during the 2021/22 season only reduced maize yield to 1.17 MT/ha, reflecting the significant improvement in resilience building as a result of the adoption of sustainable intensive conservation agriculture principles (Pfumvudza/Intwasa).

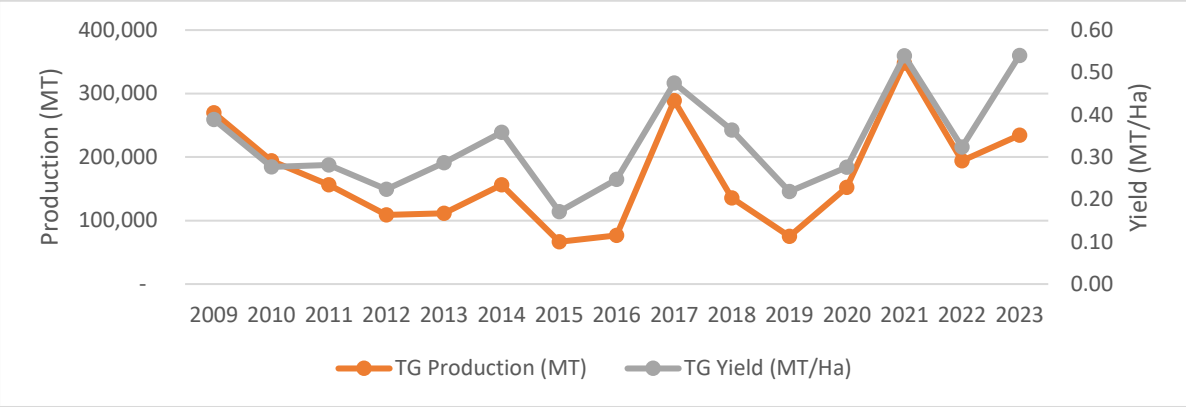
Figure 2.8: Maize Production and Productivity Trends



Source: CLAFA 2023

In the 2020/2021 season, Zimbabwe produced 2 717 171 MT of maize, the second highest production in history.

Figure 2.9: Traditional Grains production and productivity trends



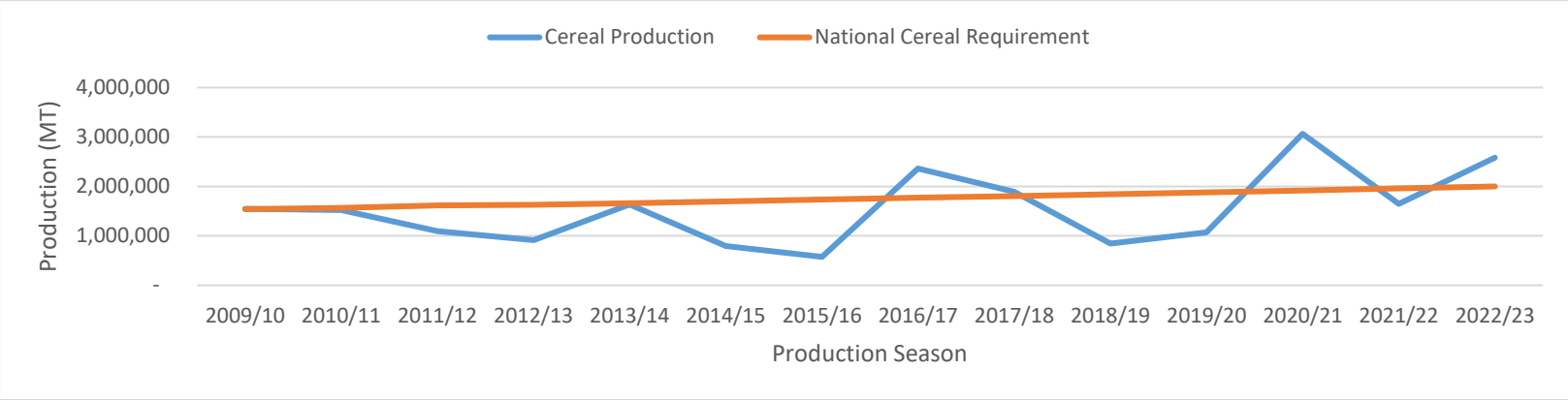
Source: CAFLA 2023

Sorghum production increased from 144 633MT in 2021/22 to 191 125 MT in the 2022/23 season. This stellar cereal production trend led to self-sufficiency, as the country's production (annual and stock) surpassed its annual national cereals requirement of 2.2 million MT for both human (1.8 million MT) and livestock consumption (400 000 MT).

Government reviewed the policy on the physical strategic grain reserve, in view of climate and other idiosyncratic shocks, from 750 000MT to 1.75 million MT (maize 1.2 million MT and traditional grains 300 000MT, wheat 250 000 MT). This has necessitated the expansion of infrastructure and logistics at the Grain Marketing Board, from 75 000MT to 1.025 million MT silo capacity. Private sector long-term storage capacity is estimated at 500 000MT. Additionally, to enhance food security at a local level, village storage systems such as metal silos, are being developed. Attention has also been given to loss reduction during harvesting and post–harvest (sometimes as

high as 20% for maize). Government introduced a grain protectant support scheme for each household in 2022. Transition losses between seasons (summer to winter, and winter to summer) can be substantial. Public and private sector investments in drying capacity are being revamped.

Fig 2.10: National Cereal Self Sufficiency: 2009 - 2022

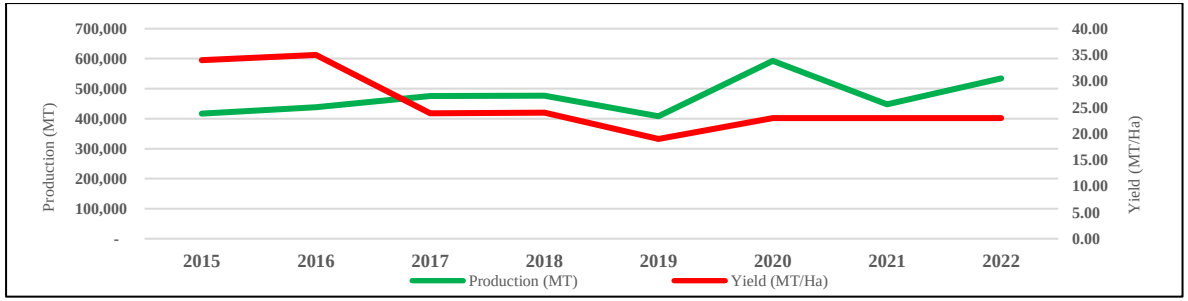


The cereal sufficiency for the country is clearly shown in Fig 2.10, indicating the attainment of food self-sufficiency from 2020 onwards. Despite these gains Zimbabwe continues to import, on average, 200 000MT maize and 150 000 MT wheat, costing the country USD 275-200 million annually.

There has been an increase in the consumption of Irish potatoes and rice, especially among youths. Consequently, a potato value-chain financing facility was introduced in 2021, following the declaration of potato as a strategic food crop in 2021, alongside maize, wheat, and other crops. Production is increasing annually in response to demand (Fig 2.9), and Zimbabwe has become self-sufficient in both table and crisping potato production.

Sadly, Zimbabwe produces only about 600MT of rice annually against an estimated annual consumption of 100 000MT, costing the country USD 150 million annually. Increased production of rice using the New Rice for Africa (NERICA) varieties and development partner support are envisaged to progressively close the demand and supply gaps in the medium to long term.

Figure 2.11: Potato Production and Productivity Trends 2015 - 2022



Source: CAFLA 2023

Sweet potato production is estimated at 276 784 MT, a 33% increase from 207 529 MT produced in the 2021/2022 season. This increased production is attributable to the virus-free vine distribution scheme under the Rural Development 8.0.

TABLE: SWEET POTATO PRODUCTION TRENDS

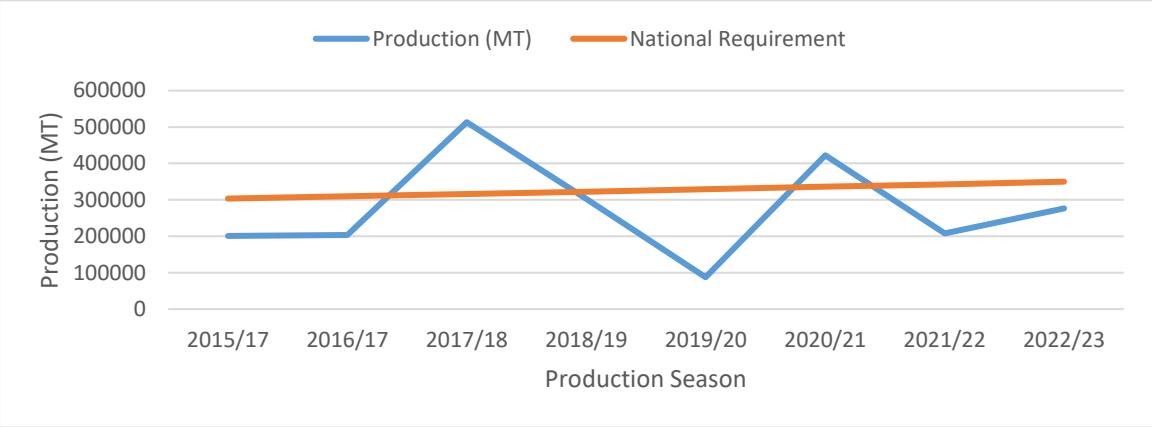
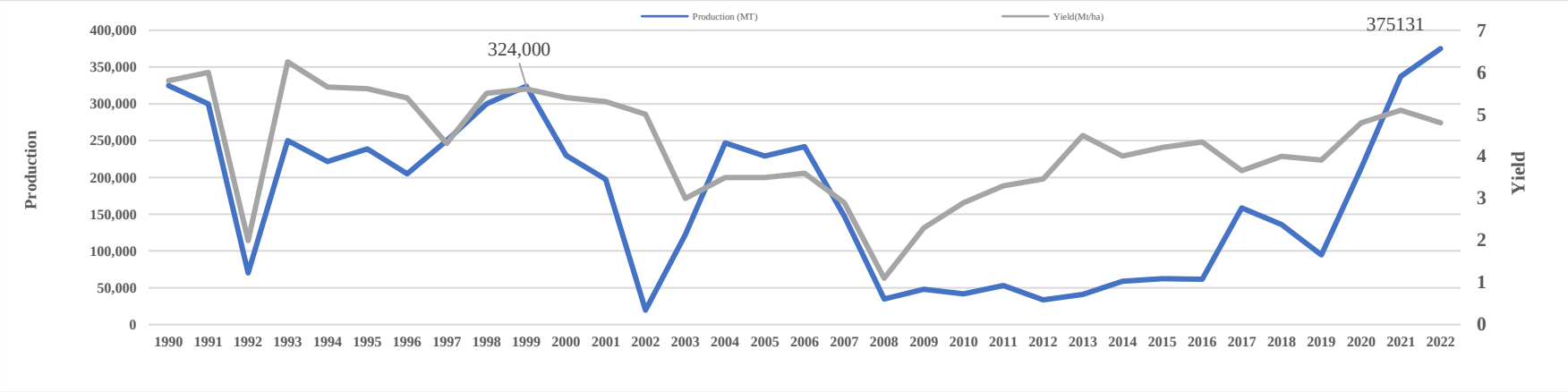


Fig: 2.12. Wheat production and productivity Trends



Source: CLFA 2023

Zimbabwe achieved a record wheat production of 375 131MT in 2022 and 465 000MT in 2023, surpassing its previous production record of 324 000MT achieved in 1999. The annual national requirement is 360 000 MT for soft wheat. Government promulgated a policy to establish a strategic wheat reserve of 250 000MT.

2.4. Oilseeds

Zimbabwe imports USD 300 million worth of predominantly sunflower and soyabean oils annually. Government declared cotton and sunflower strategic oilseeds crops in 2021 and reclassified soyabean as a ‘’feed and oilseed crop”, from an “oilseed crop”. Arising from this policy, soyabean national annual requirement reduced from 600 00 MT to 240 000MT, reducing the land requirement from 240 000ha to 90 000 ha annually. Soyabean production increased from 47 088MT in 2020/21 to over 101 086MT in 2022/23 (114% growth), driven by a bigger area under production and higher yield. Soya bean production is currently at 42.5% of national requirement, necessitating imports of 250 000 MT as soya meal and soya bean, at a cost of USD 200 million, annually.

Fig: 2.13. Soyabean Production

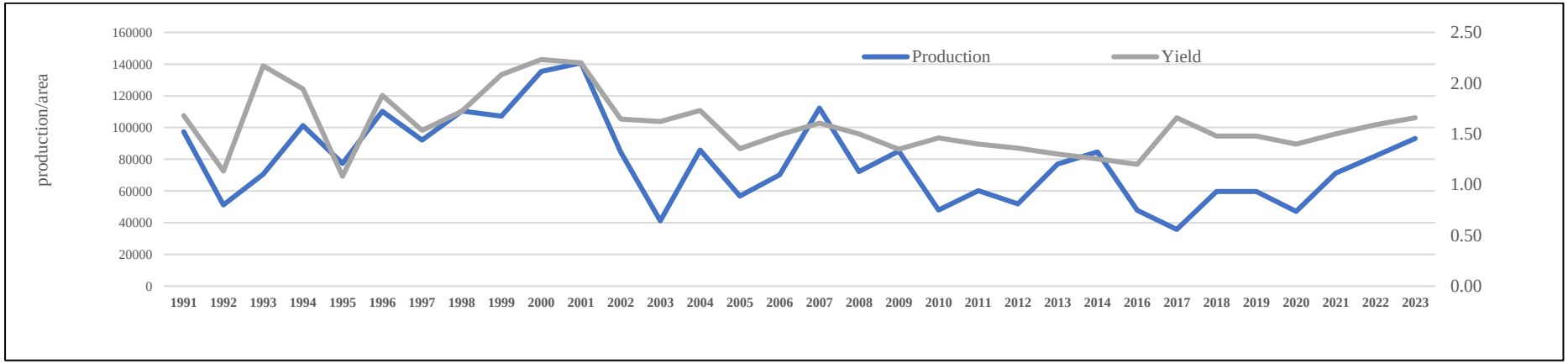
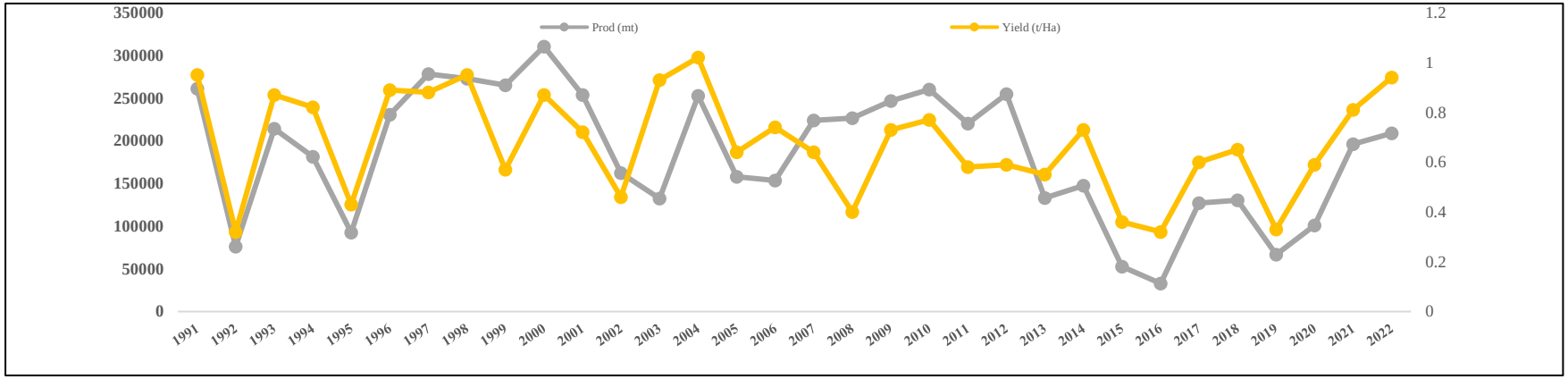
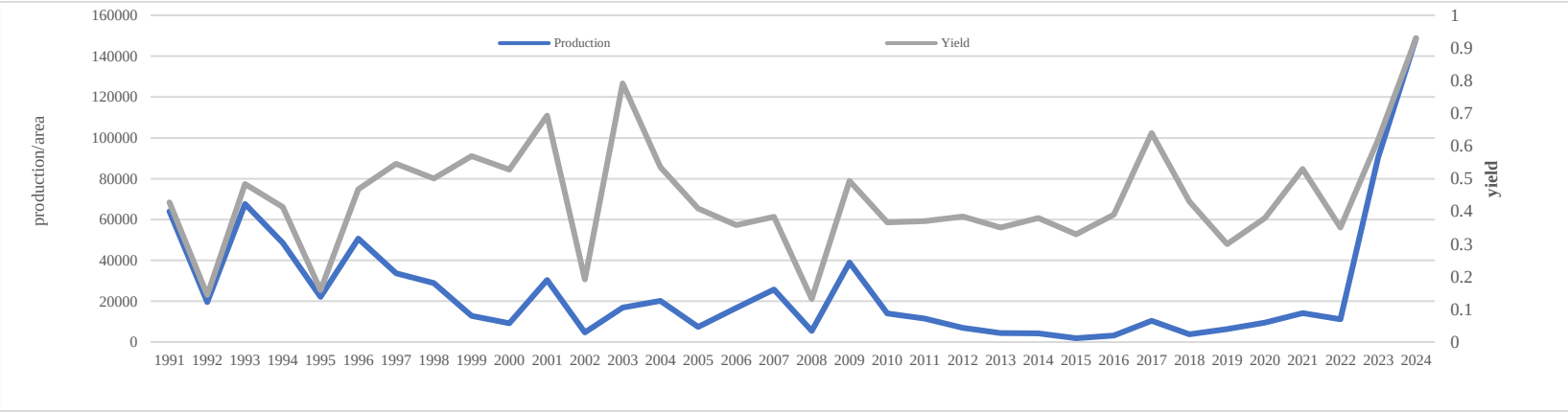


Figure 2.14.: Cotton production and productivity trends: 1991-2022



Cotton production is on a rebound following the introduction of a government input support in the 2015/2016 season, but production still fluctuates in response to season quality, highlighting the need to intensify climate–proofing interventions. In 2021 government introduced the intensive conservation agriculture cotton production (Pfumvudza/Intwasa) under the Productive Social Investment Model. This led to an increase in production volumes to 90 million kg in 2022/23 (Fig 2.15).

Fig: 2.15. Sunflower Production



However, as Zimbabwe still imports upwards of USD300 million worth of oils annually, urgent increased local production of both cotton and sunflower is required. Sunflower production of between 150 000MT to 175 000MT is required annually to meet local oil seeds demand. For cotton peak production was over 350 000MT and this should be the target by 2025.

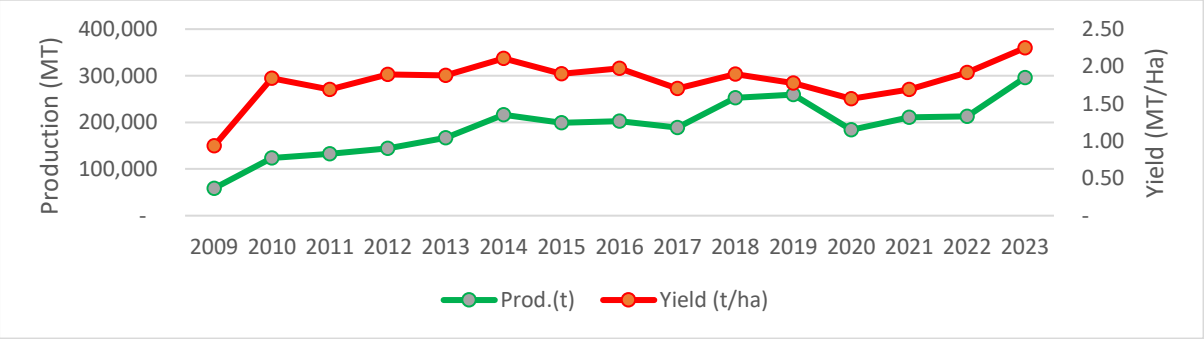
Robust growth-oriented interventions for the two crops focus on the small holder sector. The use of locally-adapted varieties of sunflower of adequate quantities is required. Rural industrialisation through the processing of sunflower into oil and feed at source is being encouraged. The cotton plan focusses on contract-farming, farmer viability, timely payments, deployment of best management practices, elimination of side-marketing, improved selections of OPV varieties, use of hybrids and screening suitable genetically modified material. The main challenge in cotton production includes side-marketing and ensuring that farmers who receive inputs under the government programme, use these for cotton production. In 2022/2023, only 37% of farmers who received inputs delivered

cotton. Efforts to enhance value addition and beneficiation are also being strengthened, through the establishment of oils and feed processing plants, and the resuscitation and expansion of spinning and weaving and cloth-making factories. Both sunflower and cotton are important drought-tolerant crops for rural agro-industrilisation, and mainstreaming the rural population into the economy.

2.4.1. Tobacco

A Tobacco Value Chain Transformation Plan was launched in 2021 to provide a roadmap for increased production to 300 million kg annually, and to enhance value addition and beneficiation from 2% to 30%, while building a USD 5 billion industry by 2025. A record tobacco volume of over 296.2 million kg was achieved in 2022/2023(Fig 2.17), being 98.7% of the 2025 target. The Framework Convention on Tobacco Control of the World Health Organisation, child labour, deforestation, traceability and responsible tobacco production are matters that require constant attention to maintain and expand global markets, as 98% of Zimbabwe's tobacco is exported to over 60 destinations. Over 52% of tobacco is grown by beneficiaries of the land reform programme, generating 54% of annual value. Tobacco contributes substantially to economic development of farmers, whose average gross earnings are over USD 7000 annually.

Fig: 2.16: Tobacco Production Trend 2009 to 2023

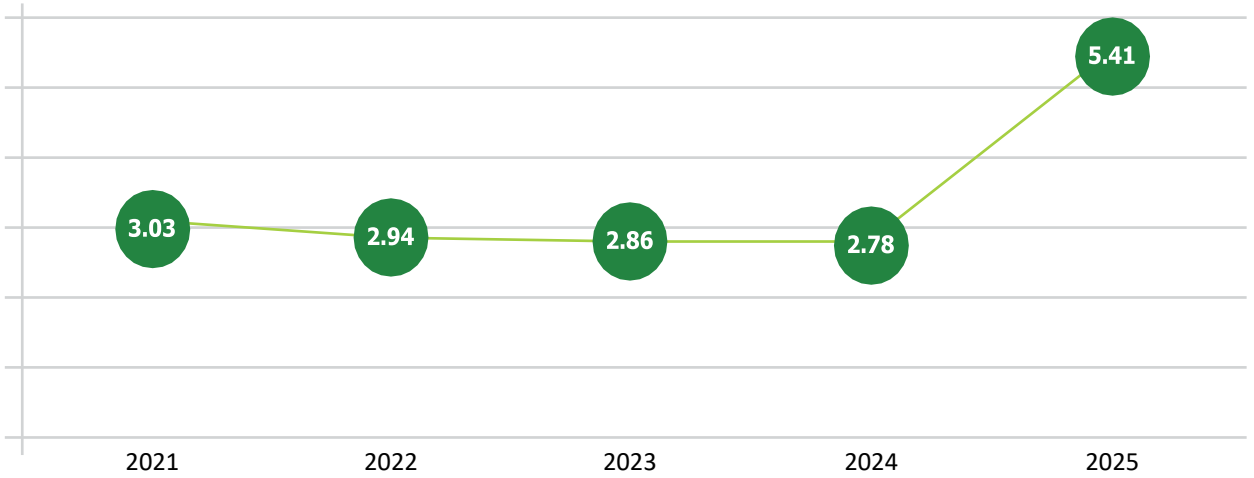


Source: CLAFA2023

2.7. Horticulture

The Horticulture Recovery and Growth Plan provided the basis for the transformation of the sector. The plan comprised resuscitation of conventional horticulture and the new Presidential Rural Horticulture Scheme targeting rural horticulture development. In 2022 conventional horticulture exports increased to USD 71 million from USD 64.6 million in 2021 and USD 59.5 million in 2020. Under conventional horticulture, the major exports were macadamia nuts, (USD13.8 million), citrus (USD10.9 million and vegetables (USD4.2 million). The dual approach to the revival and growth of the sector has yielded the desired results. A Presidential Rural Agriculture Horticulture Scheme, to accommodate all rural communities, has seen the drilling of over 2300 boreholes in 2300 villages and establishment of 78 ha of horticulture in 78 villages and school business units. When complete, the Scheme will have 50 000 ha under solar-powered drip irrigation covering all 35 000 villages and 9600 schools in the country.

Fig 2.17 Growth in conventional horticulture production



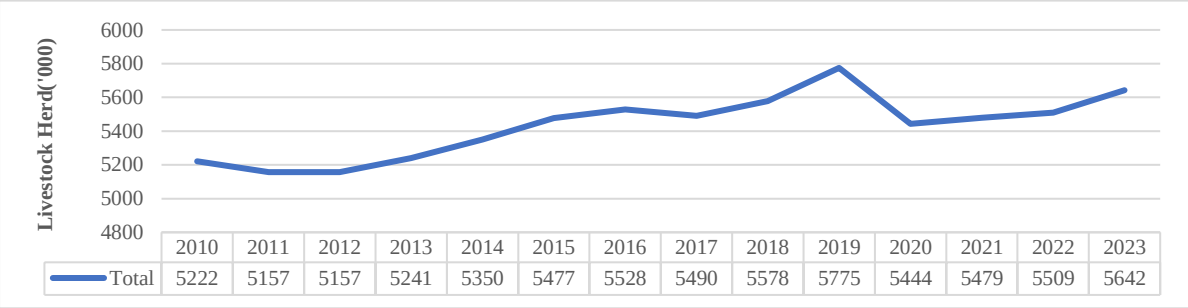
Vegetable production increased by 35 % from 194 152 MT to 261 960 MT in 2021. Despite challenges of Covid-19 induced supply and demand disruptions, increasing freight charges for exports and rising costs of production, conventional horticulture exports continued to increase. The USD 30 million Horticulture Revolving Fund, introduced in 2022 by government, should further spur growth of conventional horticulture.

The Presidential Rural Development Programme will continue to accelerate vegetable, sweet potato and fruit production through Village Business Units, School Business Units and Youth Business Units. These are expected to be a major source of horticulture by 2030 from the targeted 50 000 ha of irrigation development in rural communities, bringing multifarious benefits for these communities, including access to safe portable water, improvement in nutrition and better standards of living.

2.8. Beef

The Livestock Recovery and Growth Plan focused on improving nutrition, introduced better genetics and reducing debilitating diseases, capacitation of extension services, market and trade development and investment mobilization to increase livestock numbers and quality. The positive impact of these interventions are being felt throughout the livestock value chain.

Figure 2.18: Beef cattle population Trends: 2010 – 2022

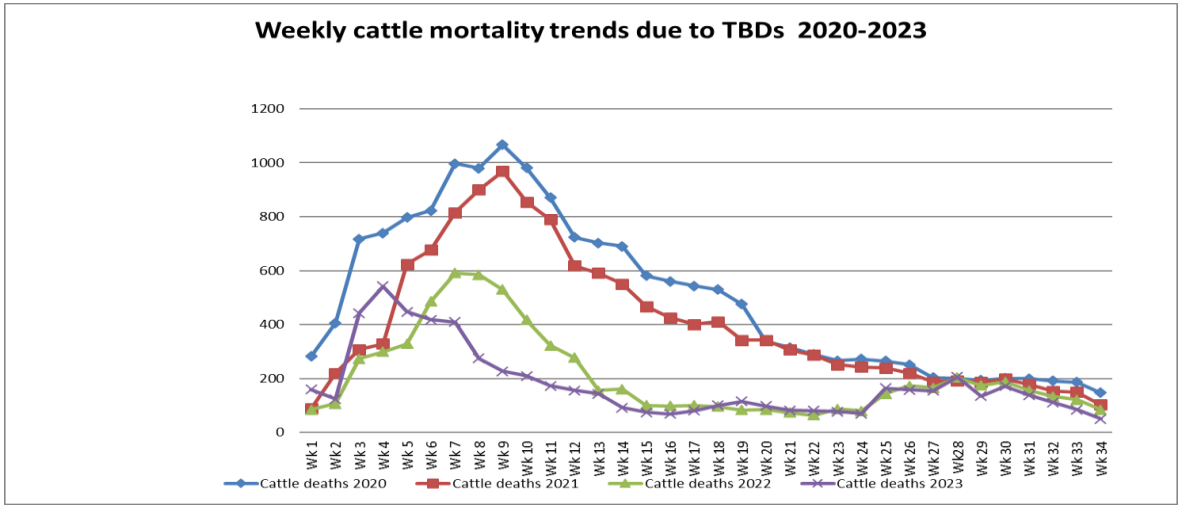


	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Total	5222	5157	5157	5241	5350	5477	5528	5490	5578	5775	5444	5479	5509	5642

The cattle population increased from 5.4 million in 2020 to 5.6 million in 2023, with a value of USD1.68 billion. The offtake is 100 000 MT worth USD300 - 400 million annually. Over 90% of the cattle population is in communal areas, where cattle have a social and cultural status. In financial terms, the cattle are regarded largely as "dead capital", which must be unlocked. The Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe, government and the private sector are working to unlock this value for the development of the sector.

The beef carcass weight increased from 165kg to 178kg, and cattle mortality fell from 9% to 6% in 2021 and 2022. The calving rate remains low, at 42% against a target of 50%. The prevalence foot and mouth disease fell by 47% in 2021 and 39% in 2022 due to the government intervention of providing one kg tick-grease to each of the rural cattle-owning households under the Rural Development 8.0 (Fig 2.17).

Fig: 2.19. Cattle Mortality rates due to tick-born diseases

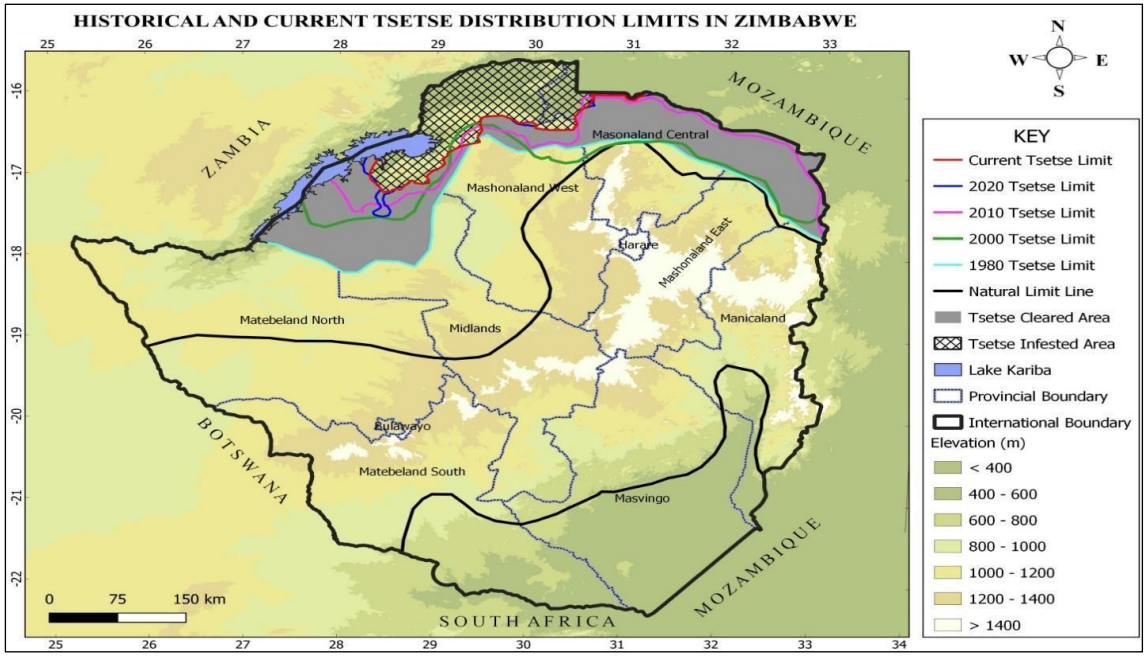


Campaigns to improve cattle dipping within the A2 and A1 farming sectors will be intensified with modular designed dip tanks. Livestock identification and traceability have been enhanced with an estimated 85% cattle now branded. Stray cattle, derelict fences and poor enforcement of the Fencing Act have led to uncontrolled cattle movements, making Foot and Mouth Disease traditional zoning difficult. Wildlife-cattle interactions have continued to cause outbreaks of Foot and Mouth Disease as game fences have broken down. Government has started to provide game boundaries along the major national parks. A viable offtake beef market, better disease management and improved cattle husbandry, will contribute to the continued growth of the beef sector.

2.45. Tsetse

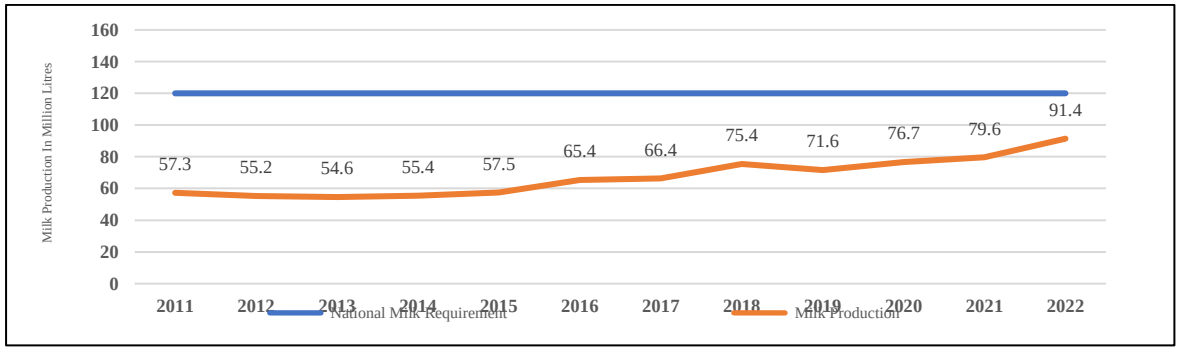
Approximately half of Zimbabwe is ecologically suitable for tsetse proliferation and was previously infested (1900 to 1908). Progressive government efforts have reduced the area under infestation with tsetse to 30 000 km^2 from 200 000 km^2 , a 85% reduction in area since 2020. The national target is to eradicate tsetse from all settled and farming areas by 2025.

Figure 2.20: Progressive Tsetse Reduction



2.4.6. Dairy

Fig 2.21: Milk Production Trend

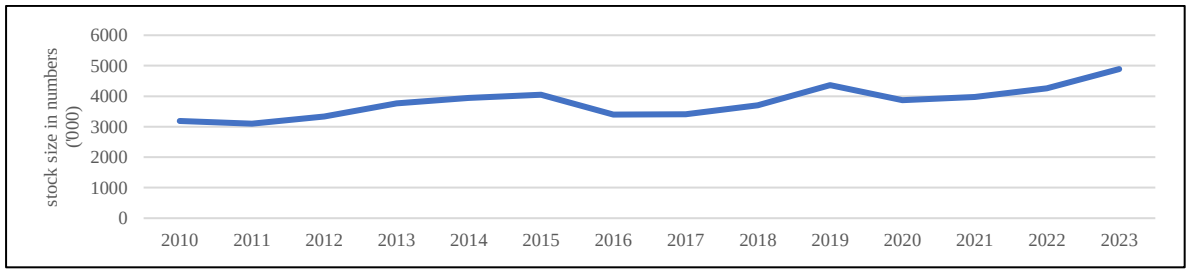


Source: CLAFA 2023

Milk production increased from 71.6 million litres in 2019 to 91.4 million litres in 2022. The dairy herd grew by 11.3% from 47 845 in 2021 to 53 250 in 2022. The milk production increase was attributable to a bigger milking herd, higher milk production per cow, better herd management, improved pasture management, resuscitation of smallholder dairy, better access to capital and improved stakeholder coordination. The dairy sector has a unique 5% dairy development levy on imports of milk that has also contributed to the development of the sector. The growth of the sector is expected to be sustained into the future. Among the challenges the sector is facing are absence of appropriate long-term financing for infrastructure for (machinery purchase and modernisation), high feed cost (constituting 60-70% of total production costs).

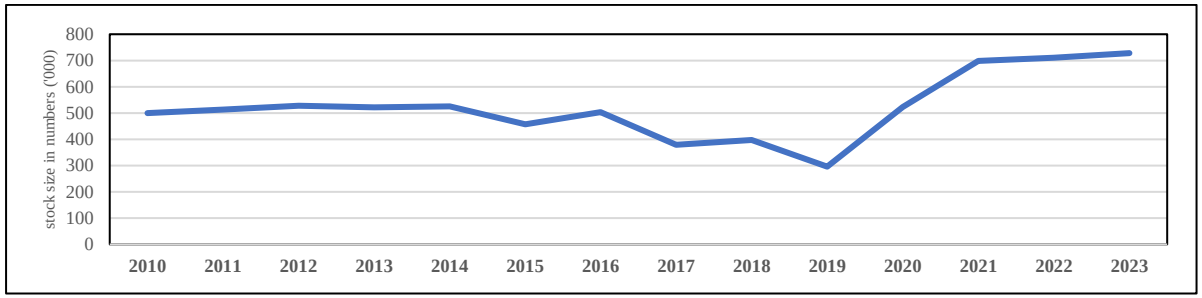
2.4.7. Small Stock

Figure 2.22: Goat Production 2011-22 (numbers)



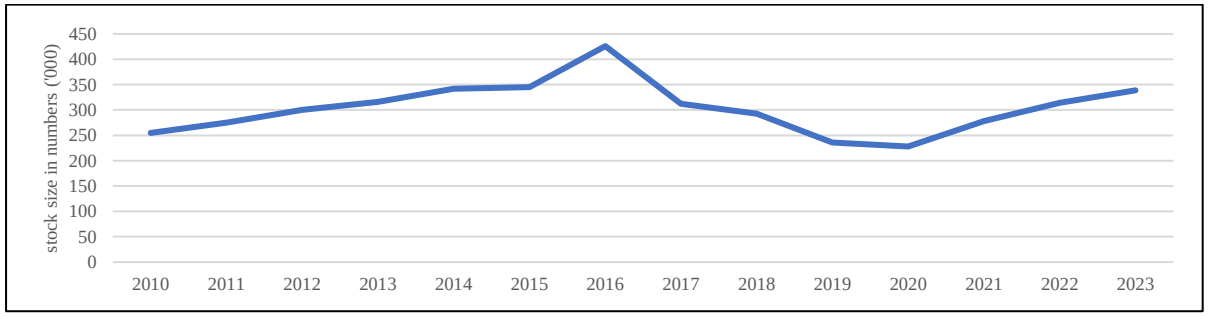
The goat population increased from 3 868 000 in 2020 to 4 891 000 in 2023, a 26% increase. The annual offtake remains low at 17%. The majority of goats are slaughtered for consumption at the household level, accounting for 60% of total offtake. A national goat development scheme was launched in 2022 as the Presidential Goat Scheme (PGS) whose transformative impact will be felt from 2024 onwards. Some 6500 goats have been distributed to date under the Presidential Goat Scheme. The kidding rate in 2022 was 84% from 89% in 2021, against a national target of 120%. The main challenges in goat production are recurrence of droughts, diseases and parasites, as well as unstructured markets. Some 80% of the goats are in communal areas, where they are the second most consumed protein after poultry. A strengthened goat value chain, with clear market development locally and abroad, is required. It is in this regard that government is resuscitating CSC, and engaging possible external markets.

Figure 2.21: Sheep Production 2011-22(numbers)



The sheep national population was 523 000 in 2020 and 728 000 in 2023, a 39% increase. The major challenges in diseases which accounted for 61% of total mortality and low lamping rate of 47%. The number of sheep slaughtered at abattoirs increased by 31% from 2 960 in 2021 to 3 906 in 2022. The average carcass weight for sheep in 2022 was 16kg against a national target of 17kg.

Figure 2.22: Pig Production



The national pig population increased from 228 000 in 2020 to 339 000 in 2023 (48.7% growth). Commercial pig slaughters at abattoirs increased by 11.8% in 2022 from 19 652 pigs in 2021 to 21 307.The major challenges in

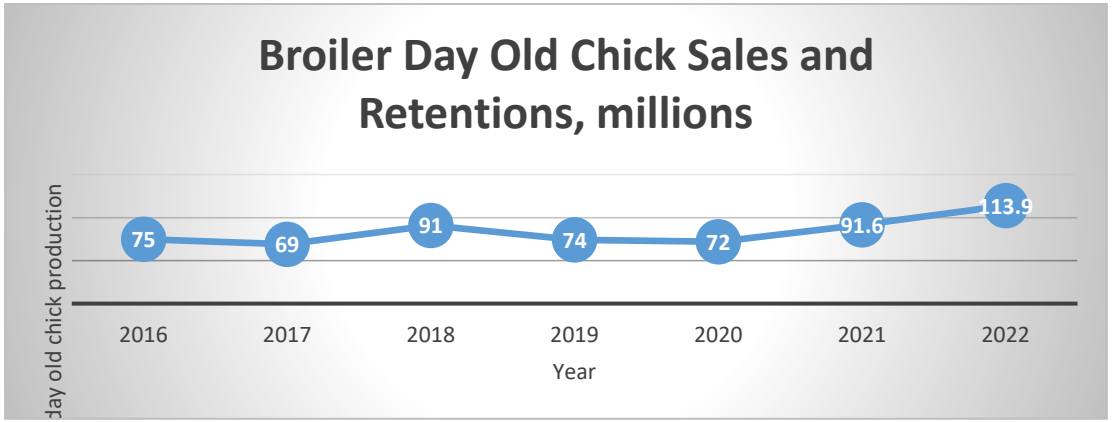
pig production are the high cost of feed, poor genetics, poorly developed markets and weak extension and advisory services.

More investment in livestock growth can be enhanced, by making livestock production a viable commercial business, especially in communal areas. This includes using livestock as acceptable collateral, with attended insurance to unlock value. Overall, the growth in beef, goat, sheep and pig production was underpinned by attention to better animal health, better nutrition, more accessible finance, better genetics, and improved management. This growth was however not matched by market and trade developments as the Cold Storage Company (CSC) was not resuscitated as per plan. Private abattoirs dominated cattle marketing with over 90% commercial offtake. With a vibrant CSC, farmers could get better returns for their cattle, especially communal farmers who have over 90% of the national cattle herd, making livestock a business.

Vaccine production for various cattle diseases, principally January disease, is now being accelerated to ensure self-sufficiency. Better organisation and coordination among sectors in prioritisation of diseases for vaccine development and deployment are required. The role of artificial insemination, remains unsatisfactorily low. Enhanced coordination of actors in the livestock value chain will unlock the sector's potential to accelerate growth, in both numbers and quality, while ensuring better returns for farmers.

2.4.8. Poultry Production

Fig:2.23 Broiler production



Source – LMAC (ZAP 4th quarter report 2022)

Poultry remains the major protein source for Zimbabweans, constituting 60% of overall protein consumption. Overall day-old chick production increased by 24% from 91.6 million in 2021 to 113.9 million in 2022 (Fig 2.23). Broiler meat production increased by 34% from 143 500 MT in 2021 to 191 813 MT in 2022. Small scale producers continue to dominate production, accounting for 79% of total production by 2022, a 3% increase from 2021. Zimbabwe's per capita broiler chick production increased by 22% in 2022 to 13kg per person per year up from 10.36 kg in 2021.

Regarding indigenous chickens, estimated to be 45 million, the Presidential Poultry Scheme, which aims to distribute 30 million chickens by 2027, commenced with the distribution of 600 000 chicks in 2022. Cumulatively, 1.1 million chicks had been distributed by June 2023.

Egg production recorded a 22% increase from 71.48 million dozen in 2020 to 87.4 million dozens in 2022. For all classes of chicken, feed costs remain the biggest cost, contributing on average 60-70% of total costs of production.

The threats of Newcastle disease and Avian flu remain, but vigilance, including heightened surveillance at boarders, prevented the recurrence of any major outbreaks since 2017.

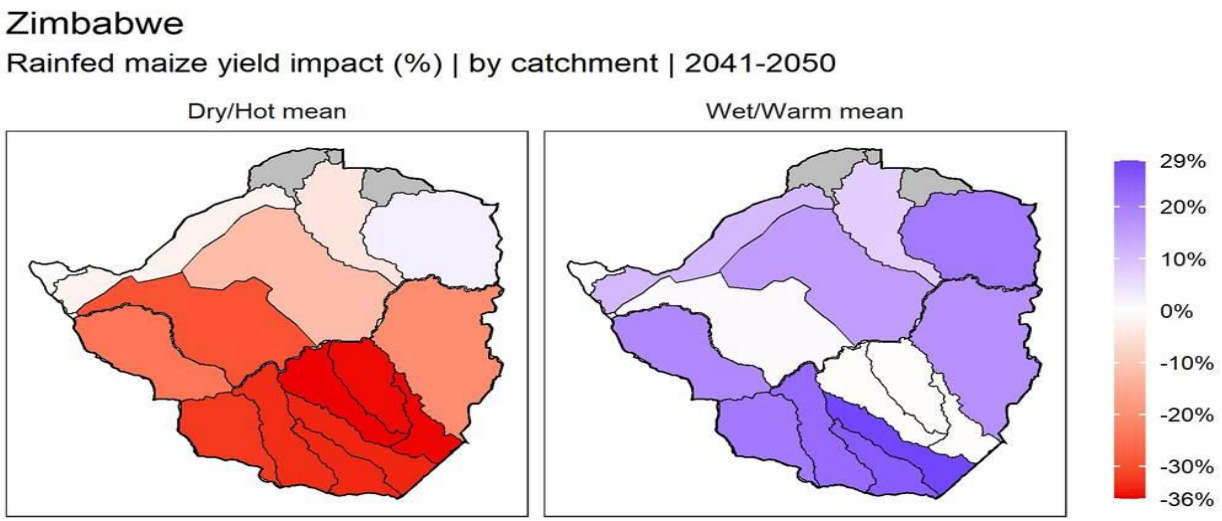
Generally, livestock feed cost constitutes 60% of production cost, so increased localisation of feed production is required. Over 65% of the livestock feed estimated at 400 000MT of cereals annually are used in poultry production (270 000MT of maize annually). Use of alternativess and substitutes, including traditional grains, has been trialed successfully.

In summary, for sustained growth of the livestock, improving genetics, reducing feed cost, better management of disease and securing markets, remain challenges to be resolved to make livestock production sustainable and viable.

2.5. Climate - Proofing Agriculture

Zimbabwe is predicted to become drier in the decades ahead due to climate change (Fig 2.24).

Fig 2.24: Climate Scenarios for maize to 2050 from Climate Change



NOTE

- Under wet/warm futures scenario production gains outweighed losses from soil erosion.
- Under dry/hot scenarios, which are considered more in line with observed climate change in Zimbabwe, overall rainfed crop losses by the 2040s were expected to be up to -17% under the dry/hot mean.
- For rainfed maize, specifically, the yield losses under the hot/dry mean were estimated to be -22%
- However, there is considerable geographic variation with the southern Mzingwane catchment being the hardest hit with estimated maize yield losses of -34% by the 2040s under a hot/dry scenario.

An increase in the incidents of climate extremes such as heatwaves, droughts and floods, is expected to further disrupt crops, livestock and fisheries production. Climate change will continue to present one of the biggest challenges to the sustainable increase in crops, livestock and fisheries production, necessitating greater climate-proofing of agriculture. Under the AFSTS, climate-proofing of agriculture through the sustainable intensive conservation agriculture scheme (Pfumvudza/Intwasa) was adopted for all rural households. The ZIMVAC 2023 Report indicated that 57% of households had adopted Pfumvudza/Intwasa since its launch in 2020/2021 season (Table 3)

Table 3: Pfumvudza Adoptation by Province

Province	**Adoption Rate (%)**
Manicaland	49.9
Masvingo	56.4
Mashonaland East	56.9
Mashonaland West	41.6
Mashonaland Central	40.5
Midlands	56.0
Matebeleland North	37.0
Matebeleland South	35.2
National	47.1

Source: ZIMVAC 2023

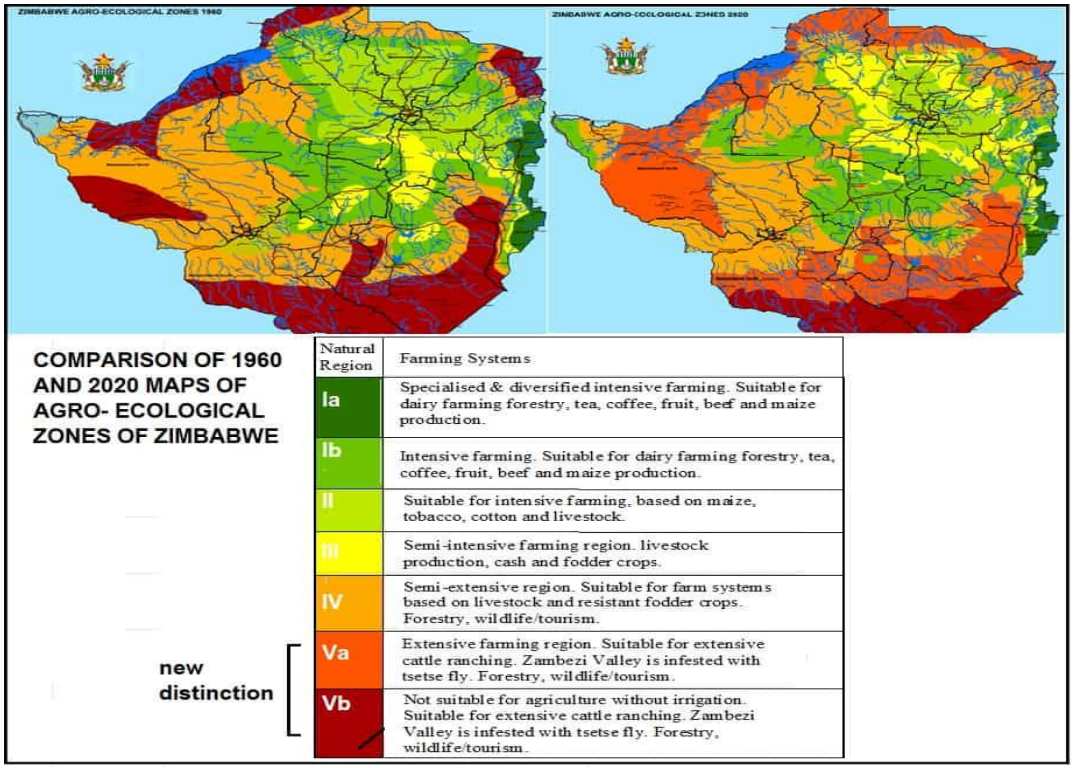
Climate-proofing agriculture through water resources and irrigation development was also adopted. The irrigated area increased from 173 000ha in 2020 to 203 000 ha in 2022, with 350 000 ha planned by 2025.

Weather-indexed insurance and area-yield insurance, to cushion farmers, has been successfully trialle4d and is now being rolled out nationally. A government-facilitated institutional framework, including Africa Risk Insurance

and AFC Insurance Company, have been created complement private sector efforts. Government's thrust is that insurance should be regarded as an input in crop and livestock production.

The agro-ecological tailoring of crops and varieties has been refined and aligned to the new agro-ecological zones for the country as revised in 2021 (Fig 2.25).

Fig 2.25: Zimbabwe's Agro-Ecological Zones

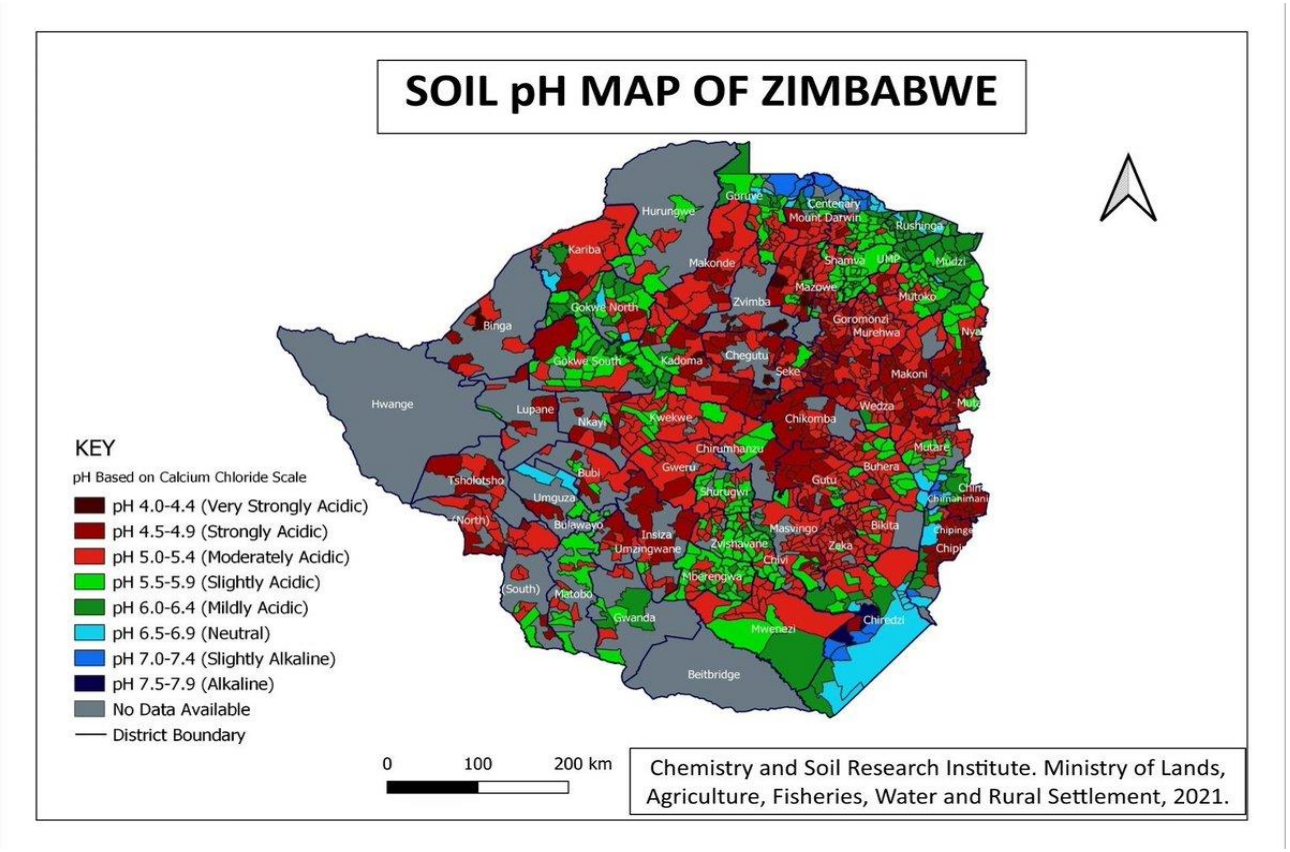


ZINGSA 2021

Due to the revision of agro ecological regions, the proportion of the country in Regions 4 and 5, has increased.

Maintenance and improvement of soil health (using a systems and ecosystem approach) have received special attention. The comprehensive soils and pH map for country is now available to guide farmers (Fig 2.26). Soil pH remains unacceptably low in most parts of the country. Liming to correct pH and organic matter addition to correct soil health, are important interventions under Pfumvudza/Intwasa. Awareness among farmers of the importance of soil health (fertility PH and organic matter content) is being enhanced through tailored extension and advisory services and digital platforms. It has been suggested that the biggest impediment to sustainable yield increase in all farming sectors is poor soil health.

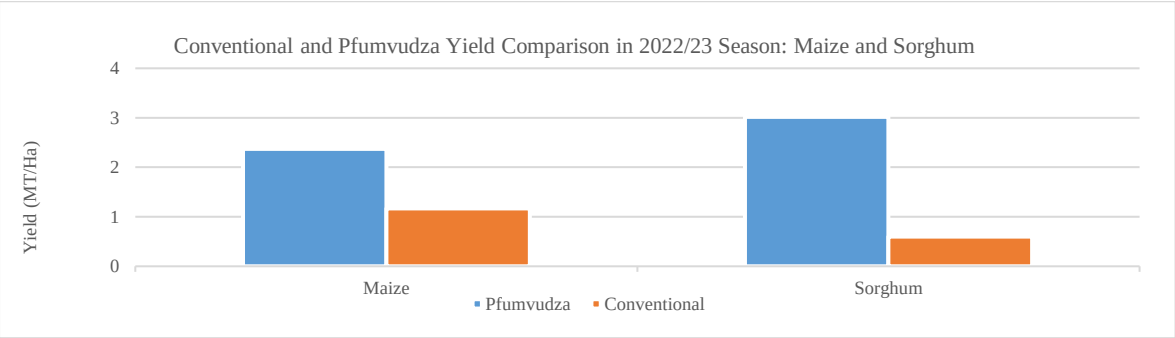
Fig 2.26: SOIL PH Map



Maize and sorghum yields increased three to five-fold under Pfumvudza/Intwasa compared to conventional production (Fig 2.27) with the wholesale adoption of the Pfumvudza/ Intwasa practice in the smallholder sector. Pfumvudza production increased from 493 739MT (27.4% of national human consumption) in 2021/2022 to 586

539MT (32.6% of national requirement) in 2022/23. This trend is expected to continue with the wholesale adoption of this practice.

Fig 2.27: Comparison of Conventional to Pfumvudza Yields



Source: CLAFA 2023

In addition to climate-proofing, resilience building measures under Rural Development 8.0 were initiated, to cushion and eventually insulate communities from the vagaries of climate-induced food shortages. With the planned one borehole- per village, rural communities can be assured of safe portable water, and sustainable crop production throughout the year. Some 50 000ha will be solar-powered boreholes and have drip-fed irrigation systems as village, youth, and school business units.

2.6. Agricultural Markets and Trade

The structured liberalisation of markets for maize, wheat, barley, soyabean, cotton, traditional grains was introduced in 2021 and 2022 to increase value chain financing, and improve farmer returns. The Warehouse

Receipt System (WRS) and the Zimbabwe Mercantile Exchange (ZMX) were also introduced in 2022. The ZMX is expected to assist with price discovery and mobilisation of additional resources to enhance production. The Africa Continental Free Trade Area (AfCTA), touted as the biggest intra-continental market, provides the potential to market Zimbabwe's expected increasing surplus production of crops and livestock. Already Zimbabwe has built capacity to produce 100 000 MT surplus wheat annually. It is estimated that Africa imports USD 80-10 billion worth of food annually. Zimbabwe should, therefore, ready itself for increased horticulture, cereal, cotton, tobacco, beef and poultry market development, while enhancing exports of competitively-produced and appropriately-priced value-added products. Market development efforts have led to the finalisation of the China Protocol to allow citrus export. Export markets forays have been undertaken to Africa, the Middle East, United Kingdom and Europe through ZIMTRADE, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Trade, Agricultural Marketing Authority and Ministry of Lands, Agriculture, Fisheries, Water and Rural Development. These must continue.

2.6.7. Land for Production and Productivity Enhancement

About 99.9% of land available for redistribution under the Land Reform Programme has been distributed (Table 2.6). This irreversible land reform programme has yielded over 23 500 A2 beneficiaries and over 360 000 A1 beneficiaries. The focus is now on increasing production and productivity on the land. A range of legislative and regulatory reforms were undertaken to improve land administration and governance through the operationalisation

of the Zimbabwe Land Commission Act (ZLC, Chapter 20:29) in 2019. The ZLC has worked to oversee fairness and transparency in land governance, worked to resolve conflicts, conducting periodic land audits land and proffering policy advice on land governance.

Table 4: Land Distribution by Category

SER	LANDHOLDING CATEGORY	NO. OF HOUSEHOLDS	AREA IN HECTARES	% of Total
1	Communal Area	1 834 000	16 400 000.000	41.41
2	Old Resettlement and A1	360 000	9 645 707.808	24.36
3	A2 Resettlement Areas	23 900	2 978 000.000	7.52
4	Small and Large Scale Commercial	71 000	4 200 000.000	10.61
5	National Parks and Urban and Peri-Urban Areas	800 000	6 377 292.192	16.10
6	**TOTAL**	**2 954 900**	**39 600 000.000**	**100**

Among the major challenges in land distribution is the lack of a coherent Land Policy to guide development, perceived insecurity of tenure, perceived non-bankability of leases, challenges of inherited farm infrastructure maintenance, increasing cases of vandalism of farm infrastructure, indiscipline and theft on farms, the need for compensation of former farm owners and resolving former farm employees' future on A1 farms. However, much progress has been made since 2020. The simplification of the 99-year leases acquisition process which commenced in 2021, the consummation of the Global Compensation Deed in 2020, the operationalisation of Joint Ventures on farms (Fig 2.6.2), the conversion of A2 offer letters to securitised permits and subsequent issuance of securitised A2 permits and accelerated issuance of tenure documents for A1 and A2 farmers, are among the notable achievements. Confidence to invest on farms will be enhanced by the Agrarian Laws Amendment Bill, which draws from the proposed Land Policy Guidelines. The establishment of a comprehensive, multi-user, land information management system; streamlined land administration and governance and better alignment of activities by MDAs should result in improved service delivery to all stakeholders.

The Annual Production and Productivity Returns (APPR) introduced in 2021, which indicate plot-specific production provide additional information useful for policy formulation. A statutory instrument to make APPR mandatory is planned. The APPR are now the basis for assessment and issuance of 99-year leases, free of charge. Alongside that APPR by A1 and A2 farmers, communal and old resettlement farmers' households will be assessed through the annual Vision 2030 Agricultural Livelihoods Tracker (VALT) introduced in 2023.

Table 5: Status of Joint Ventures in Provinces

Province	Number of Joint Ventures	Hectares(ha)
Mashonaland Central	542	29608
Mashonaland East	351	26186
Mashonaland West	947	70863
Manicaland	106	15553
Masvingo	177	13355
Matebeleland North	4	925
Midlands	14	3878
Matabeleland South	22	33280
Total	**2163**	**193 648**

It should be possible to track production on these JVs to unpack production and determine the extent of capacitation of lessees by joint venture partners as required by the approved JV framework.

The involvement of youth in agriculture is being encouraged through the policy of allocating 20% of new land to youth, who must go through requisite training first at the Provincial Integrated Youth Development Centres established in 2021.When fully operational, these centres will have agro–ecological and area-specific value chains from farm to fork, and will operate as centres of excellence in training and production, and as viable businesses.

2.6.8. Financing Agriculture

In a developmental state, under the yoke sanctions, there has been, of necessity, strong public sector investment and strong public sector facilitation of private sector investment (Table 7).

Table 6: Government Agriculture, Private Sector and Development Partners Contribution to Agriculture Financing

Parameter	2020	2021	2022
Total Agriculture Expenditure as a Percentage of total Government expenditure	11.07%	5.69%	4.9%
% disbursement of agriculture allocation	80%	93%	89%
Private Sector Contribution (% of agriculture budget)	3.58%	15.3%	5.7%
Development Partners (% of agriculture budget)	37.5%	16%	29.5%

Source: Ministry of Finance and Economic Development (2022)

Agricultural financing should be at least 10% of the national budget as agreed by the African Union under the Maputo Declaration of 2004 and confirmed by the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme and reaffirmed by the Malabo Declaration of 2014. With the inclusion of water, lands, fisheries and rural development components under the Ministry, a 15% allocation has been estimated to be the minimum requirement to fulfil Zimbabwe's regional obligations.

The land reform programme required non–collateral based landing as the bulk of the beneficiaries do not have collateral. Since 2004, when contract growing and marketing was introduced in tobacco production, value chain financing by contractors has spurred tobacco production to record levels. However, for other crops, value chain financing has been made mandatory through the policy requirement for cereal off takers to finance 40% of their annual national raw material requirements through contracting farmers. Compliance should be made mandatory through legislation.

For the transformation of A2 farmers, and A1 and communal farmers, an institutionalised financing mechanism was required. The Agricultural Finance Corporation (AFC), was therefore re-launched in 2021 with an expanded

mandate. AFC is poised to become one of the biggest development finance institutions in the country. Together with CBZ, NMB and other banks, under the auspices of the National Enhanced Agricultural Productivity Scheme, formerly Command Agriculture, an institutional financing mechanism for agriculture has now been firmly established through government-guaranteed seasonal support for A1 and A2 farmers. Additionally, more banks are beginning to support farmers. The Bankers Association indicates that ZWL 68 billion and USD 160 million has been committed for the 2023/24 summer season and more resources are being mobilised (Table 7).

Table 7: Bankers Association of Zimbabwe Financial Support to Agriculture

ZWL	2020	2021	2022	2023
ZWL	109,745,526 Billion	453,311,761 Billion	1,688,967,224 Trillion	5,759,324,256 Trillion and USD 398 100

Source: RBZ

Many farmers still self-finance their operations. The challenge is for banks to formulate more bulk and long-term lending, with sufficient innovations to accommodate these farmers. The Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe and other stakeholders are investigating cattle- based lending scheme, among other innovations.

2.7. Technology, Mechanisation and Modernisation

2.7.1. Water and Irrigation Infrastructure

The government launched the Accelerated Irrigation Rehabilitation and Development Plan in 2021.The government adopted a new- project model, where dam construction is accompanied by irrigation, domestic water supply, fisheries, and electricity development. The 12 dam projects scope was expanded accordingly in 2021. Storage capacity of these is 12.5 billion by 2025 and should avail an additional 74 000ha for irrigation. The target is to increase area under irrigation to 350 000 ha by 2025 from 173 500 ha in 2020. By 2022, a total of 204 300 ha was available, a 16% increase. The Irrigation Development Alliance was established to consolidate public and private sector efforts to accelerate irrigation development. In the context of commercialisation of all smallholder irrigation schemes, a total of 304 schemes on 19 000ha out of the 460 schemes on 26 000ha have been commercialised by December 2022. Following the launch of the Rural development Programme some 2 500 villages now have boreholes drilled and 71 villages and school boreholes units, one hectare each have been established. By 2027, some 35 000 villages, 9600 schools and 4 800 youth centres will have 50 000 ha irrigation. With Zimbabwe expected to become drier in the decades ahead due to climate change, acceleration of irrigation rehabilitation and development is required to sustain production of crops, fisheries, and livestock to meet local and increasing export demands.

2.7.2. **Technology and Innovation**

Both the public and private sector continue to invest in Research and Development. The development of new technologies, crop varieties, animal genetics and management practices that increase yields, reduce costs, and improve the profitability and sustainability of agriculture must be accelerated. There is an increase in public and

private partnerships in research and development in agriculture. Innovation hubs and agro-industrial parks for the advancement of new technologies in agriculture have been established at many universities.

Financing for research is still, and below 1% of the national budget, as advised by the 2007 African Union. To promote agricultural knowledge, a strong Farmer–Extension–Research nexus, capacitation of extension and advisory services, precision agriculture and digitalization (drones, ICT based solutions, smart agriculture, e-extension) and modernization of agriculture multi-stakeholders' collaboration are required. The Agricultural information Management System (AIMS) was launched in 2021 to support the AFSTS.

2.7.3. Mechanisation and Tillage Services

Agricultural engineering and mechanisation will catalyse modernisation of agricultural production, productivity, profitability and ultimately the competitiveness of the sector. Government mooted the Mechanisation Development Alliance by crowding in the participation of private sector to complement government mechanisation efforts. The country recorded a increase of 72% in the number of tractors from 7 900 units in 2020 to 13,625 by March 2023, with 3 600 more expected by end of 2024, all this against a national demand of 30,000 units. Combine harvesters increased from 108 in 2020 to 303 in 2023. This improvement was largely due to government-led and government-facilitated mechanisation facilities. Digital, automated and autonomous robotic tractors, combines, drones and other mechanical and digital attachments continue gain popularity as they augment farm field mechanisation services.

Government established the AFC leasing company to provide mechanisation services to farmers. AFC currently manages 25% on the national fleet of combine harvesters and 4% of the national fleet of tractors. The Leasing model is meant to bridge access gaps of mechanisation services by farmers that would ordinarily not afford buying mechanisation equipment.

Pfumvudza/Intwasa mechanisation is being trialled with 600 sets of equipment consisting of tractors, threshers, transport trailers and direct seeders. The set of equipment will be distributed to service providers on a hire purchase basis through AFC and CBZ

To manage the expanded cereal grain and oil crops intake and to insulate the nation against climate induced-grain shortages, the strategic grain reserves infrastructure will be upgraded and expanded to 1.5million metric tonnes from the current 750,000MT. The government will also implement the Zunde raMambo Grain Storage Facility to provide food reserve facility at local level.

Value addition continues to take centre stage across all the priority value chains requiring rapid infrastructure acquisition for cotton, wheat, soyabeans and maize. In terms of postharvest storage and agro-processing, technologies for food agro-parks for value addition and beneficiation are required for crops, fisheries and livestock value chains for rural industrialisation. Government will establish food parks, decentralise agro-processing industrial facilities, provide improved cold chain processing facilities to support the dairy, beef and horticulture sectors. Aggregation, value addition and beneficiation for rural agro-industrilisation must be accelerated.

The country continues to modernise farm structures and farm infrastructure through adoption of appropriate engineering interventions and model designs. Farm structures, fencing, greenhouses, farm houses, livestock facilities, farm roads, decentralised farm power structures, barns and warehouses must be upgraded through provision of appropriate financing models.

2.7.4. Institutions, Capacity Development and Farmer Organisations

Broad Institutional reforms and capacity building initiatives were implemented during the first half of AFSTS. These include the restructuring of the Ministry and accelerated recruiting to the vacant positions, while ensuring all parastatals Boards were in place. The rebranding and restructuring of all Ministry's parastatals led to better service delivery. The Ministry structure was developed with a strong provincial coordination mechanism aligned with government devolution and decentralisation thrust. The "physical motorisation" of AGRITEX staff in 2022, transformation from Agricultural Education 2.0, focusing on producing extensionists from agricultural colleges, to Agricultural Education for Development 5.0, focusing on producing entrepreneurs where among the far-reaching changes to create a human resource capital base to sustain ongoing agricultural transformation. Further restructuring and reorganisation is required to accelerate the transformation of the sector.

Parastatals within the Ministry have undergo fundamental strategic shift to align with NDS1 and Vision 2030 and AFSRTS. As part of this broader strategy parastatals, for example, the Agricultural Marketing Authority is now regulating for growth; ARDA is now the food, feed, fibre, oils and seed security agent for the nation; ZINWA is now the water engineer for the nation while causing community development; COTTCO is transforming communities; while AFC is the accelerator of agricultural development through provision of innovative financing solutions"; and the GMB is "now the nation's grains supply chain manager". Other institutional reforms included:

- Establishment of a dedicated Fisheries and Aquaculture Department
- Establishment of Provincial Directors to coordinate all agricultural activities at province level, to align with the devolution and decentralization thrust.
- Establishment of the "Online Agriculture College", the" Zimbabwe Open Agricultural College", as a fully-fledged ninth agricultural college.

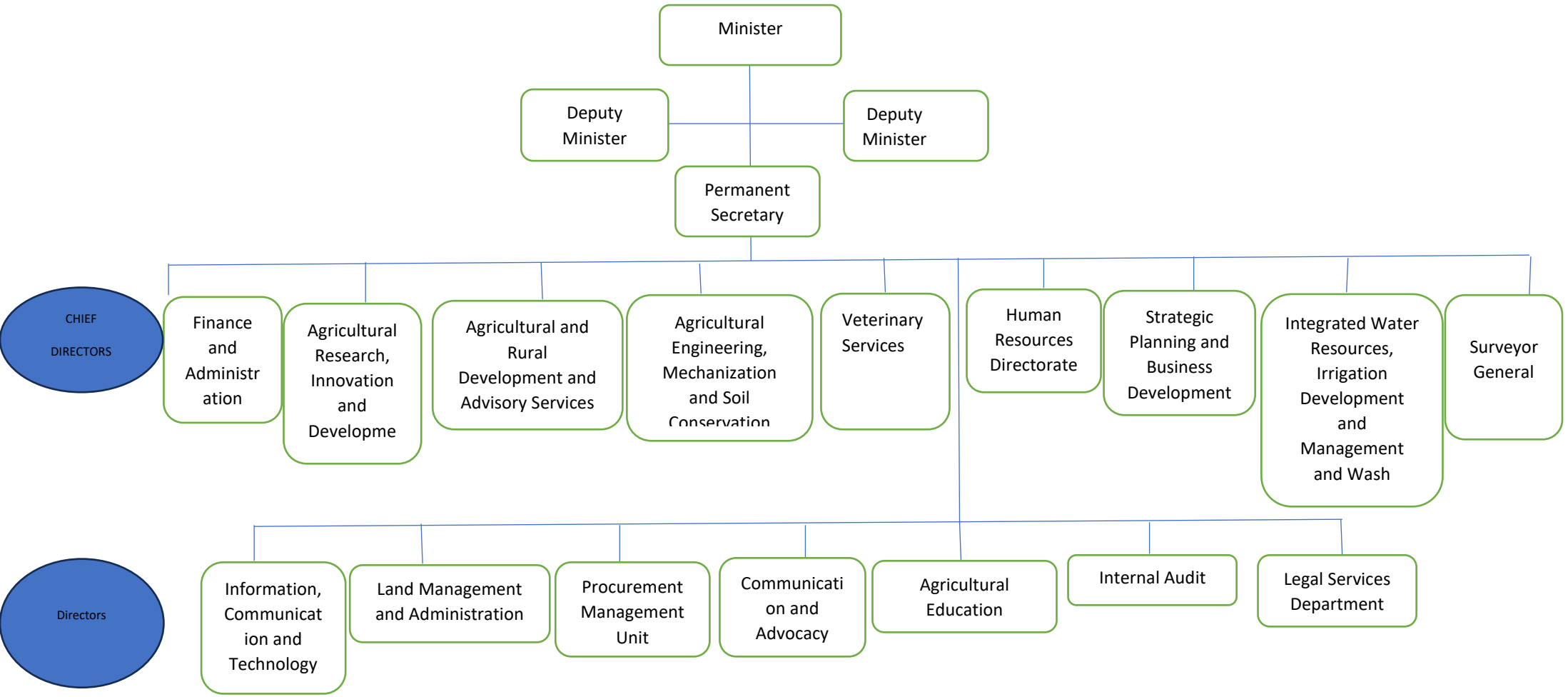
- Implementation of the High Frequency Monitoring System (HFMS) and Crisis modifier (CM) to track agriculture production and provide alerts for timely intervention
- Introduction of the Vision 2030 Vulnerability Livelihoods Assessment Tracker (VALT), among many others.

The devolved," whole of government approach" significantly positively impacted the AFSTS initiatives under various anchor plans. Provinces took responsibility and demanded accountability from all provincial stakeholders. The Working Party of Officials, and Ministers of State for Provincial Affairs and Devolution Interface Meetings with the Minister of Lands, Agriculture, Water and Rural Development provided an effective local and national level coordination mechanism. The AFSTS also benefited from national level coordination meetings with Treasury, and various Ministries. Periodic meetings of 20 Agriculture Working Groups, established in 2021, completed the coordination and collaborative accountability frameworks.

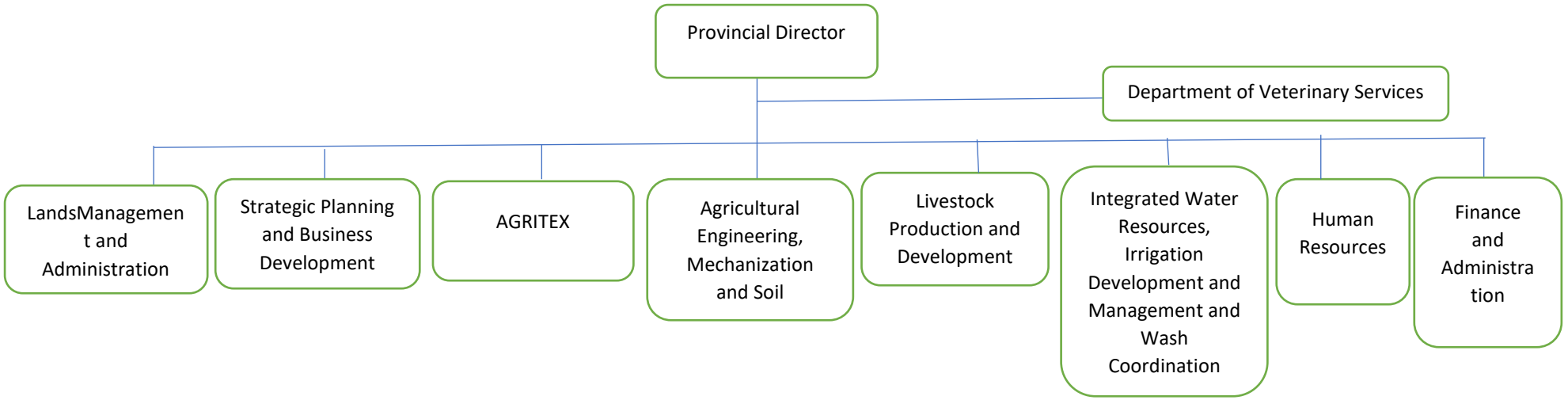
Farmers' Organisations and Associations continue to play a strong organisational and coordination role in the transformation of the agricultural sector. These organisations represent farmers' interests, promote a proliferation of associations has been seen lacking. The Farmers Licensing Act and Farmer Stop Order Act will therefore be reviewed to regulate their contact for the development of the industry. Legislation such as the Fencing Act, Brands Act, among others, should be strengthened to enhance discipline in farming areas, reduce livestock and infrastructure thefts and enhance labour productivity. The fate of former farm workers on A1 farms will be conclusively addressed, while those on A2 farms will have to comply with applicable labour laws with their new employers.

The Ministry structure was strengthened with the introduction of the Agricultural and Rural Advisory Services Directorate, the establishment of Department of fisheries and Aquaculture Services Development, Migratory Pest Control and Training under this Directorate.

National Structure



Provincial Structure:



3. EMERGING ISSUES

3.1 Fisheries and Aquaculture Production and Productivity

In 2021 the mandate for Fisheries and Aquaculture Development was given to the Ministry of Lands, Agriculture, Fisheries, Water and Rural Development. Fish production in Zimbabwe is anchored on production from fresh water capture fisheries and aquaculture. The predominant commercial production is from Lake Kariba. Capture fisheries comprises Tilapia and commercial Kapenta fishing and artisanal fisheries, targeting breams and other species. Declines in Kapenta catches and sizes caught have been observed in Kariba due to overfishing. Growth of the smallholder fisheries sector is expected to accelerate through stocking of village-schools/ youth business units, irrigation schemes and dams under the Rural Development 8.0 thrust. Zimbabwe has a small specialised trout farming industry confined to the Eastern Highlands.

In Zimbabwe crocodile farming is dominated by eight large scale commercial producers. Crocodile farming is primarily for the skin export market, with Europe taking the largest share. Efforts to explore Asian markets have have commenced for both skins and crocodile meat.

Table 8: Aquaculture Production: (2020-2022)

Sector	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**% increase**
Capture Fisheries	3,601	4,503	4,187	16
Kapenta	5,950	5,333	5,231	-12
Aquaculture	5,907.85	5,057.82	6,807.01	15
Total	**15,458.9**	**14,893.82**	**16,225**	**5**

Table 9: Crocodiles Status (2020 – 2022)

Year	Number of Crocs	Number of Eggs Incubated	Number of Crocs Harvested	Number of Skins Exported
2020	294,430	164,825	95,721	70,027
2021	264,595	167,497	96,194	73,584
2022	265,613	163,091	59,447	80,152
% Change	-9	-1	-38	14

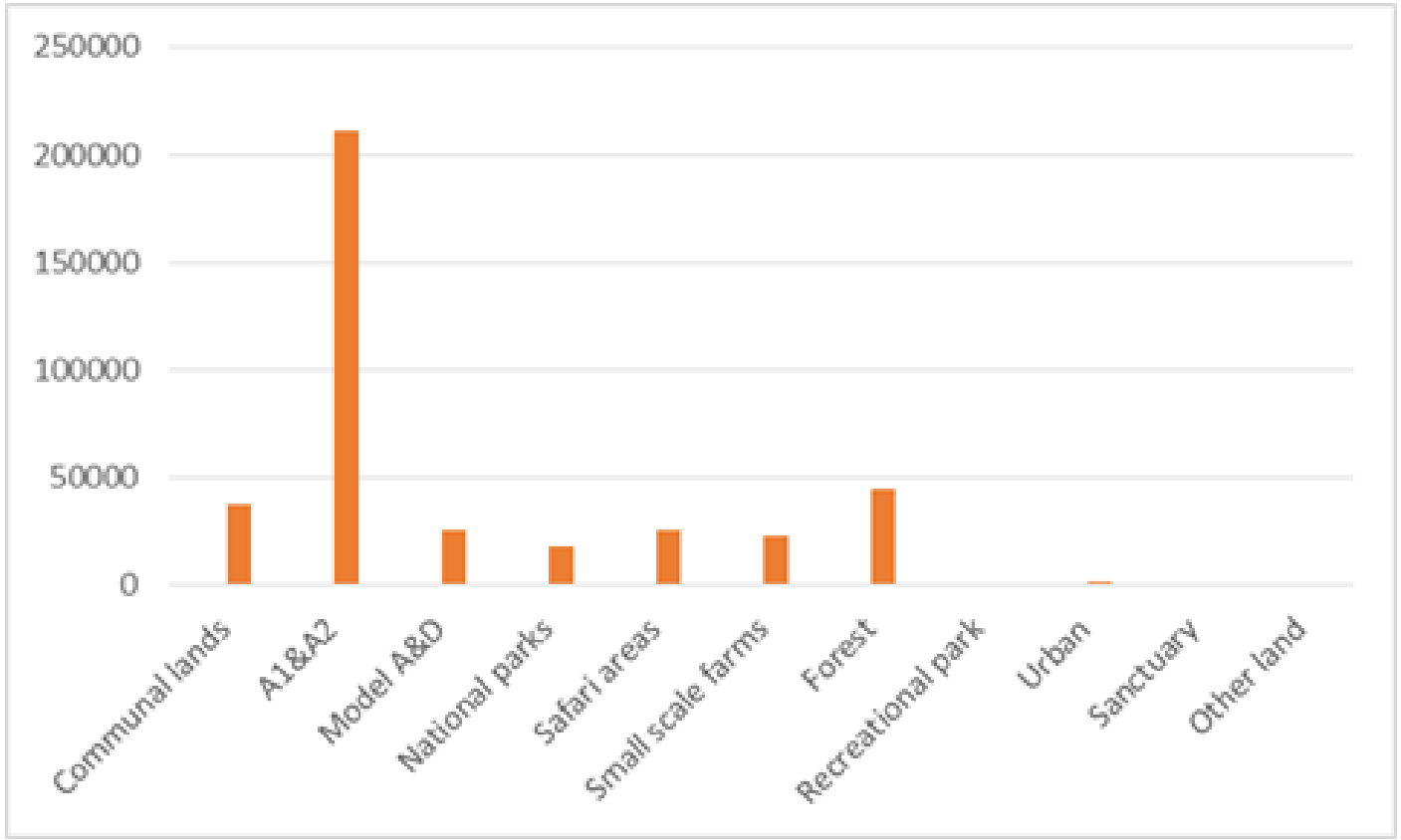
A Fisheries and Aquatic Development Plan has been developed to guide the development of the sector, which is poised for rapid transformation. Among the impediments to the rapid development of the fisheries and crocodile sectors are the multiplicity of government agencies regulating the sector, high licence fees, absence of legislation to guide development of the sector, high feed costs, competition from cheap imports, market development challenges (amidst animal rights lobbyists) and traceability and sustainability issues. The proposed Fisheries and Aquaculture Bill will address many of these challenges.

3.2 Land policy

The absence of coherent Land Policy to guide land administration and governance has been enlightened as an impediment to investments to unlock production and productivity. The proposed new Land Policy will enhance the bankability and transferability of 99-year leases and ensure equitable and transparent access to land. Accelerated investments on farms and streamlined land governance and administration are required. The mining-agriculture interface and conflict should be resolved with the proposed amendments to the Mines and Minerals Amendment Bill. The proposed Land Policy will provide a canvas for the mooted Agrarian Reforms Bill will resolve many

outstanding land issues and accelerate 99-year leases insurance and bankability. Annual Production and Productivity Returns by farmers upon which 99-year-leases would be based, will also be legislated. Fire has emerged as one of the major threats to agricultural land as shown in Fig 11, where more fires occur in A1 and A2 areas compared to commercial areas.

Fig 11: Veld Fire and Land Use situation Around the Country



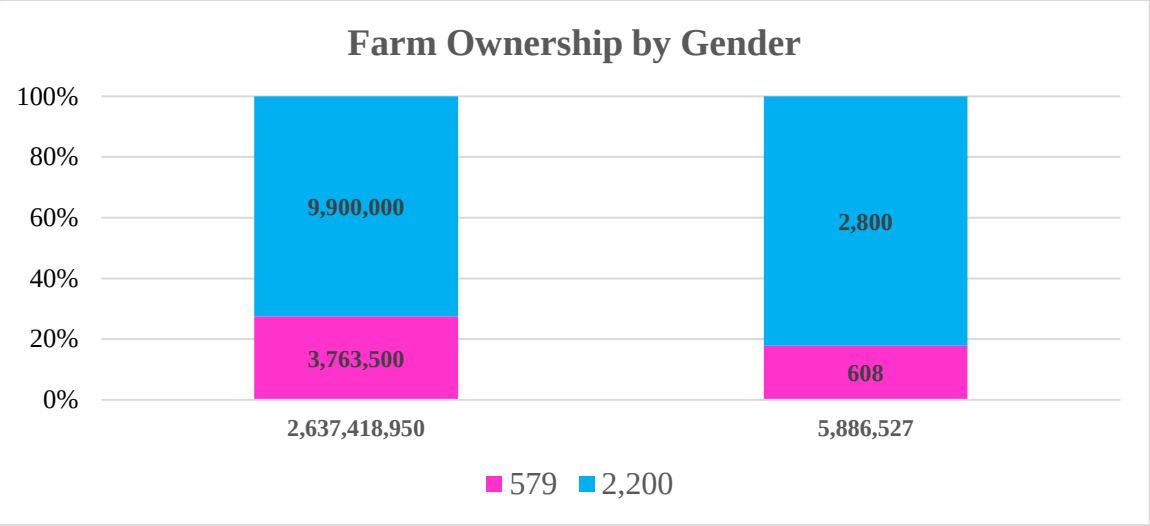
Source: EMA

Analysis of the Production and Productivity Return Sample Results

- A total of 26,627 forms were submitted which is about 12% of the expected number of forms.
- Of the submitted forms the bulk were from A1 (86%) and 14% from A2
- Submission rate (submitted as proportion of expected) for A2 forms was 14% while for A1 it was 12%.
- 44% of the farmers who completed production return forms had a five year development plan, 56% did not have.
- Tenure status was as follows;
    - Offer letter - 65.7%
    - Certificate of occupancy - 15.9%
    - Permits - 9%
    - 99 year lease - 1.8%
    - Deeds - 0.1%
    - None - 7.5%
- 1.7% of the farmers who completed the returns indicated they are in joint venture (460 farmers out of 26,627)
- The majority of farmers indicated that field crops were their major enterprise. The proportion of farmers majoring in the various enterprises was as follows;
    - Field Crops - 92%
    - Livestock - 4%
    - Horticulture - 2%
    - Perennial Crops - 2%

Small Stock - 2%

Percentage Land Utilization	A1 Model Farms	A2 Model Farms
Less than 30%	6	10
31-40%	7	9
41-50%	10	10
51-60%	13	11
61-70%	10	9
71-80%	12	11
81-90%	15	14
91-100%	27	26
Total	**100**	**100**



Farms Recommended for 99-year Lease

Criteria

Highly productive farmers have been recommended for 99-year leases using the following criteria

- Land Utilization (i.e., Proportion of arable used)
- Utilization of available water
- Crop and or Livestock Productivity
- Farm Mechanization (Adequacy and Condition)
- Presence of 5-year development plan and implementation

Food Systems

The adoption of the food systems approach to sustain adequate food and nutrition requirements for the nation. The received additional impetus and global acceptance with the launch of UN Food Systems Summit in 2021 systems approach will target the entire range of actors and their interlinked value adding activities from production, aggregation, processing, distribution, consumption, to disposal of waste products. Zimbabwe has adopted five tracks /pathways:

i. Ensuring access to safe and nutritious food for all;
ii. Shifting to sustainable consumption patterns;
iii. Boosting nature positive production at sufficient scale
iv. Advancing equitable livelihoods and value distribution and
v. Building Resilience to Vulnerabilities, Shocks and Stress

These aspects have now been included in the AFSRTS and the Food and Nutrition Strategy. Many of the food systems issues require a multi-stakeholder approach, involving government ministries, departments and agencies for alignment with the NDS1.

The food systems-climate nexus has been illuminated and mainstreamed into the-climate proofed Presidential Input Schemes with, an emphasis in agro-ecological tailoring, promoting traditional grains in drier regions while discouraging maize in agro- ecological region 4 and 5

3.3 Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

The provision of safe, affordable, available, portable water for rural agricultural communities as a constitutional right and as a basis for a productive workforce, is being integrated into the AFSRTS. Water is an economic enabler around which VBU, YBU and ISBUs can be established. The expanded project concept for dams adopted in 2021 to include dams, fisheries, drinking water, irrigation and electricity generation will spur the provision of water to rural and urban communities. The use of wastewater for agriculture must be enhanced. The ongoing review of the Water and ZINWA Acts should ensure adequate water provision for both urban and rural communities in the medium to long term while promoting private investment in dam construction and development. Investment in improved water, sanitation and hygiene provision will spur rural and urban development. Increased awareness and financing for the water-health- sanitation nexus and water-energy- food nexus will accelerate sustainable economic development. Climate change will require more investments in the WASH sector to achieve Zimbabwe's national and international commitments under NDS1 and UN SDGs.

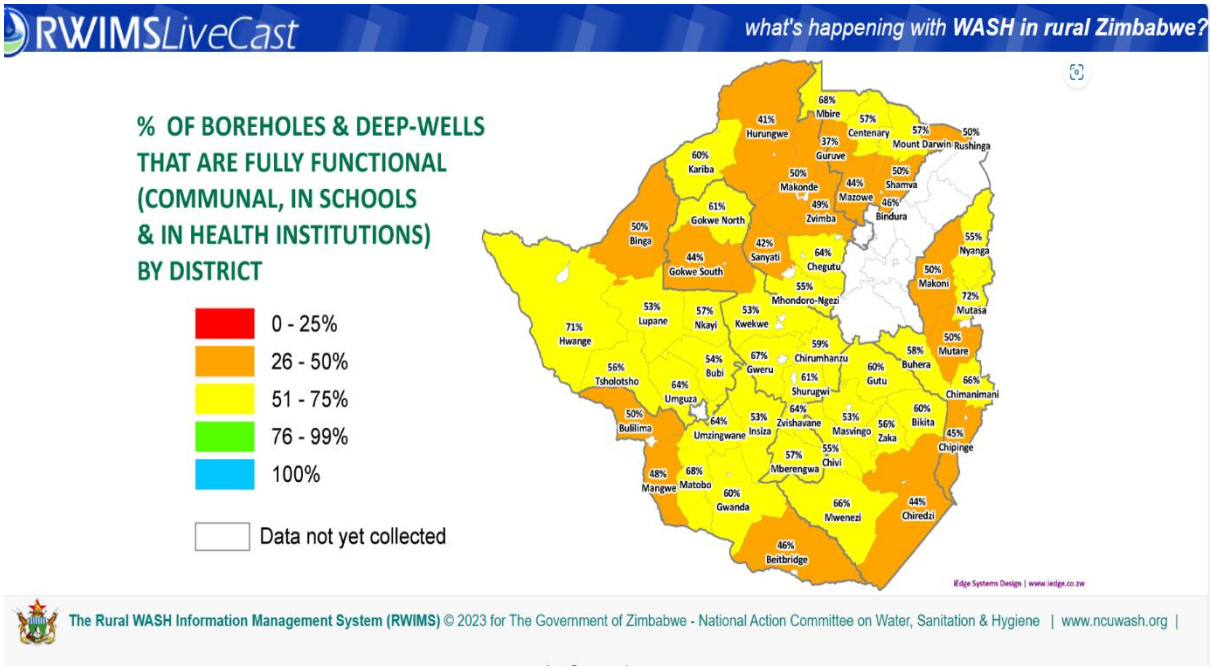
Table 11: WASH-Access

	2020		2021		2022	
	Urban	**Rural**	**Urban**	**Rural**	**Urban**	**Rural**
Open Defecation (%)	2.2	36	2	30	2.8	29
Access to Water (%)	85.3	77	95.5	78	97.5	75
Access to Sanitation (%)	96	63	96.5	65	96.6	61

Source: NWASHC

Zimbabwe has made commendable projects in WASH provision as shown in table 12 and fig 5

Fig 5: Rural Wash Information Management System



3.4 Rural Development

The "agricultural development-rural industrialisation-rural development-vision 2030 nexus" is anchored on the observation that "development originating from the agricultural sector is twice as powerful at lifting people out of poverty than development emanating from other sectors", and that "no country has transitioned from a low-income economy to a middle or upper middle-income economy without increasing agricultural productivity".

Consequently, "Agricultural Development will CAUSE Rural Industrialisation. Rural Industrialisation will Cause Rural Development, Rural Development will ACCELERATE AND FACILITATE the attainment of Vision 2030". The Rural Development Paradigm dubbed "Rural Development 8.0", comprises a series of outcome-based and impact-oriented Presidential interventions to uplift communities for the attainment of Vision 2030. These nationwide interventions are also called Presidential Schemes because they leave no one and no place behind. These eight schemes were variously launched and have began to transform communities.

3.4.1 Presidential Climate-Proofed Input Scheme

The sustainable intensive conservation agriculture scheme (Pfumvudza/Intwasa) is meant to climate-proof production and increase productivity of crops to ensure household food self-sufficiency and increased household income. The Government is providing support to 3 million rural and 500 000 urban beneficiaries, with region-specific input packages (seed, fertiliser, knapsack sprayers sprayers, chemicals). The scheme was expanded in 2023 to include urban beneficiaries. This is a productive social investment scheme. Some 64 % (9.6 million) of the population benefits from the scheme.

3.4.2 Presidential Climate-Proofed Cotton Scheme

The Scheme targets 520,000 beneficiaries in cotton-growing areas who are availed inputs (seed, fertiliser, chemicals). Cumulatively, 1.5 million people are impacted by the scheme, since 2015.

3.4.3 Presidential Blitz Tick Grease Scheme

The Scheme complements the intensive cattle dipping programme to eliminate debilitating tick-borne diseases. One kg tick grease is availed to each of the one million cattle-owning households annually, since 2020.

3.4.4 Presidential Rural Development Programme

Water will be availed in all villages and schools as a constitutional right and also as an economic enabler for the attainment of Vision 2030.The scheme targets to drill one borehole in each of the 35 000 rural villages in the

country and establishing a commercial one-hectare garden in each of the 35 000 villages; providing 10 fruit trees per household for the 3 000 000 beneficiaries, and providing 50 sweet potato vines for each of the 3 million beneficiaries. Additionally, the scheme targets to drill a borehole at each of the 9600 schools and two boreholes in each of the 2400 wards for business units, villages, schools and youth business units will be established throughout the country. At the end of the program, some 50 000 ha will be irrigated through solar powered systems. Some 49 400 companies will be established, as Village Businesses, Youth Businesses and School Businesses impacting over 9.6 million people. Nationwide fruit tree production centers are being established. Agro-ecological tailoring of fruit trees has been completed. Among chosen trees are mango, citrus, macadamia, avocado and pecan nuts.

3.4.5 Presidential Community Fisheries Scheme

This Scheme is aimed at improving access to affordable protein at household level while enabling commerce from the sale of surplus production. The Scheme entails establishment of village, schools and ward fish ponds, two per site. Altogether 180 million fingerlings will be distributed.To aid this scheme, five fingerling production centres are being established on strategic locations to service the entire country.

3.4.6 Presidential Poultry Scheme

The Scheme envisages rural communities as sources of organically- produced chicken for nutrition and commerce. Some 3 million rural beneficiaries will receive 10 free range chicks each, all together 30 million chicks. A countrywide network of supplies of chickens has been formed.

3.4.7 Presidential Goat Scheme

The Scheme aims to climate-proof livestock production through the distribution of goats of improved local genetics across the country. Under the scheme, 35 000 bucks (he-goats), one in each village, and one "she-goat" for each of the 1.8 million households will be distributed across the country. All the 35 000 bucks will be electronically

tagged to trace their movement and ensure accountability. Production centres will revolve around Provincial Youth Integrated Development Centres, agricultural colleges and research establishments and commercial producers.

3.4.8 Presidential Vision 2030 Accelerator Model

This scheme entails transformation of rural irrigation schemes into viable Irrigation Scheme Business Units (ISBU) managed by the Agricultural and Rural Development Authority (ARDA). All 460 Irrigation Schemes on 26 000 ha will be transformed to this business model by 2024. Altogether, there are 1.5 million beneficiaries, directly and indirectly.By end of 2022, some 304 schemes on 19 000ha had been transferred to the new business model. Irrigation schemes on this model have become viable, profitable and sustainable with 304 companies now operational.

3.6. Transient Urban Cultivation

The ZIMVAC 2023 report indicates urban food insecurity to be at 29% and is envisaged to increase. Government will, therefore, from the 2023/2024 season onwards, provide Pfumvudza/Intwasa inputs to all urban households for Transient Urban Cultivation, being one Pfumvudza/Intwasa plot worth of inputs for each of the 500 000 beneficiaries. The Productive Social Investment Scheme should provide food security for 1.5 million people in urban areas.

3.7. Agro-biodiversity and nature-based agriculture production

Agrobiodiversity has been recognised in Zimbabwe is a valuable resource for food security, nutrition, livelihoods, and climate change adaptation. Land degradation, deforestation, commercialisation of seed system and climate change threaten agro-biodiversity preservation. Conservation and sustainable land, crops, livestock and fisheries use strategies that includ genetic resource conservation, farmer-led initiatives, climate smart initiatives, in a favourable policy environment, the nation can safeguard its tangible and intangible agrobiodiversity.

4 Coordination

The transformation of the agriculture sector requires a whole of sector-multi-stakeholder coordination mechanism supported by a ”whole-of-government” system. In this regard, some 20 Working Groups among them are youth, women, cotton, tobacco, industrial crops, tuber crops, farmer’s union, irrigation, horticulture, mechanization, livestock, sugarcane, fisheries, dairy, agriculture policy, WASH, research and winter and summer crops) were established to to provide participatory and inclusive agriculture sector planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation mechanisms for transformation of agriculture at both space and scale. These working groups have been invaluable in shaping the Agriculture, Food Systems and Rural Transformation Strategy.

5 SECTOR MANDATE, VISION, MISSION, VALUES AND STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

Sector Mandate

To transform and sustain a viable agricultural sector for national food security, food sovereignty and economic development.

Vision 2030

A prosperous and empowered Upper Middle-Income Society by 2030

Sector Vision

A prosperous, inclusive, diverse, sustainable and competitive agricultural sector by 2030

Sector Mission

To develop a diverse, robust, and sustainable agriculture sector to ensure national food and nutrition security while contributing to improved economic development for the attainment of Vision 2030.

Sector Values

- **Innovative-**continuous creativity-led and creativity-driven improvement, from ideation to cost-efficient implementation of programmes and projects;
- **Collaborative-**promoting inclusive stakeholder cooperation to facilitate increased production and productivity;
- **Reliable-**nurturing a culture of trust dependability and predictability for accelerated transformation of the agriculture sector.

Sector Strategic Objectives

The strategy is anchored on the following broad objectives to be achieved 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 USD 13.75 billion agriculture 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;
vi. To catalyse public and private sector reform and mobilise investments for accelerated agricultural development.

Objective 1: To increase crop, livestock and fisheries production and productivity for national food and nutrition security, and for food sovereignty and build a USD 13.75 billion agriculture sector by 2025;

SO 1.1: To increase maize production from 2.2 million MT in 2023 to 2.8 million MT against an annual requirement of 2.2 million MT, and increase yield from 1.14t/ha to 1.5t/ha.
SO 1.2: To increase traditional grains production from 280 956 MT in 2023 to 350 000 MT against an annual national requirement of 550 000MT and increase yield levels of sorghum from 0.6t/ha to 0.8t/ha, and pearl millet from 0.38t/ha to 0.6t/ha.

SO 1.3: To increase wheat production from 375 131 MT in 2023 to 500 000 MT against an annual national requirement of 360 000, and increase yield levels from 4.8t/ha to 5.5t/ha.
SO 1.4: To increase citrus production from 250 000MT to 300 000 MT annually.
SO 1.5: To increase olericulture production from 4 million MT to 4.1 million MT annually.
SO 1.6: To increase sunflower seed production from 260MT to 1000 MT annually.
SO 1.7: To increase traditional grains seed production fro 5557MT and 7000MT for sorghum from 1100MT to 3000MT for millets.
SO 1.8: To increase seed production of all crops annually
SO 1.9: To increase sunflower production to 150 000 MT annually
SO 1.10: To increase cotton production to 300 000 MT annually
SO 1.11: To increase sugarcane production from 6.1 million MT to 6.2 million MT
SO 1.12: To increase tobacco production from 296 million Kg to 300 million Kgs.
SO 1.13: Increase national cattle herd from 5.6 million cattle to 6 million cattle
SO 1.14: Increase broiler production from 191 813 MT to 220 000 MT against an annual national requirement of 226 000 MT.
SO 1.15: Increase milk production from 91 million litres to 120 million litres against an annual national requirement of 130 million litres.
SO 1.16: Increase fish production from 26 231 MT to 35,697 MT against an annual national requirement of 60 000 MT.
SO 1.17: Increase crocodile production from 65 530 skins to 100 000 skins.
SO 1.18: Increase egg production from 80 million dozens to 100 million dozens against an annual national requirement of 125 million dozen.
SO 1.19: Increase sheep production from 750 000 in to 1 million sheep.
SO 1.20: To reduce Tsetse infestation from 20 000sqkm to 17 900sqkm.

SO 1.21: Promote local production of top dressing fertiliser from 90 000MT in 2023 to 210 000MT against a national requirement of 350 000MT and Basal fertiliser to 400 000 MT annually from 150 000 MT.
SO 1.22: To increase the proportion of households with acceptable food consumption score from 35% in 2022 to 75%.
SO 1.23: Increase household access of clean and safe water supply from 78.2% to 90%.
SO 1.24: Increase household access to safe rural sanitation from 61% to 70%.
SO 1.25: Increase development of multi-stress tolerant and yielding crops, livestock and fisheries by 20%.
SO 1.26: To expand national strategic grain storage from 750 000 MT to 1 250 000 MT.
SO 1.27: To build a USD 13.75 billion sector.

Strategic Intervention	**Programme/Project**	**Project Activities**	**Financing (Public, private, donor)**	**Outputs/ Targets**	**Cost (USD)**	**Location**	**Timeframe**	**Responsible MDA**
Sweet Potato Vine Multiplication	Presidential Horticulture Program	Develop tissue culture Field multiplication Distribution of vines	Public Sector Public Private Partnerships	500 000 vines multiplied and availed	40 000	Marondera Chipinge	2024-2025	ARID
Breeding and	National breed improvement program	Implement breeding	Public sector	635 elite breeding	80 000	Masvingo Mazowe Marondera	2024-2025	ARID

Strategic Intervention	Programme/Project	Project Activities	Financing (Public, private, donor)	Outputs/ Targets	Cost (USD)	Location	Timeframe	Responsible MDA
distribution of livestock		programmes Distribute livestock		stock availed		Matobo		
Multiplication and distribution of pasture planting material	On-Farm Feed Improvement Project	Rehabilitate Irrigation systems Invest in alternative energy (Solar)	Public sector	210 tonnes of pasture planting material availed	40000	Masvingo Mazowe Marondera Matobo	2024-2025	ARID
Livestock dry season feeding programmes	On-Farm Feed Improvement Project	Train extension & farmers Set up demonstration sites	Public sector	Increased livestock productivity Reduced dry season livestock mortalities	350000	All provinces	2024-2025	ARID

Strategic Intervention	Programme/Project	Project Activities	Financing (Public, private, donor)	Outputs/ Targets	Cost (USD)	Location	Timeframe	Responsible MDA
Decentralisation of analytical and advisory services	Blitz soil testing programme	Invest in Infrastructure Human Resources	Public sector	12500 analytical and advisory services issued	1500000	All provinces	2024-2025	ARID
Access to certified seed	Seed testing, certification and supply	Awareness on compliance to seed regulations Train & certify agencies &/or seed producers Develop certification protocols Establish local seed	Development Partners Public Sector	10000 farmers trained 1000 agrodealers licensed	450000	All provinces	2024-2025	ARID

Strategic Intervention	Programme/Project	Project Activities	Financing (Public, private, donor)	Outputs/ Targets	Cost (USD)	Location	Timeframe	Responsible MDA
		supply centres						
Climate-proofed Input Scheme	Presidential climate-proofed Input Scheme	Training and extension Setting demonstrations (FFSs) Monitoring and evaluation Field days Roadshows Radio and TV programs	Public, private, donor	Training of 6000 Extension staff Training of 2 million farmers 35 000 farmer field schools at village head 35 000 field days 40 Radio program 12 TV shows	3,635,202,265,456	All wards, 1652	2024-2025	AARDS

Strategic Intervention	Programme/Project	Project Activities	Financing (Public, private, donor)	Outputs/ Targets	Cost (USD)	Location	Timeframe	Responsible MDA
				8 Roadshows 11 million plots				
Cotton Scheme	Presidential cotton Scheme	Training and extension Setting demonstrations, such as farmer field schools Monitoring and evaluation Field days	Public, private, donor	Training of 2300 Extension staff Training of 300 000 farmers 10 000 farmer field schools at village head				AARDS
Provide training on improved crop management practices,	Extension service delivery through farmer field schools' approach	Training of staff and farmers Revising technical	Public, private, donor	To train 6000 AEOS Train 3 million farmers	3,635,202,265,456			AARDS

Strategic Intervention	Programme/Project	Project Activities	Financing (Public, private, donor)	Outputs/ Targets	Cost (USD)	Location	Timeframe	Responsible MDA
including pest and disease control.		papers and production manuals Monitoring and evaluation Setting demonstrations Updating crop production budgets		Setting 37 000 farmer field school Writing and updating 40 production manuals Writing 1000 bulletins per year Update 50 crop production budgets				
Early warning systems	frequency high-frequency monitoring programme	Produce two national reports on food security.	Public, private, donor	Two crop and livestock reports	673,185,604,714			AARDS All departments

Strategic Intervention	Programme/Project	Project Activities	Financing (Public, private, donor)	Outputs/ Targets	Cost (USD)	Location	Timeframe	Responsible MDA
		Produce monthly bulletin on food security. Create a crop production database.		12 monthly bulletins. Updated crop production database Updating ministry production database Attend two international training on data analysis and management				
Climate-proofed Input Scheme	Presidential climate-proofed Input Scheme	Training and extension Setting demonstrations, such as	Public, private, donor	Training of 6000 Extension staff	3,635,202,265,456	All wards, 1652	2024-2025	AARDS Agronomy branch

Strategic Intervention	Programme/Project	Project Activities	Financing (Public, private, donor)	Outputs/ Targets	Cost (USD)	Location	Timeframe	Responsible MDA
		farmer field schools Monitoring and evaluation Field days Roadshows Radio and TV programs		Training of 2 million farmers 35 000 farmer field schools at village head 35 000 field days 40 Radio program 12 TV shows 8 Roadshows 11 million plots				Training and Communication branch Land use Branch Agribusiness Branch

Strategic Intervention	Programme/Project	Project Activities	Financing (Public, private, donor)	Outputs/ Targets	Cost (USD)	Location	Timeframe	Responsible MDA
Migratory Pests	Migratory Pests	Farmer training Setting traps Control of pest outbreaks Monitoring and evaluation Creating of technical handouts on migratory pests	Public, private, donor	Train 2 million farmer Setting 35 000 traps Update 10 technical papers	5 million	National	Jan-Dec 2024	ARDAS
Provision of water for livestock in critical areas	Construction and refurbishment of drinking water troughs on existing and new boreholes	Map critical areas/point Procure services for construction	Public, donor	Water troughs construction	250 000.00	Matabeleland North, Matabeleland South, Masvingo, Manicaland	2 years	AARDS-LPD, ARDA

Strategic Intervention	Programme/Project	Project Activities	Financing (Public, private, donor)	Outputs/ Targets	Cost (USD)	Location	Timeframe	Responsible MDA
		water troughs						
	Installation of Solarised boreholes (existing and new) for livestock water provision	Map borehole that require solarisation Procure services for borehole installation and solarisation	Public, donor	100 Boreholes drilled and solarised	300 000.00	Matabeleland North, Matabeleland South, Masvingo, Manicaland	2 years	ZINWA, MLAFWRD
Dry season supplementary feeding	Urea treatment of stover/grass	Procure services for the supply of urea/Mabiko K and black polythene plastic sheets Training of livestock farmers	Public, Donor Public	Sufficient feed supply during the dry season	160 million	National	2 years	AARDS-LPD

Strategic Intervention	Programme/Project	Project Activities	Financing (Public, private, donor)	Outputs/ Targets	Cost (USD)	Location	Timeframe	Responsible MDA
	Presidential legume pasture programme	Procure services for the supply pasture legumes Training of livestock farmers			16 million	National	2 years	
Promote on-farm feed formulation	On-farm feed formulation	Procure services for the supply of feed formulation material for demonstration Training of livestock farmers	Public	Reduced feed costs	500 000	National	1 year	AARDS-LPD
Creation of feed reserves	Government hay cutting and baling	Repair existing hay baling equipment	Public/private	Sufficient livestock feed supply	1 million	National	2 years	AARDS-LPD, AFC Leasing company

Strategic Intervention	Programme/Project	Project Activities	Financing (Public, private, donor)	Outputs/ Targets	Cost (USD)	Location	Timeframe	Responsible MDA
		Procure new baling equipment Map hay baling sites						
	Hay baling equipment leasing for private players through AFC leasing company				1 million	National	1 year	AFC leasing company
Drought mitigation	Subsidised survival feeding programme	Map areas in critical need for survival feeding Calculate feed requirements Procure services for supply of survival feed	Public, private, donor	Drought deaths reduced	100 million	National	1 years	AARDS-LPD,

Strategic Intervention	Programme/Project	Project Activities	Financing (Public, private, donor)	Outputs/ Targets	Cost (USD)	Location	Timeframe	Responsible MDA
		Farmer training						
Climate proofed Livestock Breeding and multiplication	Establish livestock (indigenous poultry, beef cattle, goats and sheep) multiplication centres at youth hubs	Procure services for construction of infrastructure at youth hubs Procure breeding stock Train stockmen Procure service for supply of supplementary feed and veterinary supplies Distribute offspring to beneficiaries	Public, private,	Improved supply of animals with good genetics	4 million	National	1 year	AARDS-LPD, ARDA,

Strategic Intervention	Programme/Project	Project Activities	Financing (Public, private, donor)	Outputs/ Targets	Cost (USD)	Location	Timeframe	Responsible MDA
Dairy herd improvement scheme Dairy nutrition improvement programmes programme	Artificial insemination programmes using sexed semen	Procure AI equipment Procure services for supply of good quality sexed semen Farmer training on AI management	Private	Increased dairy herd	2 million	National	2 years	ARID LPD DVS
	Provision of heifers to dairy farmers	Procure services for supply of good quality genetics	Public, private	Increased dairy herd	1,5 million	National	1 year	AFC (Dairy fund)
	Presidential silage input schemes	Farmer identification Procure services for supply of silage inputs	public	Improved milk production	2 million	National	2 years	AARDS-LPD AESCM

Strategic Intervention	Programme/Project	Project Activities	Financing (Public, private, donor)	Outputs/ Targets	Cost (USD)	Location	Timeframe	Responsible MDA
	Mechanise smallholder silage production	Procure services for supply of mechanisation equipment for silage production Farmer training on product use and maintenance	Public, donor		100 000.00	National	2 years	
	NEAPS for silage production by commercial dairy farmers	Farmer identification Farmer contracting	Public, private	Improved milk production	12 million	National	2 years	AARDS-LPD SPBD
Promote local day old chick production	Importation of more hatching eggs and parent stock	Encourage hatcheries and breeders to import more	Private	Increased number of broiler day old chicks and meat	10 million	National	1 year	AARDS-LPD

Strategic Intervention	Programme/Project	Project Activities	Financing (Public, private, donor)	Outputs/ Targets	Cost (USD)	Location	Timeframe	Responsible MDA
		hatching eggs and parent stock for broiler production						
Provision of water for livestock in critical areas	Construction and refurbishment of drinking water troughs on existing and new boreholes	Map critical areas/point Procure services for construction water troughs	Public, donor	Water troughs construction	250 000.00	Matabeleland North, Matabeleland South, Masvingo, Manicaland	2 years	AARDS-LPD, ARDA
	Installation of Solarised boreholes (existing and new) for livestock water provision	Map borehole that require solarisation Procure services for borehole installation and solarisation	Public, donor	100 Boreholes drilled and solarised	300 000.00	Matabeleland North, Matabeleland South, Masvingo, Manicaland	2 years	ZINWA, MLAFWRD
Dry season supplementary feeding	Urea treatment of stover/grass	Procure services for the supply	Public, Donor Public	Sufficient feed supply	160 million	National	2 years	AARDS-LPD

Strategic Intervention	Programme/Project	Project Activities	Financing (Public, private, donor)	Outputs/ Targets	Cost (USD)	Location	Timeframe	Responsible MDA
		of urea/Mabiko K and black polythene plastic sheets Training of livestock farmers		during the dry season				
	Presidential legume pasture programme	Procure services for the supply pasture legumes Training of livestock farmers			16 million	National	2 years	
Promote on-farm feed formulation	On-farm feed formulation	Procure services for the supply of feed formulation material for demonstration	Public	Reduced feed costs	500 000	National	1 year	AARDS-LPD

Strategic Intervention	Programme/Project	Project Activities	Financing (Public, private, donor)	Outputs/ Targets	Cost (USD)	Location	Timeframe	Responsible MDA
		Training of livestock farmers						
Creation of feed reserves	Government hay cutting and baling	Repair existing hay baling equipment Procure new baling equipment Map hay baling sites	Public/private	Sufficient livestock feed supply	1,4 million	National	2 years	AARDS-LPD, AFC Leasing company
	Hay baling equipment leasing for private players through AFC leasing company				1,5 million	National	1 year	AFC leasing company
Intensive cattle dipping	National dipping program	Procurement and distribution of dip chemical, Cattle dipping at	Public	32 dipping sessions conducted annually for effective control of	24million	All 8 rural provinces	2024-2025	VET

Strategic Intervention	Programme/Project	Project Activities	Financing (Public, private, donor)	Outputs/ Targets	Cost (USD)	Location	Timeframe	Responsible MDA
		all 4 000 dip tanks dotted across the country		tick-borne diseases				
Provide farmer training on early pest and disease detection and appropriate control measures.	Extension and Advisory Services	Development of training material, Conduct training	Public	Training of all 1 million households owning livestock	14million	All 8 rural provinces	2024-2025	VET
Mass vaccination of animals against diseases of economic and public health significance	Animal vaccination	Procurement of vaccines, Mobilising farmers for vaccinations, conduct mass vaccinations	Public	1,3 million cattle vaccinated against FMD; 1,2 million cattle vaccinated against anthrax; 15	17million	All 8 rural provinces	2024-2025	VET

Strategic Intervention	Programme/Project	Project Activities	Financing (Public, private, donor)	Outputs/ Targets	Cost (USD)	Location	Timeframe	Responsible MDA
				million birds vaccinated against Newcastle disease and 500 000 dogs vaccinated against rabies				
Target deployment in tsetse-infested areas	Tsetse Control	Tsetse surveillance Tsetse target deployment	Public	Free 3 000 Km2 of land from tsetse	6.8million	Mola-Nebiri-Msampakaruma, Matusadona national park, Kanyati-Chundu, Kanyemba, Dande Safari and Masoka areas	2024-2025	VET

Strategic Intervention	Programme/Project	Project Activities	Financing (Public, private, donor)	Outputs/ Targets	Cost (USD)	Location	Timeframe	Responsible MDA
Financing Agriculture Value chains	NEAPS	-Finance production of Maize, Soyabeans, Traditional Grains, Sunflower, Wheat	Public, Private, Donor	Funded production of -25,000 ha of Maize -5,000 ha of Soyabeans -3,000 ha traditional grains -2,000 ha Sunflower -20,000ha Wheat	125 million	All provinces	2024	AFC Land and Commercial Bank, Department of ARDAS, ARDA
	Cash Crops Production	Finance Production of Tobacco localisation, Sugar, Cotton, Horticulture	Public, Private	-USD300m	300 million	US$200m localised Tobacco-ME, MW, MC, Midlands Sugarcane-Masvingo Cotton-Midlands	2024	AFC Commercial Bank

Strategic Intervention	Programme/Project	Project Activities	Financing (Public, private, donor)	Outputs/ Targets	Cost (USD)	Location	Timeframe	Responsible MDA
						Horticulture- All provinces		
	Livestock Production	Finance production of Dairy, Beef, Pork, Broiler, Layers etc	Public, Private	-USD50m	50 million	All Provinces	2024	AFC Land and Commercial Bank, Veterinary Department
	Irrigation Financing	-Centre Pivot Financing -Irrigation Development Financing	Public, Private, Donor	-USD10m -USD45m	-10,5 million -45 million	All provinces	2024	AFC, Department of Irrigation
	Mechanisation Financing	-Belarus Tractor Facility,New Holland Tractor Facility -Two-Wheeler Tractor Facility	Public, Private	-600 tractors sold to farmers.	31 million	All provinces	2024	AFC Land and Commercial bank, Department of Mechanisation

Strategic Intervention	Programme/Project	Project Activities	Financing (Public, private, donor)	Outputs/ Targets	Cost (USD)	Location	Timeframe	Responsible MDA
		-Combine harvesters						
	Mechanisation Leasing Equipment	-Hiring out Mechanisation Equipment	Public and Private	600 tractors to be hired out. 55 combine harvesters to be hired out	3,1 million (annual ROI)	All provinces	2024	AFC Leasing, Department of Mechanisation
Creation of irrigated green belts for all year cropping	Irrigated Agriculture Greenbelt Programme	Feasibility Studies Land Clearing Designs Tendering Contracting Installations Commissioning	Public, private	Functional existing irrigation (2500ha) and new irrigation (85000ha) Immediate revitalization of above 2 500ha of irrigated land at Middle Save;	786 million	Kanyemba, Binga, Middle Save, Tugwi, Runde and Mwenezi	2024-2028	MoFEDIP DOI AFC Land Bank Private

Strategic Intervention	Programme/Project	Project Activities	Financing (Public, private, donor)	Outputs/ Targets	Cost (USD)	Location	Timeframe	Responsible MDA
				50 000ha of new irrigated land along the Tugwi, Runde and Mwenezi rivers taking advantage of the Tugwi Mukosi Dam, Manyuchi Dam and the proposed Runde Tende Dam; 10 000ha new irrigated				

Strategic Intervention	Programme/Project	Project Activities	Financing (Public, private, donor)	Outputs/ Targets	Cost (USD)	Location	Timeframe	Responsible MDA
				land in Mbire District (3 000ha Dande Communal area, 5 000 ha Angwa Block and 2 000ha Mushumbi block); and 15 000ha new irrigated land in Binga to utilize the Zambezi Water;				

Strategic Intervention	Programme/Project	Project Activities	Financing (Public, private, donor)	Outputs/ Targets	Cost (USD)	Location	Timeframe	Responsible MDA
Blitz Irrigation infrastructure rehabilitation to increase functional area.	National Quick fix irrigation infrastructure rehabilitation for A1, A2 and private commercial	Implementation Strategy Project Identification Tendering Contracting Installation Commissioning	Public, Private	Functional Climate proofed existing irrigation area (40 000ha)	400 million	All provinces	2024-2025	MoFEDIP DOI AFC Land Bank Private
Private Sector involvement in commercial irrigation development using idle water bodies	Zimmatic Pedstock/ Munda Wedu Valley Kirloskar WAPCOS	Term sheet preparation MOU signing Implementation Strategy	Public, Private	Functional irrigation area (182 500ha new + 28 000ha existing) Zimmatic (20 000ha)	520 million	All provinces	2024-2028	DOI AFC Land Bank CBZ Bank MoFEDIP Private

Strategic Intervention	Programme/Project	Project Activities	Financing (Public, private, donor)	Outputs/ Targets	Cost (USD)	Location	Timeframe	Responsible MDA
through Irrigation Development Alliance	Otech More Harvest China Lesso Zimplow Maka Zhove project- GoZ/ Kuwait Fund	Project identification Feasibility Studies Designs Installations Commissioning		Pedstock/ Munda Wedu (20 000ha) Valley (20 000ha) Kirloskar (10 000ha) WAPCOS (20 000ha) Otech (5000ha)				

Strategic Intervention	Programme/Project	Project Activities	Financing (Public, private, donor)	Outputs/ Targets	Cost (USD)	Location	Timeframe	Responsible MDA
				More Harvest (5 000ha) China Lesso (8 000ha) Zimplow (20 000ha) Maka (100 000ha) Zhove project-				

Strategic Intervention	Programme/Project	Project Activities	Financing (Public, private, donor)	Outputs/ Targets	Cost (USD)	Location	Timeframe	Responsible MDA
				GoZ/ Kuwait Fund (2 500ha)				
Establishment of Village Business Units (VBU) in 35 000 villages. Establishment of Aggregation Centres at Ward Level.	Rural Development 8.0(Presidential Horticulture Scheme). Establishing Village Business Units in every village.	Register VBU as companies for bankability Train VBU Manager Train beneficiaries good agronomic practices Resource mobilisation Crop establishment	Public sector	Established 35,000 hectares of cropping at Village Business Units (VBU) in 35,000 villages. Established 2400 Aggregation Centres at Ward Level.	772 405 670	National	2023-2030	ARDA

Strategic Intervention	Programme/Project	Project Activities	Financing (Public, private, donor)	Outputs/ Targets	Cost (USD)	Location	Timeframe	Responsible MDA
Crop establishment of Youth Business Units (YBU).	Rural Development 8.0(Presidential Horticulture Gardens) Establishing youth Business Units (YBUs)	Register YBU as companies for bankability T Train youth through the Youth Incubation Hubs	Public sector	Established 4800 hectares of cropping at Youth Business Units (YBU)				ARDA
Crop establishment of School Business Units (SBU).	Rural Development 8.0(Presidential Horticulture/Nutritional Gardens)	Register VBU as companies for bankability	Public sector	Established 9 600hectares of cropping at School Business				ARDA

Strategic Intervention	Programme/Project	Project Activities	Financing (Public, private, donor)	Outputs/ Targets	Cost (USD)	Location	Timeframe	Responsible MDA
	Establishment of School Business Units	Train VBU Manager Train beneficiaries good agronomic practices Resource mobilisation Crop establishment		Units (SBU) Established.				
Transformation of 460 rural irrigation schemes (Irrigation	Rural Development8.0(V30 Accelerator) Scheme Business Management for	Register VBU as companies for bankability	Public sector	460 Rural irrigation schemes transformed to viable businesses.	12 500 000	National	2023-2025	ARDA

Strategic Intervention	Programme/Project	Project Activities	Financing (Public, private, donor)	Outputs/ Targets	Cost (USD)	Location	Timeframe	Responsible MDA
Scheme Business Units (ISBU)	Irrigation Scheme Business Units (ISBUs).	Train ISBU Manager Train beneficiaries good agronomic practices Resource mobilisation Crop establishment Encourage block system						
Rural Agro Processing Infrastructure	Rural Development 8.0(V30 Accelerator)	Public/Private Partnerships	Public Sector	8 Agro-processing hubs across the country	25 000 000	National	2023-2025	ARDA

Strategic Intervention	Programme/Project	Project Activities	Financing (Public, private, donor)	Outputs/ Targets	Cost (USD)	Location	Timeframe	Responsible MDA
Development	Construction of agro-processing plants	arrangements Signing off contracts		established at District Level.				
Maximum Land Utilisation	Rural Development 8.0(V30 Accelerator) Promote Joint Ventures through Public Private Partnerships	Joint Venture Arrangements Signing off contracts Resource mobilisation Train beneficiaries good agronomic practices	Public Sector	Public Private Partnerships and Joint Venture Programs rolled out.	5 000 000	National	2023-2025	ARDA ARDAS

Strategic Intervention	Programme/Project	Project Activities	Financing (Public, private, donor)	Outputs/ Targets	Cost (USD)	Location	Timeframe	Responsible MDA
		Crop establishment						
Facilitate the establishment of post-harvest infrastructure, such as storage facilities and cooling systems.	Post Harvest Infrastructure	Construct facilities	Gvt/NGO's	10 Aggregation Centres i.e 1 per Province	1 million	National	2023-2025	DAESCM ARDA
Promote the use of appropriate packaging and transportation methods to reduce spoilage.	Capacity Building	Farmer Field Schools	Public Sector Private Sector	Train 10000 farmers per year	100 000	National	2023-2025	AMA

Strategic Intervention	Programme/Project	Project Activities	Financing (Public, private, donor)	Outputs/ Targets	Cost (USD)	Location	Timeframe	Responsible MDA
Facilitate access to market information and market linkages to minimize storage time.	Market Intelligence	Surveys & commodity bulletins	Public Sector Private Sector	56 market information publications/ year	100 000	National	2023-2025	AMA
Develop a National Post Harvest Loss Management Strategy	Post Harvest Handling	Research and Develop Strategy	Public Donor	1 Strategy Document	100 000	National	2023-2024	SPBD DAESCM AMA GMB
Establish farmer cooperatives and producer organizations to facilitate collective marketing, bulk purchasing, and negotiation for better prices and	Clusters Development	Organise farmers into commodity associations	Public Donor	Farmer Clusters	100 000	National	2023-2025	AMA ARDAS

Strategic Intervention	Programme/Project	Project Activities	Financing (Public, private, donor)	Outputs/ Targets	Cost (USD)	Location	Timeframe	Responsible MDA
market access.								
Strengthen linkages between smallholder farmers and agribusinesses to facilitate value chain integration and improve market access for agricultural produce	Market Access	Create databases for merchants and farmers	Public Donor	Register 3m farmers	50 000	National	2023-2025	AMA
Develop e-commerce platforms and digital marketplaces to enable rural producers to connect directly with consumers	Digital Marketing	Bulk SMS/social Media	Public Donor	3m farmers onboarded onto e-marketing	10 000	National	2023-2025	AMA

Strategic Intervention	Programme/Project	Project Activities	Financing (Public, private, donor)	Outputs/ Targets	Cost (USD)	Location	Timeframe	Responsible MDA
and access a wider market.								
Establish 8 large-scale agro-food processing hubs across the country through the V-30 Accelerator which is a one stop shop for agro-processors targeting both domestic and export markets.	Rural Development 8.0	Storage Processing Packaging Value Addition	Public Private	8 agro-processing hubs across the country	10 000 000	National	2023-2025	AMA DAESCM ARDA
Facilitate access to domestic and international markets for processed	Market Access	Global Gap certification	Public Private	Develop 1 agency for local certification	1 million	National	2023-2025	AMA

Strategic Intervention	Programme/Project	Project Activities	Financing (Public, private, donor)	Outputs/ Targets	Cost (USD)	Location	Timeframe	Responsible MDA
agricultural products.								
Create commodity platforms to share market information	Digital Marketing	Awareness campaigns		3.5m farmers onboarded onto e-marketing	1 million	National	2023-2025	National
Facilitate market linkages for rural agro-processing enterprises.	Market Access	Register agro-processors	AMA	Register 1300 traders	500 000	National	2023-2025	National
Inputs distribution	Presidential Inputs programme	Receiving, storage and issuing of inputs to farmers.	Public Sector	100% of farmers enlisted for the programme	10 million	National	2023-2025	GMB
Increase silo and shed storage capacity	Grain storage expansion programme	Construction of eight new silos and 20 sheds	Public Sector	400 000mt silo storage and 100 000mt shed storage.	50 million	National	2023-2025	GMB

Objective 2: To improve livelihoods for accelerated rural agro-centred development by 2025

SO 2.1 A 100% adoption of sustainable intensive conservation agriculture scheme (Pfumvudza/Intwasa) to and increase crop area under climate smart agriculture from 261 103 Ha to 600 000Ha annually.

SO 2.2: To achieve an 80% adoption of Climate-Proofed Cotton production in cotton growing areas and to increase the area under climate-proofed cotton production from 90 000Ha to 190 000Ha annually.

SO 2.3: To ensure 32 dipping sessions per dip tank to eliminate Theileriosis and other tick-borne diseases.

SO 2.4: To establish 35 000 Village Business Units (VBU) in 35 000 villages, 4800 Youth Business Units (YBU), 9 600 School Business Units (SBU).

SO 2.5: To distribute 10 fruit trees each to 1.8 million households, 50 sweet potato vines to 1.8 million households, stock 180 million fingerlings in all Village Business Units (VBUs), School Business Units (SBUs) Youth Business Units (YBUs) and Irrigation Scheme Business Units (ISBUs).

SO 2.6: To distribute 30 million chicks to 1.8 million households.

SO 2.7: To distribute 70 000 improved genetics of locally bred goats in 35 000 villages.

SO 2.8: To transform 460 rural irrigation schemes into viable Irrigation Scheme Business Units (ISBU) under the Vision 2030 Accelerator model.

SO 2.9: Rehabilitate 1 000 dip tanks for effective tick bone disease control, and make all 4 000 dip tanks functional.

SO 2.10: Distribute 1.5 million Kgs of tick grease to 1 million households annually and ensure tick-grease is used to reduce cattle mortality by 20%

SO 2.11: To establish 300 Zunde ramambo village grain preservation and storage facilities to ensure food security at rural village level.

Strategic Intervention	**Programme/Project**	**Project Activities**	**Financing** (Public, private, donor)	**Outputs/ Targets**	**Cost (USD)**	**Location**	**Timeframe**	**Responsible MDA**
Decentralised supply of chicks and goats to provincial/district level	Presidential goat and indigenous chicken programme	Procure services of supply of goats/chicks by provincial/district based suppliers Chick/goat distribution Farmers training on good chicken/goat	Public	Goats/chicks distributed	210 million	National	2 years	AARDS-LPD

Strategic Intervention	Programme/Project	Project Activities	Financing (Public, private, donor)	Outputs/ Targets	Cost (USD)	Location	Timeframe	Responsible MDA
		husbandry practices						
Provide tick grease for ticks and tick borne	Presidential Blitz tick grease Programme	Procurement of tick grease, Training of farmers on correct application and other tick control methods. Distribution of tick greases to all dip tanks	Public sector	1,5 million kilograms of tick grease distributed. 1million households receive tick grease	18million	All 8 rural provinces	2024-2025	VET
Rehabilitation of dip tanks	Accelerated dip tank rehabilitation Programme	Procurement and distribution of dip tank rehabilitation materials Mobilising farmers for dip	Public, Private and Donor	Rehabilitation of 1 000 dip tanks	20 million	All 8 rural provinces	2024-2025	VET

Strategic Intervention	**Programme/Project**	**Project Activities**	**Financing** (Public, private, donor)	**Outputs/ Targets**	**Cost (USD)**	**Location**	**Timeframe**	**Responsible MDA**
		tank rehabilitation,						
Financing Rural Agroeconomic Development	Financing Village Business Units	Financing Horticulture production and Marketing	Public, Private, Donor	35,000 Village business units , 4 800 Youth Business Units(YBU) and 9 600 School Business Units (SBU) financed	74,million	All provinces	Jan-Dec	AFC Land Bank
Transform Irrigation Schemes	Financing Irrigation Schemes, Repair and Maintenance	Provision of Repair and Maintenance	Public, Private, Donors	460 Irrigation Schemes	6 million	All provinces	Jan- Dec	AFC Land Bank

Strategic Intervention	**Programme/Project**	**Project Activities**	**Financing** (Public, private, donor)	**Outputs/ Targets**	**Cost (USD)**	**Location**	**Timeframe**	**Responsible MDA**
Promotion of Sustainable operation and maintenance of functional irrigation on all 460-smallholder Irrigation schemes by 2025.	National Accelerated Irrigation Rehabilitation and Development	Climate Smart Irrigation Operation and maintenance Manual Preparations. Blitz Operation and Maintenance Farmer training. Blitz Operation and Maintenance Practitioners training. SI 38 of 2021 Roll Out V30 Accelerator Model on boarding on all	Public, Donor	460 Commercialized smallholder irrigation schemes	1 million	All provinces	2024-2026	DOI ARDAS ARDA MoFEDIP

Strategic Intervention	Programme/Project	Project Activities	Financing (Public, private, donor)	Outputs/ Targets	Cost (USD)	Location	Timeframe	Responsible MDA
		460-smallholder Irrigation schemes by 2025.						
Invest in rural infrastructure development, including roads, irrigation systems, electricity, and water supply, to improve connectivity and access to services.	PSIP- Public Sector Investment Programme Smallholder Agriculture Cluster Programme (SACP)	Feasibility Studies Land Clearing Designs Tendering Contracting Installations Commissioning	Public, Donor	Installed and functional new Climate proofed irrigation infrastructure on 20 000ha smallholder irrigation by 2025	400 million	All provinces	2024-2028	DOI MoFEDIP IFAD
Invest in rural infrastructure development, including roads,	Presidential Rural Development Scheme	Drilling of 35 000 boreholes by ZINWA, solarisation of high-yielding	PSIP	Increased access to clean safe water, improved	80 million	National	2023-2030	ZINWA

Strategic Intervention	Programme/Project	Project Activities	Financing (Public, private, donor)	Outputs/ Targets	Cost (USD)	Location	Timeframe	Responsible MDA
irrigation systems, electricity, and water supply, to improve connectivity and access to services.		boreholes and establishment of 1 Ha irrigation gardens Drilling of 9600 institutional boreholes		livelihoods through market gardening, improved nutrition through growing of nutritious crops,				RIDA
	Dam Construction	Completion of 10 dam projects	PSIP	Increased raw water storage Increased supply of raw water for processing to provide clean safe water	200 million	National	2023-2030	ZINWA, Water and WASH
	Development and rehabilitation Small Rural water supply stations	Development of 15 small water supply stations Rehabilitation of 15 small	PSIP	Increased access to clean safe water	20 million	National	2023-2025	RIDA, ZINWA

Strategic Intervention	Programme/Project	Project Activities	Financing (Public, private, donor)	Outputs/ Targets	Cost (USD)	Location	Timeframe	Responsible MDA
		water supply stations						
Implement community-based initiatives to provide clean water and sanitation facilities in rural areas, promoting hygiene and reducing waterborne diseases.	ERVHIZ	Development of 9 Solar piped water schemes and drilling new boreholes where necessary Attainment of ODF communities, training of village pump mechanics, training of Sanitation action groups and rehabilitation of boreholes Development of Water	Donors	Increased access to clean safe water and increased access to safe sanitation	50 million	National	2023-2025	NWASHP, FAO and UNICEF

Strategic Intervention	Programme/Project	Project Activities	Financing (Public, private, donor)	Outputs/ Targets	Cost (USD)	Location	Timeframe	Responsible MDA
		safety security plans						
	CAWEP	Development of solar and gravity-powered water supply systems	Donors	Increased access to clean and safe water	12 million	National	2023-2025	UNDP
Design, Construct and Commission 300 modern grain storage silos for the 300 chiefdoms	Expanded National Zunde raMambo Project	• Contracting • Construction of grain storage silos • Commissioning of preservation and storage silos	GoZ	300 units	6 million	National	1 year	DAEMSC, MLGPW, AGRITEX

Strategic Intervention	Programme/Project	Project Activities	Financing (Public, private, donor)	Outputs/ Targets	Cost (USD)	Location	Timeframe	Responsible MDA
		Monitoring ad evaluation of Project						

Objective 3: To build a modern, technology-driven, resilient, inclusive and climate-smart agricultural sector by 2025;

SO 3.1: To increase area under irrigation from 203 000 ha to 350 000 ha.
SO 3.2: To increase mechanisation for medium and large scale farmers from 13 600 tractors to 18 000 tractors and from 303 to 400 combine harvesters.
SO 3.3: To facilitate access to mechanisation (leasing of tractors and combine harvesters) by 90%
SO 3.4: To distribute conservation agriculture mechanisation units to 2 400 rural service providers.
SO 3.5: To construct and complete 13 dams and associated portable water, irrigation development, electricity generation, fisheries and cause rural development.
SO 3.6: Promote local production of livestock vaccines from 15.2 million doses to 28.2 million doses.
SO 3.7: To ensure 100% security of tenure by 2025.
SO 3.8: To promote crop varieties, livestock and fish breeds and agroforestry that are adapted to varied weather conditions.
SO 3.9: Promote conservation and management of agro-biodiversity from 20% to 50%

SO 3.10: To promote regenerative agriculture and carbon credits development for 30% agricultural communities.
SO 3.11: Strengthen early warning systems to reach all villages and achieve 100% coverage of weather information to all villages.
SO 3.12: Digitalisation of smart agriculture coverage from 50% to 95% of farmers.
SO 3.13: To produce 700 graduates under the agriculture for education development model, and establish 3 agricultural colleges in Manicaland, Masvingo and Matabeleland North.
SO 3.14: To mainstream women and youth in agriculture.
SO 3.15: To reduce postharvest losses of cereals from 16% to 10%.
SO 3.16: To reduce postharvest losses of horticulture 45% to 35%.
SO 3.17: To construct soil conservation works on 200 000 Ha.

Strategic Intervention	**Programme/Project**	**Project Activities**	**Financing (Public, private, donor)**	**Outputs/ Targets**	**Cost (USD)**	**Location**	**Timeframe**	**Responsible MDA**
Promote climate smart livestock technologies	Establish climate smart livestock options demonstration centres including at farmers field schools	Establish demonstration centres Procure demonstration inputs Staff and farmer capacitation	Public, Donor,	Climate smart livestock demonstration centres established	300 000	National	2 years	AARDS-LPD ARID-LIVESTOCK RESEARCH

Strategic Intervention	Programme/Project	Project Activities	Financing (Public, private, donor)	Outputs/ Targets	Cost (USD)	Location	Timeframe	Responsible MDA
Local production of animal vaccines such as Newcastle vaccine, Theileriosis (BOLVAC) vaccine	Vaccine Production	Research into circulating strains, Vaccine field trials, Production of vaccines	Public sector	Increased vaccine production from 15million to 30 million	4 million	All 8 rural provinces	2024-2025	VET
Roll out Artificial Insemination	Artificial Insemination Programme	Semen production. Distribute and inseminate cattle	Public sector	30 000 cattle inseminated with semen from superior genetics	4 million	All 8 rural provinces	2024-2025	VET
To raise Funding for Climate	Agriculture Solar Financing All water bodies in the nation to have irrigation systems	Raising finance for all solar backed agricultural Activities.	Public Private, Donor	Finance raised for Solar equipment	1.2 billion	All provinces	Jan-Dec	AFC Holdings

Strategic Intervention	Programme/Project	Project Activities	Financing (Public, private, donor)	Outputs/ Targets	Cost (USD)	Location	Timeframe	Responsible MDA
Smart industries		Raise financing for dam development, borehole drilling		- and beneficiation, -irrigation development, -borehole drilling, -dam construction				
Promote the use of drip irrigation or other water-saving techniques.	Smallholder Irrigation Revitalization Programme (SIRP) Global Climate Fund (GCF), Enhanced Resilience for Vulnerable Households in	Project identification Feasibility studies Tendering Contracting Installations Testing Commissioning	Public, private, donor	Increased functional climate proofed irrigation area	36 million	All provinces	2024-2028	DOI ARDAS MoFEDIP Donors (IFAD, EU, FCDO, GCF) Implementing Private Partners (UNDP, FAO)

Strategic Intervention	Programme/Project	Project Activities	Financing (Public, private, donor)	Outputs/ Targets	Cost (USD)	Location	Timeframe	Responsible MDA
	Zimbabwe (ERVHIZ) Climate Adaptation Water and Energy Project (CAWEP).							
Promote proper irrigation scheduling and water conservation practices.	Virtual Irrigation Academy	Investment in smart technologies- Chameleon soil moisture sensor and the FullStop wetting front detector. Train farmers on proper irrigation scheduling and water conservation practices.	Public, private, donor	Installed Chameleon soil moisture sensors and the FullStop wetting front detectors on 460 smallholder irrigation schemes	2.3 million	All provinces	2020-2025	DOI ARDAS MoFEDIP
Promote the use of Off- Grid	AOTEA Global Papa Pumps Programme	Contracting Project identification	Public, private, donor	Installed climate proofed	36 million	All provinces	2024-2025	DOI ARDAS MoFEDIP

Strategic Intervention	Programme/Project	Project Activities	Financing (Public, private, donor)	Outputs/ Targets	Cost (USD)	Location	Timeframe	Responsible MDA
Pumping systems.	Irrigation Pumping Solarisation Programme	Installations Testing Commissioning		"NO POWER" Papa water pumps and drip irrigation kits on 6 000ha smallholder irrigation area				
Create various farm mechanisation development facilities.	John Deere Facility Belarus Facility Bain New Holland Facility Local Manufacture of Implements Smallholder /Pfumvudza/Intwasa Mechanisation Facility	Contracting of suppliers by diverse financiers Importation and local production of equipment Distribution of equipment to beneficiaries	GoZ, financial institutions and Development Partners	Increased area under mechanisation	250 million	National	Yearly	DAEMSC

Strategic Intervention	Programme/Project	Project Activities	Financing (Public, private, donor)	Outputs/ Targets	Cost (USD)	Location	Timeframe	Responsible MDA
	Other Facilities	Supervision, monitoring and evaluation of the facilities						
Establish mechanisation service hubs within the reach of all farmers	AFC Leasing Company Rural Infrastructure Development Agency Mechanisation Unit Village Service Provider Hubs Private Sector	Sourcing of equipment Distribution of equipment to service providers Provision of mechanisation services Supervision, monitoring and evaluation	GoZ, Financial institutions, Development Partners	Increased access to mechanisation services Mechanised Area serviced Productivity Indices	7,48 million	National	Yearly	DAEMSC
Promote investment in modern,	Catchment Area Management	Sourcing of equipment	GoZ, UNDP, SIRP, GCF	Area conserved	17 million	National	Yearly	DAEMSC, RIDA, AGRITEX

Strategic Intervention	Programme/Project	Project Activities	Financing (Public, private, donor)	Outputs/ Targets	Cost (USD)	Location	Timeframe	Responsible MDA
appropriate and sustainable conservation agriculture technologies Enhancing knowledge sharing through multi-tier media and communication platforms	Conservation Programme Smallholder /Pfumvudza/Intwasa Mechanisation Facility	Distribution of equipment to beneficiaries and service providers to offer services to farmers Provision of soil and water conservation services Supervision, monitoring and evaluation	& SACCP, USAID, AFDB	and rehabilitated Pfumvudza Mechanised Area				
Promote investment in efficient cereals value	Zimbabwe Emergency Food Production Project	Capacity building of value chain actors and farmers in postharvest and	GoZ, AfDB, Development Partners	6% reduction in cereal grain losses	5 million	National	Yearly	DAEMSC, ARDA, AGRITEX, MLWFRD,

Strategic Intervention	Programme/Project	Project Activities	Financing (Public, private, donor)	Outputs/ Targets	Cost (USD)	Location	Timeframe	Responsible MDA
chain product handling, transportation and modern agro-processing technologies	Postharvest and Agro-processing Development Facility	agro-processing management Acquisition and distribution of efficient equipment/technologies to value chain actors						MIC
Promote investment in efficient modern infrastructure and horticultural products handling, transportatio	Horticulture Fund Postharvest and Agro-processing Development Facility	Capacity building of value chain actors and farmers in postharvest and agro-processing management Acquisition and distribution of efficient equipment/technolo	GoZ, financial institutions and donors	10% reduction in horticultural losses	30 million	National	Yearly	MLWFRD

Strategic Intervention	Programme/Project	Project Activities	Financing (Public, private, donor)	Outputs/ Targets	Cost (USD)	Location	Timeframe	Responsible MDA
n and agro-processing management technologies		gies to value chain actors						
Promote investment in modern, appropriate and sustainable conservation agriculture technologies	Catchment Area Management Conservation Programme	Develop policy and regulatory support systems to support sustainable soil conservation practices Implement robust and diverse conservation agriculture methods and technologies	GoZ, UNDP, SIRP, GCF & SACCP, USAID, AFDB	Area Conserved	17 million	National	Yearly	DAEMSC, RIDA, AGRITEX, EMA
Provide online training on	Zimbabwe Online Agricultural College	Farmer capacitation	Public	Farmers competent in climate	200 000	Head Office DAE	1 Year	AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION

Strategic Intervention	Programme/Project	Project Activities	Financing (Public, private, donor)	Outputs/ Targets	Cost (USD)	Location	Timeframe	Responsible MDA
agribusiness management				smart agriculture				
Provide training to students	Agricultural Education for Development	Teaching Demonstrations Practical and theoretical assessments	Private, Public	Graduates produced in line with AE4D 5.0	500 000	Agricultural Colleges	2023-2026	Agricultural Education
Establish 3 agricultural colleges in Manicaland, Masvingo and Matabeleland North	Agricultural Education	Land identification Feasibility study Surveying Construction Procurement of equipment Set up of equipment	Public	College infrastructure completed by 2026	6million	Manicaland, Masvingo and Matabeleland North	2023-2026	Agricultural Education

Objective 4: To broaden and diversify agricultural markets and trade

SO 4.1: To commence wheat exports in 2024 and export up to 250 000 Mt annually.

SO 4.2: To commence maize and pasture exports in 2025.

SO 4.3: Increase sugar exports from in 99 058 MT to 128 945 MT in 2025**.**

SO 4.4: Increase horticulture exports from USD86, 6 million to US$200 million in 2025.

SO 4.5: Increase tobacco exports from 296 million Kg to 300 million Kg in 2025.

SO 4.6: Increase cotton lint exports from in 53 000MT 2022 to 100 000MT in 2025.

SO 4.7: Enhance traceability, environmental, social and governance compliance through training of all exporters.

SO 4.8: Implement 10 bilateral agricultural trade Memorandum of Understanding (MOUs)

SO 4.9: Establish operational cost-efficient online permit system.

SO 4.10: To achieve a 100% compliance in export requirements and zero returns of products.

SO 4.11: To ensure Zimbabwe Commodity Exchange markets all non-contracted grains.

SO 4.12: To develop and operationalise the livestock warehouse receipt system by 2025

SO 4.13: To develop and operationalise a horticulture warehouse receipt system by 2025.

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Strategic Intervention	Programme/Project	Project Activities	Financing (Public, private, donor)	Outputs/ Targets	Cost	Location	Timeframe	Responsible MDA
Promote commercial pasture and pasture seed production	Contract/joint venture pasture and pasture seed production	Source markets for pasture and pasture seed Map potential producers and funding Contract farmers/joint ventures	PPP, Donor	Pasture and pasture seed produced for targeted markets	400 000	National	2 years	ZIMTRADE SPBD AARDS-LPD
Livestock Identification	Livestock Identification and Traceability System	Branding/ear-tagging of livestock	Public sector	All animals identified to dip tank or farm of origin	6.5million	All 8 rural provinces	2024-2025	VET
Establish farmer cooperatives and producer organizations to facilitate	Clusters Development	Organise farmers into commodity associations	Public	Farmer Clusters	100 000	National	2023-2025	AMA

Strategic Intervention	Programme/Project	Project Activities	Financing (Public, private, donor)	Outputs/ Targets	Cost	Location	Timeframe	Responsible MDA
collective marketing, bulk purchasing, and negotiation for better prices and market access.								
Strengthen linkages between smallholder farmers and agribusinesses to facilitate value chain integration and improve market	Market Access	Create databases for merchants and farmers	Public	Register 3m farmers	100 000	National	2023-2025	AMA

Strategic Intervention	Programme/Project	Project Activities	Financing (Public, private, donor)	Outputs/ Targets	Cost	Location	Timeframe	Responsible MDA
access for agricultural produce								
Develop e-commerce platforms and digital marketplaces to enable rural producers to connect directly with consumers and access a wider market.	Digital Marketing	Bulk SMS/social Media	Public	3m farmers onboarded onto e-marketing	500 000	National	2023-2025	AMA
Establish 8 large-scale agro-food processing	Value Addition	Form synergies with agro-processors	Public	8 agro-processing hubs	10 million	All 8 Rural Provinces	2023-2025	AMA DAESCM GMB

Strategic Intervention	Programme/Project	Project Activities	Financing (Public, private, donor)	Outputs/ Targets	Cost	Location	Timeframe	Responsible MDA
hubs across the country through the V-30 Accelerator which is a one stop shop for agro-processors targeting both domestic and export markets.				across the country				
Facilitate access to domestic and international markets for processed	Market Access	Global Gap certification	Public	Develop 1 agency for local certification	100 000	National	2023-2025	AMA SPBD

Strategic Intervention	Programme/Project	Project Activities	Financing (Public, private, donor)	Outputs/ Targets	Cost	Location	Timeframe	Responsible MDA
agricultural products.								
Create commodity platforms to share market information	Digital Marketing	Awareness campaigns	Public	3.5m farmers onboarded onto e-marketing	50 000	National	2023-2025	AMA SPBD
Facilitate market linkages for rural agro-processing enterprises.	Market Access	Register agro-processors	Public	Register 1300 traders	50 000	National	2023-2025	AMA SPBD ZIMTRADE

Objective 5: To enhance value addition and beneficiation of agricultural produce through aggregation and agro-industrialisation;

SO 5.1: To establish 2 400 ward and 60 aggregation centres (1 in each district) for value addition and beneficiation of agricultural products (crops, livestock, fish and horticulture).

SO 5.2: To Establish 8 agro-industrial parks (one in each province) for rural industrialisation and economic development.

SO 5.3: Promote value chain development and cold chain facilities in each district for key agricultural commodities

SO 5.4: To facilitate the provision of fiscal and non-fiscal incentives for investment in value addition and agro processing in rural areas.

SO 5.5: To facilitate the development of efficient modern and reliable infrastructure for transport, logistics, marketing and trade of agricultural commodities.

Strategic Intervention	Programme/Project	Project Activities	Financing (Public, private, donor)	Outputs/ Targets	Cost (USD)	Location	Timeframe	Responsible MDA
Resuscitate and setting up new livestock aggregation and marketing centres	Resuscitation of livestock auctions	Produce a statutory instrument governing livestock sales at auction Rehabilitate/construct auction infrastructure Livestock farmer awareness campaigns on livestock auction systems Livestock auctions	Public, Private	Livestock auctions resuscitated	400 000	National	2 years	AARDS-LPD SPPD Legal AMA
	Rehabilitate and expand milk collection centres	Map existing and potential milk collection centres Audit requirements for rehabilitation Procures services for rehabilitation	Public, private, donor	Milk collection centres rehabilitated and established	500 000	National	2 years	AARDS-LPD ARDA
Livestock grazier schemes	Cattle, sheep and goat pen fattening	Map pen fattening infrastructure Produce funding concept notes Source funding	Private, donor	Livestock feedlots resuscitated and	30 million	National	2 years	SPBD AARDS-LPD ARDA

Strategic Intervention	Programme/Project	Project Activities	Financing (Public, private, donor)	Outputs/ Targets	Cost (USD)	Location	Timeframe	Responsible MDA
				established				
Facilitate the establishment of post-harvest infrastructure, such as storage facilities and cooling systems.	Post-Harvest Infrastructure	Construct facilities	Public	10 Aggregation Centres i.e 1 per Province	8 million	National	2 years	DAESCM
Promote the use of appropriate packaging and transportation methods to reduce spoilage.	Capacity Building	Farmer Field Schools	Public	Train 10000 farmers per year	100 000	National	2 years	DAESCM

Strategic Intervention	Programme/Project	Project Activities	Financing (Public, private, donor)	Outputs/ Targets	Cost (USD)	Location	Timeframe	Responsible MDA
Develop a National Post-Harvest Loss Management Strategy	Post-Harvest Handling	Research and Develop Strategy	Public	1 Strategy Document	50 000	National	6 months	SPBD DAESCM GMB
Invest in community based primary agricultural produce value addition infrastructure and technologies	• Agricultural Infrastructure Development Fund / Facility(ies) Horticulture Development Fund	• Establishment of aggregation building facilities • Equipment/technologies acquisition, construction and commissioning Monitoring and evaluation	GoZ, financial institutions and development partners	Number of aggregation centres established	100,million	National	2 years	DAEMSC, MLWFRD, RIDA, ZIMTRADE, ARDA, AMA

Strategic Intervention	Programme/Project	Project Activities	Financing (Public, private, donor)	Outputs/ Targets	Cost (USD)	Location	Timeframe	Responsible MDA
Promote investment in modern, appropriate and sustainable value chain based agro-processing facilities	• Decentralized solar agro-processing plants Facility	• Establishment of food parks and primary agro processing industrial plants • Equipment/technologies acquisition, construction and commissioning Monitoring and evaluation	GoZ, financial institutions and development partners	8 functional provincial agro-processing facilities	50 million	National	2 Years	DAEMSC, , GMB MLWFRD, MIC, ARDA, SILO FOODS
Invest in appropriate decentralized	• Value Chain Development Facility	• Onboarding of beneficiaries	GoZ, financial institutions	8 functional processing facilities	30 million	National	1 year	MLWFRD, MIC

Strategic Intervention	Programme/Project	Project Activities	Financing (Public, private, donor)	Outputs/ Targets	Cost (USD)	Location	Timeframe	Responsible MDA
transportation, postharvest and agro processing facilities amongst value chain players	• Agricultural Value Addition Development Fund • Horticulture Fund Decentralized solar agro-processing plants	• Equipment/technologies acquisition and distribution	and donors					
Develop various fiscal and non-fiscal incentives to stimulate private	Agricultural Value Addition Development Fund	• Crowd in private investors to establish the Agricultural Value Addition Development Fund	GoZ, financial institutions, private sector and donors	3 operational companies	15 million	National	5 years	MLWFRD, MoFEDIP, RBZ, IDBZ, MIC

Strategic Intervention	Programme/Project	Project Activities	Financing (Public, private, donor)	Outputs/ Targets	Cost (USD)	Location	Timeframe	Responsible MDA
sector investments towards PHLs reduction		Develop policy and regulatory support systems to support investment in the sub-sector						
Invest in farm and primary agricultural produce value addition support infrastructure	Agricultural Infrastructure Development Fund / Facility(ies)	• Build, Operate and Transfer various support infrastructure facilities • Construction of appropriate farm infrastructure support for all the strategic crop and	GoZ, financial institutions, private sector development partners	Efficient road network At least 8 functional Aggregation centres	230 million	National	2 years	DAEMSC, MLWFRD, MoTID, RIDA, ZIMTRADE, ARDA, AMA

Strategic Intervention	Programme/Project	Project Activities	Financing (Public, private, donor)	Outputs/ Targets	Cost (USD)	Location	Timeframe	Responsible MDA
		livestock value chains.						

Objective 6: To catalyse public and private sector reform and mobilise investments for accelerated agricultural development;

SO 6.1: To Remodel, Restructure, Reform, Rebrand, Reposition (5R systems) the Ministry Departments and Agencies for transformation.

SO 6.2: To catalyse private sector reform for agricultural development

SO 6.3: To create enabling policy and regulatory environment for agricultural investment.

SO 6.4: To harmonise agricultural extension and advisory services to provide a standard technical back up knowledge (including through certification of consultants and extension advisory agents)

SO 6.5: To enhance public and private sector coordination and collaboration.

SO 6.6: To mobilise financing for agricultural development.
SO 6.7: To operationalise the diaspora local agricultural investment model for inclusive participation.
SO 6.8: To ensure a competent human capital base to catalyse agricultural development.

Strategic Intervention	**Programme/Project**	**Project Activities**	**Financing** (Public, private, donor)	**Outputs/ Targets**	**Cost**	**Location**	**Timeframe**	**Responsible MDA**
Stakeholder - driven and farmer centric agricultural research	Public Private Partnerships	Foster new collaborations and partnerships Social contracts Continuous engagement with stakeholders	Public-Public-Partnerships Public-Private-Partnerships	Research partnerships fostered	250000	All provinces	2024-2025	ARID Universities Research Institutions Development partners
Access to certification services for agro inputs and products	Agro-inputs licensing and certification	Decentralise agro input and products certification services Multidisciplin	Public	90% of certificates issued	450000	All provinces	2024-2025	ARID

Strategic Intervention	Programme/Project	Project Activities	Financing (Public, private, donor)	Outputs/ Targets	Cost	Location	Timeframe	Responsible MDA
		ary platform approach. Continuous capacity building of staff						
Mobilising financing for agricultural development	Agriculture Financing	Raising finance for all agriculture Value Chains for production and agro-processing industries -Raise finance for Mechanisation and Irrigation equipment -Raise financing for dam	Public Private, Donor	Finance raised for -agriculture production -agriculture industrialisation for value addition and beneficiation, -irrigation development , -borehole drilling, -dam construction,	800,000,000	All provinces	Jan-Dec	AFC Holdings

Strategic Intervention	Programme/Project	Project Activities	Financing (Public, private, donor)	Outputs/ Targets	Cost	Location	Timeframe	Responsible MDA
		development, borehole drilling		- mechanisation				
Provision of Agriculture Insurance	Agriculture Insurance	Insurance of Crops, Livestock, Irrigation and Mechanised Equipment against all harzards.	Public, Private , Donor	Insurance of life, Crops, Livestock, Irrigation and Mechanised Equipment done	3,300,000 (annual ROI)	All provinces	Jan-Dec	AFC Insurance
Stakeholder-driven agricultural education	Public Private Partnerships	Fruit tree nursery establishment Students farm attachment Crop production Livestock production	Public-Public-Partnerships Public-Private-Partnerships	Commercialised college farms Competent graduates	25000USD	All agricultural colleges	2024-2025	Agricultural Education

Strategic Intervention	**Programme/Project**	**Project Activities**	**Financing** (Public, private, donor)	**Outputs/ Targets**	**Cost**	**Location**	**Timeframe**	**Responsible MDA**
		Research						

ANNEXURE 1: GROSS VALUE PROJECTIONS

Product	Unit	Agriculture Production	Value of Gross Production	Agriculture Production	Value of Gross Production	Agriculture Production	Value of Gross Production	Agriculture Production	Value of Gross Production
		(MT)	(USD)	(MT)	(USD)	(MT)	(USD)	(MT)	(USD)
		2019		2023		2024		2025	
Maize Grain	Tonnes	776,635	248,523,200	2,000,000	650,000,000	2,600,000	860,843,750	3,600,000	1,214,286,328
Sugar beans	Tonnes	9,528	6,669,600	60,500	59,290,000	78,000	63,180,000	85,000	74,358,000
Soya Bean	Tonnes	60,000	24,000,000	132,000	79,200,000	140,000	90,188,560	155,000	109,836,782
Sunflower	Tonnes	10,000	6,000,000	120,000	84,000,000	135,000	95,430,503	150,000	109,568,356
Cotton	Tonnes	139,000	36,000,000	270,000	81,000,000	295,000	89,290,799	350,000	109,292,947
Tobacco	Tonnes	259,000	526,664,371	265,000	804,010,000	300,000	975,382,898	315,000	1,124,937,455
Citrus	Tonnes	195,000	234,000,000	415,000	622,500,000	480,000	735,138,180	540,000	868,381,975
T. grains	Tonnes	75,209	26,323,150	455,000	159,250,000	485,000	169,750,000	510,000	178,500,000
Groundnuts	Tonnes	70,902	141,804,000	423,500	550,550,000	450,000	626,119,532	475,000	614,640,674
Sugarcane	Tonnes	5,600,000	2,520,000,000	6,600,000	2,970,000,000	6,700,000	3,015,000,000	6,800,000	3,060,000,000
Coffee	Tonnes	550	3,575,000	835	5,427,500	1,019	6,623,500	1,500	9,750,000
Blueberries	Tonnes	2,000	9,000,000	7,368	33,156,000	8,500	38,250,000	9,600	43,200,000
Tea	Tonnes	37,835	2,118,760	46,951	5,164,610	97,189	13,144,598	120,000	19,359,756
Wheat	tonnes	60,000	27,000,000	408,000	224,400,000	443,000	247,766,714	480,000	280,392,128
Olericulture	Tonnes	2,000	3,000,000	984,742	512,558,211	1,134,120	844,983,926	1,300,000	842,078,204

Product	Unit	Agriculture Production	Value of Gross Production	Agriculture Production	Value of Gross Production	Agriculture Production	Value of Gross Production	Agriculture Production	Value of Gross Production
		(MT)	(USD)	(MT)	(USD)	(MT)	(USD)	(MT)	(USD)
		2019		2023		2024		2025	
Macadamia	Tonnes	43,064	129,192,000	35,000	115,500,000	48,000	158,987,636	63,000	212,844,697
Floriculture	Cuttings	54,545,455	3,000,000	130,000,000	7,150,000	180,000,000	9,900,000	220,000,000	12,100,000
Mango	Tonnes	95,475	33,511,725	137,500	55,000,000	149,000	60,019,234	158,000	65,421,527
Cassava	Tonnes	11,100	2,775,000	5,000	7,500,000	20,000	160,000,000	30,000	480,000,000
Banana	Tonnes	252,376	151,425,600	320,638	92,985,020	360,000	125,201,311	400,000	124,737,603
African Pea	Tonnes	12,655	36,699,500	51,425	25,712,500	72,300	84,844,391	98,500	96,458,041
Apples	Tonnes	185,000	555,000,000	140,000	490,000,000	180,000	636,203,356	220,000	803,501,275
Kapenta	Tonnes	5,801	16,242,800	6,500	19,500,000	7,500	22,543,474	8,000	24,389,892
Fish	Tonnes	7,113	21,339,000	8,901	26,703,000	11,167	33,501,000	15,000	45,000,000
Crocodile	Skins	87,717	21,929,250	88,600	23,656,200	89,000	23,804,717	90,000	24,399,568
Sweet Potato	Tonnes	88,248	20,297,040	660,000	165,000,000	1,570,800	393,811,900	2,000,000	510,135,985
Potato	Tonnes	408,158	167,344,780	907,500	408,375,000	1,370,325	618,827,440	2,069,191	952,662,319
Bambara Nuts	Tonnes	29,396	21,165,120	114,950	91,960,000	212,658	170,899,507	393,416	323,188,890
Avocado	Tonnes	59,488	41,046,720	103,680	77,760,000	113,700	85,516,450	120,000	91,824,477
Dairy	Litres	68,355,904	68,355,904	100,000,000	50,000,000	110,000,000	64,953,900	120,000,000	63,772,920
Beef	Tonnes	64,000	256,000,000	90,000	382,500,000	110,000	468,196,148	120,000	517,143,927
Poultry	Tonnes	120,000	360,000,000	195,000	585,000,000	200,000	600,000,000	205,000	615,000,000
Small Ruminents	Tonnes	5,600	19,600,000	9,500	34,390,000	11,000	39,838,227	15,000	54,697,369

Product	Unit	Agriculture Production	Value of Gross Production	Agriculture Production	Value of Gross Production	Agriculture Production	Value of Gross Production	Agriculture Production	Value of Gross Production
		(MT)	(USD)	(MT)	(USD)	(MT)	(USD)	(MT)	(USD)
		2019		2023		2024		2025	
Pork	Tonnes	14,400	50,414,400	18,500	55,500,000	21,000	63,585,240	25,000	73,530,244
Eggs	Dozens	47,000,000	188,000,000	62,000,000	86,800,000	84,000,000	167,469,429	110,000,000	190,795,528
Total value in USD			**5,978,016,920**		**9,641,498,041**		**11,859,196,320**		**13,940,186,867**

Annexe 2: National requirements and per capita consumption for crop and livestock products

The consumption for various crops, livestock, fisheries products are indicated in Annexure 2 as recommended by various international orgaisations, versus capita in 2023.

Commodity	Recommended annual per capita consumption rates (Kg)	National Requirement (Kg)	Monthly National Requirement (Kg)	Target Production by 2025
Maize	99.6	1,531,236,157	127,603,013	3,600,000,000
Maize grain-livestock	-	440,251,220	36,687,602	-
Rice	16	245,981,712	20,498,476	-
Wheat	17.77	273,193,439	22,766,120	480,000,000
Other cereals	13.2	202,934,912	16,911,243	510,000,000
Potatoes	8.04	123,605,810	10,300,484	2,069,191,000

Commodity	Recommended annual per capita consumption rates (Kg)	National Requirement (Kg)	Monthly National Requirement (Kg)	Target Production by 2025
Tubers	8.4	129,140,399	10,761,700	2,000,000,000
Pulses	16.8	258,280,798	21,523,400	-
Vegetable oils and animal fats	3.6	55,345,885	4,612,157	-
Vegetables	7.2	110,691,770	9,224,314	1,300,000,000
Fruits	3.6	55,345,885	4,612,157	-
Beef	11.1	170,649,813	14,220,818	120,000,000
Other meats	4.8	73,794,514	6,149,543	-
Fish Products	4.8	73,794,514	6,149,543	-
Dairy Products	8.84	135,904,896	11,325,408	-
Poultry	32.9	505,799,895	42,149,991	-
Eggs	9.69	148,972,674	12,414,390	-
Sugar and Sweets	16.86	259,203,229	21,600,269	-
Spices	1.2	18,448,628	1,537,386	-
Non-alcoholic beverages	1.2	18,448,628	1,537,386	-
Alcoholic beverages	1.2	18,448,628	1,537,386	-

Commodity	Recommended annual per capita consumption rates (Kg)	National Requirement (Kg)	Monthly National Requirement (Kg)	Target Production by 2025
Food consumed away from home	4.8	73,794,514	6,149,543	
All other foods	2.4	36,897,257	3,074,771	
Chicken	9	138,364,713	11,530,393	205,000,000
Salt	2.9	44,584,185	3,715,349	-
Sugar Beans	12.5	192,173,213	16,014,434	85,000,000
Sugar	14.6	224,458,312	18,704,859	-
Groundnuts	18	276,729,426	23,060,786	475,000,000
Own-consumed vegetables (Rape)	66.7	1,025,436,262	85,453,022	
Fish Kapenta	3.5	53,808,500	4,484,042	8,000,000
Milk (including own-produced)	8	122,990,856	10,249,238	120,000,000
Eggs (including own-produced)	7.8	119,916,085	9,993,007	110,000,000
Cooking Oil	11.5	176,799,356	14,733,280	-
Rape	14	215,233,998	17,936,167	-
Cabbage	5.8	89,168,371	7,430,698	-
Tomatoes	14.4	221,383,541	18,448,628	-
Bread	19.8	304,402,369	25,366,864	-
Goatmeat	18	276,729,426	23,060,786	-

Commodity	Recommended annual per capita consumption rates (Kg)	National Requirement (Kg)	Monthly National Requirement (Kg)	Target Production by 2025
Peas (incl. cowpeas)	17	261,355,569	21,779,631	98,500,000
Roundnuts	22	338,224,854	28,185,405	393,416,000
Fish	7.8	119,916,085	9,993,007	15,000,0000
Flour	3.9	59,958,042	4,996,504	-