

## ANNEX

**of the Commission Decision amending Commission Decision C(2015)856 of 07/05/2015 on the adoption and financing of an special measure related to the " Agriculture-based economic recovery" program in favour of Zimbabwe, financed from the 11<sup>th</sup> European Development Fund with regard to the change of delegatee and Budget re-arrangement**

### **1. IDENTIFICATION**

Title/Number	<b>Zimbabwe</b> <b>Agriculture-based economic recovery</b> <b>CRIS number: FED/027-282</b> <b>Revision 1: Mai 2015</b>		
Total cost	Total estimated cost: EUR <b>13 000 000</b> Total amount of EDF contribution: EUR <b>13 000 000</b> 11 <sup>th</sup> EDF Bridging Facility"		
Aid method / Method of implementation	Project Approach Grants – direct award, procurement of services and supplies. Indirect Management with UNDP, FAO		
DAC-code	52010 /311	Sector	Food Security/Agriculture

### **2. RATIONALE AND CONTEXT**

#### **2.1. Summary of the action and its objectives**

This point is modified to read as follows:

The overall objective of the action is to contribute to the economic recovery of Zimbabwe and increased resilience of the vulnerable and food insecure communities through support to the agricultural sector. The action will focus especially on building rural communities' **resilience** through an approach that is more informed and better able to measure its impact. Another specific objective of the action is to improve *livestock and horticultural sub-sectors ability to enhance agriculture growth through an improved sector coordination and policy support*

#### **2.2. Context**

This point remains relevant and unchanged.

#### **2.3. Lessons learnt**

The third paragraph of this point is modified as follows:

Past experiences have shown that effective coordination and policy support can positively and substantially contribute to improve the overall performances of the livestock and horticulture sectors, including an optimal use of resources and an increase accountability framework.

#### **2.4. Complementary actions**

The following text is added at the end of this point:

"The Agriculture policy framework for Zimbabwe already provides a relevant reference for programmers and decision makers. However, various gaps have already been identified including for example the need both to update current policies/strategies as well as to facilitate the operationalisation of different sub-sectors (i.e. agriculture information systems) and improve

coordination mechanism at both central and local level. In particular, the action will mainly link with the following EU funded initiatives:

- a. Support to the Ministry of Lands and Rural Resettlement 2014 to 2016 Action Plan, which aim to consolidate the land reform program in a number of key areas;
- b. "Research Project: Researching and developing strategies to improve food security and economic development in Zimbabwe" (2013-2016), which provide a thorough analysis (studies) of different value chains (livestock, access to finance etc.) including recommendation both policy and operational follow up;
- c. "Improving the food and nutrition security and income generation of smallholder farmers through better resource utilization and streamlined coordination mechanisms". This project has ended in 2014 and its evaluation provides a number of important suggestions for future support.
- d. Increase household, food, income and nutrition security through commercialization of an integrated and sustainable smallholder livestock sector in Zimbabwe. Under this project, the EU contributed, among others, to improve livestock policy, regulatory and Institutional environment. "

## **2.5. Donor coordination**

This point remains unchanged.

## **3. DETAILED DESCRIPTION**

### **3.1. Objectives**

#### **Specific objectives**

The second objective is modified as follows:

2) **Livestock and horticultural** sub-sectors ability to enhance agriculture growth through an improved sector coordination and policy support".

### **3.2. Expected results and main activities**

The text of the fourth paragraph of this point is modified as follows:

The **livestock and agricultural/horticultural** sector saw their production drastically reduced in the last decades and Zimbabwe passed from being a net exporter of livestock and agricultural products to become a net importer. Strengthening agriculture policy and coordination framework will largely contribute to support a more balanced and broad based production system, reducing at the same time food insecurity at national and household levels as well as enabling regional and international marketing.

#### **Component 1: Building Resilience of small holder food insecure communities (EUR 7 200 000)**

The text of this component remains unchanged.

#### **Component 2:**

The text of this Component is modified as follows:

#### **Component 2 Enhancing agriculture/horticulture and livestock growth through policy and coordination (EUR 5 600 000)**

The Livestock and agricultural/horticultural sector saw their production drastically reduced in the last decades and Zimbabwe passed from being a net exporter of livestock and agricultural products to

becoming a net importer. Strengthening agriculture policy and coordination framework will largely contribute to support a more balanced and broad based production system, reducing at the same time food insecurity at national and household levels as well as enabling regional and international marketing.

### **Policy support:**

For more than a decade, the Government has faced a number of challenges in the analysis, formulation, implementation and monitoring of policies, regulatory frameworks and strategies for agriculture, food and nutrition security, sustainable rural development and inclusive growth. The challenges relate to a general loss of institutional capacity amongst national institutions principally through rapid staff turnover and constrained fiscal space. This has resulted in limited capacities to develop, implement and monitor national policies and sub- sector strategies. Skills are therefore needed for relevant and in-depth analytical work to better identify the socio-economic problems limiting performance of the agricultural sector and articulate clearly plausible policy options and course of action.

The EU acknowledges that capacity development is more than just training but a holistic approach that involves identifying, understanding and analysing areas for strengthening and designating appropriate interventions across the three dimensions of the process as follows: a) the enabling environment: focused on legislation, power relations and social norms, b) the organizational level: focused on policies, procedures and frameworks, c) the individual level: focused on skills, knowledge and the experience of people.

The capacity development process will contribute to national ownership of interventions at all levels. With national actors owning the process, greater autonomy is gained enabling the Government continue building their own capacity without external support.

A specific attention will be given to the development of an effective agricultural information system, as a Government priority and prerequisite for driving agricultural development. The challenges faced by the agriculture, food and nutrition systems include, among others, the unmet demand for up-to-date statistics, data gaps resulting from back log and/or limited capacity to compile and develop time series data and lack of coordination of data producers.

Under this result area, proposed activities may include the following:

- Improve the capacity of government departments in policy research, formulation, analysis, implementation and monitoring and evaluation;
- Enhance the capacities of livestock and horticulture producers and value chain operators to comply with sanitary and phyto-sanitary requirements and guidelines, contributing among others, to increase the competitiveness of the sector;
- To ensure MAMID generate, analyse, manage and disseminate agriculture, food and nutrition security information, for example through the development and operationalization of an integrated Agriculture Information Management System (AIMS) which will serve as the central repository for agriculture, food security and nutrition information as well as undertake various relevant assessments (such as the livestock assessment exercises, ZimVAC, IPC or Post-Harvest surveys).

All the support provided under this objective will be aligned to key national processes and frameworks namely the CAADP and ZIMASSET.

### **Coordination:**

In addition to creating a conducive policy environment for agricultural growth, the Government is responsible for ensuring an effective coordination framework in the agriculture sector and sub-sectors. The coordination mandate is especially important in the areas of research and extension, design and implementation of specific programmes, as well as coordination of different actors. Coordination encompasses clarification of goals and strategies, securing commitment, assigning roles and responsibilities and tracking and accounting for results. This is a critical function given the multi-sector nature of agriculture and food security.

Sector coordination is a necessary and prerequisite function to ensure improved food and nutrition security. It is a common approach to development and is commonly recognized by all actors as a useful and necessary process to combine efforts and ensure that there are common approaches at the sector level. In the ZIMASSET policy document, the Government calls upon *“the elimination of compartmentalisation and silo mentality by creating synergistic relationships that fully exploit the benefits of both horizontal and vertical linkages as a way of institutionalising harmonised approaches to Government programming”*. The main objective is to encourage standardised and sound approaches among stakeholders, at national and sub national levels. Moreover, through the implementation and monitoring of sector strategies and policies, the action aims at informing policy and decision makers on priorities, appropriate approaches that will enhance food and nutrition security. It will also build on past EU funded initiatives which include for example the development of Government led coordination structures at both national and sub national levels.

Some of the proposed activities shall include, among others, to a) capacity building for MAMID staff to better perform its coordination function, b) contribute to facilitate agriculture coordination forums/meetings at province and district level as well as to support improved access to IT services for better info sharing and coordination purposes, c) promote ACIF (Agriculture Coordination Information Forums), which will remain one of major forum for information dissemination on various technical thematic themes.

Other activities to build on include the promotion of harmonized approaches for agricultural programmes, the provision of technical guidelines and the systematic monitoring and evaluation of the agriculture sector.

A priority will be given to the operationalization of national coordination structures in alignment with national policy documents namely the ZIMASSET and CAADP.

At both Policy and Coordination level, mainstreaming of horizontal issues such as gender, environment and Climate Change will be also taken in consideration.

As policy and coordination support are often embedded in other EU funded activities, this action will attempt, to the extent possible, to build necessary synergies and complementarities with already existing initiatives. In addition, particular attention and synergies will be develop in the framework of the Agriculture growth program, under the AAP 2015.

### **3.3. Risks and assumptions**

This point remains unchanged.

### **3.4. Cross-cutting issues**

This point remains unchanged.

### **3.5. Stakeholders**

## **Component 2:**

The text of this component is modified as follows:

Policy support and Coordination: Policy and Institutional support in agriculture is a core mandate of FAO, which has proven track record in Zimbabwe of providing technical assistance to the Government on different policy and coordination initiatives.

Consultation has taken place with FAO, Government authorities and other agencies currently implementing EU funded projects such as in the areas of coordination and Food Security and Nutrition policy support sectors. Activities proposed in this Action Fiche come about as a result of such consultation and recommendation from these projects.

For both Components 1 and 2 the design of the proposed actions has come about as a process of consultation during the implementation of on-going projects. Consultations with DVLS and Ministry of agriculture regularly happen both at the district level during the implementation of projects and at the nation Level through the existing coordination mechanisms in the sectors.

The Implementing partners proposed i.e. UNDP and FAO have been involved and consulted in the formulation process through regular meetings

#### **4. IMPLEMENTATION ISSUES**

##### **4.1. Financing agreement**

This point remains unchanged.

##### **4.2. Indicative operational implementation period**

This point remains unchanged.

##### **4.3. Implementation components and modules**

The title of Component 2 is modified as follows:

**Component 2: Enhancing agriculture/horticulture & livestock growth through policy and coordination support**

##### **4.3.4. Indirect management with an international organisation**

The point is deleted

##### **4.4. Scope of geographical eligibility for procurement and grants**

This point remains unchanged.

##### **4.5. Indicative budget**

*The table is modified to read as follows:*

<b>Zimbabwe Agriculture-based economic recovery Module</b>	<b>Amount in EUR</b>
<b>SO 1 - Resilience of small holder food insecure communities</b>	7 200 000
4.3.1. Direct grant. Resilience assessments in Zimbabwe:	500 000
4.3.2. Direct grant. Understanding the causalities of chronic malnutrition	350 000
4.3.3. Direct grant. Comprehensive evaluation of CAMPFIRE	350 000
4.3.4. Indirect management with an UN Agency: UNDP – Modelling and implementing effective support to better resilience.	6 000 000
<b>SO 2 – Enhancing agriculture/horticulture pest and livestock disease control capacities</b>	5 600 000
4.3.5. Indirect management with an UN Agency: FAO - enhancing agriculture/horticulture and livestock <u>through policy and coordination support</u>	5 600 000
Evaluation and audit	150 000
Communication and visibility	50 000
Contingencies	0
<b>Totals</b>	<b>13 000 000</b>

#### **4.6. Performance monitoring**

The last paragraph of this point is modified as follows:

Component 1 and 2: For each grant/contract under these components the regular monitoring systems will be in place, log-frames, project monitoring by the delegation, and ROM. Component 2: FAO Monitoring and Evaluation will be used.

#### **4.7. Evaluation and audit**

This point remains unchanged.

#### **4.8. Communication and visibility**

This point remains unchanged.