

## Biennial Review Report for Zimbabwe

Highlights of the 5 key areas of strong performance of the Country	Highlights of the 5 key areas that require country's attention	Source Document	Overall Recommendation
<p><b>100% for CAADP Process Completion</b></p> <p><b>100% for evidence-based policies, supportive institutions and corresponding human resources.</b></p> <p><b>100% of farmers having access to agriculture advisory services.</b></p> <p><b>100% response to spending needs on social protection for vulnerable social groups, from the government budget.</b></p> <p><b>4.4% of wasting among children brought down</b></p>	<p><b>6% of public agriculture expenditure as a share of total public expenditure.</b></p> <p><b>-35% increase of the size of irrigated areas, from its value of the year 2000.</b></p> <p><b>-2.1% annual growth of the agriculture value added (agricultural GDP).</b></p> <p><b>33.2% of the population is undernourished.</b></p> <p><b>27% prevalence of stunting among children under 5 years old.</b></p>	<p>1. Inaugural Biennial Report of 2017</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Zimbabwe should increase public expenditure in agriculture to meet the CAADP Malabo</li> <li>2. target of 10%, enhance access to agriculture inputs and technologies (such as investments in irrigation for smallholder farmers), and increase areas under irrigation.</li> <li>3. The country should invest in nutrition interventions to reduce undernourishment and</li> <li>4. the prevalence of stunting among children under 5 years old.</li> <li>5. -The country should put in place policies that would facilitate and promote intra-regional</li> <li>6. African trade in agricultural commodities and services.</li> <li>7.</li> </ol>
<p><b>128.7% increase of agricultural value added per arable land.</b></p> <p><b>100.0% of farmers having access to agriculture advisory services.</b></p> <p><b>0.1% of the population is undernourished.</b></p> <p><b>7.8% prevalence of stunting among children under 5 years old.</b></p> <p><b>0.2% prevalence of wasting among children under 5 years old.</b></p>	<p><b>15.3% increase of yield for the country's priority agricultural commodities.</b></p> <p><b>1.0 out of 5 agricultural commodity value chains for which a PPP is established with strong linkage to smallholder agriculture.</b></p> <p><b>50.0 as Index of capacity to generate and use agriculture statistical data and information.</b></p> <p><b>2.2% annual growth of the agriculture value added (agricultural GDP).</b></p> <p><b>4.0% of public agriculture expenditure as a share of total public expenditure.</b></p>	<p>1. Biennial Report 2019</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The Government of Zimbabwe should strengthen agricultural data collection and management systems to ensure evidence-based policy and decision making.</li> <li>2. The Government of Zimbabwe should put in place measure to encourage more public-private</li> <li>3. partnership investment projects for priority agricultural commodity value chains.</li> <li>4. The Government of Zimbabwe should increase government agricultural expenditure to meet the</li> <li>5. Malabo target of 10%.</li> <li>6.</li> </ol>
<p><b>124.3% response to spending needs on resilience building initiatives, from the government budget.</b></p> <p><b>100.0% for evidence-based policies, supportive institutions</b></p>	<p><b>11.2% increase of agricultural value added per arable land.</b></p> <p><b>17.0% of farm Households having ownership or access to secured land.</b></p>	<p>1. Biennial Report 2021</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Promote agriculture value addition by adopting commodity value chain approaches aimed at improving investment and efficiency</li> <li>2. Promote/invest in policies that increase access to finance for farmers including women and youth.</li> <li>3.</li> </ol>

<p><i>and corresponding human resources.</i></p> <p><b>100.0% for CAADP Process Completion.</b></p> <p><b>100.0% for inclusive Institutionalized mechanisms for mutual Accountability and peer review.</b></p> <p><b>100.0% for the quality of multi-sectorial and multistakeholder coordination.</b></p>	<p><b>20.3% of men and women engaged in agriculture having access to financial services.</b></p> <p><b>44.0% as Index of capacity to generate and use agriculture statistical data and information.</b></p> <p><b>16.8% reduction of post-harvest loss for national agricultural commodities</b></p>		<p>4. 3. Promote/invest in policies that are aimed at improving post harvesting handling and conservation</p>
<p><b>100.0% for CAADP Process Completion</b></p> <p><b>100.0% for inclusive institutionalized mechanisms for mutual accountability and peer review.</b></p> <p><b>80.8% as Index of capacity to generate and use agriculture statistical data and information.</b></p> <p><b>63.6% of youth engaged in new job opportunities in agriculture value chains.</b></p> <p><b>39.8% of agriculture land under sustainable land management practices</b></p>	<p><b>20.3% of men and women engaged in agriculture having access to financial services.</b></p> <p><b>20.6% increase of the size of irrigated areas, from its value of the year 2000.</b></p> <p><b>34.2% Trade Facilitation Index (TFI)</b></p> <p><b>35.1% of farm households having ownership or access to secured land.</b></p> <p><b>15.7% of farm, pastoral, and fisher households are resilient to climate and weather related shocks.</b></p>	<p>1. Biennial Report 2023</p>	<p>1. Zimbabwe should increase the share of national budget to agriculture, intensify and sustain efforts to promote foreign and domestic private investments and partnerships in agriculture in order to increase investment finance in agriculture and for promoting trade in agricultural commodities within the region through value chain prioritization.</p> <p>2. Zimbabwe should also create incentives for women participation in agriculture for poverty reduction through interventions that would enhance access to agricultural inputs, productivity-enhancing technologies and finance.</p> <p>3. Zimbabwe should promote and intensify efforts to reduce food and nutrition security through post-harvest management, micro-nutrient deficiencies through nutrition-sensitive interventions such as biofortification.</p> <p>4. Zimbabwe should also create incentives for women participation in agriculture for poverty reduction through interventions that would enhance access to agricultural inputs, productivity-enhancing technologies and finance.</p> <p>5. Zimbabwe should promote and intensify efforts to reduce food and nutrition security through post-harvest management, micro-nutrient deficiencies through nutrition-sensitive interventions such as biofortification.</p> <p>6. Zimbabwe should promote and intensify efforts to reduce food and nutrition security through post-harvest management, micro-nutrient deficiencies through nutrition-sensitive interventions such as biofortification.</p> <p>7. Zimbabwe should promote and intensify efforts to reduce food and nutrition security through post-harvest management, micro-nutrient deficiencies through nutrition-sensitive interventions such as biofortification.</p>