**ZIMBABWE STRATEGIC PATHWAYS DOCUMENT**

****

**National pathways for Food Systems Transformation in Support of the UN Sustainable Development Agenda**

***“In pursuit of national vision 2030”***



*With support from*

|  |
| --- |
|  |

*Prepared by*

**Matsungo TM and Mawoza RP**

**September 2021**

Contents

[Introduction 3](#_Toc82587115)

[Food system drivers in Zimbabwe 4](#_Toc82587116)

[Focus of the Zimbabwe UNFSS dialogues 4](#_Toc82587117)

[Zimbabwe food systems transformation pathways “game changing solutions” 5](#_Toc82587118)

[Action Track 1: Ensuring access to safe and nutritious food for all 5](#_Toc82587119)

[Action Track 2: Shifting to sustainable consumption patterns 6](#_Toc82587120)

[Action Track 3: Boosting nature positive production at sufficient scale 7](#_Toc82587121)

[Action Track 4: Advancing equitable livelihoods and value distribution 8](#_Toc82587122)

[Action Track 5: Building resilience to vulnerabilities shocks and stress 9](#_Toc82587123)

[Zimbabwe policies to support food systems transformation 11](#_Toc82587124)

[Conclusions 12](#_Toc82587125)

[References 12](#_Toc82587126)

[Annex A: Stakeholder Summary Commitments 13](#_Toc82587127)

# Introduction

In September 2021 the United Nations (UN) will convene the global Food Systems Summit (UNFSS) to explore the pathways to transform our current fragile and inequitable food systems towards achieving the 17 SDGs “Vision 2030”. The term “food system” refers to the constellation of activities involved in producing, processing, transporting and consuming food. Food systems touch every aspect of human existence. The health of our food systems profoundly affects the health of our bodies, as well as the health of our environment, our economies and our cultures. The UNFSS process is in line with the Malabo Declaration and the transformative Agenda 2063 “The Africa we want”. This is an opportunity for Zimbabwe to examine and bring out practical solutions to challenges hindering attainment of national aspirations outlined in the National Development Strategy (NDS-1) (2021-2025), Agriculture Food Systems Transformation Strategy and other key sector led policy documents.

Zimbabwe continues to face food and nutrition security challenges resulting in the triple burden of malnutrition. Within its systems lies poverty and inequalities that limit economic access to food and nutrition. There is gradual rise in obesity and diet related non communicable diseases (NCDs) like Diabetes Mellitus, hypertension and cancers in the country is alarming attributed to shifting in consumption patterns linked to increasing obesogenic food environment. Evidence shows that obesity and NCDs are driven by increase in sedentary lifestyles and a transition to diets rich in fats and sugars (Glover and Sumberg, 2020). Zimbabwe embraces traditional and indigenous foods as part of the whole framework of diversified crop and livestock production “Nutrition sensitive agriculture”. This has to be implemented with the understanding of the impacts of climate change on agricultural production and productivity. Agriculture is a fundamental part of Zimbabwe’s economy and must adapt to climate variabilities and other constraints that threaten household food security.

The transformation of agriculture and food systems can help reduce the burden of malnutrition, improve agriculture productivity and strengthen social protection for vulnerable groups. The political and policy framework of Zimbabwe is very strong at addressing some of the major challenges within the food system but to ensure sustainable transformation there is need for a holistic approach from all key players in the food system. The country successfully completed the 3 stage UNFSS national and provincial dialogues. The process was guided by seven principles of engagement, all of which are underpinned by the Summit’s vision of an equitable and healthy future for all, and contribute to the progressive realization of the right to food. The route to achieving the country’s food systems vision is presented in this pathway document. These national pathways “game changing solutions” will serve as points of reference across government and for all stakeholders in coming years.

# Food system drivers in Zimbabwe

The results of the food systems analysis to assess the key drivers of food systems transformation in Zimbabwe are summarized in a framework (**Figure 1**).



**Fig 1:** Key Drivers and Impacts on Zimbabwe Food Systems

**Source:** FAO Zimbabwe (2021)

# Focus of the Zimbabwe UNFSS dialogues

**The main** theme that was guiding the discussions was: “*Transforming Agriculture Production and Food Systems in Zimbabwe”.* In addition, the dialogues were also structured into five action tracks with guiding goals as listed below:

1. **Action Track 1:** National Food safety regulations ensure all consumers have access to comprehensive information about how and where food is produced, empowering them to make informed choices.
2. **Action Track 2:** Sustainable supply chains ensure a responsible use of natural resources, healthy food choices and a reduction of food loss and waste.
3. **Action Track 3:** Farmers adopt home-grown nature positive agriculture practices
4. **Action Track 4:** National agriculture and food policies promote the production of affordable nutritious, sustainably produced food while remunerating all farmers and food workers.
5. **Action Track 5:** Building Resilience to Vulnerabilities Shocks and Stress

# Zimbabwe food systems transformation pathways “game changing solutions”

## Action Track 1: Ensuring access to safe and nutritious food for all

*Under this track, Zimbabwe is committed to:*

* Promote and enforce food safety standards in both formal and informal food markets to protect consumers in a process led by the government of Zimbabwe (GoZ) and partners. In addition, the decentralisation of the government analyst laboratories (GAL) to provincial level is recommended. MoHCC should put in place a Food Safety Act.
* Promote consumption and production of traditional grains, traditional vegetables and wild fruits. In order to upscale production and consumption of nutritious traditional foods there is a need to improve the 3 A’s (Accessibility, Availability and Affordability).
* There is a need to domesticate and popularise consumption of nutritious traditional vegetables and wild fruits. This can be done through promoting new recipes and through promotion and popularising traditional foods, fruits and vegetables amongst the youth.
* Most traditional vegetables and fruits are common in the informal markets, there is a need to promote them in the formal markets in order increase demand.
* Promote diversified crop and livestock production and consumption of biofortified foods through biofortification of staple foods (orange maize, Iron rich beans, orange fleshed sweet potatoes) targeting rural areas with restricted market access to fortified foods and reinforce monitoring for the mandatory commercial food fortification of foods to deliver nutritious foods to consumers.
* There is a need to invest in mechanisation and agro processing to improve the quality of traditional food produced.
* Nutrition gardens and nutrition sensitive agriculture approaches should be reinforced.
* Expand Nutrition sensitive social assistance and protection initiatives to reach vulnerable-households with nutrition services and programs that focus on production of nutritious foods. The initiatives should be of low investment and high impact thus ensuring sustainability. The targeting of partner led social protection programs should not only focus on communal areas but also include the resettlement areas, urban and rural communities.
* Improve the nutritional status of people in Zimbabwe through Home nutrition and schools gardening, including traditional vegetables; Maternal Micronutrient Supplementation; Good Manufacturing Practice (from Farm to Fork); Adapt and Adopt the Complementary Feeding Framework for improving young children's diets
* Expand the home-grown school feeding program (HGSFP) to improve nutrition for school children and create a market for locally produced foods including biofortified crops (orange maize, iron rich beans, orange sweet potatoes and pearl millet) to increase farmer incomes and bolster their livelihoods.
* Raise community awareness of the benefits of eating healthy and having active lifestyles. Design and implement innovative Social and Behaviour Change Communication (SBCC) campaigns and nutrition education to improve food and feeding practices for children, and society at large, and influence food supply and food environments.
* Utilise existing institutional frameworks to implement the activities outlined in the National Development strategy (NDS-1) and other sector specific policy documents to accelerate transformation of sustainable food systems. The functionality of the existing food and nutrition security committees at national, province, district, ward and village levels have to be prioritised
* Identify, renew and implement longer-term actions across multiple systems –food, health, water and sanitation, education and social protection-- in the food system to facilitate sustained access to affordable and nutritious foods, essential nutrition services and positive nutrition practices in all contexts; and to promote diversification, including in nutritious indigenous foods.
* Adopt policy and fiscal measures across sectors to support food affordability (i.e., subsidies for healthy and sustainable foods; f expansion of social protection programmes; procurement policies for healthy school meals).
* Implement long-term inclusive strategies that foster multifaceted investment in agriculture, agribusiness, and agro-industries and ensure food safety, micronutrient content, and sustained food quality.
* Strengthen the Food and Nutrition Security Committees at National and Sub National levels to support and coordinate Nutrition specific and Nutrition Sensitive interventions.

## Action Track 2: Shifting to sustainable consumption patterns

*Under this track, Zimbabwe is committed to:*

* Launch of the MoHCC led National Food Based Dietary Guidelines (FBDGs) for Zimbabwe to promote healthy eating among consumers followed by Implementation in various sectors – agriculture, health, education; Civic organisations like the Consumer Council of Zimbabwe (CCZ) should complement government efforts on consumer marketing, education and to increase consumer demand for nutritious and healthy food options.
* Promote and support the production and consumption of indigenous foods, nutrient rich foods, Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFPs), Neglected and Underutilised Foods (NUS) like nuts, fruits, vegetables, tubers and edible insects (mopane worms). Deliberate sensitization of the younger generation about the benefits of the indigenous and traditional foods is key. In addition, GoZ should explore the use of subsidies to boost agriculture and commercial production of healthy foods to increase availability of cheap nutritious foods.
* Partner with private sector and food industry to promote the production of nutritious (Low salt, low sugar, low fat) foods and food fortification initiatives to drive responsible processing sector and healthy-diets driven consumption systems. This includes regularisation of the Small to Medium Enterprises (SMEs) and other value chain actors to meet regulatory food and agro-industry safety and nutrition requirements.
* Initiate the setting agro-food processing industries across the food value chains to ensure value addition and increase access to healthy and sustainable diets-driven. This includes exploitation of the underutilised traditional foods. In addition, to create access to markets for these ventures there is need to align national policies to Africa Continental Free Trade Agreement (AfCFTA) to access the wider Africa market.
* Accommodate street vending in city by laws “formalisation” and modernise the food and farmers markets as these are sources of cheaper nutritious food options. For example, the renovation of the *Mbare* musika farmers market and others in urban settings
* Maintain the “nutrition sensitivity” in the urban food environments to increase access to affordable nutritious foods in response to the emerging impacts of nutrition transition of the local food environment. Research by the Academia is needed to understand the food environment, food consumption patterns and developing indicators and characteristics of sustainable consumption.
* Reduce food wastage and postharvest spoilage across the food value chain through investments in post-harvest infrastructure, value addition and food preservation initiatives.

## Action Track 3: Boosting nature positive production at sufficient scale

*Under this track, Zimbabwe is committed to:*

* Invest in productivity enhancing technologies, including improved seeds and animal breeds adapted to the changing climate. The low input and low output agriculture the country should be addressed in order to increase crop and livestock production anchored on sustainable production systems that take into account climate smart agriculture practices.
* Promote the use of inorganic fertilisers and herbicides which are more sustainable and environment friendly.
* There is need to implement fully the Livestock Growth plan, Maize, Wheat and Soya Bean production Recovery plans.
* Attract youths to agriculture “making agriculture sexy” through digitalization and other smart technologies that reduce that reduce drudgery
* Expand the GoZ led policy action to support adoption of climate smart and/or conservation agriculture (Pfumvudza/Intwasa). to safeguard food security and nutrition of farmers. Conservation agriculture protects the soil and the environment through ensuring sustainable soil and water management and irrigation, in the different agro-ecological zones.
* Promote climate proof and environmentally friendly policies and technologies such as “Agroecology” to increase agricultural productivity and production while reducing the carbon footprint and increasing carbon capture, without undermining health or nutritious diets.
* Scale up community level “nutrition sensitive” agriculture interventions to drive diversified crop and livestock production, including promoting the production of biofortified crops.
* Increase agricultural financing to meet the CAADP target of minimum 10% of national budget towards agriculture sector. The GoZ should mobilize financing institutions and private sector actors to invest in agriculture, and to stimulate sustainable, affordable financing to agriculture.
* Reduce post-harvest losses through utilisation of appropriate technologies and value addition via investments in agro-processing infrastructure in rural areas. This will increase availability of nutritious food options and boost livelihoods.
* Encourage investment in nature positive land utilization by addressing land tenure issues through farm audits, resolving land disputes, and inspection of farms for the consideration of the 99-year lease recommendations.
* Invest in agricultural research and development to develop innovations for sustainable agriculture intensification, reduction in cost of production, connect farmers to markets, and improve farm-level decision-making using remote sensing data. The Academia has key role to play to generate the necessary evidence that will drive policy decisions.
* Take advantage of the SADC and Africa continental free trade area (AfCFTA) to export to the Africa wide market. More focus should be given to value addition and integrating household farmers through agro-food processing training and rural food processing hubs.
* Implementation of the Irrigation Development Fund and resources directed towards Irrigation infrastructure rehabilitation and development. The country is targeting expanded irrigation development and water harvesting for enhancing agriculture production and productivity, targeting over 350 000 ha during the NDS1. Boreholes rehabilitation and drilling for rural community water supply and for horticulture production schemes.
* Promote the Food for Assets’ (FFA’s) initiative to help in the building of community assets & nature positive solutions.
* Engage the most vulnerable and food insecure households in shock-prone, marginal and fragile lands to meet food and nutrition needs while simultaneously restoring, stabilizing, and rehabilitating degraded land through soil and water conservation measures. Rehabilitating degraded land through soil and water conservation measures.

## Action Track 4: Advancing equitable livelihoods and value distribution

*Under this track, Zimbabwe is committed to:*

* Promote policy, legal and institutional reforms; and increase budgetary resources and innovations for land rights particularly for the women and youths. The land reform program gains should be protected and the 99-year lease be made a viable asset to access agricultural financing.
* Take stock of all existing policies and assess whether they are nutrition and gender sensitive and promote inclusion of the vulnerable groups (identify gaps, promote the policies)
* Support the financial services sector with risk-reducing and risk-sharing policy and related instruments to promote lending that has a bias towards agri-based loans at household level and ensure that the central bank invests in the creation of a district data base/credit bureau for farmers. Ensure the distributing agri-based loans and comprehensively address in the food systems value-chain attributable to lack of collateral security
* Increase access to affordable agriculture financing by restructuring Agribank into a Land Bank. Government will incentivise banks to lend to agriculture and persuade them to move away from the current practice where most banks are investing in non-productive short-term instruments
* Empower women and youths, including through greater access to and control over land and productive resources, an essential step towards closing the gender gap in agriculture, leading to considerable gains in productivity and production.
* Upscaling innovation and modernisation of agriculture, including ICT-based advisory services; automation of mechanisation and irrigation, and precision farming such as drip irrigation, fertigation and smart greenhouses and use of satellite technology to provide real time information on area under different crops; Capacity building training for women and youths on ICT and financial literacy skills are required.
* Promote labour saving technologies that reduce the amount of time women spend on agricultural activities and allows them to give quality care for the children and their families. This has downstream benefits of boosting agricultural productivity, food security and nutrition, in addition to attaining enhanced health and education outcomes.
* Adopt policies and make investments that support the development of small and medium enterprises (SMEs) in agribusiness including providing training and skills development, and financing. Agro-food processing ventures in rural areas has potential to generate employment for women and youths thus boosting their livelihoods.
* Eliminate the current inequalities in the country’s food systems, thus creating competitive and inclusive food value chains, promoting agribusiness linkages and agro-industrialization for improved market opportunities, job creation and livelihoods particularly for women and youths.
* Facilitate access to food markets by the smallholder farmers, cooperatives and Agri-SMEs. The grain marketing Board (GMB) and Agricultural marketing Authority (AMA) have critical roles to play to achieve this goal including exploring new markets that emanate from the implementation of AfCFTA.
* Promote the exploitation and increased consumption of traditional or indigenous foods, NUS and NTFPs should be promoted. This will boost availability of affordable nutritious foods and also generate income and improved livelihoods for rural communities
* Encourage the establishment of cooperatives or farmers groups at all segments of food value chains.
* Maintain a diversified Strategic Food Reserves with effective collection and distribution networks; Capitalise the Strategic Food Reserve; Implement measures that minimise post-harvest and storage losses; Review the market regulations, floor producer pricing policy and subsidy to millers; Establish Rural Assembly Markets (RAM) located in production areas to primarily serve as places where farmers and off-takers can meet and trade their products; Pre-season price announcement policy;
* Review and establish general standards for agricultural commodities to meet local, regional and international market requirements; Institute legal reforms to support fair and transparent pricing mechanisms, establishment of an Agricultural Commodity Exchange and access to funding through a warehouse receipt system; Set up of an agriculture market information system that collects and disseminates information on local, national and regional, markets to enhance local production;
* Develop policies that promote market linkages and linking farmers to institutions; Amend legislation to remove element of GMB being sole buyer of grain; and revise the SGR policy to address thresholds.

## Action Track 5: Building resilience to vulnerabilities shocks and stress

*Under this track, Zimbabwe is committed to:*

* Leverage national actions for building resilience of small-scale farmers to the impacts of climate change; and restoring degraded land under climate resilient practices.
* Promote production of traditional grains and other indigenous foods not only to enhance sustainable access to nutritious food but also to build food system resilience. Seed banks and research into crop varieties resilient to drought and diseases need to be strengthened especially in agro-regions 4 and 5.
* Design or adopt targeted social safety net programs to enhance community and household resilience to shocks, especially climate-change related shocks; droughts, floods and migratory pests and diseases like COVID-19.
* Most traditional grains and vegetables are drought tolerant crops, promotion of production of these grains and vegetables will improve household resilience to climate change shocks.

| Policy / Strategy | Relevance to food system transformation agenda | Lead Ministry  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| National Development Strategy NDS-1 (2021-2025) | * In line with SDGs 2030 theme of *“living no-one and no place behind”* as well as The Africa we Want Agenda 2063
* 14 multisectoral national priorities conducive for food system transformation
* Of the 14 MoLAFWRR was the leading agent in the Food and Nutrition Security cluster
* One of the objectives is to rebalance the economy and reverse the structural regression. The goal is to gradually improve the contribution of the secondary sector to GDP from 10.6% in 2020 to 15% by 2025.
 | MoLAFWRR, MoFED |
| Food and Nutrition Security Policy (2013) | * The policy creates a platform to harmonize sectoral plans and programmes which are linked to food and nutrition security for cohesive and cost-effective action to occur.
* The 7 commitment areas clarify sectoral roles and responsibilities of the various stakeholders involved in food and nutrition
* It represents a coherent vision of food and nutrition security which all the different Ministries and partners can work towards
* It was designed to promote a multisectoral approach to address food and nutrition security issues leading to establishment of food and nutrition security committees from the ministerial level with the Ministry of lands as the Chair, MOHCC as the secretariat and FNC as the convener, down to the ward and village level.
* The food and nutrition committees set up aimed to ensure that various stakeholders are held accountable for their role in achieving the desired outcomes.
 | MoLAFWRR, MOHCC, FNC  |
| Multisectoral National Food and Nutrition Security Strategy (MNFNS) (2021-2025) | * Reviewed in 2021 after expiry of the national nutrition strategy (2014-2018) to be aligned to NDS1
* The MNFNS is the implementation framework for the National Food and Nutrition Security Policy
* Focused on multisectoral approach to address both nutrition specific and nutrition sensitive interventions
* GoZ commits to tackling the persistent food insecurity and malnutrition through a multi-sectoral implementation MNFNS
 | FNC / MoHCC |
| National Agriculture Policy Framework (NAPF) (2018-2030)  | * The overall objective of the NAPF is to provide policy guidance and direction on how to promote and support the sustainable flow of investments to transform the agricultural sector through increased and sustained agricultural production, productivity and competitiveness.
* It provides a relevant and evidence-based framework to guide and coordinate the development of sector-specific policies that will provide more details, priorities, implementing means, and enforcement mechanisms
 | MoLAFWRR |
| Agriculture and Food Systems Transformation Strategy (2019-2023) | * The overall goals informed by the Vision 2030, Malabo Declaration of 2014 and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)
* Vision 2030: *“ensuring food and nutrition security and significantly contributing to national development in the face of increasing population and climate change”*
* Four pillars of the strategy:
1. Enabling Agriculture Policy and Regulatory Environment
2. Appropriate Agriculture Investment for Productivity, Food Security and Resilience
3. Efficient Agricultural Knowledge, Technology Innovation System
4. Coordination, Monitoring and Evaluation
 | MoLAFWRR |
| Agricultural recovery plan (Maize, Wheat and Soya bean production Recovery Plan) | * The recovery plan is an extract of the Agriculture and Food systems Transformation Strategy that intends to reverse the negative production trends, attain self-sufficiency in agriculture
* It seeks to reverse the dependency on imports for these crops as well as the financial burden imposed on Treasury and ultimately to put us on a trajectory to attain Vision 2030
 | MoLAFWRR |
| Horticulture Recovery and growth plan | * HRGP is an implementing tool for the Agriculture and Food Systems Transformation Strategy (AFSTS) (2020-2025) that seeks to revive, restructure, reform, rebuild and transform agriculture from a USD 5.2 billion sector to USD 8.2 billion sector, contributing 20% to GDP and anchoring Vision 2030 of making Zimbabwe an upper middle- income country by 2030.
* It’s a guide to the revival of conventional horticulture industry and the stimulation of a transformative rural horticulture sub-sector under the Presidential Horticulture Scheme covering all 1.8 million rural households.
 | MoLAFWRR |
| Livestock Development Plan  | * The plan addresses the major challenges affecting the livestock sector and aims to improve animal health, nutrition, and genetics whilst promoting Climate-Proofed Livestock Production, improving Livestock Markets and Trade and sourcing the resources needed to develop livestock production.
 | MoLAFWRR |
| Disaster Management and Climate Adaptation | * The Civil Protection Act emphasises that planning institutions shall specify measures to be undertaken to limit the impact of a disaster to livelihoods/properties and the environment (food systems, agriculture).
* Climate Change Adaptation reduces vulnerability to the impacts of climate change by building adaptive capacity and resilience to shocks and stressors to the food chain
 | Civil protection Department |

* Invest in climate data and knowledge systems and in early warning systems for food security and climate change related disasters.
* Invest in risk insurance against effects of climate change such as droughts and floods, for example weather-indexed crop and livestock insurance schemes.
* Promote Food Systems Research in Zimbabwe through establishing linkages with research institutions locally, regionally and internationally. Improve institutional capacity of agricultural research (to improve productivity of crop and livestock genetics)
* Keep Track of the progress of the pathways selected to achieve the Food systems transformation in Zimbabwe. Monitor and evaluate implementation of policies, strategies and guidelines that support food systems transformation
* Invest in climate data and knowledge systems and in early warning systems for food security and climate change related disasters.

# Zimbabwe policies to support food systems transformation

In-line with the pathways selected as game changing, Zimbabwe has developed strong policies and strategic documents in support of transforming agriculture and food systems in the country. The constitution of Zimbabwe recognises the right to food as a basic human right. Below is a summary of the most direct policies aimed at addressing some of the challenges that came up from the dialogues:

***Table 1:*** *Policies relating to food systems transformation in Zimbabwe*

**Notes:** MoFED =Min of Finance and Economic Development, FNC =Food and Nutrition Council, MoHCC =Min of Health and Child Care, MoLAFWRR =Ministry of Lands, Agriculture, Water, Fisheries and Rural Resettlement

# Conclusions

The transformation of agriculture and food systems in Zimbabwe requires a well-coordinated multi stakeholder drive to address the current inherent weakness and inequalities as we pursue the global drive to eliminate hunger and all forms of malnutrition by the year 2030. The existing institutional and supportive policy framework reflected in the NDS-1 and other policy documents offers key entry points. For example, the existence of food and nutrition security committees at national, provincial, district, ward and village levels are a key opportunity that needs to be exploited. The UNFSS dialogues are coming at a time where the nation is grappling with the COVID-19 pandemic and the inherent and chronic negative effects of climate change and economic shocks on agricultural production, productivity. This is threatening the government led social protection efforts to address food security and malnutrition. The UNFSS dialogues have revealed some key game changing “solutions” pathways to reshape our current flawed agriculture production systems, storage and postharvest handling, food distribution channels, obesogenic food environment and unhealthy consumption patterns.

# References

Glover. D and Sumberg. J (2020). Youth and Food Systems Transformation. *Frontiers in Sustainable Food Systems*. 4, pg101. DOI:10.3389/fsufs.2020.00101

# Annex A: Stakeholder Summary Commitments

Zimbabwe has an active multisector platform that deals with issues of food and nutrition security and thus also active players in the country’s transformations drive as reflected in the National Development Strategy (NDS-1) 2021-2025. The government of Zimbabwe works closes with local authorities, statutory bodies/ parastatals, NGOs, community leadership, development partners, civic organisations, academia and the private sector in carryout national programmes. However, due to time constraints at the Stage 3 dialogue meeting only the following selected stakeholders presented their statement of commitments as summarised in the Table below:

| Stakeholder | Commitments that they made: |
| --- | --- |
| Ministry of Environment, Climate, Tourism and Hospitality Industry | * The Ministry has put in place and implements a robust institutional and policy framework for climate change management
* The country, with resources from the Green Climate Fund, is in the process of National Adaptation Planning (NAP) which will result in the strengthening of climate change adaptation readiness of the country and create an enabling environment for concrete adaptation investments.
* In the national quest to enhance resilience to climate shocks, climate change education, awareness and training has become an essential tool to influence the transition. To facilitate this, the country developed a National Climate Change Learning Strategy which systematically examines and identifies critical learning and skills development needs in key climate-related sectors
 |
| Ministry of Health and Child Care | * Through multi stakeholder engagements seeks to ensure the population of Zimbabwe are provided with safe and wholesome food which meet national public health legislation and standards for quality.
* To lead the review of legislations pertaining to food control and safety to provide a comprehensive food legislation.
* Enforcement of the Public Health Act Chapter 15:17, and the Food and Food Standards Act Chapter 15:04. Including the decentralisation of the government analyst laboratory services to provinces in line with the devolution agenda
* To address all forms of malnutrition across the population groups, with particular attention to stunting, wasting and overweight in children under five years of age; and micronutrient deficiencies such as iron deficiency, vitamin A deficiency, iodine deficiency among others in women, adolescents and children.
* Through multisectoral collaboration there is commitment to promote, develop and implement nutrition related social behaviour change and communication strategies through both the public and private sectors targeting everyone to ensure nutrition sensitive production and consumption of safe, diverse nutrient dense diets (including indigenous food).
 |
| Ministry of Local Governance and Public Works  | * Intensive Education and awareness
* Multi-Stakeholder engagement, strengthening coordination of international, national, and local actors; targeting investments by the public and private sector towards food system and eco system resilience
* Help ensure that farmers can insure their crops and livestock against drought or excessive rains. The farmers receive daily weather information, farming techniques and marketing information to reduce the loss that can be incurred.
* Developing policies to direct incentives at all governance levels including through humanitarian aid; and implementing sustainable technologies and production choices
* Allow for adequate access to health care, including access to mental health services, in the design and implementation of social safety nets.
* A twin-track approach linking emergency response to sustainable development this includes addressing and responding to risks instead of disasters and designing integrated food systems, which help to anticipate, resist, recover and regenerate. In this respect the special needs and conditions of vulnerable disaster-prone areas must be considered.
* Strong Political leadership that enables the thriving of integrated resilience-building programs across sectors and ministries (agriculture, health, trade, environment, climate, economic).
* Introduce relevant tools that facilitate action for instance the National Adaptation Plans (NAP), a National Flood Plain Management Framework, Intensify Integration of Climate change and Disaster Risk Management
 |
| Food and Nutrition Council  | * Strengthen coordinated multisectoral response to existing and emerging FNS challenges, in particular the multi-stakeholder FNS coordination structures (FNSCs) that enables continuous dialogues, joint implementation around topical FNS issues.
* The institution will uphold its mandate to ensure availability of relevant FNS data to inform programming in particular vulnerability assessments to inform policy and programming that effectively support food system transformation for improved food and nutrition security outcomes.
* In its capacity as the Scaling Up Nutrition Focal Point, the FNC will ensure representation and active participation of key SUN networks in transforming the food systems along the various pathways agreed by the country and foster relevant research with appropriate institutions.
* Committed to work together with the ministry of health ensure that the necessary knowledge is impacted within the different government ministries for them to understand and start absorbing the importance for playing their role in addressing the broader nutrition issues contributing to the desired food systems outcomes.
* The council remains committed and continues to commit and pronounce that it shall play its part in addressing the broader FNC and contribution to the desired food systems transformation outcome
 |
| United Nations Country Team Zimbabwe | * Supporting a broad partnership to achieve a sustainable pathway for transformation of Zimbabwe’s food systems
* Through the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework 2022-2026, the collective efforts of the UN and partners seek to contribute to the transformation of food systems across the various spectrums.
* Investing in economic transformation and opportunities for young people and women in rural and urban economies; promotion of safe nutrition practices at household levels;
* Investing in robust and supportive health and educational services as well as supporting Government to invest in social protection initiatives that enhance people’s livelihoods and increase prosperity, especially for children, young people and those most vulnerable.
 |
| Consumer Council of Zimbabwe  | * Consumer education
* Consumer protection through aggressively enforcing local and international food safety standards
* Support the development of local food systems and agroecology
* Participate in Consumer Information sharing
 |
| Women in Agriculture Union  | * Advocate for women empowerment in agriculture
* Coordinate women farmers
* Develop mechanisms to deal with Zimbabwean agricultural problems and solutions should be anchored by women participation.
* Proactively identify issues likely to affect women in agriculture and develop strategies or mobilize capacity to deal with them.
 |