

Zimbabwe Situation on Climate Smart Agriculture

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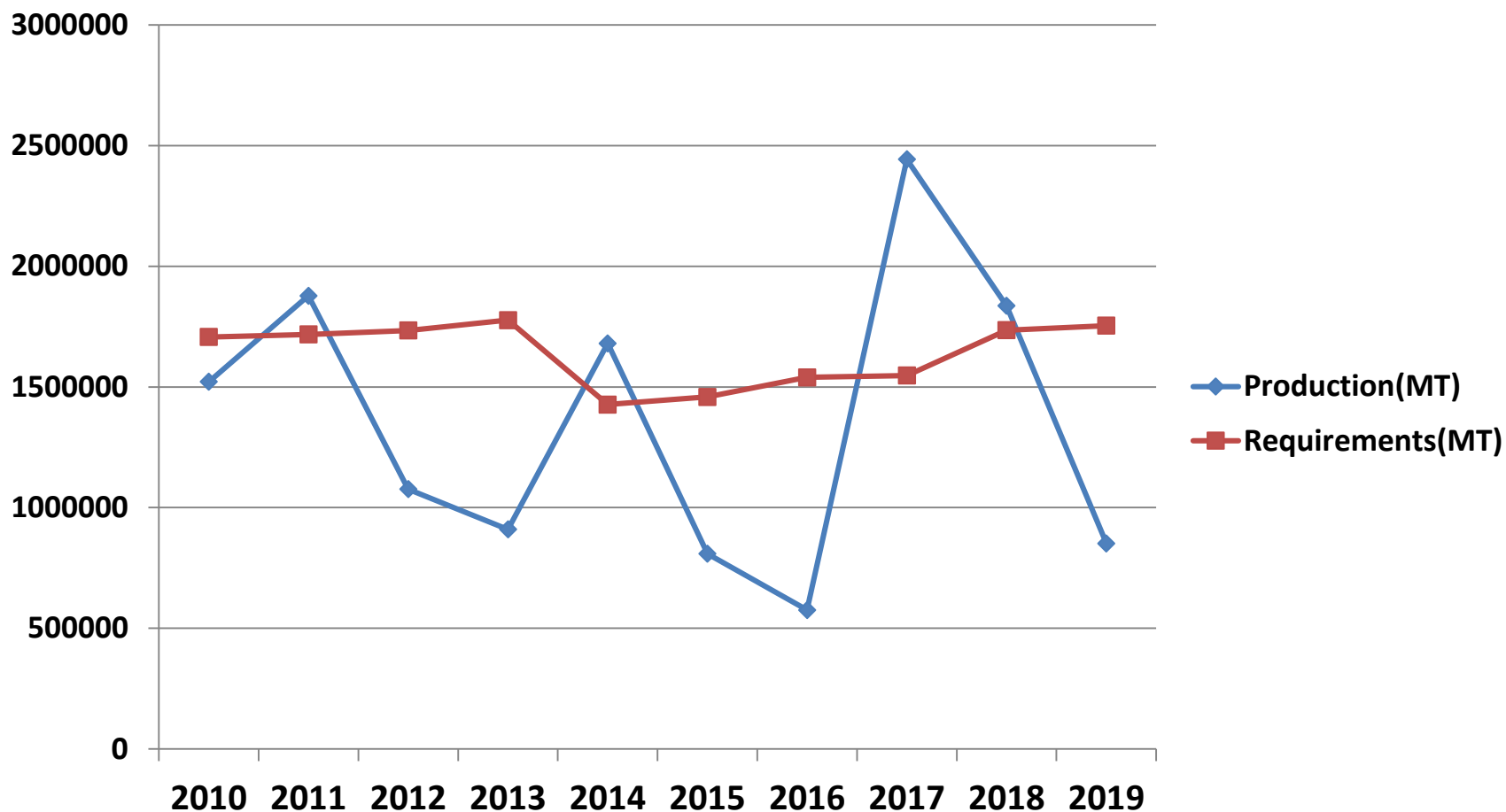
Major Risks and Impacts of Climate Change on Agriculture in Zimbabwe

Climate Risks

- Late on-set of rains
- Mid-season dry spells
- Short season-few rainy days
- Poor distribution- in time and space
- High temperatures
- Early cessation of rains

Impacts: low productivity for crops and livestock; crop failure, poor grazing and water availability; livestock poverty deaths;

Low Production levels as a result of erratic precipitation- food insecurity



Source; Ministry of lands, Agriculture, Water and Rural Resettlement 2020

Range of adaptation Strategies

- Use of appropriate agricultural enterprises in line with agro-ecological potential & conditions – livestock farming; game ranching; cropping; forestry; fisheries
- Suitable cropping & livestock programmes – maize, small grains; forestry
- Suitable crop varieties & livestock breeds
- Diversification in terms of enterprises, crops, livestock

Highlights on existing CSA and CC adaptation projects

I. Conservation Agriculture

Objectives: Increase crop productivity and resilience

- Conservation agriculture concept has been promoted by Government initially with many NGO partners
- Activities are now generally adopted and are promoted by Government extension even in areas where there is no financial support
- Current thrust to climate-proof our Agriculture through rapid promotion of CA
- Partners include: FAO; CIMMYT; Christian Care; CARE International, SNV with funding from USAID and other donors

II. Zimbabwe Agriculture Growth Programme (ZAGP)

Objective: Smallholder livestock value chain commercialization to increase resilience

- Goat , poultry, beef, pig value chains
- ZAKIS (Knowledge Management)
- forage production and conservation
- improving livestock productivity and profitability
- Funded by the EU

III. Promotion of small grains crops

- Government promoting the production of sorghum and millets which are more resilient to moisture deficit
- Input support by Government and partners in the past 2 to three years
- Major partners: FAO, WFP, Oxfam

Others

- Scaling up adaptation in Zimbabwe with focus on rural livelihoods
 - Plan International, the Southern Alliance for Indigenous Resources (SAFIRE) and the University of Zimbabwe are implementing a USD\$ 4 million United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)/Global Environment Facility (GEF) supported project
 - Zimbabwe Resilience Building Fund
- Zimbabwe has already started its National Adaptation Plan Process (2019 to 2021) and is piloting adaptation initiatives, Disaster Risk Management (DRM), Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA), alternative livelihoods
- Scaling up Adaptation in Zimbabwe through projects such as Zimbabwe Resilience Building Fund (ZRBF), Rural Livelihoods and Integrated Planning Systems.

IV. The National Adaptation Readiness project

Objectives

- strengthening of technical and institutional capacity.
- efficient collection and dissemination of climate information.
- appropriate mobilization of financial resources; and
- effective monitoring and reviewing.

Duration: 3 –year project started in 2018 and launched in Feb 2019

Funding: GCF, Partner UNEP,

Climate Change Policies

- The motivation behind Zimbabwe's effective participation in the climate change convention and the Paris Agreement hinges upon the need to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and the serious impacts caused by global climate change. In this regard the country:
- Developed the National Climate Policy that will guide the mainstreaming of climate change issues
- The National Climate Policy is supported by:
 - Zimbabwe National Climate Change Response Strategy,
 - National Adaptation Plan,
 - Zimbabwe's Low Emission Development Strategy
 - National Environmental Policy and Strategic Document
- Zimbabwe Agriculture Investment Plan (ZAIP) -National Agricultural Investment Plans that support countries to climate-proof their investment/ programme proposals
- As well as other policies aimed at achieving sustainable development such as the Draft National Agricultural Policy Framework

Partnerships

- Ministry of Lands, Agriculture, Water and Rural Resettlement
 - DR&SS and AGRITEX
 - Department of Agriculture Education
 - Policy
- Ministry of Environment and Tourism
- CG centres –CIMMYT, CIAT, ICRISAT
- Many NGOs including FAO, UNDP,

Manuals

- Climate Smart Manual for Agriculture Education –Climate Technology Centre
- Climate Smart Agriculture Manual –Green Impact Fund

Current status of CSA efforts

- CSA mainstreamed in various policies and development plans,
- Various initiatives by the government, development partners and Civil Society Organisations (CSOs), and joint activities
- Varying CSA messages and approaches being disseminated
- Limited support for CSA promotion
- Need a more coordinated approach to CSA – project/program design, resource mobilization, monitoring, evaluation and learning
- A stakeholders platform identified as a vehicle for enhanced CSA implementation?

Ongoing Programs to Access Climate Change Finance

1. Accreditation of IDBZ to access the GCF
2. Establishment of Climate Finance Facility in IDBZ
3. Assessment of green bonds options (IDBZ)
4. Accreditation of the Environmental Management Agency as the

Monitoring and evaluation gaps

- Large diversity in CSA practices in different areas
- Cross-sector nature of CC means many activities taking place in various Government sectors at the same time (coordination)
- Major challenges include the lack of standardization of monitoring processes
- Absence of standardized perception on which practices to consider as Climate smart

