NEPAD Agency Interventions and Cumulative Results

Information as at 31 December 2016

ZIMBABWE

1. NATURAL RESOURCES GOVERNANCE AND FOOD SECURITY

Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP)

CAADP Compact: Zimbabwe signed the CAADP Compact on 22 November 2013.

Capacity Building: NEPAD supported Zimbabwe in January 2015 in conducting an Independent Technical Review (ITR).

Climate Change Fund

The NEPAD Climate Change Fund supported the Ministry of Agriculture Mechanization and Irrigation Development in Zimbabwe in implementing a project aimed at **enhancing climate change adaptation capacities for small holder livestock farmers.** The project's objective was to improve capacity development outcomes, raise the awareness of climate change, contribute to knowledge management and information sharing and support climate change policy processes in Zimbabwe's livestock industry. The following results were achieved through this project:

- 109 trainers of trainers in livestock extension and farmers were trained on various topics of climate change adaptation and mitigation in the livestock sector;
- Decision makers in the agricultural sector benefitted from the development of two policy briefs which are expected to help support policy processes and decision making;
- Three training workshops to develop adaptive capacities on climate change in the livestock sector were conducted in Masvingo, Midlands and Matabeleland;
- Awareness creation was achieved through the production and distribution of 800 pamphlets on livestock climate change adaptation and mitigation. Furthermore, six climate change adaptation and mitigation in livestock awareness campaigns were held in the districts of Zvishavane; Mberengwa; Churumhanzu; Masvingo; Bikita, and Gutu. Adaptation and mitigation knowledge shared during these campaigns reached 150 herdsmen and community leaders who were in attendance.
- Six climate change adaptation and five mitigation techniques were identified for use by livestock farmers in Zimbabwe. Destocking, supplementary feeding and home dame rations, commercial based supplementary feeding, adoption of drought tolerant livestock species and breeds, livelihood diversification, and use of indigenous knowledge tools to predict good and bad season have been identified as the six climate change adaptation techniques.
- The five mitigation techniques that can be practiced by livestock farmers include reducing veld fires, minimizing the cutting down of tress, planting of fodder trees, growing forage trees and making hay bales.
- Five training curriculums on livestock climate change adaptation and mitigation have been

developed and are available to the public and a website **(http://climateshare.jdevcloud.com)** integrated with a database to share activities on climate change adaptation and mitigation in the livestock sector was developed; thus contributing to knowledge management and information sharing in Zimbabwe's livestock industry.

TerrAfrica

Zimbabwe joined the TerrAfrica platform in 2015. Through the TerrAfrica leveraging Fund (TLF), support ($250,000) has been provided to the project "Zimbabwe Hwange Sanyati Biological Corridor (HSBC)". The objective was to provide specialized assistance for the project investment in sustainable land and water management.

2. REGIONAL INTEGRATION, INFRASTRUCTURE AND TRADE

Africa Power Vision

Hydro – Batoka Gorge Hydropower Project: A hydropower plant based in the Zambezi River Basin, with an installed capacity of 1,600 MW, to enable export of electricity.

Transmission-- North South Transmission Line Project: Construction of an 8,000 km, 3,000 - 17,000 MW capacity transmission line system from Egypt through Sudan, South Sudan, Ethiopia, Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania, Malawi, Mozambique, Zambia, and Zimbabwe to South Africa, connecting the Eastern Africa Power Pool (EAPP) and the SAPP.

Presidential Infrastructure Champion Initiative (PICI)

Unblocking Political Bottlenecks for ICT Broadband and optic fibre Projects Linking Neighbouring States: The project uses political gravitas and goodwill to unblock and facilitate political bottlenecks affecting the implementation of ICT broadband and optic fibre projects on the continent.

North-South Corridor Road/Rail Project: The project involves the construction of a multi-modal trans-continental interconnector.

Programme for Infrastructure Development in Africa (PIDA)

North–South Power Transmission Corridor: The project involves the construction of a 8,000 km line from Egypt through Sudan, South Sudan, Ethiopia, Kenya, Malawi, Mozambique, Zambia, Zimbabwe to South Africa.

Batoka Hydropower (DFS): Hydroelectric plant with a capacity of 1,600 MW to enable export of electricity.

North-South Multimodal Corridor: This programme is designed to modernize the highest priority multimodal ARTIN corridor in Southern Africa on modern standards and facilitate travel of people and goods across the borders between South Africa, Botswana, Zimbabwe, Zambia, Malawi and DRC.

Beira-Nacala Multimodal Corridors: Rehabilitation/reconstruction of railway and road links, including one-stop border posts along the corridors. Improvement of capacity at the ports, including capital dredging at Beira Port. Natural resources development, including Moatize Coal Field in the Zambezi Valley will use the ports as main export gateways.

TAH programme: This is phase I of the continental connectivity programme that focuses on completion and standardisation of the TAH missing links by 2030.

Single African Sky phase 1 (design and initial implementation): Single African Sky is a continental programme that will create a high-level, satellite-based air navigation system for the African continent.

Yamoussoukro Decision implementation: Purposed at accelerating the Yamoussoukro Decision implementation by identifying countries that are ready to fully implement it, and discussing and agreeing with both their governments and airlines to launch the voluntary club on a full membership basis.

ICT Enabling Environment: This programme aims to improve the environment for the private sectors to invest in high-speed broadband infrastructure.

ICT Terrestrial for Connectivity: This programme has two main components: a) secure each country connection by at least two broadband infrastructure; and b) ensure access to submarine cable to all landlocked countries. Kenya is one of the participating countries.

Internet Exchange Point (IXP) programme: The aim of this programme is to provide Africa with adequate internet node exchange to maximise internal traffic.

Sustainable Energy for All (SE4ALL)

At the beginning of 2014, 37 of the 42 opted-in African countries have completed a rapid assessment / gap analysis. The next step for countries is to develop a SE4LL Action Agenda and Investment Prospectus(es). To support this process, the SE4ALL Africa Hub partners have led the development of Africa Guidelines for SE4ALL national Action Agendas. The Africa Guidelines lay out principles and process for developing Action Agendas and put forward a balanced approach of centralized and decentralized solutions to achieve universal access to energy services.

Progress   **in**   **Zimbabwe:**
Starting the SE4All Action Agenda and SE4All Investment Prospectus process.

3. INDUSTRIALISATION, SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION

African Medicines Regulatory Harmonisation (AMRH)

A critical AU Model Law aimed at harmonizing medical products regulatory systems in Africa was endorsed by African Heads of State and Government at the January 2016 AU Summit in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. The AU Model Law will contribute towards accelerate the regulation of safe, quality and affordable medical products and technologies. **Zimbabwe has embraced and domesticated the AU Model Law and is already utilizing an adapted version**.

Following a successful ZAZIBONA Assessors meetings in 2015. To date, 105 products have been reviewed under ZAZIBONA Scheme. As a participating member, **Zimbabwe successfully registered a total of 20 products** and remains committed to the harmonization of medical products registration. While fourteen (14) products were recommended for non-registration, sixty one (61) are pending responses from manufacturers. The SADC guidelines for registration of medicines and the common technical document format are aligned to the EAC Model. This has been achieved through a collaborative framework between SADC Secretariat, NEPAD, World Bank, and WHO.

Zimbabwe also hosts a RECORE specialized in medicine registration and evaluation, quality assurance and/or quality control and clinical trials oversight called Medicines Control Authority of Zimbabwe (MCAZ). RCOREs are institutions with specific academic and technical regulatory science expertise and training capabilities capable of producing regulatory workforce in Africa.

African Science Technology and Innovation Indicators (ASTII)

ASTII project has been in operation in the country since September 2007. Accordingly, data on R&D survey core indicators was collected and published in the 2nd African Innovation Outlook (AIO-2014).

Between 2008 and 2015, a total of 52 participants, 33 of whom were female, received training on international survey methodologies (OECD).

The country signed a grant agreement of USD25,000 for surveys conducting ASTII surveys.

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Southern African Network for Biosciences (SANBio)

In the area of Capacity Building:

- Two MSc students from Zimbabwe were funded by SANBio through the Livestock Node.

- Two postdoctoral research fellows from Zimbabwe were engaged at the Node paper on the preservation of indigenous foods for the enhancement of food security in rural communities of Southern Africa. Participants from six other countries attended the school.

4. SKILLS AND EMPLOYMENT FOR YOUTH

Capacity Development

Advocacy support and strengthening of negotiation capacities of African countries on Post-2015 Development Agenda through the Common African Position (CAP). Subsequently, Africa's development priorities were mirrored in the new SDGs.

Gender

The Africa Leadership Development Institute (LeadAfrika initiated the Women Empowerment Project in Zimbabwe. The project was supported by the NEPAD-Spanish Fund to promote the participation of women in decision making and leadership.

Zimbabwe was one of the countries that benefited from economic and financial empowerment. Across the continent, 74,435 were supported to acquire / enhance their skills in income generation skills. Furthermore, there was deployment of technical assistance to boost agriculture production for both consumption and commercial purposes, increased access to agricultural extension services, promotion of gender inclusiveness in decision making, and creation of an enabling environment to access land. In addition, land tenure and legalization of land titles for women was strengthened, youth-job creation enhanced, SME management boosted, and informal and regional trade development improved.

Moreover, the NEPAD –Spanish Fund Project strengthened the skills of 25,438 women continentally through institutional based capacity building.