



ZIMBABWE

AGRICULTURE FOOD SYSTEMS AND RURAL TRANSFORMATION STRATEGY 2 (2026-2030)



**MINISTRY OF LANDS, AGRICULTURE, FISHERIES, WATER
AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT**

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Zimbabwe's transformation from a low-income to an inclusive, diverse, modern and prosperous upper middle-income economy is underpinned by agriculture, as our economy is agro-based. In August 2020, I launched the ambitious "Agriculture and Food Systems Transformation Strategy", later named the "Agriculture, Food Systems and Rural Transformation Strategy" to provide, under the National Development Strategy 1, the sector roadmap for the sustainable, inclusive and climate-smart transformation of the sector from a USD 5.2 billion industry to a USD 8.2 billion industry by 2025.

I commend the Ministry of Lands, Agriculture,

Fisheries, Water and Rural Development for the accelerated implementation of this Strategy which has seen the sector grow to a USD 10.3 billion industry by 2025, despite the negative impact of the worst drought in over forty years in the 2023/2024 season.

It has become necessary to craft this "Agriculture Food Systems and Rural Transformation Strategy 2: 2026-2030 (AFSRTS 2: 2026-2030), under the National Development Strategy (NDS 2), on our transformative journey towards Vision 2030. This AFSRTS2 emphasises the resilience of the agricultural sector, based on the principles of climate-proofed agriculture, to ensure perennial food security, away from the episodic and weather-determined food security escapades of the past. This will assure the nation of food sovereignty. Concurrent with this effort, there will be improved nutrition for communities through a food systems approach to agricultural production. Resultantly, there will be better livelihoods for communities, and increased

contribution of agriculture to economic development. These developments will be buttressed by a robust and secure land tenure and administration system. The historic land reform programme is irreversible and is being entrenched to increase production and productivity through the issuance of bankable and transferable title deeds.

I note that various regional and continental agricultural commitments have been domesticated through this AFSRTS 2, in particular, the Kampala Declaration's Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme and its 10-year Strategy and Action Plan adopted in January 2025 by the African Union Council of Ministers, which is the successor to the Malabo Declaration of 2014.

A whole of government approach, and our mantra *“Nyika inovakwa nevene vayo/Ilizwe lakhiwa ngabanikazi balo”*, should motivate and guide the sector to accelerate implementation of this Strategy for the attainment of Vision 2030.

His Excellency Dr. E.D. Mnangagwa

PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF ZIMBABWE

Acknowledgements



This AFSRTS2 is a product of wide stakeholder consultations, and input and contributions by a diverse cross-section of society – policymakers, value chain specialists, farmers, input suppliers, financiers, government ministries, departments and agencies, development partners and many more - a testament to

the proprietary, participatory, inclusive and whole of sector approach adopted since the advent of the Second Republic in 2017.

The AFSRTS2 is, for convenience, arranged around ten Pillars: (1) Enabling Policy, Regulatory and Coordination Environment; (2) Sustainable Production and Productivity; (3) Research, Innovation, Technology and Modernization; (4) Climate Adaptation, Mitigation and Resilience Building; (5) Rural Industrialisation and Rural Development; (6) Investment and Finance; (7) Markets and Trade Development; (8) Enabling Infrastructure Development, Rehabilitation and Management (9) Land and Security of Tenure and (10) Building Internal Capacity to Deliver Transformation.

The AFSRTS2 has adopted “a food systems approach” – a value stream and value creation continuum, emphasising a holistic approach to development, including the associated causal, co-factor and multiplier enablers – indicating the strong and pivotal “agricultural development-industrialisation-economic development-Vision 2030 nexus”.

May I take this opportunity to thank all contributors, individually and collectively - but especially the private sector value chain champions who led the strategy-making process – for making this AFSRTS2 a dynamic living reality.

May the enthusiasm, unity and whole of sector approach exhibited during the Strategy-making process be continuously manifested in the implementation of this strategy. Working together we can do much more!

“Mvura ngainaye, minda ipe mbesa/Izulu kaline izilimo zande”.

Hon Dr Anxious Jongwe Masuka, (MP)

**MINISTER OF LANDS, AGRICULTURE, FISHERIES, WATER AND RURAL
DEVELOPMENT**

The Agriculture Food Systems and Rural Transformation Strategy 2 is a product of nation-wide stakeholder policy dialogue embracing the food systems approach. The strategy plays a catalytic role in the agri-food systems transformation for the attainment of Vision 2030. AFSRTS2 is informed by the value chain approach, where Ministry identified value chain champions to lead the value chain analysis, whose findings were validated by stakeholders through policy dialogues, key informant interviews and validation workshops. The development process got strategic guidance at all levels within the Ministry of Lands, Agriculture, Fisheries, Water and Rural Development (MLAFWRD).



As Lessons from the Agriculture Food Systems and Rural Transformation Strategy 1, the influence of a market-led and oriented approach has also informed the interventions within the strategy. The Agricultural Development Pentagon Approach embraced during consultations is fully integrated as part of the planned operationalisation of the Strategy, thus acknowledging that the transformation of the agriculture sector requires coordinated support to research, finance, marketing, education and extension; strong and connecting institutions and actors (private sector, development partners, civil society and farmer organisations) that leverage collective resources. Appreciation, therefore, goes to all stakeholders throughout all provinces for their active participation during policy dialogues which culminated into valuable input for the development of the Strategy. This work was made

possible through the collaborative work of the MLAFWRD and development partners including FAO, CTDO and IFAD.

Zimbabwe's agricultural transformation hinges on moving from a government-centric delivery model to a **multi-stakeholder partnership**. The policy framework provides a solid foundation, but its success is inextricably linked to the effectiveness of the implementation plan. This requires:

- **Empowering Local Structures:** Strengthening district/provincial taskforces and farmer organizations.
- **Transparent and Accountable Governance:** Clear roles, shared monitoring and evaluation, and feedback loops.
- **Sustainable Financing:** Innovative blended finance models, leveraging climate funds, and de-risking private investment.
- **Prioritizing Inclusion:** Ensuring women, youth, and vulnerable groups have voice and access in *all* programmes.
- **Adaptive Management:** Using data (crop assessments, early warning) to adjust programmes rapidly in response to shocks.

By nurturing this collaborative ecosystem, the strategy will unlock the immense potential of the agriculture sector, ensuring food security, driving broad-based economic growth, and building resilience against a changing climate.

Prof. dr. O. Jiri

SECRETARY FOR LANDS, AGRICULTURE, FISHERIES, WATER AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The right to food and water (Section 77) and right to agricultural land (Section 72) are fundamental rights defined in the Constitution of the Republic of Zimbabwe Amendment No 20 of 2013. The constitutional, policy, legal and strategic framework for the right to land, food, water and decent sanitation have been clearly articulated since the advent of the Second Republic in 2017.

The Agriculture, Food Systems and Rural Transformation Strategy 2: 2026-2030 (AFSRTS2: 2026-2030) is the country's new agriculture roadmap, building on the success of the AFSRTS:2020 - 2025. It is the sector implementation plan of the National Development Strategy 2 (NDS2) for the attainment of Vision 2030. A dual approach to financing agriculture is still necessary. This is achieved through a developmental state philosophy – with the state actively intervening to develop subsistence communities and uplifting them out of poverty – and the state concurrently providing an enabling environment for strong private sector participation to facilitate and catalyse investment for sustained increases in agricultural production and productivity. Using a food systems approach and value chain perspective, the AFSRTS2 is designed around five strategic impact areas in line with NDS 2. These are:

- 1) Food Security and Food Sovereignty;
- 2) Nutrition Security;
- 3) Improved livelihoods;
- 4) Agriculture-based and led economic growth and;
- 5) Land and Tenure Security.

To achieve the envisioned impact, AFSRTS2 is structured around ten Pillars thus:

- i. Enabling Policy, Regulatory and Coordination Environment;
- ii. Sustainable Production and Productivity;
- iii. Research, Innovation, Technology and Modernization;
- iv. Climate Adaptation, Mitigation and Resilience Building;
- v. Rural Industrialisation and Rural Development;
- vi. Investment and Finance;
- vii. Markets and Trade Development;
- viii. Enabling Infrastructure Development, Rehabilitation and Management
- ix. Land and Tenure Security and
- x. Building Internal Capacity to Deliver Transformation.

These Pillars have, each, one anchor broad strategic objective, and several specific objectives. The general broad strategic objectives are:

- i. To create and sustain an environment for inclusive, transparent, predictable, pro-growth adaptive policy, regulatory and coordination mechanisms for agri-food systems transformation;
- ii. To increase crop, livestock and fisheries production and productivity for sustained national food security, increased nutrition security, attainment of food sovereignty, while building a USD 15.8 billion agriculture industry;
- iii. To build a modern, technology- research-and innovation-driven agriculture sector for increased productivity, and improved viability and profitability at every scale, from village to estate;
- iv. To develop a resilient agriculture sector capable of adapting to increasing climate variability and shocks;

- v. To accelerate agricultural development for catalysing industrialisation and economic development;
- vi. To mobilise public, private and development sector finance and investment for agri-food systems transformation and development;
- vii. To enhance market access and promote domestic and international trade for sustained transformation of sustainable and inclusive value chains.
- viii. To establish modern production, storage, logistics and market infrastructure to support agricultural transformation;
- ix. To enhance land administration and security of tenure for improved agricultural production and economic development, peace and territorial integrity.
- x. To develop dynamic human resources, and robust institutions, infrastructure and systems, to deliver agriculture and food systems transformation.

A value system has been cultivated and will be entrenched within the agricultural sector guided by the following values:

- i. Innovative-continuous creativity-led and creativity-driven improvement, from ideation to cost-efficient implementation of programmes and projects;
- ii. Collaborative-promoting inclusive stakeholder cooperation to facilitate increased production and productivity.
- iii. Reliable-nurturing a culture of trust dependability and predictability for accelerated transformation of the agriculture sector.

Food crop production will increase by 90% from 3.2 million MT in 2024/2025 to 6.1 million MT by 2030/2031. Horticulture Production will increase by 70% from 7.6 million MT in 2025 to 12.9 million MT. The National Cattle herd will

increase by 5% from 5.7 million in 2024/2025 to 6 million by 2030/2031. Broiler meat production will increase by 75% from 205 880 MT in 2024/2025 to 362 000MT by 2030/31. Indigenous chicken meat production will increase by 31% from 15 545 MT in 2024/2025 to 20 500 MT by 2030/2031. Milk Production will increase by 75% from 114 million litres to 200 million litres by 2030/2031. Fisheries production will increase by 14% from 31,296 MT in 2024/2025 to 35,697 by 2030/2031. The Gross Value of agriculture will increase from 10.3 billion in 2024/2025 to 15.8 billion by 2030/2031 a 53% growth.

Zimbabwe seeks to be a “food-, feed-, bio-oils- and bio-fuels secure” agro-industrial hub by 2030, away from the “food basket status” mindset of the past. By dint of geography, being located in the southern Africa region, relatively better transport and logistics networks, a diverse manufacturing industry and a willing talent base, Zimbabwe should emerge as an enviable modern agro-industrial hub with magnetic effects on regional agro-value chains development.

For the success of AFSRTS2, an agriculture as a business mindset will be cultivated, at all levels, leaving no one and no place behind, and in every value chain. The delivery of the sectors’ ambitious targets under AFSRTS 2 will be spearheaded, coordinated and driven by the MLAFWRD. A talent pool of sufficiently trained and motivated specialists will daily deliver the AFSRTS2 at the highest level.

Names and medals matter - as symbols of recognition. The change of nomenclature from the AGRITEX Extension Worker to Agricultural Business Advisor, recently adopted by the MLAFWRD, is synonymous with agriculture as a business at every level – away from growing maize and selling surplus production, to growing “maize for sale to me and the world” – an elimination of the terminology of “cash or staple crops”. Cereals crops such as millets are

commercial crops – to engage in growing cereals as a business and NOT for subsistence purposes – that is the business of producing to feed ourselves and others – that production at every level and every scale is an economic activity. The “*Kuinda Kumunda - Kuinda Kubasa*” philosophy will be the guiding heritage-based conceptual and transformational framework of AFSRTS2. Talent and talent management are key for this transformation of the mindset, and for transformation in practice to take hold.

All farmers are in business, is the new paradigm, as farming is a business. The AFSRTS2 should thus accelerate the transformation of all A2 farmers, some 23 500 farmers, to corporates. The 360 000 A1 farmers should be micro-to small enterprises, together with communal farmers. This is our national challenge.

The Ministry of Lands, Agriculture, Fisheries, Water and Rural Development is the lead Ministry in the implementation of the AFSRTS2, but many MDAs are partners and enablers for the successful implementation of the strategy. This necessitates a “whole of government” and indeed a “whole of society” approach to the implementation of the AFSRTS 2. It is in this context that SOES have been included and their roles highlighted for the success of the implementation of AFSRTS 2.

At the end of the Plan period in 2030, agriculture will emerge as a strong vibrant and anchor sector for the sustained transformation of livelihoods, both rural and urban, for accelerated socio-economic transformation of the country, catalysing the attainment of Vision 2030 of becoming a prosperous and empowered upper middle-income society.

1. INTRODUCTION AND CONTEXT

1.1. Agriculture Growth and Upper Middle Income Society

Zimbabwe is on the path to transitioning from a lower middle-income to an upper middle-income society. With a GDP of USD 45.7 billion in 2024 and a population of 15.1 million, Zimbabwe is well on its way to becoming an upper income society by 2030, but inequalities prevail. Key to eliminating these inequalities, and enabling this transition, is the agriculture sector, as over 70% of the population, including the 62% in rural areas, are daily involved in agriculture – largely as subsistence agriculture. With 60% of the rural population involved in agriculture being women, agriculture's inclusivity cannot be over-emphasised.

The implementation of the Agriculture, Food Systems and Rural Transformation Strategy 1 (AFSRTS1) has seen Zimbabwe's agriculture sector recording significant growth over the past five years. The sector's gross value has increased from USD 5.2 billion in 2019 to USD10.3 billion in 2024.

The agricultural sector grew by 4.1% in 2020, 17.5% in 2021, 6.2% in 2022 and 6.3% in 2023. Despite this growth, in 2024 the sector experienced negative growth of 18% attributed to the El-Nino-induced drought. In 2025 the projected growth is 21 %.

The agriculture sector has experienced significant growth and setbacks. The growth was mainly attributed to policy interventions such as the Agriculture and Food Systems Transformation Strategy aimed at boosting production, food security, and rural industrialisation. Key gains include a record wheat production of 563 961MT in 2024 from 94 685 MT in 2019 against a national annual requirement of 360 000MT. The country experienced a general growth in cereal production over the years, achieving a high of 2,9 million MT in the

2024/25 season (being maize 2,293,556 MT and Traditional Grains 634,650 MT). The area under irrigation increased from 151 000 ha in 2019 to 221 000 ha in 2024 a 46.4% growth. The target is to develop 496 000ha. Milk production increased from 76.7 million litres in 2019 to 115 million litres in 2024 a 49.9% growth against an annual requirement of 120 million litres. Beef production increased from 49 000 MT in 2021 to 95 000 MT in 2024, being an increase of 93.9%.

The strategic reorientation of the Ministry's Parastatals resulted in the Agricultural and Rural Development Authority (ARDA), being designated "the food security agent of the nation", whilst the Agricultural Finance Cooperation was resuscitated, and its mandate broadened to include agricultural development lending, commercial banking, insurance and tractor leasing services. All state enterprises and mandates were aligned with the AFSRTS 1. Significantly, community resilience-building measures, in the face of climate change, were introduced under the aegis of the "Rural Development 8.0 Paradigm" targeting villages, schools and youths, leaving no one and no place behind.

Strategy implementation setbacks were attributable to climate shocks, geopolitically-induced market and supply chain distortions, macro-economic instability from elevated inflation, and a COVID-19 global pandemic. Climate shocks exacerbated feed and fodder shortages, with production of crops such as soyabean, sunflower and cotton failing to meet livestock nutritional and human oilseeds requirements. While the strategy laid a foundation for long-term transformation, sustained investment in irrigation, and climate adaptation, and enhanced market access remain suboptimal, and yet are critical to achieving the US\$15.8 billion gross value envisioned by 2030. The sector's sustained transformation is essential for the achievement of the envisaged upper middle-income society by 2030.

Despite significant and commendable growth, Zimbabwe's agriculture sector continues to face fundamental challenges which include, increasing incidences of droughts, low agricultural productivity, low viability, perennial under-funding due to the limited fiscal space, threats from transboundary pests, weak markets, and unavailability of appropriately tenured private investment.

Agriculture contributes between 9-12% of total GDP, 60-70% employment and 30-40% of the country's exports. Agriculture supplies upwards of 60% of manufacturing industry raw material requirements, while purchasing over 40% of industry manufactured products.

The AFSRTS 2 will accelerate the transformation of Zimbabwe's agricultural sector through the creation and sustenance of efficient, productive and viable climate-smart value chains in the crops, horticulture, livestock and fisheries sectors. The strategy is anchored on food security and sovereignty, nutrition security, improved livelihoods and agriculture-based and-led economic development, buttressed by a secure land tenure and administration system. AFSRTS-2 adopts a holistic food systems approach, a value chain perspective, and projects a USD15.8 billion agriculture industry, based on gross value of production, by 2030. With an inclusivity focus, both women and youth, will be mainstreamed into the business of agriculture.

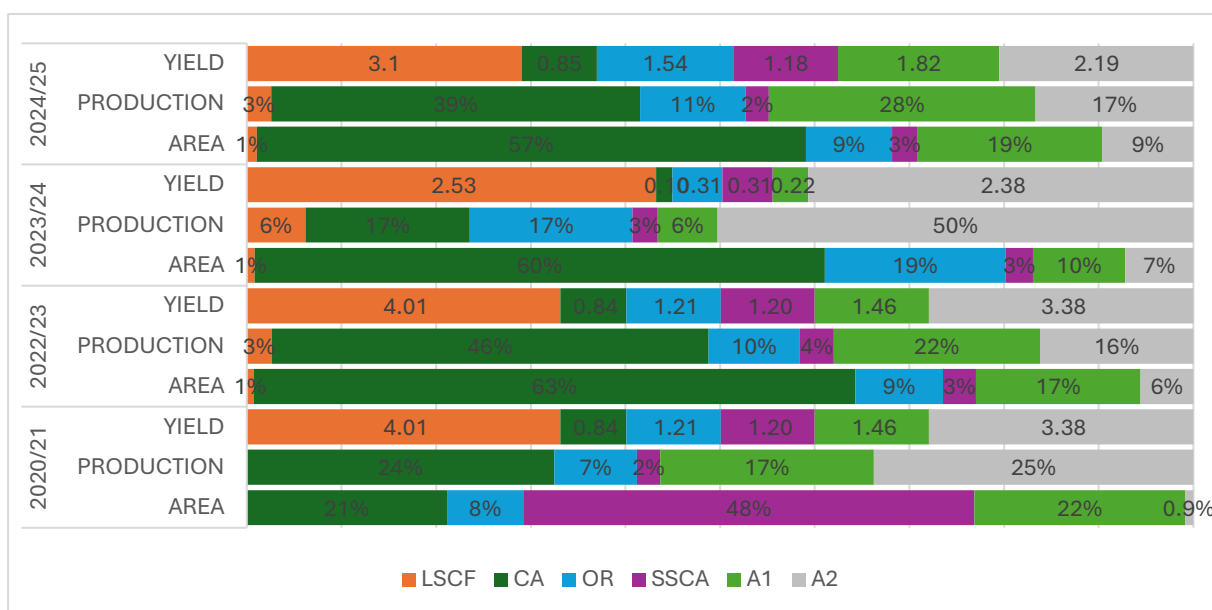
1.2. A Changing Cereals Basket

Cereal production dominates Zimbabwe's agricultural landscape, with maize serving as the primary staple crop and supplying over 50% of national calorie intake. The significance of maize extends beyond human consumption to animal feed, underpinning livestock industries such as poultry, piggery and cattle production. Maize's centrality intersects current food sovereignty debates, where colonial legacies favoured maize over traditional grains

(sorghum, millets), traditional vegetables (okra), and traditional tubers (sweet potatoes). In terms of emerging tastes and preferences, there is a slant towards preferences for exotic tubers (Irish potatoes) and cereals (padi rice). The “maize-centric” food security approach is being challenged by the Second Republic’s insistence on agro-ecological tailoring of crops, based on soils and fertility management and science-based management of crops at every level. Consequently, the cereals food security basket now includes maize, traditional grains, wheat and rice.

The focus is on increasing crop yield, through the sustainable intensive agriculture model for smallholder farmers (Figure 1.1).

Figure 1.1 Maize production by farming sector



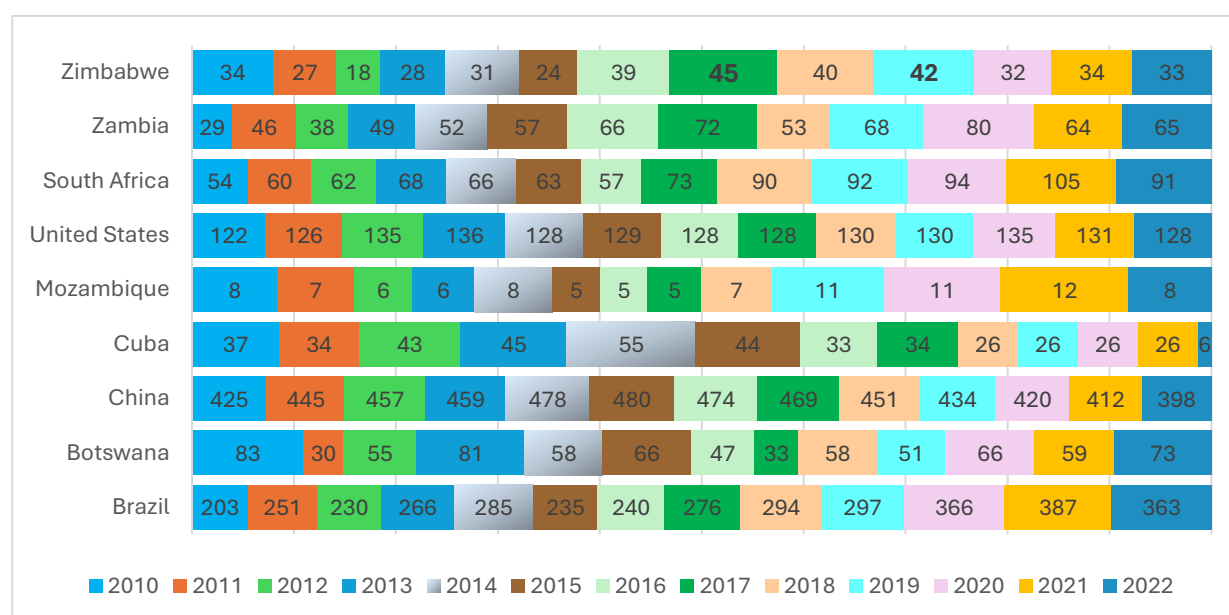
While the contribution of the communal area in hectareage is significant, the disparity in production and yield levels in comparison to A1, A2, SSCA and LSCF is high. LSCF contributes a maximum of 1% in area planted, and 6% in total output, as the LSCF records yield levels of 4 t/ha on average. Crop yields in Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) are generally very low. For example, the average cereal yield in SSA is 1.266 t/ha while the global average is 3.745 t/ha.

There are several factors contributing to this, however low soil fertility stands out and the increased use of fertilizers, and attention to matters of soil health, could strongly increase crop yields. The average application rate of inorganic fertilizer on arable land in Sub-Saharan Africa is 33 kg/ha, much lower than the 141 kg/ha in South Asia, 154 kg/ha in the European Union, 175kg/ha in South America, and 302 kg/ha in East Asia.

1.3. The Fertiliser Conundrum

The World Bank (2025) fertilizer consumption records postulates that USA averaged 120–135 kg/ha annually, while China, the world's largest fertilizer consumer, averaged 350-480kg/ha annually. In contrast, Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) averaged lower with South Africa, Zambia and Botswana recording 105 kg/ha, 80 kg/ha and 73kg/ha, respectively, between 2010 and 2022. During the same period, Zimbabwe recorded 45kg/ha at its peak in 2017, with usage dwindling to 33kg/ha in 2022 (Figure 1.2)

Figure 1.2 Comparative analysis for fertiliser utilisation for Zimbabwe in Sub Saharan Africa, China and USA: 2010-2022



Zimbabwe's fertiliser consumption levels increased in 2017-2019, attributed to the government input support programme. However, fertiliser consumption decreased during the period 2020-2022 attributed to the Pfumvudza/Intwasa programme which encouraged precision farming resulting in a small area and high productivity.

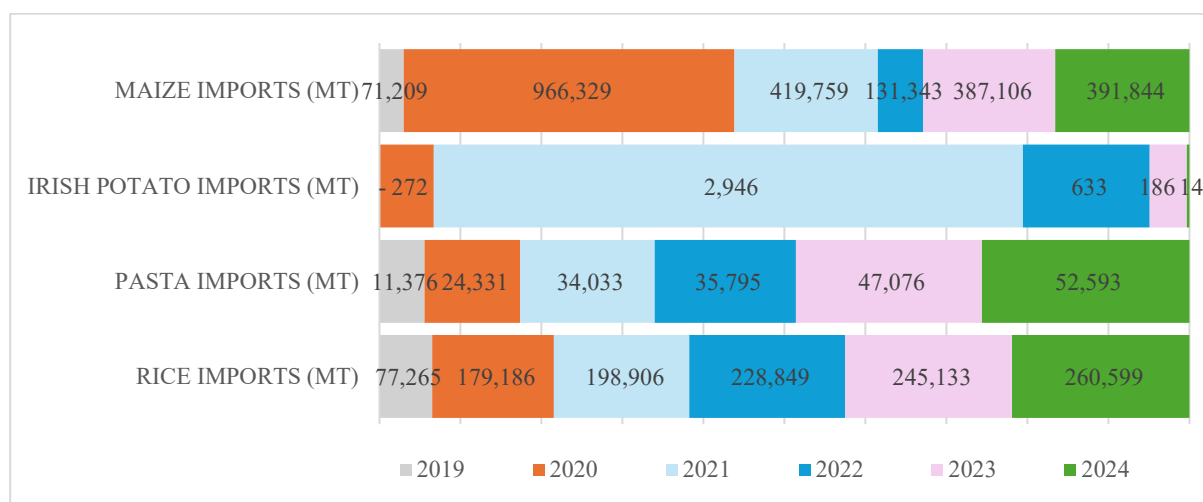
Zimbabwe's fertilizer consumption is heavily constrained by import dependency, critically impacting cereal production. High transport costs have exacerbated prices, with urea reaching \$1.45/kg during 2022. In comparison, average prices of fertilizer range from 0.50 c/kg in China to 0.80 c/kg in USA, while SSA prices vary according to proximity to the coast, among other factors. Landlocked countries (Zambia, Botswana, Zimbabwe) face 20–50% higher prices than coastal peers.

Bridging the fertiliser consumption gap requires hyper-localized price management, scaled domestic production, crowding in private sector investment in local fertilizer production, usage of nano technology in fertilizer production, and integration of both organic and inorganic fertilizer sources. The AFSRTS2 is premised on productivity increases. Localisation of fertiliser production is key to increasing production and productivity. Local production of fertilizer will increase its usage, access, affordability and availability, making agriculture viable, profitable and sustainable.

1.4. Morphing Consumption Patterns Influence Imports

Zimbabwe is currently witnessing a shift in consumption patterns from maize to rice, pasta and Irish potatoes. With negligible local production of rice, imports have steeply increased. AFSRTS 2 seeks to increase local production of the imported foods, to reduce the import bill.

Figure 1.3. Import patterns of selected commodities



The increasing prominence of rice, pasta, traditional grains, and potatoes signals a move away from over-reliance on a single staple, which is likely to intensify as consumption patterns continue to morph, as consumer awareness of health, nutrition, environmental impact and sustainability continue to grow. There is a growing awareness of the nutritional benefits of traditional grains compared to maize. During the AFSRTS 2 implementation period it is expected that demand for maize will stabilise and even begin to decline.

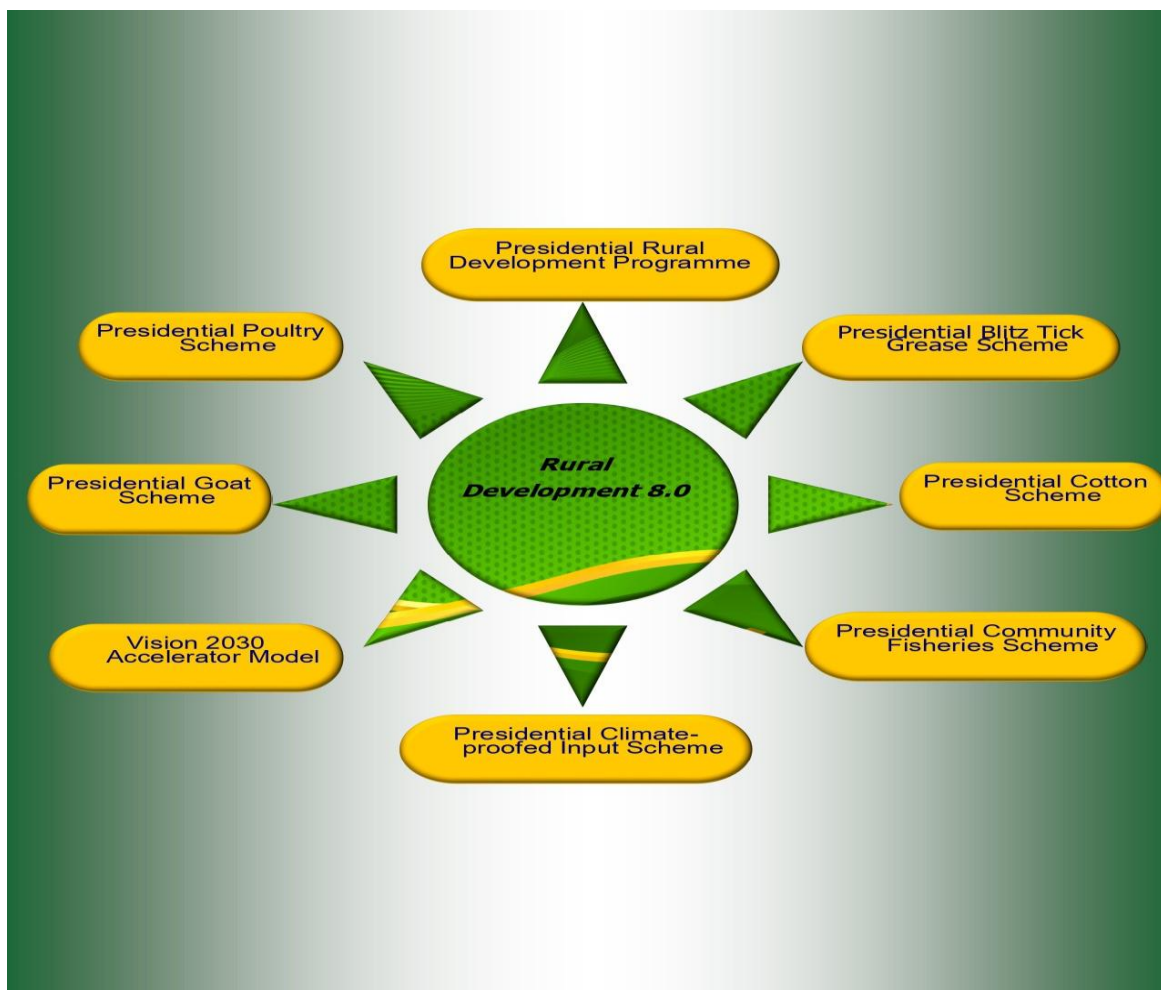
Rural Development 8.0.

Rural Development 8.0 initiatives aim to transform the rural economy through agricultural development, industrialization, and infrastructure improvement. This in turn will result in the transformation of the rural economy through improved food security and nutrition, and better incomes and livelihoods. This will facilitate the attainment of the national aspiration of a prosperous and empowered upper middle-income society by 2030, leaving no one and no place behind. The rural development 8.0 comprises of the following components:

- i. Presidential Climate Proofed Input Scheme

- ii. Presidential Cotton scheme
- iii. Presidential Rural Development Programme
- iv. Presidential Household Tick Management Scheme
- v. Presidential Community Fisheries Scheme
- vi. Presidential Goat Scheme
- vii. Presidential Poultry Scheme
- viii. Presidential Vision 2030 Accelerator Model

Figure 1.1. Rural Development 8.0 Conceptual Framework



The Presidential Climate-Proofed Input scheme is aimed at promoting climate-resilient agriculture in Zimbabwe. The scheme was introduced as a measure to address the problem of low production and productivity as a result

of climate change shocks. The scheme provides farmers with input packages comprising of seed for three plots, fertilizer both basal and top dressing, fall armyworm chemicals, lime, hydrogel for moisture conservation and herbicides. The scheme targets 3 million beneficiaries in the rural areas and 500,000 beneficiaries in the urban and peri-urban (transient urban farming). Under this input support scheme, the crops targeted include maize, sorghum, pearl millet, soya bean, sunflower, African pea, ground nuts and sugar beans. The scheme is promoting agro-ecological tailoring where crop inputs are distributed based on the agro-ecological potential.

Presidential Cotton Scheme

The Presidential Cotton Scheme is aimed at promoting cotton production in Zimbabwe. The programme provides farmers with support, including inputs, training and market access to enhance cotton productivity and improve the livelihoods of rural communities. This programme is targeting about 520,000 households in cotton growing areas such as Gokwe, Muzarabani, Chipinge South, Chiredzi, Mwenezi with cotton seed, chemicals and fertilizers.

Presidential Rural Development Programme

The Presidential Rural Development Programme is a comprehensive initiative aimed at transforming Zimbabwe's rural landscape through economic empowerment and sustainable development. This pursues accelerating the attainment of Vision 2030, anchored on the provision of water as a constitutional right and an economic enabler. The Government, through the Zimbabwe National Water Authority (ZINWA) and RIDA intends to drill and equip a total of 35,000 boreholes in 35 000 villages, 10,000 boreholes in 10 000 schools, 4800 boreholes in 2400 wards for youths, and 43 vocational training centre boreholes, by 2030. **The establishment Village Business Units**

(VBUs), School Business Units (SBUs), Youth Business Units (YBUs) and Vocational Training Centre Business Units (VTCBUs) is part of the rural development programme aimed at establishing a solar-enabled, one hectare drip irrigated plot, with two fish ponds, each with 2000 fingerlings -, a water trough for cattle and a water point for portable and safe drinking water.

The existing robust network of approximately 41,000 functional community boreholes drilled in Zimbabwe will be capacity-tested. Prolific boreholes will be candidates for VBUs, SBUs, YBUs and VTCBUs. Rural Development 8.0 goes beyond agricultural output, as these interventions are for poverty reduction, job creation, and rural-urban migration mitigation.

This programme represents a transformative model for the country turning water access, aggregation, value addition and beneficiation into economic sovereignty. With sustained investment and community ownership, Zimbabwe's 35,000 VBUs will catalyze a rural renaissance, lifting millions out of poverty while fueling national GDP growth.

Presidential Household Tick Management Scheme

The Presidential Blitz Tick Grease Scheme is aimed at controlling tick-borne diseases in livestock, particularly in communal and small-scale farming sectors through provision of tick grease to one million cattle-owning households, each receiving 1kg to improve animal health and productivity. The scheme came as a result of the outbreak of January Disease (theileriosis) which resulted in farmers losing more than 500 000 animals to January Disease. Veterinary District officers coordinate transportation of tick grease to accessible locations, including dip tanks, ward centres, and Animal Health Management Centres (AHMCs). Notably, traditional leaders, Members of Parliament, and Councillors also contribute by assisting in the distribution of

tick grease to communities. Furthermore, some farmers have taken the initiative to organize their own transportation, demonstrating the high value they place on this critical resource for tick control and livestock protection.

Presidential Community Fisheries Scheme

The Presidential Community Fisheries Scheme is aimed at promoting fish farming and aquaculture in rural communities through provision of training, inputs and support to communities to establish and manage fishponds to enhance food security and income generation. Fish farming is a growing industry in Zimbabwe, with potential for economic growth and poverty reduction. The scheme has three components thus: (1) stocking of VBUs, SBUs, YBUs and VTCBUs (2) stocking of dams for rod fishing and (3) commercial cage fishing. Five government Tilapia breeding centres are currently under construction to complement private sector efforts to increase fingerling production from the current 12 525 000 fingerlings per year against a desired target of 30 million.

Presidential Poultry Scheme

The Presidential Poultry Scheme is an initiative which seeks to increase organic rural poultry production for improved household nutrition and household incomes, while climate-proofing agriculture. About 3 million beneficiary rural households will receive 10 free range chicken (road runners) and training on production. The Agricultural Marketing Authority and Zim-Trade are exploring foreign markets for this rural poultry scheme.

Presidential Goat Scheme

The Presidential Goat Scheme is aimed at promoting goat production and improving the livelihoods of rural communities. Goat production has been identified as one of the key climate-proofed livestock production systems for enhancing resilience against climate shocks. Under the scheme, a total of 35 000 bucks (he-goats), one in each village, and one “she-goat” for each of the 1.8 million households will be distributed across the country. All the 35 000 bucks will be electronically tagged to trace their movement and ensure accountability.

Presidential Vision 2030 Accelerator Model

The Vision 2030 Accelerator Model is a strategic initiative aimed at fast-tracking the achievement of Zimbabwe's development goals, focused at making irrigation schemes viable, profitable and sustainable Irrigation Scheme Business Units (ISBUs). This programme focuses on revitalizing existing irrigation infrastructure to enhance agricultural productivity, improve food security, and increase income for farmers. Some 341 ISBUs on 19 000 Ha have been established against a target of 460, on 26 000 ha.

Additionally, Infrastructure 6.0 adopted for the “dam is an economy model” will be financed by both the public and private sectors. Infrastructure 6.0 focuses on:

- i. Dam Construction
- ii. Electricity generation
- iii. Irrigation Development
- iv. Portable Water Supply
- v. Fisheries development and
- vi. Wastewater Management

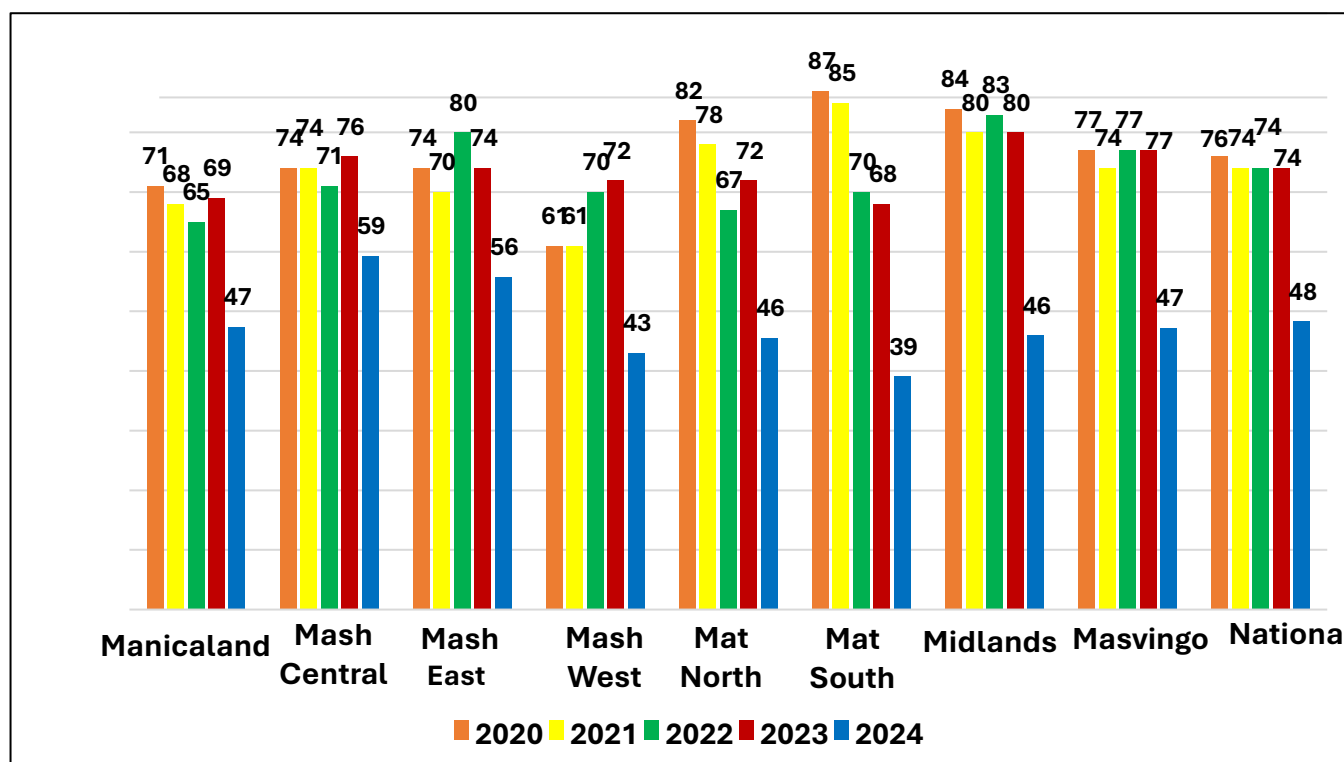
In the public sector investment, the 12 dams projects will leverage various aspects of RD8.0, to catapult communities out of poverty for rural transformation and the attainment of Vision 2030. ARDA through a corporate crowd-funding model, will operate a value chain development company benefiting land seekers, both local and abroad, some 270 000 initially. Under the private sector model, entities will be given “lease arrangements for land around dams” to develop Infrastructure 6.0 projects, benefitting communities but ensuring descend returns for capital invested.

2. AGRICULTURE SECTOR PERFORMANCE

2.1. Food Security

The country's food security situation has improved—from the high insecurity levels of 56% in 2020, 27% in 2021, 38% in 2022 and 26% in 2023. However, the ravaging effects of El-Nino induced drought experienced in 2024 resulted in food insecurity levels rising to 57% during the peak hunger period (January–March). During the El-Nino induced drought, the government adopted the wheat-based food security strategy, opened imports for maize and implemented the food deficit mitigation strategy and several resilience building measures. Resultantly, Zimbabwe coped better during the drought than during prior drought episodes. Government also strengthened communities' adaptive capacity to climatic, socio-economic and health challenges.

Figure 2.1. Percentage of Households which Received Any Form of Support



Through the national adoption of the sustainable intensive conservation agriculture model, agro-ecological tailoring of crops, and accelerated irrigation development, Zimbabwe is now ordinarily food-secure and is able to respond and cope with future droughts better based on experiences from the 2023/2024 El Nino-induced drought.

2.2. Agriculture Contribution to the economy

Agriculture remains a vital sector of Zimbabwe’s economy, despite its contribution to GDP fluctuating, tied to the quality of the summer season rainfall (Figure 2.2.1)

Figure 2.2.1 Gross Domestic Product Growth Rates for Agriculture, Hunting, Fishing and Forestry at Constant Prices

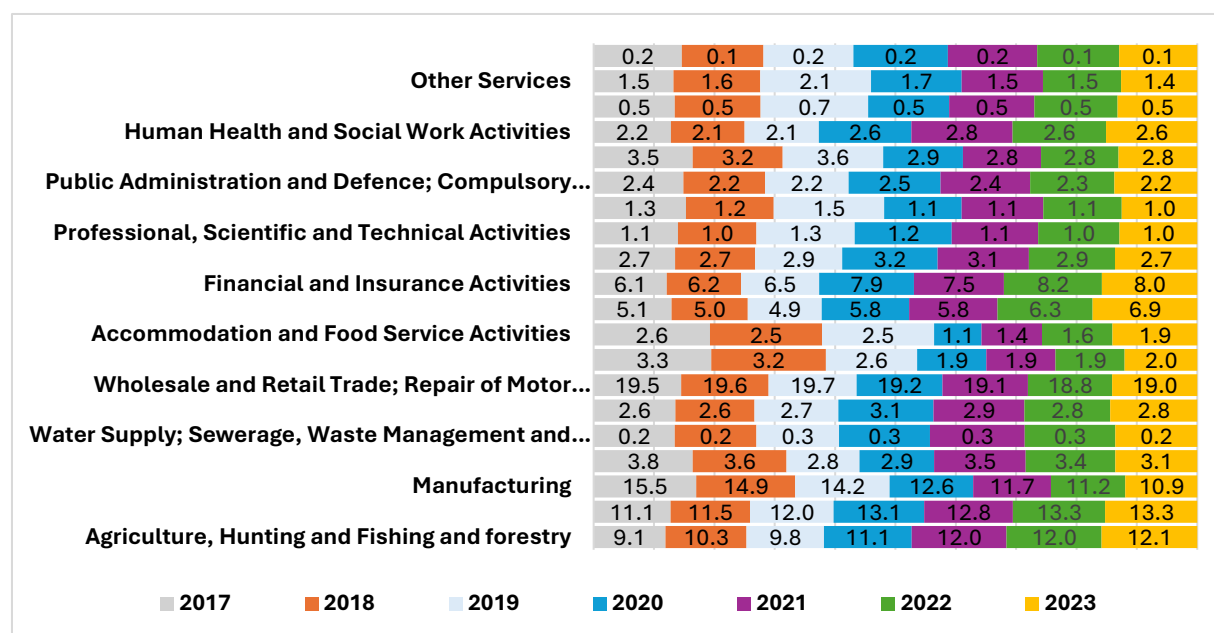


Following the rebasing of the economy, in 2024, in a drought year, agriculture became the fifth biggest contributor to national GDP after manufacturing, mining, wholesale and trading and financial services. If agriculture-led value chains are considered, the contribution of agriculture to GDP will be 15-17%,

reflecting the sector's causal, co-factor and multiplier linkages to other sectors of the economy, and principally its strong linkage to manufacturing. With the adoption and promotion of the value chain approach to agricultural development at every level, this trend is bound to continue. The agricultural sector employs about 60–70% of the population and supplies over 60% of raw materials to manufacturing. Agriculture consumes 43% of manufacturing products.

Average GDP contribution rose from 9% in 2017 to 12.1% in 2023, driven by improved production in maize, wheat, tobacco and blue berries. Tobacco accounts for nearly 30% of total export earnings. Wheat production surged by 255.8% between 2017 and 2024, reducing historical reliance on imports, and priming Zimbabwe to be a regional exporter of wheat.

Figure 2.2.2. Gross Domestic Product by Industry at Constant Prices: %Contribution



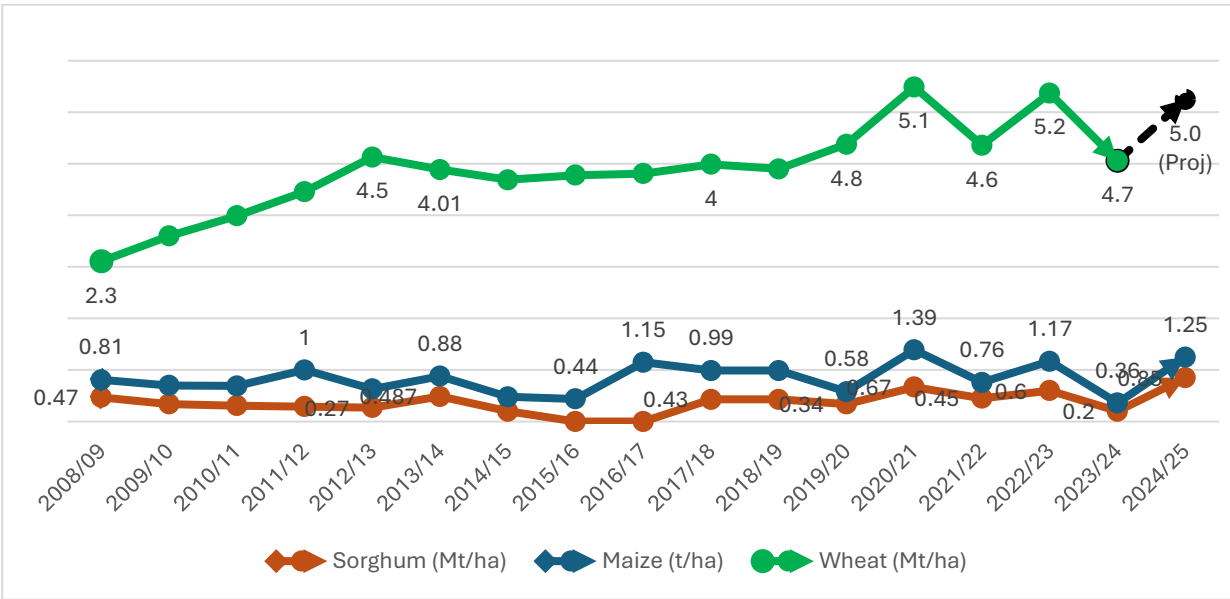
The nexus between agriculture development, rural industrialization and rural development highlights the sector's importance in Zimbabwe's development. The continued reliance on rain-fed agriculture provides an existential threat to sustained crop and livestock increases, and to food security. Agriculture's

contribution to the economy continues to be linked to the quality of the summer rainfall season.

2.3. Agriculture Production and Productivity Trends

The implementation of the Agriculture Food Systems and Rural Transformation Strategy 1 brought transformative results to the sector as evidenced by historic and unprecedented increases in the production of major cereal crops. The annual cereals production volumes fluctuated in response to climatic shocks, such as those caused by the El Nino- induced droughts. For example, maize average yield was 1.25MT/HA during the 2024/25 summer season, while wheat was 4.7MT/HA in 2024. Maize productivity remains low, against a potential of 5 MT/HA. Wheat could increase to 6-8MT/HA.

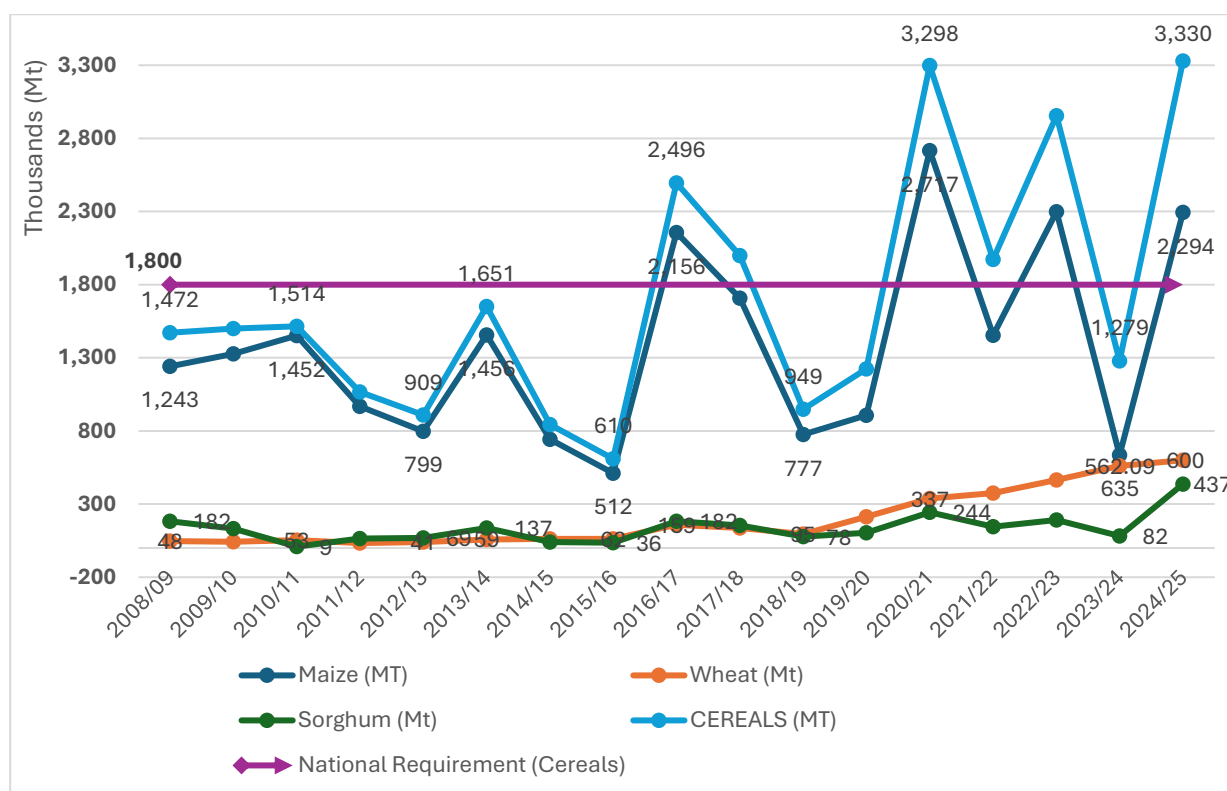
Figure 2.3.1 Productivity Trends for Cereals: 2009 - 2024



The changes in yield levels positively correlate with volumes produced and consequently food security and self-sufficiency between the successive years. New agronomic methods, coupled with better extension capacitation and delivery, will increase maize yield, especially in communal areas. Additional attention to soil health, better research and development,

improved linkages of research-education extension-farmer training systems, modernisation, timely inputs and equipment availability and affordability; irrigation development, better access to markets, affordable finance; pest and disease management, reduction in loss and waste, and timely control of migratory pests can further increase agricultural productivity.

Figure 2.3.2. Cereal Production versus National Requirement: 2009 - 2025

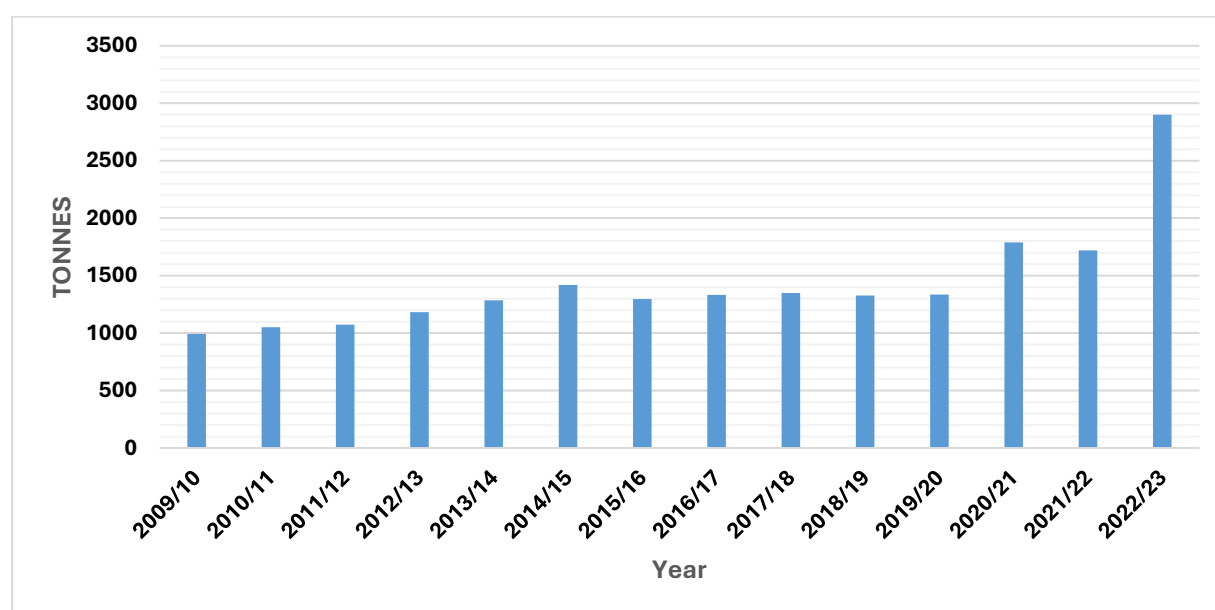


Clearly, since the advent of the Second Republic, the food security situation at a national level has improved markedly.

The nation requires 1.8 million MT of cereals annually (1.4 million MT for human consumption and 400 000MT for livestock consumption). Upon reflection - the introduction of the National Enhanced Agricultural Productivity Scheme (NEAPS), and its precursor Command Agriculture, the introduction of the Pfumvudza/Intwasa programme and associated agro-ecological tailoring of crops; the initiation of Rural Development 8.0 interventions, and structural and institutional transformation of MDAs such as

the designation of ARDA as food security agent, and associated accelerated irrigation development and rehabilitation, and capacitation of the extension system - are notable strategic interventions which significantly contributed to the capacity of the nation to attain food security. And when episodic droughts occurred, the wheat-based food security strategy, and policy intervention to allow private sector food imports, proved sufficient to cushion the nation. Resultantly, Zimbabwe has emerged from the AFSRTS1 in 2025 as a resilient food secure nation, capable of withstanding weather-induced shocks

Figure 2.3.3. Rice Production Trends

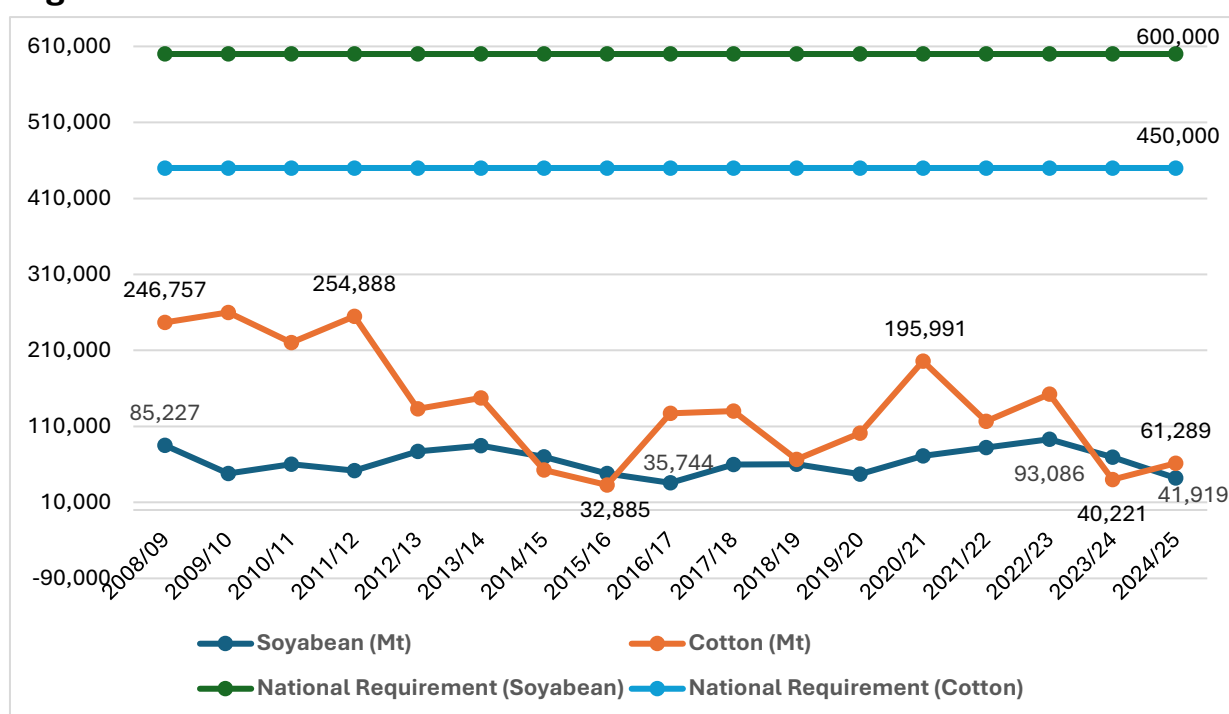


After maize, wheat and traditional grains, rice is the most consumed cereal. Sadly, Zimbabwe is 98% reliant on rice imports to meet a growing demand from a youthful and urbanising population. Some 250 000 MT are imported annually. About USD 80 million is spent every year on rice imports.

Table 2.3.4 Rice Consumptions Patterns compared to major cereals

Commodity	Recommended annual per capita consumption rates (Kg)	National Requirement (MT)	Monthly National Requirement (MT)	Target Production 2025
Maize	92.4	1,471,326	122,611	2,520,000
Rice	16	254,775	21,231	2,000
Wheat	17.8	283,437	23,620	600,000
Traditional grains	13.2	210,189	17,516	687,000

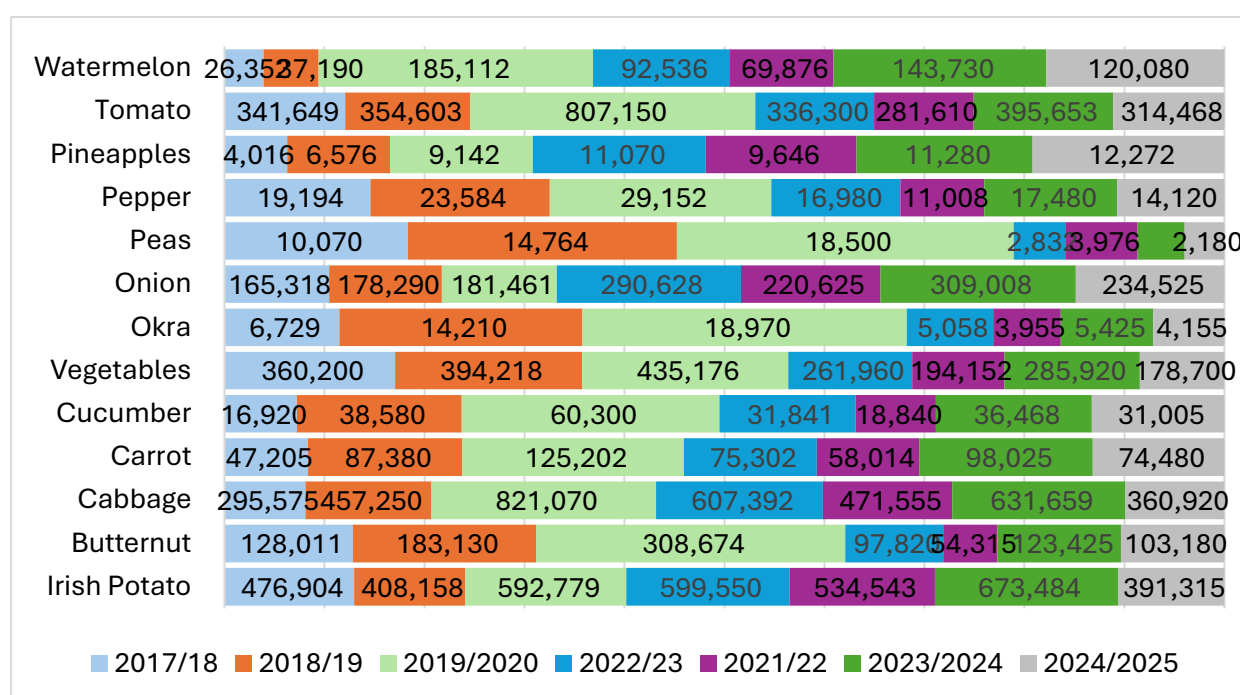
Figure 2.3.5. Oil Seed Production Trends: 2009 - 2025



The stockfeed and oil industries require 240 000 MT of soyabean and 450 000 MT of cotton and 70 000 MT of sunflower, annually. Government declared sunflower as a strategic oil seed crop, to be part of the Presidential Input Scheme. This has resulted in a sharp increase in sunflower production. Meanwhile, soybean production—critical for protein-rich feed—fluctuated

with policy shifts and market volatility. Cotton production, a key source of cotton-seed cake for feed, reduced by 75.2% between 2009 and 2024 due to climate-induced shocks, low yield, late farmer payments, poor market linkages, and fluctuating world prices. Groundnuts, sesame and other oilseeds should also be given increasing attention, especially as these are drought tolerant. As food security has been attained, the challenge now is to ensure feed and oilseeds security.

Figure 2.3.6 Annual horticulture crop production: 2017/18 – 2024/25

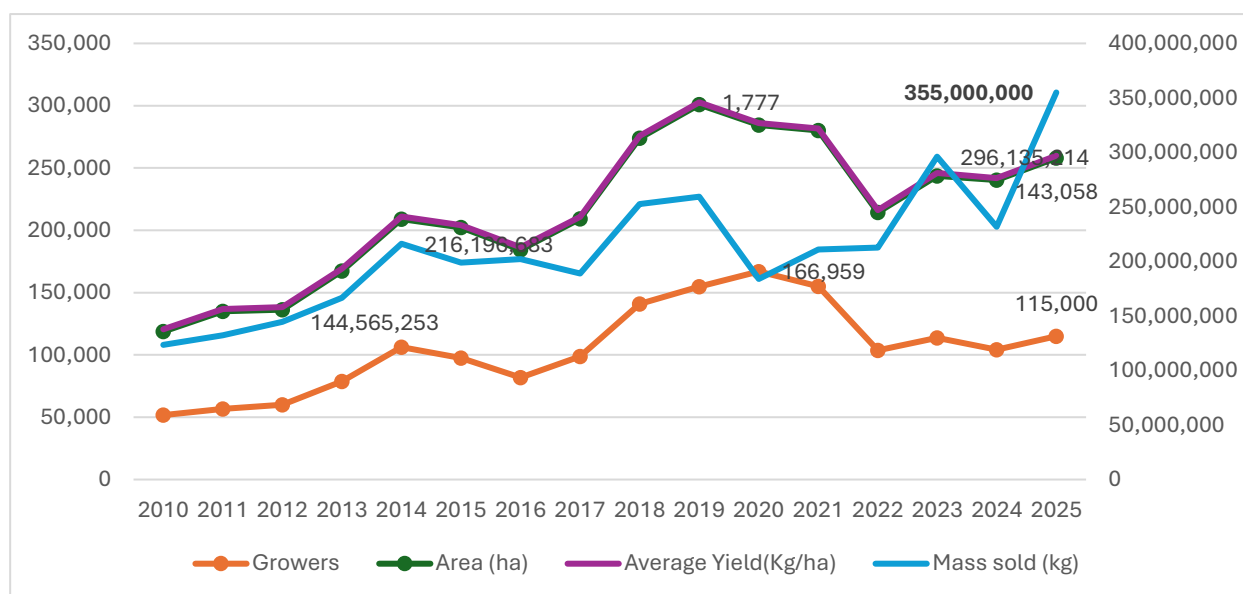


Zimbabwe's horticulture sector has undergone a resurgence since 2017, transforming from a low performing industry into a dynamic growth engine. From a 1999 peak of USD140 million to a USD 20 million low, the sector has re-booted to over USD120 million annual exports from 2023. This rebound has been fueled by policy support, investments in high-value crops such as blueberries and avocados, export market diversification, and resuscitation of conventional horticulture development and better sector coordination. Under the Rural Development 8.0 initiative, further growth of the domestic and

export horticulture is anticipated. From experimental plantings of blue berry in 2008 and first commercial exports in 2017, production skyrocketed from USD1 million in 2018 to USD 50 million by 2024, with volumes surging by 351% since 2020.

Significant fluctuations in production of annual horticulture crops are glaringly apparent pre- and post- AFSRTS 1 implementation. Zimbabwe has become self-sufficient in Irish potato production, due to better policy, better sector investment, sector reorganization and support through designation of potato as a strategic crop. Sweet potato production should increase as government has intervened by providing elite virus-free vines to rural communities to improve yield and acceptability by markets of the newer varieties. Pineapple production is increasing too, rising to 12 272 MT in the 2024/25 season from 4 016 MT in the 2017/18 season.

Figure 2.3.7 Tobacco production in Zimbabwe: 2008-2025



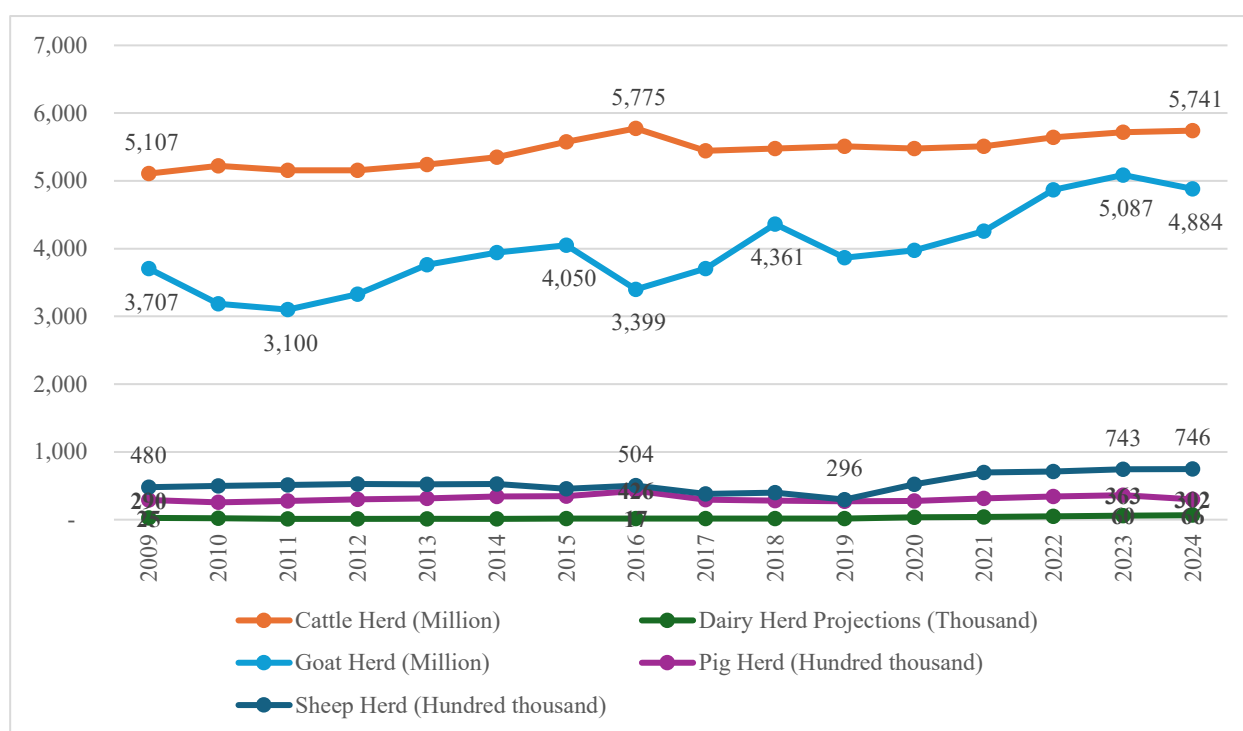
The structure of the tobacco sector has changed drastically following the successful land reform programme. Upwards of 85% of the crop is now produced by smallholder farmers, and 60% of production is from

beneficiaries of the land reform programme. This contrasts with the large scale commercial crop production model pre-2000. Additionally, the crop is grown predominantly under contract, which contributes 93% of production. In the 2022/23 season production had surged to a record 296 million kg, and the volume marketed is anticipated to exceed 355 million in the 2024/2025 season, generating over USD 1.2 billion for some 130 000 growers. With average gross annual returns of over USD 8500 per grower, tobacco has had a transformative impact on livelihoods, contributing to rural transformation.

Zimbabwe is Africa's largest tobacco producer. The growth of the sector has been guided by the government's Tobacco Value Chain Transformation Plan: 2021-2025. Despite this growth, the sector faces significant socioeconomic and environmental challenges. The reliance on contract farming has created heavy dependence on external capital, leading to substantial profit repatriation and vulnerability to global price fluctuations. Environmental degradation, particularly deforestation from firewood-based tobacco curing, threatens long-term sustainability. Smallholders' access to alternative energy sources, such as coal, should be popularized and promoted.

Recent reforms aim to address structural weaknesses while boosting local value capture. The Tobacco Value Chain Transformation Plan targeted increasing local financing from 5% to 70% by 2025 and expanding value-added processing from 2% to 30% of the crop. This underscores tobacco's critical role in Zimbabwe's economy, with its future dependent on continued production of desired flavorful styles, attention to traceability, improved sustainability and environmental stewardship, localization of financing and value addition and beneficiation. The revised target is to produce 500 million kg annually by 2030, from pre-and post-harvest loss reduction and yield increase, with a less of focus on area expansion.

Figure 2.3.8 National Livestock Herd

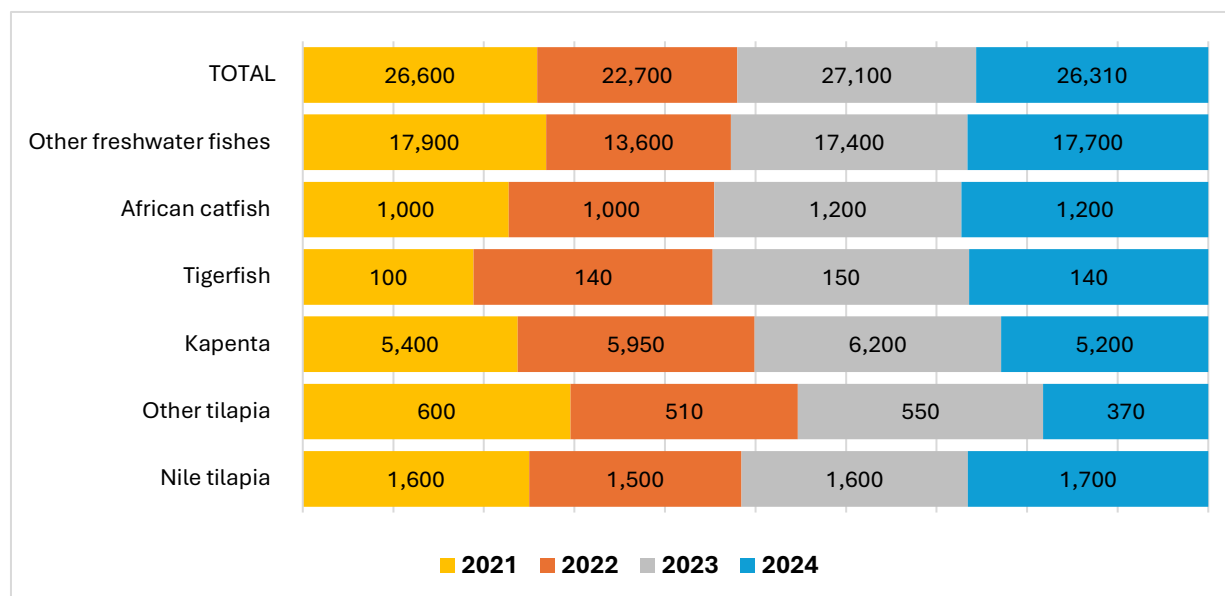


Since the launch of the Livestock Recovery and Growth Plan under the AFSRTS1, all livestock species have recorded steady growth, despite climate-induced shocks, occasional disease burden, increasing shortage of pastures and increasing inbreeding, especially, in communal areas. The Livestock Recovery and Growth Plan supported the revival of the industry through provision of improved breeds, better disease control and pasture development and management, feed formulation, supply and distribution of feed and fodder during times of distress, and better extension support. A new electronic livestock card has been developed to gather real-time statistics, and to improve policy interventions to further grow the sector. Public and private sector investments have grown since 2020. With better and deepening market development, especially for inclusive beef, goat, poultry value chains, locally and abroad, the livestock sector is poised for accelerated growth.

Drought severely reduced natural pasture availability, forcing reliance on crop residues such as maize stover and emergency feed interventions as observed

during the 2023/24 El Nino-induced drought season. The wider adoption of drought-tolerant fodder crops, and on-farm and household feed formulation, have bolstered resilience of the livestock sector.

Figure 2.3.9 Fish production in Zimbabwe: 2021-2024



The Ministry's mandate was broadened to include fisheries in 2021, enabling the development and launch of a “Fisheries and Aquaculture Resources Plan”. The Presidential Community Fisheries Plan launched under RD 8.0, and private sector investments have begun to bear fruit. National fish production increased from 22 700 MT in 2022 to 27 100 MT in 2024. Nile tilapia, the main species, saw production stabilizing around 1 600 MT (Figure 2.3.9).

Kapenta dominates capture fisheries, contributing 40% of annual volumes. Illegal, unregulated and unregistered overfishing has however seen a decline in Kapenta annual catches from a peak of 27 000 MT in the 1990s to the current 5000 MT annually. Zimbabwe has now joined the SADC Fisheries Monitoring and Surveillance Centre which could contribute to better surveillance and management of Kapenta for enhanced and sustainable fishing.

2.4. Climate Change Variability and Disaster Risk Vulnerability

Due to climate change, Zimbabwe is predicted to become drier in the decades ahead. Climate change is manifesting as shortened rainfall seasons, uneven rainfall distribution, heightened temperatures, and increased pest and disease pressure. The frequency of droughts is increasing, now occurring every 3-4 years, from 5-7 years in the 1980s. Generally, climate patterns have shifted, necessitating the production of a new agro-ecological zones map in 2020. About 60% of the country is now under Regions 4 and 5 (Table 2.4.1)

Fig 2.4.1: Zimbabwe Agroecological Maps: 1960 and 2020

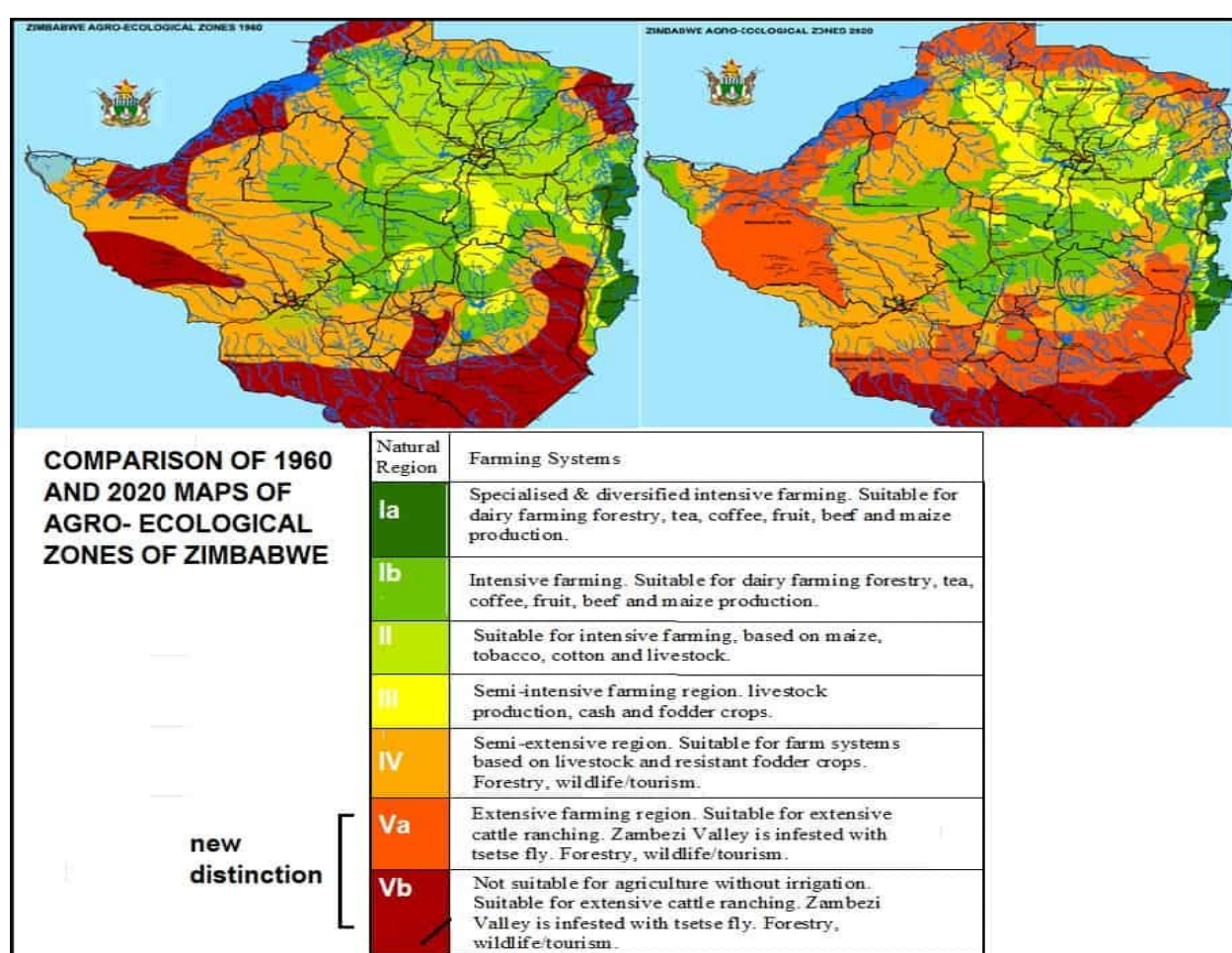
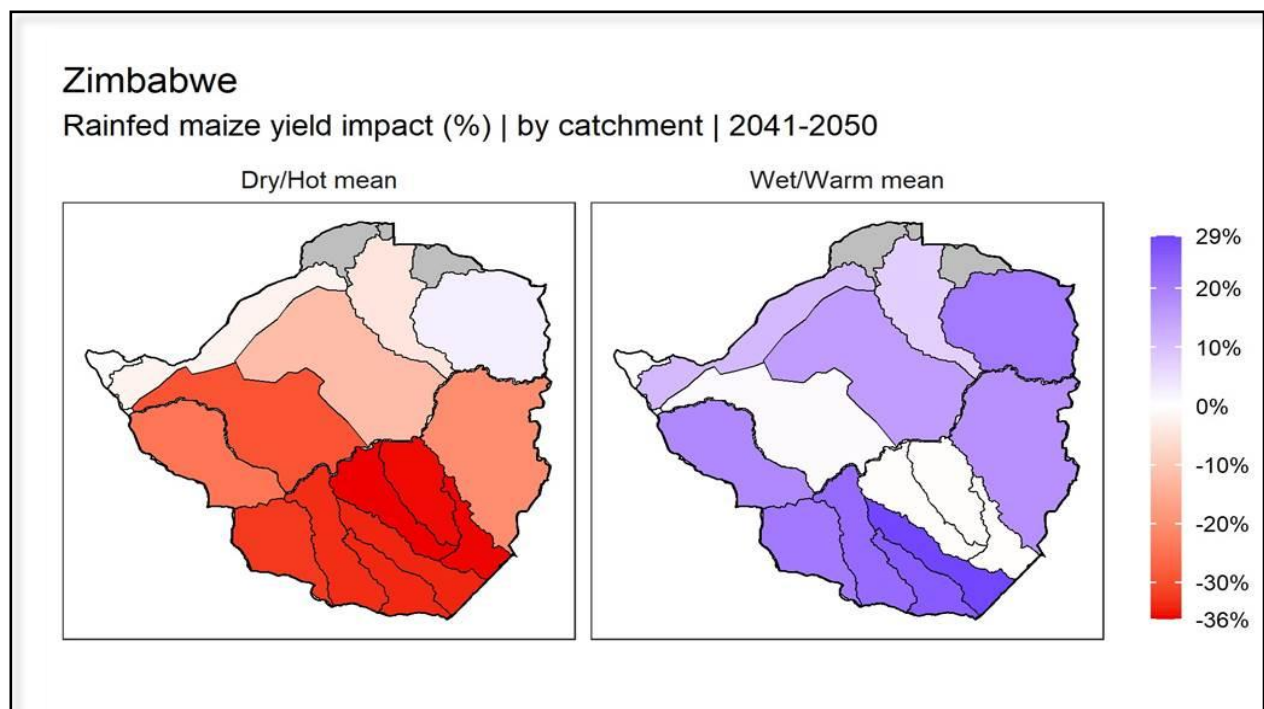


Figure 2.4.2 depicts future scenarios for maize production, indicating an up to 36% reduction in rain-fed maize production by 2050.

Figure 2.4.2 Rainfed maize yield impact (%) by catchment 2041-2050



2.5. Irrigation and Infrastructure Development and Management

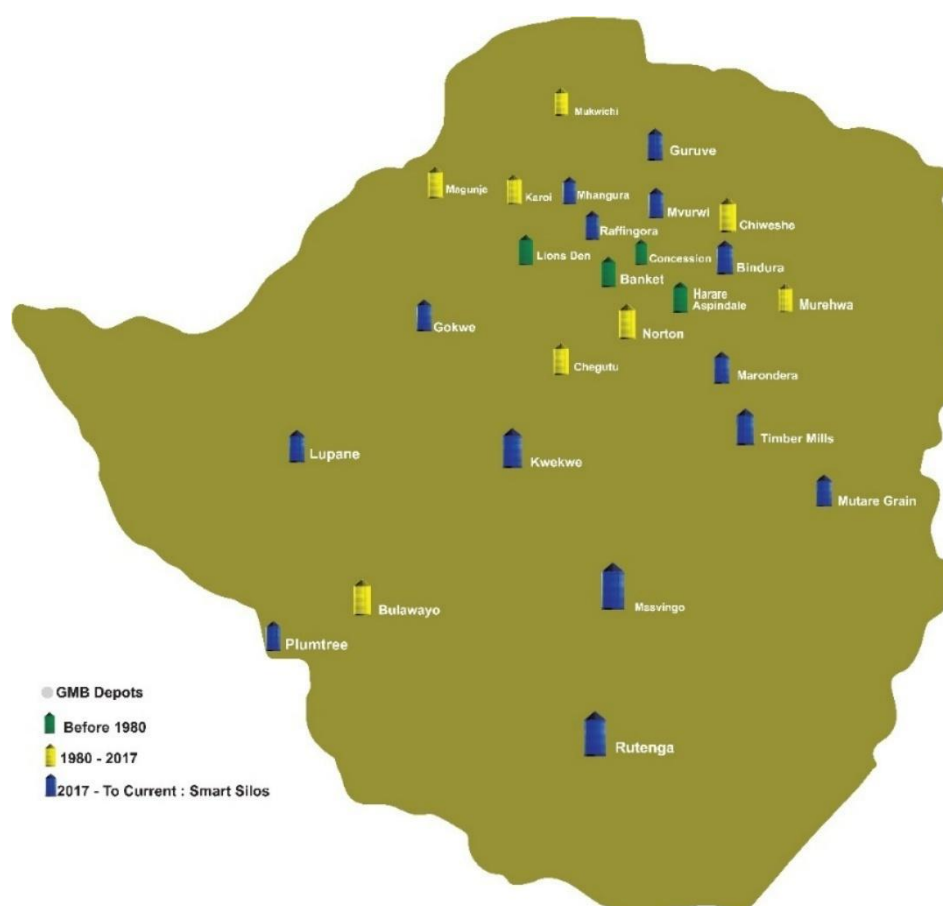
Zimbabwe is endowed with vast amounts of water sources (ground and surface), with a total of 10 600 dams, with a potential to irrigate over 2,000,000ha. The country has a 221 900ha functional irrigation area. Currently, nine dam projects are under construction, with three having been completed under the new “Infrastructure 6.0” of a “dam is an economy concept”. The Irrigation Development Alliance, a private-public sector alliance formed by government in 2021 to accelerate irrigation development, targets to develop 100 000 ha in the next three years, contributing substantially to the 496 000-ha planned by 2030. Of this target, 350 000 ha are planned for summer irrigation to produce 1.8 million MT of cereals, with a further potential of 1.8 million MT wheat in winter, to climate-proof food security. Additionally, the A1 productivity Booster kit scheme should unlock a further 180 000 Ha of irrigation by 2035.

The modernisation of agriculture through the adoption of technology, innovation and ICT is increasing among farmers. It is, therefore, to be expected that irrigation, mechanisation and farm infrastructure development will continue to receive the attention they deserve to 2030.

Regarding mechanisation, Zimbabwe's mechanisation index is 43% a 97.7% growth from 2017, with over 15 500 tractor units compared to just 7895 in 2017. The mechanisation of the smallholder sector, in villages to replace animal drought power and the hand hoe, could contribute the next stage of major productivity improvement – a mechanisation revolution. Of the estimated 35 000 small tractor units anticipated for the 35 000 villages, only 1000 are available, presenting a business opportunity for the private sector, to be matched with sufficient derisking under the Mechanisation Development Alliance and RD8.0 programming by government.

The GMB silo expansion, currently underway, is unprecedented. Since silo construction commenced under the colonial regime, with the opening of the Aspindale depot in 1949, some 750 000 Mt of silo space has been built to 2022. However, 14 sites, each with a capacity of 56 000 MT, are now under construction, a revolutionary 750 000 MT addition by 2027, to bring the cumulative silo storage space to 1.5 million MT.

Fig:2.5 Map of old and new silo depots indicating years when they were commissioned



The private sector has also built storage capacity and grain drying capacity as shown in Table 2.5

Table 2.5 National Grain Drying Capacity

Province	Drying capacity (t/hr)		
	Private	GMB	Total
Manicaland	50	177	227
Mashonaland Central	180	243	423
Mashonaland East	90	93	183
Mashonaland West	415	204	619

Province	Drying capacity (t/hr)		
	Private	GMB	Total
Masvingo		168	168
Matabeleland North	20	93	113
Matabeleland South		75	75
Midlands	30	168	198
TOTAL			2006

Additionally, the planned 300 mini-silos under the Zunde RaMambo storage concept for Chiefs should create local grain buffer reserves for communities during times of need.

2.6. Agriculture Finance and Investment

The provision of timely and appropriately tenured finance is a key ingredient for the sustained transformation of the agricultural sector. A developmental philosophy has been adopted by government – playing the dual role of being a strong actor in investment and concurrently creating a conducive environment to attract private sector investment. In the latter regard, the transition from “Command Agriculture” to the government-guaranteed and bank-enabled financing dubbed “National Enhanced Agriculture Productivity Scheme (NEAPS)”, presented an opportunity for non-collateral lending to farmers. Value chain financing as a result of a government policy directive to the private sector to secure at least 40% of their annual raw material requirements through contract farming has been hugely successful. This has seen growth in wheat, soyabean and maize production.

Innovative financing for farmers in the post-land reform era, had to be dominated by non-collateral value chain financing. In many such cases, merchants/contractors borrowed from banks on behalf of farmers and extended inputs and provided agronomic support to enhance production for

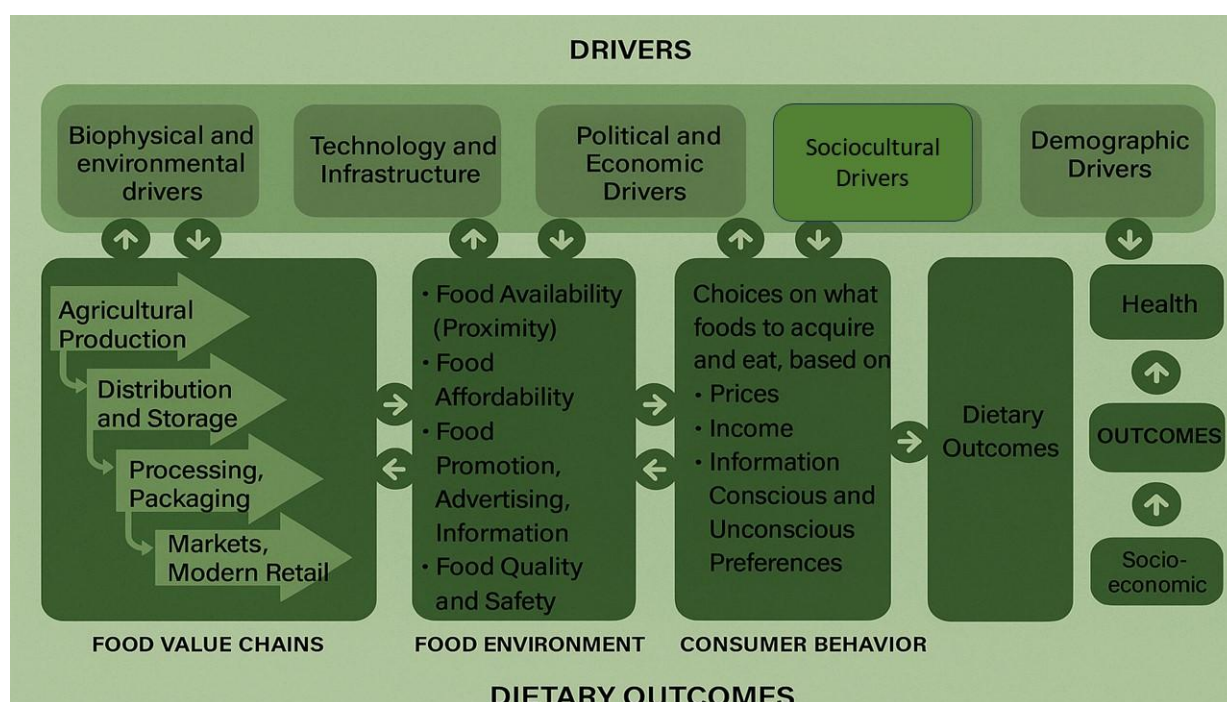
value chains such as tobacco, wheat, soybean, horticulture and poultry. Government responded by resuscitating the Agricultural Finance Corporation (AFC) in 2021, with special windows for agricultural development finance, commercial banking, tractor leasing and insurance facilities to derisk agriculture. The model has succeeded. Some 40 000 ha of wheat, maize and sorghum were supported by AFC alone in the 2024/2025 season. The ARDA crowd-financing model, is set for launch in time for the 2025/2026 summer season. This will unlock a new line of financing for agricultural development.

The Second Republic's revolutionary title deeds programme, deeds of grant issuance, and upliftment of endorsements of qualifying BIPPA and indigenously owned farms, has opened another vista to accelerate financing for further agricultural transformation.

3. CONTEXT OF FOOD SYSTEMS IN ZIMBABWE

In the last decade, changes in Zimbabwe's food systems have been influenced by demographic, economic and climate-related factors. Zimbabwe adopted a food systems approach to agriculture in 2022 which focused on the following five trackers which were fully integrated into AFSRTS 1.

Fig:3.1 Contextual Framework of Food Systems in Zimbabwe



3.1. Changing Demographic and Consumption Patterns

Zimbabwe's population is dominated by young people, as 58.5% of the population is under 40 years. This has shifted consumption patterns. In urban areas, consumption patterns are skewed towards nontraditional foods such as rice, macaroni, potatoes and spaghetti, while consumption of maize has been decreasing. In rural areas, the consumption of maize and traditional grains remains predominant.

3.2. Sustained Economic Growth

The implementation of the Transitional Stabilization Programme (TSP) 2018-2020 and National Development Strategy 1 (2021-2025) facilitated sustained economic growth. This growth is driving demand for diverse and high-quality food products, including meat, fish and fish products, dairy, and processed foods. Such shifts, which are expected to increase over the next decade, influence both production and consumption patterns.

3.3. Increasingly Urban Population

Zimbabwe's urban population has increased from 33% in 2012 to 39% in 2022. This growth resulted in an increase in the demand for food in urban areas, presenting both challenges and opportunities. Meeting this demand requires significant advancements in agricultural productivity, investments in efficient transport, storage, logistics and food processing. According to the Zimbabwe Livelihoods Assessment of 2024, some 35% of urban households were food-insecure³. Government responded by supporting 500 000 urban households with Pfumvudza/Intwasa inputs for Transient Urban Cultivation.

3.4. Nutrition

Adequate food and nutrition security are fundamental citizen rights and are a global commitment by Zimbabwe in fulfilment of Sustainable Development Goal 2 (Zero Hunger). Despite notable progress, the country still faces the burden of malnutrition, with at least one in five children suffering from chronic malnutrition, 2.2% suffering from overnutrition and one in three suffering from micronutrient deficiencies. On a positive note, Zimbabwe is the only country in the SADC region on course to meeting the SDG goals on malnutrition.

3.5. Sustainable Water Management

Efficient and sustainable water management are critical for agri-food systems transformation in Zimbabwe. Due to climate change the country is predicted to become drier in the decades ahead. Water harvesting at every scale must

therefore, be prioritized, alongside the promotion and development of efficient water management practices. The opportunity is that Zimbabwe has 10.6 billion cubic meters of water, in 10 600 dams, capable of irrigating 2.2 million hectares. The irony is that Zimbabwe is still dependent on rain-fed agriculture for its food security, with only 10% of irrigable potential utilized, hence the need to progressively “delink production from rainfall” and adopting climate-smart agricultural practices during the rainfall summer season.

3.6. Climate Change and Biodiversity

Climate change poses a formidable threat to agricultural production and productivity. Variations in precipitation, rising temperatures, and extreme weather events adversely affect crop yields and food security, and heighten the potential burden of human and animal diseases. Zimbabwe is predicted to get drier in the next 50 years, so the implementation of sustainable land management and climate-smart agriculture practices is vital to mitigate these challenges. Agrobiodiversity has been recognised in Zimbabwe as a valuable resource for food security, nutrition, livelihoods, and climate change adaptation. Climate change and biodiversity loss in Zimbabwe create a vicious cycle and conspire to diminish agricultural resilience. Integrated approaches, combining traditional knowledge, climate-smart practices, and biodiversity conservation are vital to safeguarding food security and improving livelihoods.

The sustainable intensive conservation agriculture model and associated organic farming methods, have a potential for carbon sequestration through minimum tillage practices. These positive attributes should be flagged for climate financing through climate offset credits, and other mechanisms.

3.7. Inclusivity, Gender and Youth

There is a growing recognition that empowering women and youth in agriculture can accelerate the transformation of Zimbabwe's agriculture sector. Women provide over 60% of the agricultural labour in Zimbabwe but may encounter challenges in accessing resources such as land, credit, and agricultural inputs. Addressing these challenges can unlock substantial productivity. Increasing women's participation in agricultural value chains improves household nutrition and strengthens community resilience and economic development. Policies and interventions that support women are essential for the accelerated transformation of the agriculture sector.

The country's youths present a significant demographic dividend and an opportunity for agricultural and food systems growth, innovation, and sustainability. Engaging youth in agriculture is vital for the sector's future, in part because young people can drive the adoption of new technologies, modern farming techniques, and innovative business models. With training, mentorship, and access to resources such as land and finance, the youth can become key agents in transforming traditional agricultural practices. Youth engagement in agriculture also helps to address issues of unemployment and rural-urban migration.

3.8. Sustainable Market Systems

Access to domestic, regional, and international agriculture markets presents an important driver for agricultural growth. Reducing vulnerability and susceptibility to fluctuations in product (quantity and quality) will guarantee markets and market access. Building and embedding value chain resilience to shocks is therefore required. The development of sustainable agri-food systems is largely dependent on sustainable marketing systems, pricing policies and market infrastructure that increase supply chain efficiencies.

3.9. Trade Development

Trade development has played a significant role in shaping Zimbabwe's agrifood systems, influencing production practices, market access, and socio-economic outcomes. In future, trade policies and regional integration, especially through AfCFTA, can be crucial for transforming food systems. The AfCFTA promotes intra-African trade by lowering tariffs, removing trade barriers, and harmonizing standards, thus improving market access for agricultural products across the continent. By fostering stronger economic ties among African nations, AfCFTA helps create more resilient food systems that are less susceptible to external shocks and price volatility. Harmonizing trade policies and standards under AfCFTA facilitates smoother cross-border movement of goods, reducing costs and enhancing the availability of diverse food products.

Sadly, Africa still imports over USD 90 billion worth of agricultural products annually from outside the continent. The upside is that this presents a massive opportunity for intra-African trade. Zimbabwe must transition to become a regional agro-industrial hub (for value addition and beneficiation and logistics) to maximize its benefits from the opportunity presented by the AfCFTA. In this regard, a whole of government approach is required to continuously unlock opportunities.

3.10. Rural Development

Rural development in Zimbabwe is inextricably linked to the transformation of agriculture and food systems. Rural development aims to improve the economic, social, and environmental conditions of rural areas in Zimbabwe by promoting sustainable agriculture, enhancing access to essential services, and fostering economic growth. As 62% of the Zimbabwean population is in rural areas, largely employed in subsistence farming, a transition to "agriculture as a business model" would uplift rural livelihoods. The

government's Rural Development 8.0 interventions are appropriately crafted to improve livelihoods and uplift households out of poverty. The objectives of RD.8.0 are to:

- Enhance agricultural productivity and food security.
- Promote value addition and agro-processing industries in rural areas
- Promote inclusive and sustainable economic growth in rural areas.
- Strengthen social cohesion and community resilience and
- Empower rural communities.

3.11. Security of Tenure

The noticeable new paradigm amongst Zimbabwean farmers, especially most beneficiaries of the land reform programme, is to regard and conduct farming as a business. In October 2024, the government announced that all land held by beneficiaries of the Land Reform Programme under 99-year leases, offer letters and permits, will now be held under a bankable, registrable and transferrable land title. The security of tenure to all agricultural land regularized under this programme, will at all-time only be transferrable among qualifying Zimbabweans. The land targeted for the new land tenure system excludes communal land that is under the jurisdiction of traditional Chiefs. This new land tenure system should improve production and productivity, making agriculture viable, profitable and sustainable. This will spur economic growth.

4. LOOKING AHEAD

The Ministry's thrust to 2030 is guided by the following priority impact areas:

- i. Food Security and Food Sovereignty;
- ii. Nutrition Security;
- iii. Livelihoods Improvement;
- iv. Agriculture-based and led economic development;
- v. Land and Tenure Security.

4.1. Food Security and food Sovereignty

Food security is a situation where all people, always, have physical and economic access to sufficient, safe, and nutritious food to meet their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life. These conditions are underpinned by the “three pillars” of food security, being availability, access and affordability. The strategy will focus on the provision and assurance of food security while ensuring food sovereignty. The focus will be on intensive food production to meet household and national requirement and securing surplus for the Strategic Grain Reserve and trade.

4.2. Nutrition Security

Nutrition security is implied in food security, with the objective to ensure that the people of Zimbabwe consume food that is safe and has adequate nutritional value. Nutrition security will include reduction in childhood wasting and stunting. The AFSRTS-2 will promote nutrition-sensitive interventions such as consuming naturally-biofortified foods, biofortification, nutrition gardens, traditional grains production and adopting sustainable nature-based production initiatives such as agroecology and integrated pest management.

4.3. Improved livelihoods

To realise Vision 2030, the agriculture sector should contribute significantly to the improvement of livelihoods. The strategy will accelerate the implementation of Rural Development 8.0. The Vision 2030 Agriculture Livelihoods Tracker (VALT30/Pundutso30) will be implemented to track progress in the improvement of livelihoods. The VALT30 indicators will comprise, level of productivity, food and nutrition security, diversification of income sources, asset ownership, skills acquisition, adoption of new technologies, increased farm incomes, access to clean and safe drinking water, sanitation and hygiene. This entails that agriculture should be undertaken as a business. The strategy provides an opportunity to build the resilience of households, villages and communities to withstand future climate and economic shocks while improving livelihoods.

4.4. Agriculture-based and -led Economic Development

Zimbabwe has an agro-based economy. For the agriculture sector to transform the economy, there is need for the sector to grow and contribute between 12% to 20% of National GDP. Agriculture causes growth in the manufacturing sector, by providing at least 60% of its raw material requirements, and consuming 43% of its manufactured products. Agriculture has a cause, co-factor and multiplier effect in economic development. A value chain and systems approach to agricultural interventions is, therefore, required. Aggregation, value addition and beneficiation must be part of modern agricultural investment.

4.5. Land and Tenure Security

Land holdings in Zimbabwe comprise; communal land (41%), Large Scale Commercial (2.8%), Resettlement (36.4%); National Parks and urban resettlement (15.2%) and State land (0.76%). The 33.3 million hectares arable land of the total land mass of the country's 39.6 million hectares should be sufficiently gazzeted to form a strong bedrock for the sustained accelerated social economic transformation of the country. The issuance of bankable, transferrable and registrable title for A1 and A2 farms and associated issuance of deed of grants for African purchase areas, and upliftment of endorsements for applicable indigenously owned land and BIPPA farms that are now gazzeted as state land should further ignite agricultural transformation and spur economic development.

5. VISION, MISSION, PILLARS, BROAD OBJECTIVES VALUES

Vision 2030

A prosperous and empowered Upper Middle-Income Society by 2030

Sector Vision

A viable, competitive, sustainable, inclusive and resilient agricultural sector by 2030

5.1. Pillars and Strategic Objectives

The Pillars form the basis for the broad and specific objectives of the AFSRTS2. The strategy is anchored on the following broad objectives to be achieved by 2030:

Pillar 1: Enabling Policy, Regulatory and Coordination Environment

Strategic Objective 1: To create and sustain an environment for inclusive, transparent, predictable, pro-growth adaptive policy, regulatory and coordination mechanisms for agri-food systems transformation.

Pillar 2: Sustainable Production and Productivity.

Strategic Objective 2: To increase crop, livestock and fisheries production and productivity for sustenance of national food security, increased nutrition security, attainment of food sovereignty, and building a USD 15.8 billion agriculture industry gross value of production.

Pillar 3: Research, Innovation, Technology and Modernization

Strategic Objective 3: To build a modern, technology- research-and innovation-driven agriculture sector for increased productivity, and improved viability and profitability, at every scale, from village to estate.

Pillar 4: Climate Adaptation, Mitigation and Resilience Building

Strategic Objective 4: To develop a resilient agriculture sector capable of adapting to increasing climate variability and shocks.

Pillar 5: Rural Industrialisation and Rural Development

Strategic Objective 5: To accelerate agricultural development for catalyzing industrialization and economic development.

Pillar 6: Investment and Finance

Strategic Objective 6: To mobilise public, private and development sector finance and investment for agri-food systems transformation and development.

Pillar 7: Markets and Trade Development

Strategic Objective 7: To enhance market access and promote domestic and trade for sustained transformation of sustainable and inclusive value chains.

Pillar 8: Enabling Infrastructure Development, Rehabilitation and Management

Strategic Objective 8: To establish modern production, storage, logistics and market infrastructure to support agricultural transformation.

Pillar 9: Land and Security of Tenure.

Strategic Objective 9: To enhance land administration and security of tenure for improved agricultural production and economic development, peace and territorial integrity.

Pillar 10: Building Dynamic Internal Capacity to Deliver Transformation

Strategic Objective 10: To develop dynamic human resources, and robust infrastructure and systems, to deliver agriculture and food systems transformation.

5.2. Values

The values that will guide the implementation of the Strategy are:

- **Innovative**-continuous creativity-led and creativity-driven improvement, from ideation to cost-efficient implementation of programmes and projects;
- **Collaborative**-promoting inclusive stakeholder cooperation to facilitate increased production and productivity.
- **Reliable nurturing** a culture of trust dependability and predictability for accelerated transformation of the agriculture sector.

5.3. Specific Objectives

The AFSRTS 2 will be anchored on the following specific objectives, which are linked to broad strategic objectives and their associated pillars.

5.3.1. Enabling Policy, Regulatory and Coordination Environment

Broad Objective 1: To create and sustain an environment for inclusive, transparent, predictable, pro-growth adaptive policy, regulatory and coordination mechanism for agri-food systems transformation

Specific Objectives:

SO 1.1: To create, nurture and sustain a policy environment of participatory and inclusive agricultural transformation to spur livelihoods improvement, industrialisation and economic growth.

SO 1.2. To review agricultural legislation and regulations to facilitate

sector growth and alignment with global, continental and regional policy frameworks.

SO 1.3: To establish a robust data and analytics and monitoring, evaluation and learning system for the transformation of the agriculture sector.

SO 1.4: To Establish an Extension Services Quality Assurance Framework to enhance accountability and improve productivity.

SO 1.5: To nurture an environment for improved and inclusive sector governance.

5.3.2. Sustainable Production and Productivity

Objective 2: To increase crop, livestock and fisheries production and productivity for national food and nutrition security, and for strengthened food sovereignty, and to build a USD 15.8 billion agriculture gross value.

Specific objectives

SO 2.1: To increase maize production from 2.4 million MT in 2025 to 3 million MT (against an annual requirement of 2.2 million MT) and increase yield from 1.25t/ha to 1.7t/ha by 2030.

SO 2.2: To increase traditional grains production from 634,650 MT in 2025 to 797,000 MT (against an annual national requirement of 550 000 MT) and increase yield levels of sorghum from 0.6t/ha to 0.8t/ha, and pearl millet from 0.38t/ha to 0.6t/ha by 2030.

SO 2.3: To increase wheat production from 563,292 MT in 2024 to 1 388 000MT against an annual national requirement of 360,000, and increase yield levels from 4.7t/ha to 6 t/ha by 2030.

SO 2.4: To increase citrus production from 288,776 MT in 2024 to 482,000 MT by 2030.

SO 2.5: To increase olriculture production from 539,620 MT in 2025 to 2,133,000 MT by 2030.

SO 2.6: To increase sunflower seed production from 796 MT in 2025 to 1100 MT by 2030.

SO 2.7: To increase traditional grains seed production from 3,983 MT in 2025 to 5,199 MT in 2030 for sorghum, from 410 MT in 2025 to 900 MT in 2030 for millet.

SO 2.9: To increase sunflower production from 38,676 MT in 2025 to 161,000 MT by 2030.

SO 2.10: To increase cotton production from 61,289 MT in 2025 to 287,000MT by 2030.

SO 2.11: To increase sugarcane production from 6.7 million MT to 8.3 million MT by 2030.

SO 2.12: To increase tobacco production from 355 million Kg in 2025 to 500 million Kg by 2030 .

SO 2.13: To increase macadamia nut production from 51,506 MT in 2024 to 70,000 MT by 2030.

SO 2.14: To increase avocado production from 109 800MT in 2024 to 187,000 MT by 2030.

SO 2.15: To increase blueberry production from 8,580 MT in 2024 to 19 000MT by 2030.

SO 2.16: To increase the national cattle herd from 5,741,397 cattle in 2024 to 6,658,262 cattle by 2030.

SO 2.17: To increase the national goat herd from 5,061,142 goats in 2024 to 5,713,483 goats by 2030.

SO 2.18: To increase the national pig sow herd from 153,773 sows in 2024 to 256,406 sows by 2030

SO 2.19. To increase indigenous chicken production from 18,095,637 chickens to 35 212 500 by 2030

SO 2.20: To increase broiler production from 205,880 MT in 2024 to 362 000MT in 2030 against an annual national requirement of 280,000 MT.

SO 2.21: To increase milk production from 114,699,440 litres in 2025 to 200, 764,297 litres by 2030.

SO 2.22: To increase fish production from 31,296 MT in 2024 to 35,697 MT by 2030.

SO 2.23: To increase crocodile production from 65,530 skins to 77,000 skins by 2030.

SO 2.24: To increase egg production from 87 million dozen in 2024 to 145 million dozen by 2030.

SO 2.25: To Increase sheep production from 746,277 in 2024 to 1 million sheep in 2030.

SO 2.26: To clear tsetse in 3500km² of settled area by 2030.

SO 2.27: To align the following 22 enablers for increased production- Finance, Irrigation, Water, Mechanization, Seed, Fertilizer, Chemicals, Power, Fuel, Markets, Farmer payments, Capacity building, Insurance, Policy and regulations, Coordination, Monitoring and evaluation, Land, Soil management, Migratory pests' control, Contracting farmers, Security on farms and Cloud seeding.

5.3.3. Research, Innovation, Technology and Modernisation

Strategic Objective 3: To build a modern, technology-research and innovation driven agriculture sector for increased productivity and improved viability and profitability at every scale, from village to estate.

Specific Objectives

SO 3.1: To improve capacity for research, innovation and technology-transfer systems to proactively respond to farmers' needs, farming systems and national agricultural requirements for sustained economic development.

SO 3.2: To establish and maintain state-of-the-art infrastructure to support research, education and innovation.

SO3.3: To facilitate coordination and increased public and private involvement in research, development, innovation and technology development.

SO 3.4: To accelerate modernisation of irrigation, mechanisation and farm infrastructure, and accelerate deployment of digital and modern ICT systems to improve efficiency and lower costs of production.

SO 3.5: To increase the mechanization index from the current 43% to 80% by 2030, through the acquisition by the Private and Public Sectors of 10 000 tractors (5 800 large and 4 200 smallholder), 40 000+ matching implements and increased combine harvesters from 400 in 2025 to 600 in 2030.

SO 3.6: To promote faster seamless research-education-extension-farmer knowledge transfer systems.

5.3.4. Climate Adaptation, Mitigation and Resilience Building

Strategic Objective 4: To enhance resilience building to mitigate and adapt to climate variability and shocks.

Specific Objectives

SO 4.1: To ensure 100% adoption of the sustainable intensive conservation agriculture model in the small-holder sector by 2028, and achieve 100% agro-ecological tailoring by 2026.

SO 4.2: To develop 496 000 ha of irrigation from 221 094 ha currently by 2030.

SO 4.3: To accelerate the establishment of Rural Development 8.0 projects for enhanced resilience of communities to climate vagaries.

SO 4.4: Accelerate completion of 9 dams using the 6.0 infrastructure model by 2030.

SO 4.5: To establish and strengthen early warning systems to anticipate agriculture related climate-induced extreme events.

SO 4.6: To disseminate localised agricultural weather and seasonal forecasting to farmers, and provide real time reporting of pests and diseases outbreaks.

SO 4.7: To increase the adoption of climate smart water saving technologies and interventions (roof tops, weirs, boreholes)

SO 4.8: To promote sustainable land management, integrated soil fertility management, sustainable grazing practices, reforestation, and afforestation that reduce erosion, enhance soil health and agricultural productivity, contribute to carbon sequestration, and restore degraded lands

SO 4.9: To preserve and use indigenous genetic resources to enhance the development of diverse, nutritious, and resilient crop varieties.

SO 4.10: To explore carbon credit options and climate risk insurance to support farmers against drought-related shocks.

SO 4.11: To fully operationalise Ward Drought Mitigation Centres by 2030.

5.3.5. Rural Industrialisation and Development

Objective 5: To accelerate inclusive, agriculture-led rural development for socioeconomic upliftment of communities

Specific Objectives

SO 5.1: To expedite the implementation of Rural Development 8.0 project thus: Presidential Climate Proofed Input Scheme, Presidential Community Fisheries Scheme, Presidential Household Tick Management Scheme, Presidential Cotton Inputs Scheme, Presidential Poultry Scheme, Presidential Goat Scheme, Presidential Rural Development Programme, and Presidential Vision 2030 Accelerator Model.

SO 5.2: To enhance implementation of public and private sector Infrastructure 6.0 projects thus dam construction, hydroelectricity generation, portable water for communities, irrigation development, fisheries development and wastewater management.

SO 5.3: To resource the productivity booster kit scheme for smallholder farmers.

SO 5.4: To accelerate implementation of the crowd-financing value chain development model.

SO 5.5: To enhance aggregation, value addition and beneficiation through better Ministry, Departments and Agencies (MDA) coordination.

SO 5.6: To transform the Productive Social Investment Input Schemes into partial recoverable business investment schemes

SO 5.7: To adequately resource the Vision 2030 Agriculture and Livelihoods Tracker (V2030 Tracker/Pundutso30) to track and report upliftment of communities out of poverty.

SO 5.8: To build ward, district, provincial agro industrial value chains through a whole of government approach.

5.3.6. Investment and Finance

Objective 6: To mobilise public, private and development sector finance and investment for agri-food systems transformation.

Specific Objectives

SO 6.1: To lobby for the allocation of 15% of the national budget to agriculture (10%), water and sanitation (5%) development in fulfilment of Zimbabwe's international obligations.

SO 6.2: To create an enabling policy, legislative and regulatory environment, and institutions, for accelerated private sector investment.

SO 6.3: To facilitate the crowding in of development partner and philanthropic investment that is aligned to national policy imperatives.

SO 6.4: To explore innovative derisking, and blended financing mechanisms.

SO 6.5: To strengthen the Joint Venture Farming Framework to guarantee investment security.

SO 6.6: To accelerate issuance, acceptance and use of new title deeds for collateral, capital raising and better security of tenure.

SO 6.7: To accelerate crowd-financing models for agriculture

5.3.7. Markets and Trade Development

Objective 7: To enhance market access and promote trade for sustained transformation of sustainable and inclusive value chains.

Specific Objectives

SO 7.1: To establish Zimbabwe as an agro-processing hub for the region, away from a “food basket mentality” of raw produce supply and sale.

SO 7.2: To improve efficiency and competitiveness of agricultural input and output markets.

SO 7.3: To promote access and participation of farmers in domestic and international markets.

SO 7.4: To promote value addition and beneficiation of agricultural produce.

SO 7.5: To strengthen institutional frameworks to support agricultural marketing and trade.

SO 7.6: To upgrade markets, logistics and storage infrastructure to facilitate local, regional and international trade.

SO 7.7: To produce markets, economics and trade information and employ ICT to enhance market efficiency.

SO 7.8: To broaden “ease of doing business reforms” and “regulate for growth” reform to lower cost of trade, and improve market efficiencies.

SO 7.9. To enhance traceability, environmental, social and governance compliance through training of all producers.

5.3.8. Enabling Infrastructure Development, Rehabilitation and Management

Strategic Objective 8: To establish modern, production, storage, processing, logistics, and market infrastructure to support agriculture transformation.

Specific Objectives

SO 8.1: To adopt a business and value chain approach to agriculture development at every scale, from village to estate.

SO 8.2: To develop, rehabilitate and upgrade production, transport, logistics aggregation, beneficiation and value addition and market infrastructure to spur production, industrialisation and economic development increase area under irrigation.

SO 8.3: To develop modern urban agriculture markets and market infrastructure.

SO 8.4: To establish, through a whole of government approach, viable agro-industrial parks in rural provinces.

5.3.9. Land and Tenure Security

Objective 9: To enhance land administration and security of tenure for improved production, economic development, peace and territorial integrity.

Specific Objectives:

SO 9.1: To institute policy and legislative changes for improved land administration, governance, management and security of tenure.

SO 9.2: To increase capacity for modern land surveys.

SO 9.3: To establish multi-functional, inter-operational and multi-agency land information management and e-cadastre systems

SO 9.4: To improve Land Administration and Planning Capacity of Provincial, District and ward level structures.

SO 9.5: To undertake institutional and regulatory reforms to enhance survey capacity.

5.3.10. Building Internal Capacity to Deliver Transformation

Objective 10: To develop dynamic human resources and robust institutions, infrastructure and systems to deliver agriculture and food systems transformation.

Specific Objectives

SO 10.1: To recruit, motivate, train and retain sufficient talent to drive agricultural transformation.

SO 10.2: To build modern resilient state of the art research, technology education and extension infrastructure to catalyse development.

SO 10.3: To build institutional capacity of MDAs to drive and sustain change needed to achieve agricultural transformation.

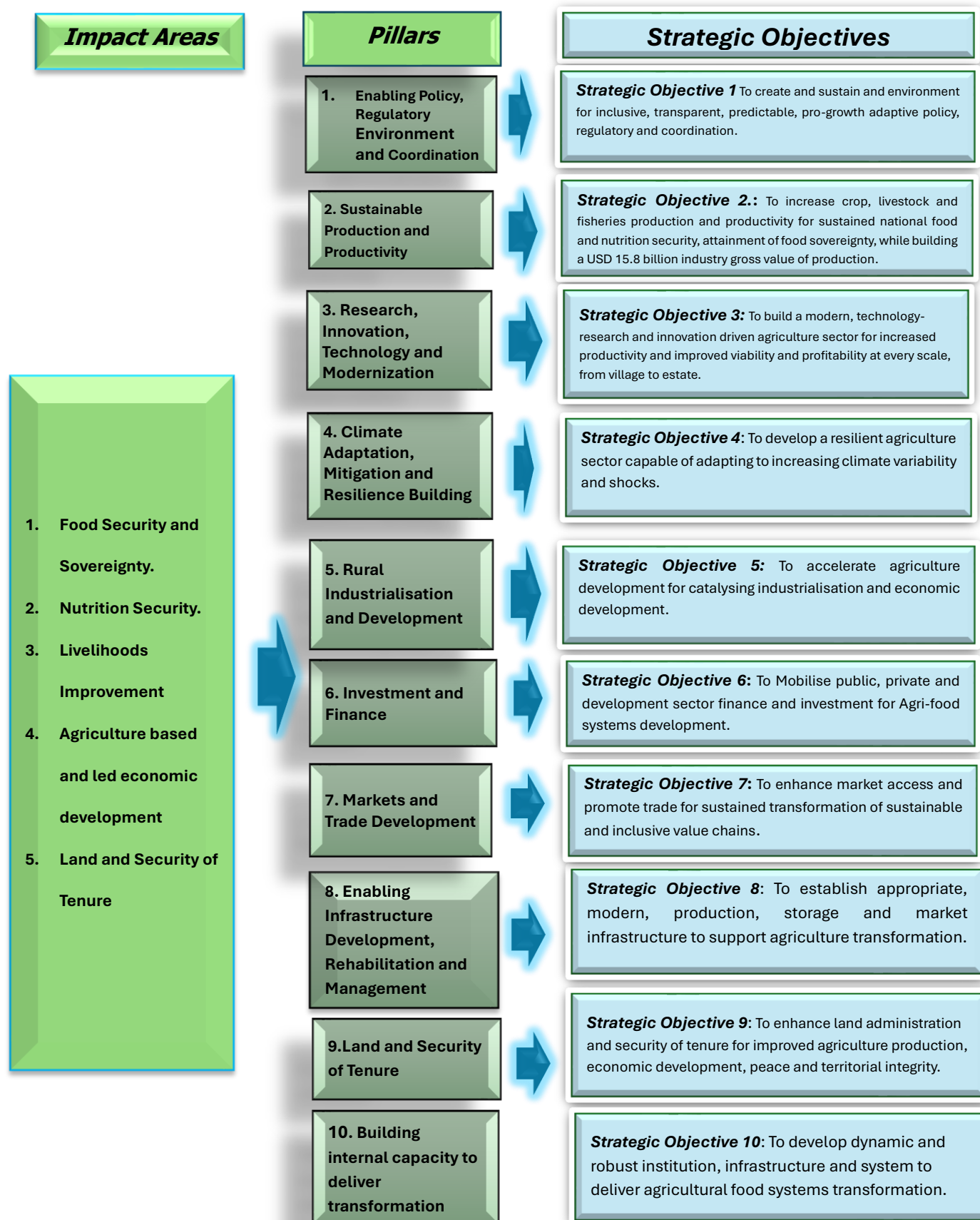
SO 10.4: To improve sector and cross-sectoral coordination.

SO 10.5: To resource the sector for transformation.

SO 10.6: To establish a robust monitoring and evaluation framework for measurement, learning and continuous improvement.

5.4. Conceptual framework

Figure 5.3. The Agriculture, Food Systems and Rural Transformation Strategy 2: Conceptual Framework

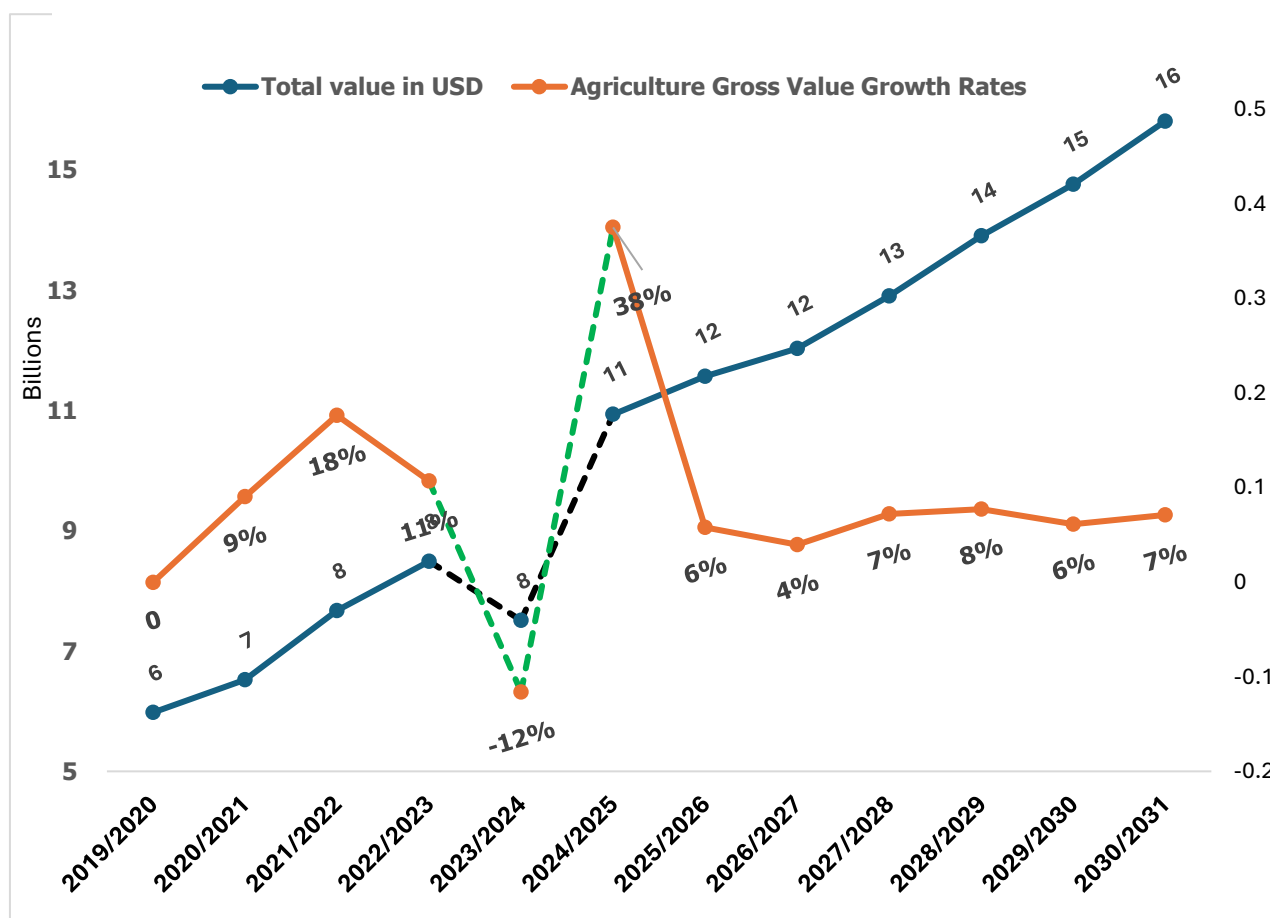


6. SECTOR GROWTH PROJECTIONS

6.1. Gross Value of Agriculture Production

The computation of the projected gross value of USD15.8 billion for agriculture is based on actual performance data for 2019-2024 derived from the Crop, Livestock and Fisheries Assessments (CLAFA) and projected (2024-2030) growth as evaluated for each of the 35 value chains. Fluctuations in growth rates are anticipated due to both systematic and idiosyncratic shocks. The assumptions are, therefore, sufficiently conservative. In some value chains, the investigation and establishment of new markets and new trade opportunities will drastically alter their growth projections. This is to be expected of a sector undergoing radical and bold transformation. The value chain specific gross values are in Annexure 1.

Figure 6.1. Projected Gross Value Growth Rates 2025-2030



6.2. Projected Consumption Patterns 2026-2030

Zimbabwe's population is projected to reach 17.2 million by 2030. The per capita maize consumption is currently 92.4 kg/per capita/year (2100kcal) down from 120kg/per person/per year, due to the growing demand for maize substitutes, both alternatives and alternates, such as traditional grains, Irish potato, rice and pasta, for example. Beyond meeting staple food requirements, the demand for maize-dependent products is expected to increase due to industry expansion, population increase, and a growing livestock feed industry. Maize for feed currently constitutes 18% of the total maize produced. Export opportunities will also be explored in surplus years.

Consistent with the strategy to establish Zimbabwe as an agro-processing hub for the region, away from a “food basket mentality” of raw produce production and trade, many value chains will be selected for rural industrialisation.

Table 6.1. Projected Consumption Patterns 2026-2030

Commodity	Consumption per person per year(kg)	Project Self-Sufficiency Production Targets (MT):2025-2030					
		2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Projected Population		15,923,445	16,175,966	16,434,572	16,698,752	16,968,147	17,243,270
Maize	92.4	1,471,326	1,494,659	1,518,554	1,542,965	1,567,857	1,593,278
Rice	16	254,775	258,815	262,953	267,180	271,490	275,892
Soft Wheat	17.8	283,437	287,932	292,535	297,238	302,033	306,930
Traditional grains	13.2	210,189	213,523	216,936	220,424	223,980	227,611
Potatoes	8.04	128,024	130,055	132,134	134,258	136,424	138,636
Vegetables	7.2	114,649	116,467	118,329	120,231	122,171	124,152

Commodity	Consumption per person per year(kg)	Project Self-Sufficiency Production Targets (MT):2025-2030					
		2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Fruits	3.6	57,324	58,233	59,164	60,116	61,085	62,076
Beef	6.6	105,095	106,761	108,468	110,212	111,990	113,806
Fish products	4.8	76,433	77,645	78,886	80,154	81,447	82,768
Poultry	32.9	523,881	532,189	540,697	549,389	558,252	567,304
Eggs	9.69	154,298	156,745	159,251	161,811	164,421	167,087
Sugar beans	12.5	199,043	202,200	205,432	208,734	212,102	215,541
Sugar	14.6	232,482	236,169	239,945	243,802	247,735	251,752
Groundnuts	18	286,622	291,167	295,822	300,578	305,427	310,379
Milk litres (including own produced)	7.8	124,203	126,173	128,190	130,250	132,352	134,498
Rape	13.1	208,597	211,905	215,293	218,754	222,283	225,887
Cabbage	5.3	84,394	85,733	87,103	88,503	89,931	91,389
Tomatoes	14.4	229,298	232,934	236,658	240,462	244,341	248,303
Goatmeat	18	286,622	291,167	295,822	300,578	305,427	310,379
Peas(incl. African peas)	17	270,699	274,991	279,388	283,879	288,458	293,136
Roundnuts	22	350,316	355,871	361,561	367,373	373,299	379,352

The per capita consumption per person data was computed from the ZIMTATS PICES report with a base year of 2017. The consumption is not expected to change significantly per person per year during the plan period.

Table 6.2. Projected Gross Value of Agriculture Production 2025-2030

Product	Unit	2025/2026		2026/2027		2027/2028		2028/2029		2029/2030		2030/2031	
		Agriculture Production	Value of Gross Production (USD)	Agriculture Production	Value of Gross Production (USD)	Agriculture Production	Value of Gross Production (USD)	Agriculture Production	Value of Gross Production (USD)	Agriculture Production	Value of Gross Production (USD)	Agriculture Production	Value of Gross Production (USD)
Maize Grain	MT	2,400,000	840,000,000	2,100,000	735,000,000	2,500,000	875,000,000	2,600,000	910,000,000	2,700,000	945,000,000	3,000,000	1,050,000,000
Sugar beans	MT	54,000	50,220,000	61,000	60,390,000	69,000	72,450,000	76,000	84,360,000	84,000	99,120,000	92,000	115,000,000
Soya Bean	MT	183,000	140,910,000	198,000	164,340,000	221,000	198,900,000	244,000	236,680,000	268,000	281,400,000	291,000	328,830,000
Sunflower	MT	91,000	67,340,000	103,000	77,250,000	117,000	88,920,000	132,000	101,640,000	146,000	113,880,000	161,000	127,190,000
Cotton	MT	218,000	69,760,000	227,000	72,640,000	242,000	77,440,000	257,000	82,240,000	272,000	87,040,000	287,000	91,840,000
Tobacco	MT	302,000	1,162,700,000	297,000	1,232,550,000	310,000	1,388,800,000	324,000	1,564,920,000	337,000	1,755,770,000	350,000	1,967,000,000
Citrus	MT	347,000	576,020,000	364,000	622,440,000	393,000	691,680,000	423,000	765,630,000	452,000	840,720,000	482,000	925,440,000
T. grains	MT	471,000	188,400,000	541,000	216,400,000	605,000	242,000,000	669,000	267,600,000	733,000	293,200,000	797,000	318,800,000
Groundnuts	MT	328,000	387,040,000	368,000	393,760,000	412,000	399,640,000	456,000	401,280,000	500,000	400,000,000	544,000	397,120,000
Sugarcane	MT	7,100,000	3,124,000,000	7,400,000	3,182,000,000	7,500,000	3,150,000,000	7,800,000	3,198,000,000	8,100,000	3,240,000,000	8,300,000	3,237,000,000
Coffee	MT	1,000	6,400,000	1,000	6,300,000	1,000	6,200,000	1,000	6,100,000	1,000	6,000,000	1,000	5,900,000
Blueberries	MT	11,000	48,400,000	12,000	51,600,000	14,000	58,800,000	15,000	61,500,000	17,000	68,000,000	19,000	74,100,000
Tea	MT	24,000	4,560,000	14,000	3,080,000	10,000	2,600,000	7,000	2,100,000	3,000	1,050,000	-1,000	-410,000
Wheat	MT	778,000	342,320,000	886,000	380,980,000	1,011,000	424,620,000	1,137,000	466,170,000	1,263,000	505,200,000	1,388,000	541,320,000
Olericulture	MT	1,196,000	657,800,000	1,453,000	682,910,000	1,623,000	649,200,000	1,793,000	609,620,000	1,963,000	569,270,000	2,133,000	533,250,000
Macadamia	MT	43,000	146,200,000	46,000	156,400,000	45,000	153,000,000	44,000	149,600,000	42,000	142,800,000	41,000	139,400,000

Product	Unit	2025/2026		2026/2027		2027/2028		2028/2029		2029/2030		2030/2031	
		Agriculture Production	Value of Gross Production (USD)	Agriculture Production	Value of Gross Production (USD)	Agriculture Production	Value of Gross Production (USD)	Agriculture Production	Value of Gross Production (USD)	Agriculture Production	Value of Gross Production (USD)	Agriculture Production	Value of Gross Production (USD)
Floriculture	Cuttings	193,000,000	10,402,700	224,000,000	11,832,128	251,000,000	12,993,156	281,000,000	14,255,200	304,000,000	15,113,556	334,000,000	16,272,925
Mango	MT	159,000	66,780,000	170,000	71,400,000	180,000	75,600,000	191,000	80,220,000	201,000	84,420,000	212,000	89,040,000
Cassava	MT	18,000	15,840,000	17,000	17,680,000	19,000	23,370,000	21,000	30,450,000	23,000	39,330,000	25,000	50,500,000
Banana	MT	373,000	100,710,000	393,000	94,320,000	413,000	86,730,000	433,000	77,940,000	453,000	72,480,000	474,000	66,360,000
African Pea	MT	42,000	96,600,000	47,000	103,400,000	52,000	109,200,000	56,000	112,000,000	61,000	115,900,000	65,000	117,000,000
Apples	MT	8,000	29,600,000	43,000	159,100,000	62,000	229,400,000	81,000	299,700,000	99,000	366,300,000	118,000	436,600,000
Kapenta	MT	7,000	21,000,000	7,000	21,000,000	7,000	21,000,000	7,000	21,000,000	7,000	21,000,000	7,000	21,000,000
Fish	MT	17,000	49,300,000	19,000	53,200,000	21,000	56,700,000	23,000	59,800,000	25,000	62,500,000	27,000	67,500,000
Crocodile	Skins	82,000	22,140,000	81,000	21,870,000	80,000	21,600,000	79,000	21,330,000	78,000	21,060,000	77,000	20,790,000
Sweet Potato	MT	941,000	235,250,000	1,100,000	275,000,000	1,300,000	325,000,000	1,500,000	375,000,000	1,800,000	450,000,000	2,000,000	500,000,000
Irish Potato	MT	735,000	338,100,000	797,000	366,620,000	848,000	390,080,000	899,000	413,540,000	950,000	437,000,000	1,000,000	460,000,000
Bambara Nuts	MT	97,000	79,540,000	105,000	86,100,000	118,000	96,760,000	131,000	107,420,000	144,000	118,080,000	156,000	127,920,000
Avocado	MT	130,000	98,800,000	143,000	108,680,000	154,000	117,040,000	165,000	125,400,000	176,000	133,760,000	187,000	142,120,000
Dairy	Litres	117,000,000	117,000,000	128,000,000	128,000,000	137,000,000	137,000,000	146,000,000	146,000,000	155,000,000	155,000,000	165,000,000	165,000,000
Beef	Tonnes	123,000	528,900,000	130,000	559,000,000	141,000	606,300,000	153,000	657,900,000	164,000	705,200,000	176,000	756,800,000
Poultry	MT	250,000	1,425,000,000	268,000	1,661,600,000	291,000	1,949,700,000	315,000	2,268,000,000	338,000	2,636,400,000	362,000	3,040,800,000
Small ruminants	MT	13,000	46,800,000	14,000	50,400,000	15,000	54,000,000	17,000	61,200,000	18,000	64,800,000	20,000	72,000,000
Pork	MT	25,000	85,000,000	25,000	82,500,000	28,000	89,600,000	30,000	93,000,000	33,000	99,000,000	36,000	104,400,000

Product	Unit	2025/2026		2026/2027		2027/2028		2028/2029		2029/2030		2030/2031	
		Agriculture Production	Value of Gross Production (USD)	Agriculture Production	Value of Gross Production (USD)	Agriculture Production	Value of Gross Production (USD)	Agriculture Production	Value of Gross Production (USD)	Agriculture Production	Value of Gross Production (USD)	Agriculture Production	Value of Gross Production (USD)
Eggs	Dozens	98,000,000	392,000,000	110,000,000	440,000,000	120,000,000	480,000,000	123,000,000	492,000,000	137,000,000	548,000,000	145,000,000	580,000,000
TOTAL			11,571,000,000		12,032,000,000		12,903,000,000		13,904,000,000		14,761,000,000		15,813,000,000

6.3. Gross Value of Agricultural Exports

The gross value of agricultural exports will grow to over USD 1.6 billion, driven by tobacco exports of USD1.4 billion from 500 million kg by 2030. The identified strategic intent to establish Zimbabwe as an agro-processing hub, will spur exports of value-added exports.

Table 6.3. Gross Value of Agriculture Exports

Year	2019		2020		2021		2022		2023		2024	
Row Labels	Net Weight (Kg)	US Dollar Value	Net Weight (Kg)	US Dollar Value	Net Weight (Kg)	US Dollar Value	Net Weight (Kg)	US Dollar Value	Net Weight (Kg)	US Dollar Value	Net Weight (Kg)	US Dollar Value
Albumin; Modified Starches	147,003	845,086	43,821	60,801	23,243	59,191	150,245	111,372	57,768	29,537	15,994	101,291
Animal Byproducts	462	67,967	411	36,148	210	28,138	-	-	2,117	1,616	842	8,086
Animal Feed	42,877,850	6,881,479	12,605,263	4,351,323	28,550,764	7,804,871	19,632,435	6,461,114	11,027,784	5,139,443	4,557,710	3,325,794
Beverages	11,488,762	4,847,765	5,251,223	2,593,930	4,969,259	2,440,783	13,836,895	5,264,674	37,818,329	11,082,710	15,247,170	6,512,272
Cereal Preparation	4,548,674	5,200,626	6,416,910	6,889,442	6,905,945	9,004,151	5,969,637	9,478,841	5,336,053	10,001,584	5,561,754	12,604,163
Cereals	9,027,178	3,539,986	6,677,282	8,530,302	2,532,196	3,029,208	5,438,913	5,291,771	4,404,565	4,122,930	14,311,411	16,338,609

Year	2019		2020		2021		2022		2023		2024	
Row Labels	Net Weight (Kg)	US Dollar Value	Net Weight (Kg)	US Dollar Value	Net Weight (Kg)	US Dollar Value	Net Weight (Kg)	US Dollar Value	Net Weight (Kg)	US Dollar Value	Net Weight (Kg)	US Dollar Value
Cocoa & Preparations	15,980	51,765	3,800	27,008	90	267	2,224	32,552	2,601	38,255	1,021	13,236
Coffee, Tea, Spices	16,143,758	25,824,572	14,274,604	21,150,433	12,947,662	19,424,547	14,428,097	23,187,664	13,867,643	22,588,744	13,296,256	21,580,588
Cotton	31,797,421	36,898,312	23,213,581	26,497,661	52,322,903	79,911,576	21,447,652	41,318,816	19,519,101	31,829,385	10,369,943	15,635,815
Dairy; Eggs; Honey	2,235,341	3,456,327	2,578,803	3,637,974	2,366,582	3,271,494	3,818,651	5,056,989	2,721,212	4,202,524	9,296,283	15,958,466
Edible Fruits & Nuts	69,901,518	33,803,132	77,097,368	29,783,191	100,100,951	36,510,836	91,233,624	33,653,496	84,968,686	27,260,028	81,057,516	24,961,535
Edible Vegetables	6,263,542	7,078,323	3,968,651	6,236,649	3,157,733	4,665,290	3,911,753	3,743,813	3,213,623	3,365,725	3,204,271	3,511,182
Essential Oils	119,346	585,645	305,444	1,166,731	334,899	1,593,311	174,321	1,098,341	230,967	1,707,067	890,063	2,547,592
Fats & Oils	92,695	414,372	740,392	1,031,101	644,767	1,020,703	1,003,398	1,633,019	1,107,043	2,334,123	1,031,217	2,511,774
Fish & Seafood	3,209,158	6,046,613	1,492,503	2,535,411	349,169	555,955	329,735	1,351,909	22,960	55,311	513	3,211
Fish & Seafood Fish & Seafood	17,604	190,435	6,672	61,780	1,872	18,471	7,264	70,095	1,080	12,836	-	-
Fruit/ Vegetable Preparations	11,335,560	7,600,787	11,972,037	8,401,236	10,073,669	6,981,582	10,501,084	7,451,292	12,485,607	8,380,720	13,657,973	12,305,682
Lac, Gums, Resins	29,750	6,001	-	-	20,998	28,227	23,908	8,782	1	1	2,575,687	777,043
Live Animals	106,610	3,026,761	47,702	1,286,100	25,335	1,268,050	48,848	2,354,983	52,793	2,297,798	46,981	2,900,781
Live Trees & Plants	2,924,462	4,869,239	3,088,437	6,076,862	3,186,799	5,383,232	2,954,490	5,080,555	2,449,992	5,178,336	2,625,982	5,769,348
Meat & Edible Offal	724,384	2,202,721	292,816	1,248,555	264,949	285,176	87,401	111,749	6,002	259,355	3,166	123,945
Milling Products	1,363,435	697,015	3,283,781	1,806,019	7,327,049	4,566,335	4,403,318	2,700,496	2,923,237	1,783,392	2,871,978	1,685,773
Miscellaneous Foods	518,759	820,919	1,263,178	1,773,701	1,406,251	1,627,934	2,125,842	2,533,214	3,269,054	5,937,912	3,410,112	7,337,284
Oilseeds Grains	792,637	5,789,919	1,285,680	3,888,371	1,471,093	5,349,532	3,417,164	8,919,543	1,106,507	4,648,921	2,139,828	7,057,904

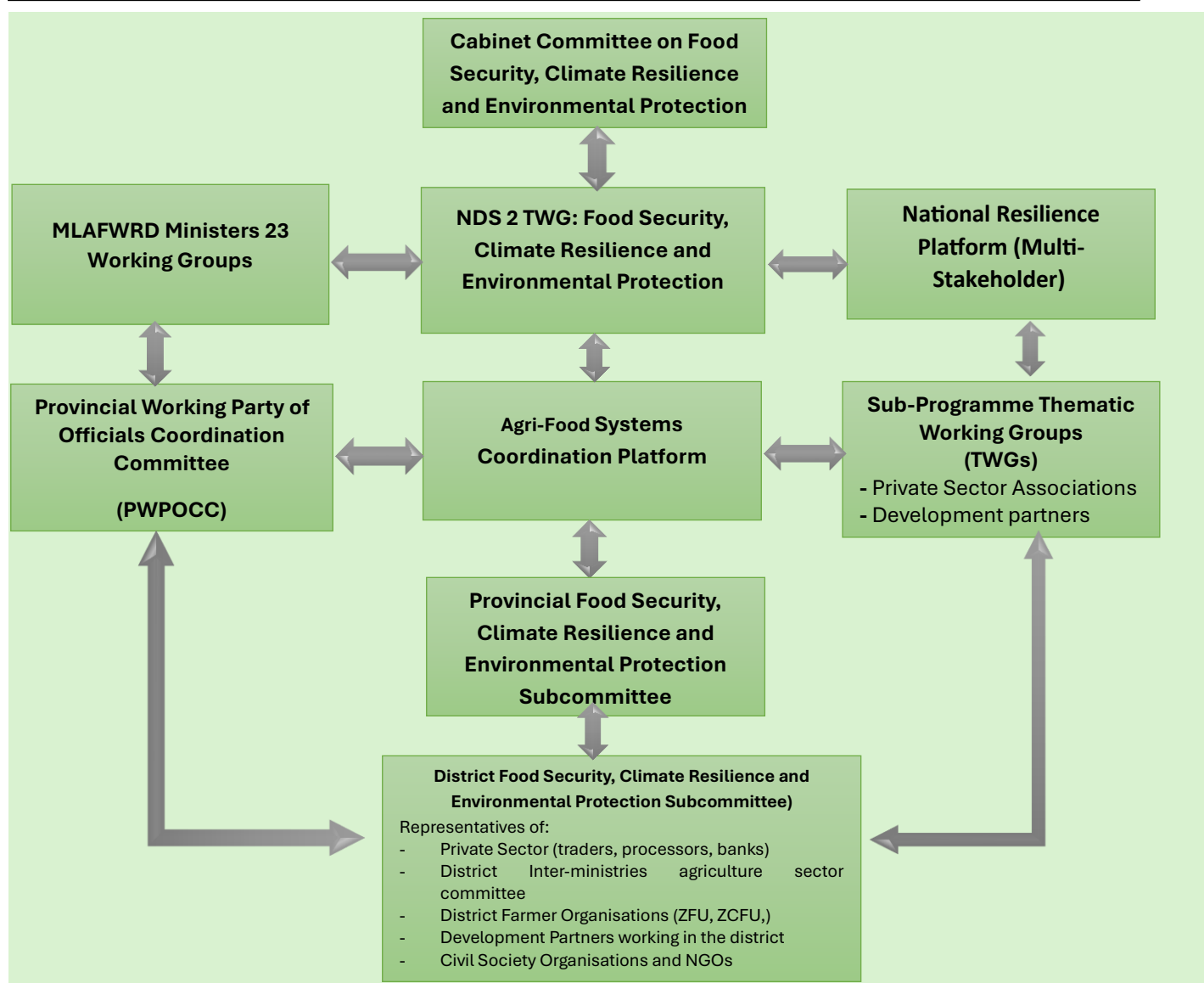
Year	2019		2020		2021		2022		2023		2024	
Row Labels	Net Weight (Kg)	US Dollar Value	Net Weight (Kg)	US Dollar Value	Net Weight (Kg)	US Dollar Value	Net Weight (Kg)	US Dollar Value	Net Weight (Kg)	US Dollar Value	Net Weight (Kg)	US Dollar Value
Prepared Meat/Fish	30,305	110,341	10,203	24,860	2,969	5,235	1,000	803	550	303	-	-
Raw Hides & Skins	1,447,749	32,436,633	1,356,310	30,990,061	2,219,230	30,697,356	1,829,321	25,673,754	2,206,836	36,583,354	2,362,355	35,282,020
Sugars & Confectionery	124,072,491	62,833,583	142,606,685	76,932,730	27,520,068	17,141,210	43,821,836	27,714,288	83,761,906	58,035,150	66,866,518	44,532,972
Tobacco	184,726,982	818,510,087	190,158,188	794,956,990	190,280,823	836,533,688	204,266,829	998,057,601	244,696,441	1,297,280,021	248,104,130	1,427,109,353
Vegetable Plaiting Materials	83,000	17,465	-	-	20,000	900	-	-	-	-	3	546
Vegetable Plaiting Materials Vegetable Plaiting materials	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,091,036	1,236,777	4,079,025	7,318,456	696,200	141,412
Total		1,074,653,877		1,041,975,369		1,079,207,250		1,219,598,303		1,551,475,537		1,670,637,675

7. GOVERNANCE AND INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

7.1. Governance and Implementation Framework

The governance and institutional frameworks for the Agriculture Food Systems and Rural Transformation Strategy 2 will utilise existing government, departments and agencies coordination structures. Strategy informs structure, staff and skills. Therefore, MDAs will be restructured to enhance delivery of the strategy. Coordination, collaboration and cooperation with the private sector will be enhanced. The MLAFWRD will be an actor and facilitator for AFSRTS2 implementation. A whole of government approach adopted during AFSRTS1 implementation will be entrenched. Fig 7.1 presents the Governance and Institutional Coordination and Implementation Framework for the AFSRTS 2.

Fig 7.1 Governance and Institutional Framework for the AFSRTS-2



7.2. The Role of State-Owned Enterprises and Parastatals in Agriculture Transformation

Parastatals and SOEs are vital implementing agents of the AFSRTS2 and NDS2 for the attainment of Vision 2030. AFSRTS 2, seeks to re-orient and realign parastatals and SOEs, directly and indirectly, to increase their outputs and amplify the impacts of their activities.

7.2.1. Agricultural Finance Corporation

The Agricultural Finance Corporation was resuscitated in 2021, to fill a perceived financing gap, in the post-reform era. With a land and development bank, a commercial bank, and leasing and insurance units, the AFC is adequately structured to play an increasingly important role of financing land reform beneficiaries, alongside other established willing banks. This financing should be accelerated in the title deed era, with the introduction of collateral-based lending. Government is providing facilitatory guarantees for AFC and other banks for lending mechanisation equipment, for irrigation development by A1 and A2 farmers, and is establishing a crop purchase buffer fund.

Now operating under Mutapa Investment Fund, AFC should expand the above services so that it can be the bank of choice for farmers. Additionally, AFC should play an increasing role in the distribution of inputs under various Presidential Schemes to enhance efficiency, while ensuring inclusive banking for over 3 million rural beneficiaries of Presidential Schemes.

The AFC is the urban land developer for government under the new government policy introduced in 2022. With an initial tranche of 11 000 ha, AFC should be able to raise some USD 500 million, to fund both working and capital outlay, tobacco localisation of financing and establishment of the crop purchase buffer fund – a dedicated fund to

assist treasury to smoothen cash flows so that farmers are paid timeously and within three days of delivery for their crop.

The Second Republic's revolutionary title deeds programme for holders of A1 and A2 permits and offer letters and leases; the upliftment of endorsements on qualifying BIPPA and indigenously owned farms; and issuance of deeds of grant to African Purchase Area farmers, announced in October 2024, should unlock further financing for agricultural transformation. AFC balance sheet will grow from USD 238 million in 2025 to USD 617 million by 2030.

7.2.2. Agricultural Marketing Authority

The Agricultural Marketing Authority (AMA) will regulate for growth, facilitate the establishment of provincial agro-processing hubs, support new urban agricultural markets, and seek financing for production and marketing, while availing timely agricultural statistics, and ensuring compliance with standards for sustained growth.

The new AMA will be ubiquitous in villages to drive RD8.0. Furthermore, AMA will be an invaluable link for ZIMTRADE outbound mission-scoping activities, whose results will have the "pull effect" for markets to inform agricultural production. Working with CSC, AMA, will establish fully functional livestock rural marketing points at Ward Drought Mitigation Centres. AMA will catalyse aggregation, value addition and beneficiation at ward, district, provincial and national agro-processing sites. The AMA balance sheet will increase from USD 101.9 million in 2025 to USD 122.3 million in 2030.

7.2.3. Agricultural and Rural Development Authority

The Agricultural and Rural Development Authority (ARDA), as the designated food, feed, oils and seed security agent for the nation, will produce 850 000MT of cereals annually. ARDA will increase the area under irrigation at its estates from the current 2500 ha to 25 000 ha by 2030. ARDA will establish rural development nodes, to act as rural development magnets along three primary value chains - maize, wheat and

soybean/sunflower - for value addition and beneficiation to produce food, feed and oils. This will spur rural industrialisation.

Through the Vision Incubator and Accelerator Model, a crowd funding model – predominantly from people on the waiting list for land locally (260 000) and abroad (10 000), and general citizens, ARDA will develop another 25 000 ha around dams using the Infrastructure 6.0. and the dam is an economy model, in the process of uplifting thousands out of poverty, for the attainment of Vision 2030. ARDAS balance sheet will grow from USD 250 million in 2025 to USD 1.2 billion 2030.

7.2.4. Agricultural Research Council

The Agricultural Research Council (ARC) will strive to be the lead facilitator, chief co-ordinator, public affairs champion and indisputable leader in the agricultural research, development, innovation and technology transfer continuum. In addition, ARC will develop databases for researchers, projects, infrastructure and ancillary services for better coordination of national research and development in Zimbabwe. The ARC Balance will grow from USD844 543 in 2025 to USD 1.02 million in 2030.

7.2.5. Cold Storage Commission

Now under Mutapa Investment Fund, this perennially under-performing SOE will be transformed to provide market access for the transformation of the predominantly rural livestock sector. Through its grazer scheme, a network of rural sales points, and being an “off -taker of last resort in drought years’, CSC used to be the “smoothing link” for sustained livestock growth. This enviable position must be one of the CSC aspirations and mandate. **The CSC Balance will grow from xxxx in 2025 to xxx in 2030.**

7.2.6. Cotton Company of Zimbabwe

Now under Mutapa Investment Fund, a working COTTCO will ensure the transformative role of cotton in the rural economy for the upliftment of communities. COTTCO will continue to devolve its operations to establish the envisaged small rural aggregation and beneficiation centres in communities where cotton is produced to catalyse rural

industrialisation. Cooking oil and feed from cotton must be produced in villages, causing urban-rural migration. The COTTCO Balance will grow from USD 68 million in 2025 to USD 199 million by 2030.

7.2.7. Grain Marketing Board

The Grain Marketing Board (GMB) is morphing into the grain supply chain manager for the nation - ensuring timeous inputs distribution, receiving local SGR on behalf of communities during surplus years, being a competitive buyer for the national SGR, ensuring state of the art logistics, storage and warehousing services for government and the private sector, and using its extensive depot network for commercial agri-services for the benefit of rural farmers, and stabilising food prices through appropriate market intervention. Equally, GMB's massive real estate must be sweated to generate the cashflow required to energise the transformation of the GMB into a full commercial entity, weaned from fiscus funding, by 2027. The GMB Balance will grow from USD 2.6 million in 2025 to 4.2 million in 2030.

7.2.8. Pig Industry Board

The Pig Industry Board (PIB) will be transformed to become the lead facilitator for the attainment of pork and pork products national self-sufficiency. A commercially viable PIB, in addition, will lead innovative pig breeds research and provide cost-effective feeds development, while capacitating growers and value chain actors for increased production, productivity and profitability. The PIB Balance will grow from USD 4.5 million in 2025 to USD 5.8 million in 2030.

7.2.9. Tobacco Industry and Marketing Board

The Tobacco Industry and Marketing Board (TIMB) is regulating for the continued transformation of the tobacco sector. The TIMB will undertake extensive consultations to market the crop to international markets, emphasising environmental sustainability, quality styles and traceability. TIMB will undertake industry-wide pro-growth regulatory reforms to under-girdle sustained volume and value addition increases. The TIMB will

lead the coordination of the tobacco value chain transformation plan to localise financing of tobacco, increase value addition and beneficiation, while ensuring ethical, sustainable and traceable tobacco production in line with best international ESG practices.

The Tobacco Value Chain Transformation Strategy 2 will focus on the following areas: increasing production to 500 million kg by 2030; value addition and beneficiation of 100 million kg; localisation of financing for 50% of the crop; enhanced traceability and sustainability; policy, legislation and institutional reform; markets and market development; and de-risking through production of alternate crops. TIMB and TRB will co-drive this process. The TIMB Balance will grow from USD 14 million in 2025 to USD 21 million in 2030.

7.2.10. Tobacco Research Board

The Tobacco Research Board's ideation, research, innovation, development and technology transfer footprint will expand to encompass potatoes, and industrial crops, and the provision of advisory and analytical services to a broader range of agricultural stakeholders, without diluting the core tobacco mandate. TRB will collaborate with DRESS and ARC, and like-minded institutes, to become a Technology Centre.

The Tobacco Transformation Strategy 2 will focus on the following areas: increasing production to 500 million kg by 2030, value addition and beneficiation of 100 million kg; localisation of financing for 50% of the crop; enhanced traceability and sustainability; policy, legislation and institutional reform; markets and market development and derisking through production of alternate crops. TIMB and TRB will co-drive this process. The TRB Balance will grow from USD 61.7 million in 2025 to USD 134.3 million in 2030.

7.2.11. Silo Food Industries

Silo Food Industries, now under Mutapa Investment Fund, will transform from being a commercial entity for the generation of revenues for the GMB to a viable, cost efficient, competitive and profitable national mass-provider of affordable quality maize meal, salt, cooking oil, bread, sugar and soap. This enviable status is required to stabilise and moderate market prices. **The SFI Balance will grow from XXX in 2025 to USD XXXX million in 2030.**

7.2.12. Zimbabwe National Water Authority

The Zimbabwe National Water Authority (ZINWA) has been designated as the government water engineer mandated to deliver best water management practices and satisfy the varied national needs for affordable equitable and quality water requirements for agriculture, industry, mining and domestic use. The ZINWA Act is being amended to reflect this sea change. ZINWA will be present in each village, and at every irrigation scheme, and at each dam, and will be available to advise and audit local authorities water development plans. Wastewater management will be articulated more clearly in the Act for circular urban water management. The ZINWA Balance will grow from USD 3.2 million in 2025 to USD 4.1 million in 2030.

7.2.13. Zimbabwe Commodity Exchange

The GMB has a 25% shareholding of the Zimbabwe Commodity Exchange (ZMX). The ZMX is expected to facilitate price discovery and provide an alternative marketing channel for a broad range of crop, fisheries and livestock products as the most diversified agricultural marketing centre. It should raise capital, eventually, for farmers. The ZMX, as an alternative market, should be available from village to national level.

7.2.14. Farmers Development Trust

The Farmers Development Trust formed by government and the Zimbabwe Tobacco Association will be transformed to a commercially viable, short-term, training institution, providing vital bridging courses between structured certificate-oriented

learning and field and lay-farm field operations. **The FDT Balance will grow from xxxx in 2025 to xxx in 2030.**

7.2.15. Zimbabwe Land Commission

The Zimbabwe Land Commission, as set out in Section 296 of the Constitution, has a fourfold mandate thus: ensuring accountability, fairness and transparency in the administration of agricultural land; conducting periodic audits of agricultural land; making recommendations to government on specified land matters; and investigation complaints and disputes regarding supervision, administration and allocation of agricultural land. It is therefore, to be expected that the ZLC will continue to work very closely with the MDAs charged with administration of the land to reduce disputes/complaints, enhancing land administration, and making recommendations to improve land governance and administration. With a Comprehensive Land Audit in place, in an era of title deeds for A1 and A2 farmers, the ZLC 's periodic audits should increasingly inform policy to increase production and productivity.

7.3. Agriculture as a Business at Every Level and Every Scale

For the success of AFSRTS2, an agriculture as a business mindset will be cultivated, at all levels, leaving no one and no place behind, and in every value chain. The delivery of the sectors' ambitious targets under AFSRTS 2 will be spearheaded, coordinated and driven by the MLAFWRD. A talent pool of sufficiently trained and motivated specialists will daily deliver the AFSRTS2 at the highest level.

Names and medals matter - as symbols of recognition. The change of nomenclature from the AGRITEX Extension Worker to Agricultural Business Advisor, recently adopted by the MLAFWRD, is synonymous with agriculture as a business at every level – away from growing maize and selling surplus production, to growing “maize for sale to me and the world” – an elimination of the terminology of cash and staple crops. Cereals crops are commercial crops – to engage in growing cereals as a business and NOT for subsistence purposes – that is the business of producing to feed ourselves and others

– that production at every level and every scale is an economic activity. The “Kuinda kumunda, kuinda ku basa” philosophy will be the guiding heritage-based conceptual transformed framework of AFSRTS2. Talent and talent management are key for this transformation of the mindset, and transformation in practice.

Therefore, all farmers are in business. The AFSRTS2 should accelerate the transformation of all A2 farmers, some 23 500 farmers, to corporates. The 360 000 A1 farmers should be micro-to small enterprises, together with communal farmers. This is our national challenge.

7.4. Stakeholder Relations

Government’s role is to create an environment to accelerate private sector, and individual participation in the business of agriculture. Government also plays a critical role as an actor – providing financing for vulnerable people to engage in various agricultural and rural development activities. The agriculture-rural industrialisation-rural development-vision 2030 value stream requires a multi-stakeholder approach for its consolidation and implementation. Robust, yet agile and responsive multi-layered, multi-faceted public affairs and stakeholder consultative platforms will be nurtured, building on the successes of AFSRTS1.

7.5. Resource Mobilization Strategy

Resources will be mobilised from the public and private players and development partners. The private sector finances a large proportion of the value chains, while government intervenes in key food and nutrition security value chains.

The Government should allocate at least 10% of the national budget to agriculture, and a further 5% to water and sanitation, in line with the government’s international commitments to UN and AU frameworks.

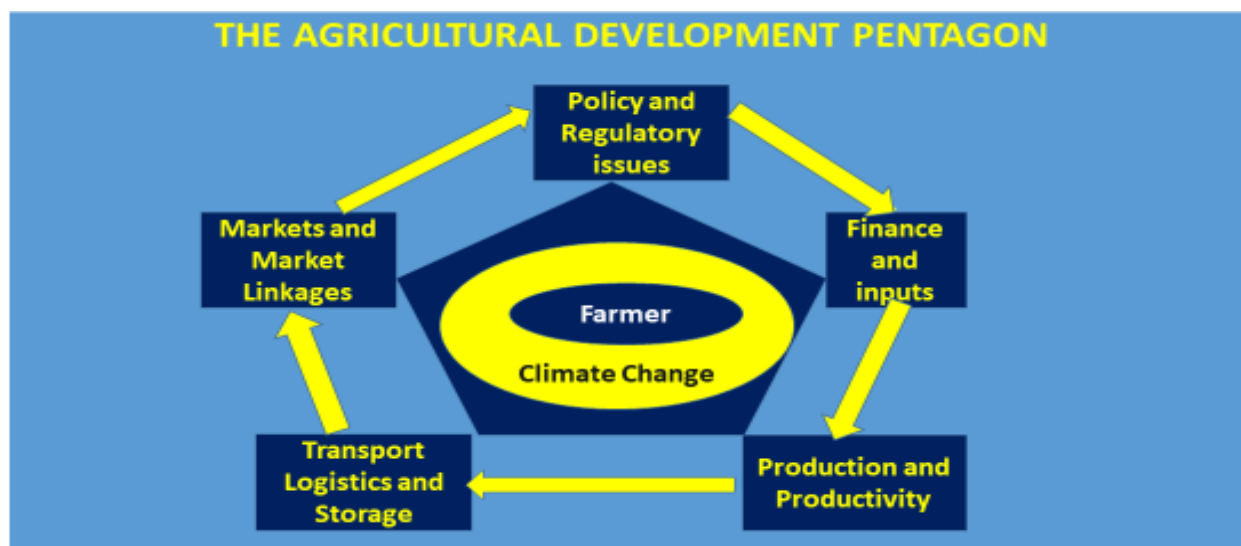
Government’s RD8.0 paradigm is underpinned by the household food security imperative driven by the Pfumvudza/Intwasa scheme. Yields of maize and sorghum have more than doubled under this scheme, assuring households of food security.

During the Plan Period, a contributory scheme by households to the national SGR, in good rainfall years, through delivering a portion of their cereal/oil seeds harvest to government, will be pioneered. This will entrench the agriculture as a business paradigm.

ANNEX 1: VALUE CHAINS ANALYSIS: 2026-2030

For purposes of standardisation, the Agricultural Development Pentagon, was used to guide all value chains analyses Fig 8.1.

Fig 8.1 Agricultural Development Pentagon



Maize Value Chain

Zimbabwe's maize value chain is the most direct path to achieving food and feed security and rural industrialization. Beyond economic benefits, maize production plays a vital role in poverty reduction, with every USD 1 invested in maize farming generating USD2.80 in the economy. Maize production is projected to increase from 2,4 million MT in 2026 to 3 million MT by 2030. The gross value will increase from USD840 million to USD1 050 billion by 2030. The maize value chain contribution at inception of AFSRTS 2 will be 7.3% of total Agriculture Gross Value and 6.6% in 2030/31 season. The reduction in the contribution of maize is attributed to predicted climate related-induced droughts, change in consumption patterns and the promotion of maize substitutes such traditional grains, rice and potatoes.

Maize Gross Value Projection

Gross Agriculture Production (MT)		Value of Gross Production (USD)	
2025	2030	2025	2030
2,520,000	3,000,000	844,552,800	1,005,420,000

However, significant challenges persist in the maize value chain, including low productivity, low fertiliser use, pre- and post-harvest losses, use of un-certified seed, and climate change effects. Despite these hurdles, the wider adoption of the sustainable intensive conservation agriculture model – Pfumvudza/Intwasa-, ICT-enabled precision agriculture, increased modernisation and mechanisation - present a transformative potential for the maize value chain. The driver of maize production growth in Zimbabwe has been the area under maize production, which shows an increasing trend, but yields suffer during drought years. There is a need to focus on maize intensification - vertical or yield growth - rather than extensification – area growth. Investment in irrigation development will climate-proof production at village level - through RD8.0 - and national level -through accelerated irrigation development – irrespective of season. The sustainable intensive conservation agriculture model – Pfumvudza/Intwasa - must become a universal practice by farmers and should not be a pre-requisite for receipt of Presidential Inputs only.

Assumptions for the attainment of Maize Projections

Variable	Assumption
Rainfall	-Continued support for irrigation development -Upscaling of conservation agriculture practises -Input distribution by agro-ecological region

Variable	Assumption
Financing	-Crowding private sector to finance production -Onboarding more banks under NEAPS -Warehouse Receipt System for input support
Markets	-Deepening structured liberalisation of markets - Exploring export opportunities
Inputs	- Timeous distribution of inputs under the Presidential Input Scheme -Input distribution according to agroecological region -Ensuring duty free fertiliser benefits accrue to farmers
Pricing policy	-Policy on price announcements to continue -ZMX to be operational countrywide
Research and Development	-Release of high yielding and drought tolerant varieties - Fall armyworm resistant varieties to be sought - Introduce seed dressing for fall armyworm control

Traditional Grains Value Chain

Traditional Grains (TGs- sorghum and millets), play an increasingly pivotal role in national food security, especially because of their higher nutritive value compared to maize, for example, and tolerance to drought. Traditional grains are the second most consumed cereals after maize. Traditional grains provide high value nutrients in the form of iron, zinc, calcium and fibre compared to maize. In the face of climate change, TGs are drought-tolerant and present an opportunity to cushion farmers during drought periods. With the government policy on agro-ecological tailoring of crops, TGs

have become important summer crops alongside maize. The TGs production is projected to increase from 634 650 MT in 2026 to 797 000 MT by 2030. The gross value will increase from USD212 million to USD318 million by 2030. The TGs value chain contribution at inception of AFSRTS 2 will be 1.6% of total Agriculture Gross Value in 2025/26 and 2% in 2030/31 season.

Traditional Grains Projections

Gross Agriculture Production (MT)		Value1 of Gross Production (USD)	
2025	2030	2025	2030
634,650	797,000	212,607,750	318,800,000

The wider adoption of TGs is hampered by the use of open pollinated varieties, and labour-intensive production, harvesting and post-harvest processing, and the bird menace for pearl millet and sorghum during harvest. The wider adoption of hybrid varieties, increased adherence to agro-ecological tailoring, promoting use of bird-repellent varieties, and adoption of mechanical harvesting and mechanical processing will endear TGs to more people, including the youth. There is need for the adoption of grain threshing technologies suitable for small-scale farmers. Community-based seed production and distribution systems should be promoted. The policy by government for GMB to swap TGs for maize is laudable. The investigation of the wider use of TGs should continue. There are opportunities for the development of food products made from sorghum and millets, such as soft and stiff porridges, composite flours, traditional and industrial brewing, rice sorghum, snacks (popped sorghum). TGs can also be used to make stover, used for conservation agriculture as mulch and used in commercial stock feed manufacturing as a substitute for maize.

Wheat Value Chain

Wheat is the second most widely consumed cereal after maize in Zimbabwe. However, Traditional grains, combined volume consumed surpasses that of wheat. The country produces soft wheat and imports 30% of its hard wheat requirements for blending purposes. However, 100% locally produced wheat is being used to produce good quality bread. Wheat production is projected to increase from 778 000 MT in 2026 to 1 388 000 MT by 2030. The gross value will increase from USD 342.320 million to USD 541.320 million by 2030. The wheat value chain's contribution at inception of AFSRTS 2 will be 3% of total Agriculture Gross Value in 2026 and 3.4% in the 2030 season.

Zimbabwe's planned Strategic Grain Reserve of 1.5 million MT has maize (800 000MT), wheat (400 000MT) and TGs (300 000MT). This is an opportunity for increased production from the envisaged additional irrigation area of the target of 496 000 ha by 2030. Zimbabwe and Ethiopia are the only two African countries that are self-sufficient in wheat production. This provides export opportunities into the region and beyond, as Zimbabwe only consumes 360 000MT annually. Wheat exports are expected to generate upwards of USD 100 – 150 million annually.

Wheat Projections

Gross Agriculture Production (MT)		Value of Gross Production (USD)	
2026	2030	2026	2030
778,000	1,388,000	342,320,000	541,320,000

To achieve the projected production levels, the 21 enablers of production, principally finance, power and water, should be available alongside adequate combine harvesters. Migratory pest surveillance for quelea bird control will have to be strengthened.

Rice Value Chain

Rice is perhaps the fourth most important starch after maize, wheat and TGs, due to shifting consumer preferences, driven by an increasingly urban youth population. Despite this growing demand, the rice value chain faces numerous challenges. The area suitable for rice production is limited, because of the ecological demand for heavier soils in high rainfall areas, or high moisture retention environments. The unavailability of suitable varieties has been overcome through the NERICA variety release in 2004, and their recent nationwide promotion at irrigation schemes. Going forward, the area under rice will continue to be limited by seed unavailability, poor irrigation development, tedious harvesting and processing techniques, high fertiliser costs, and low yields. Marketing remains fragmented, with weak market linkages and price volatility, and dominance of imports.

There is an opportunity to grow the rice value chain to meet national demand by 2030. With a per capita consumption of 16 kg annually, the country's rice requirement is expected to increase from 250 000 MT in 2025 to 283,440 MT by 2030. Attaining these targets will not only reduce reliance on imports but also contribute to food security, job creation, and value retention within the local economy, ensuring a more resilient agricultural sector. The projected gross value of rice is expected to increase from USD788,000 in 2025 to USD111,675, 360 by 2030.

Rice projections

Gross Agriculture Production (MT)		Value of Gross Production (USD)	
2025/26	2030/31	2025/26	2030/31
2000	283,440	788,000	111,675, 360

There are significant opportunities to strengthen the value chain, such as promoting local seed multiplication, expanding input financing, improving post-harvest

technologies, and increasing consumer awareness through branding and nutrition-sensitive campaigns.

Cotton Value Chain

Cotton is a major source of livelihood for approximately 520,000 households, in predominantly drier agro-ecological regions of Zimbabwe. Cotton contributes immensely to income and employment creation while generating foreign currency earnings, as 70% of cotton produced is exported. The crop is a source of raw material for the oil, feed and clothing industries. Cotton production is projected to increase from 218 000 MT in the 2025/2026 to 287 000 MT by the 2030/2031. The gross value will increase from USD 69.76 million to USD 91.84 million by 2030/2031. The cotton value chain contribution at inception of AFSRTS 2 will be 0.6% of total Agriculture Gross Value in the 2025/2026 season and 0.6% in the 2030/2031 season.

There are opportunities to attain previous high production levels of up to 350 000 MT annually through a structured, industry-wide adoption of a transparent and fair production model, with benefits equitably accruing to all actors. Value addition and beneficiation of cotton at source, elimination of side marketing, timeous farmer payments and adoption of better agronomic practices are some of the ingredients for the resuscitation of a vibrant sector.

During the plan period, it is expected that value chain financing of cotton will extend to spinners and weavers, who consume 30% of locally produced cotton. Currently, a policy directive exists for local cotton contractors to supply up to 30% of their lint to local spinners and weavers. The time for spinners and weavers to participate in securing their raw material supply through contracting farmers directly, just like other sectors, has come. Spinners and weavers should secure at least 40% of their annual material requirement through Contract Farming arrangements, with existing contractors or directly with farmers.

Cotton Projections

Gross Agriculture Production (MT)		Value of Gross Production (USD)	
2025/2026	2030/2031	2025/2026	2030/2031
218,000	287,000	69,760,000	91,840,000

Global lint prices continue to fluctuate, in tandem with production trends, and demand. Local ginneries and exporters respond by adjusting local seed cotton buying prices to maintain margins. Consequently, and in many seasons, farmers receive frustratingly low prices for their cotton, discouraging production. These cyclical downturns in production are broken by upward swings in seasons following good farmer payments. The adoption of a modified cotton input credit scheme, for the Presidential Cotton Input Scheme, with farmers paying back some cotton annually, in good production years, could ensure better production. Equally, the introduction of a Cotton Price Stabilization Fund has been mooted. The protagonists insist this could mitigate the adverse effects of global price shocks on cotton producers. With cotton now marketed under the Commodity Exchange, better price discovery options and more timely payments for farmers could be guaranteed, away from the current agreed price based on merchants-grower negotiations.

A Cotton Development plan will focus on achieving 400 000 MT by 2030; value chain financing by weavers, spinners and merchants for up to 50% of the crop by 2030; value addition and beneficiation based on the seed to cloth concept decentralised to benefit growing communities; better traceability and sustainability; and policy, legislation and institutional reforms. Cotton must, therefore, be an agent for rural transformation of communities for the attainment of Vision 2030.

Fisheries and Aquaculture Value Chain

Fisheries are a key source of nutrition, livelihood support and contribute significantly to food security. Fisheries and aquaculture production are projected to increase from 17,000MT in 2026 to 27 000 MT in 2030. The gross value will increase from USD49, 300, 000 to USD67, 500,000 respectively. The projected average contribution to gross value is 0.4% due to increased access to inputs, services and markets, and the use of best management practices.

Fisheries and Aquaculture Projections

Gross Agriculture Production (MT)		Value of Gross Production (USD)	
2025	2030	2025	2030
17,000	27,000	49,300,000	67,500,000

The Fisheries and Aquaculture subsector is poised for growth despite many challenges. The Presidential Community Fisheries Scheme, and ongoing stocking of dams will improve tilapia availability. However, cage production by large growers faces many hurdles – stemming from unsustainably high feed cost, low productivity and cheap imports. In addition, the fisheries value chain is being threatened by illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing. Post-harvest losses are also high in the entire value chain.

For the tilapia value chain to thrive, there is need to increase productivity through improved access to quality and appropriately priced good genetics of fingerlings and appropriately priced feeds, impactful fish farming and business skills, and improved linkages to markets. Rationalization and harmonization of the policy, regulatory and institutional framework are required to ensure growth of the sector, improve ease of doing business and enhance compliance with environmental standards.

Kapenta Value Chain

Kapenta plays a vital role in national food and nutrition security and provides employment and a source of livelihoods. Production and gross value of Kapenta are expected to remain subdued at 7,000 MT from 2025/26 to 2030/31, with a gross value of USD 21 million. However, the Kapenta value chain is projected to contribute 0.1% to the gross value of agriculture by 2030/31.

Kapenta Projections

Gross Agriculture Production (MT)		Value ¹ of Gross Production (USD)	
2025/26	2030/31	2025/26	2030/31
7, 000	7,000	21,000,000	21, 000,000

The Kapenta value chain faces significant challenges, primarily due to excessive and unsustainable fishing leading to overfishing. Operating within this subsector is expensive because of high permit fees and the costs of inputs and equipment. Additional issues include illegal fishing practices stemming from limited monitoring, surveillance and control. The industry is also impacted by climate change and water pollution, which diminish available fishing areas. The proposed Fisheries and Aquaculture Act will enhance monitoring, surveillance and investment in the Kapenta value chain.

Crocodile value chain

Zimbabwe is a premier producer, and the second largest world exporter of Nile crocodile skins to niche markets, with a 45% market share in this segment after USA. Other major producers are Thailand, China and Australia.

The crocodile value chain is critical for the growth and sustainability of the leather sector. The depressed skin market and low internal market for farm eggs, coupled with rising power costs for running incubators and heating water for hatchlings has increased the cost of doing business. The total value of skin (unprocessed and

processed) exports is projected to increase from USD 22, 759,920 in 2025/26 to USD 24, 536, 532 in 2030/31 despite the projected decline in production.

Skins Exported

Gross Agriculture Production (MT)		Value of Gross Production (USD)	
2025/2026	2030/2031	2025/2026	2030/2031
82,000	77,000	22,759,920	24,536,532

Sugarcane Value Chain

The sugarcane value chain is crucial for transforming Zimbabwe's agriculture sector, delivering significant economic benefits through revenue generation and enhanced livelihoods. The industry contributes approximately 1.4% of the national GDP and generates foreign exchange through exports. It directly employs over 15 000 people and supports more than 40 000 indirect jobs. By-products such as ethanol, molasses, bagasse, and biochar offer further economic advantages. The sub sector encourages rural development by linking small-scale farmers to larger agricultural value chains through the out-grower scheme model, improving market access and incomes in line with Rural Development 8.0 and Vision 2030.

Sugar cane production is projected to increase from 7,100,000MT in 2026 to 8,300,000MT in 2030. The gross value will increase from USD3,124 billion to USD3,237 billion by 2030. The projected average contribution to gross value is 20.5% by 2030.

Sugar Cane Projections

Gross Agriculture Production (MT)		Value1 of Gross Production (USD)	
2025	2030	2025	2030
7,100,000	8,300,000	3,124,000,000	3,237,000,000

The industry faces high production costs, low productivity, monopolistic milling, climate change, frequent breakdown of mills, and competition from non-fortified sugar imports. Therefore, “The Sugar Industry 10-year Development Plan” will focus on policy, legislative, governance and institutional reform; new finance models; increasing productivity; better value chain integration and equitable sharing of benefits among value chain actors; innovation, technology and modernisation; and markets and trade development. The provision of favourable finance and investment in modern infrastructure, adoption of more efficient irrigation systems, and investment in research, development and technology transfer, will generate more value for actors and indeed the entire nation.

Sugar bean Value Chain

Sugar bean plays a vital role in Zimbabwe's agricultural sector as a source of protein **(20-25 percent protein content)**, while improving soil fertility by fixing nitrogen. Sugar bean has a high return on investment of up to USD2–USD3 for every dollar invested. Among the legume crops produced in Zimbabwe, sugar bean is the most consumed and accounts for approximately 30% of the total legume consumption in the country. Sugar beans are particularly beneficial due to their relatively low irrigation requirements, making the crop suitable for rain-fed farming. Some sugar bean varieties have been biofortified to enhance their nutritional status. Sugar bean production is projected to increase from 54,000MT in 2026 to 92,000 MT in 2030. The gross value will increase from USD50,220,000 to USD115,000,000 respectively. The sugar bean value chain will contribute 0.7% gross value by 2030 from 0.4% in 2026.

Sugar bean Projections

Gross Agriculture Production (MT)		Value1 of Gross Production (USD)	
2025	2030	2025	2030
54,000	92,000	50,220,000	115,000,000

The high cost of inputs such as seed, fertilizers and chemicals negatively affects production of sugar bean in Zimbabwe. Susceptibility to stem maggot hinders the attainment of optimal yields. Sugar beans must be grown with an appropriate inoculant to enhance nitrogen fixation. The sugar bean value chain is also dominated by unstructured markets and market systems. Post-harvest losses remain a challenge particularly among smallholder farmers who invariably hand harvest their crops.

Groundnut Value Chain

Groundnut is the fifth most consumed crop in the country, following maize, traditional grains, wheat and sweet potatoes. The smallholder farming sector in Zimbabwe drives groundnut production, accounting for approximately 90% of the total groundnut output in the country. Groundnut is significant in Zimbabwe's agricultural landscape, serving as an important protein source, especially in rural areas. Groundnut cake is a valuable ingredient in animal feed. The groundnut value chain has potential to contribute to the livelihoods of over 1.5 million households. Ground nut production is projected to increase from 328,000MT in 2026 to 544,000 MT in 2030. The gross value will increase from USD387,040,000 to USD397,120,000 respectively. The ground nut value chain will contribute 2.5% gross value by 2030 from 3.3% in 2026.

Ground nut Projections

Gross Agriculture Production (MT)		Value1 of Gross Production (USD)	
2025	2030	2025	2030
328, 000	544,000	387,040,000	397,120,000

Generally, yields are low due to the use of retained seed. This is compounded by groundnuts being regarded as a women's crop. There is, therefore, minimal fertilizer and agrochemicals use. Elevated post-harvest losses also emanate from aflatoxin contamination. To ensure increased groundnut production, the crop must be regarded as a business crop. There should be use of improved varieties and routine dolomitic

lime application, and use of other inputs. This will see sustained increases in production. Better harvesting, storage and processing are also required.

African pea Value Chain

African pea is an important legume in Zimbabwe, valued for its high protein content, which typically ranges from 23% to 25%. African pea is regarded as a woman's crop. The leaves are rich in vitamins A and C, iron, and protein and serve as an important supplement to the diets of many households, particularly in rural areas. African pea should be popularized for its drought tolerance, and ability to fix nitrogen. African pea production is projected to increase from 42,000MT in 2026 to 65,000 MT in 2030. The gross value will increase from USD96,600,000 to USD117,000,000 respectively. The African pea value chain will steadily contribute 0.7% gross value by 2030.

African Pea Projections

Gross Agriculture Production (MT)		Value1 of Gross Production (USD)	
2025	2030	2025	2030
42, 000	65,000	96,600,000	117,000,000

Most small holder farmers who grow African pea utilize retained seed in production systems, little fertilizers, suffer from pests such as stem maggot, and there are also significant post-harvest losses. In addition, there is no industrial harvesting equipment for Africa pea which hinders commercialization of the crop.

Soya bean Value Chain

Soya bean is an important crop in Zimbabwe grown by all categories of farmers. However, commercial farmers dominate production, as government has shifted policy to support TGs in the smallholder farming sector. The policy position is that soya bean

is a primarily a stockfeed crop and only a complementary oilseeds crop. This major policy change decreases the volume of soybean required to 240 000 MT from 600 000 MT annually, if it were an oil seeds crop, with a corresponding reduction in land required from 240 000 ha to 100 000 ha. This should free land for other commercial summer crops, especially maize and TGs for food and feed security.

Soyabean, however, will continue to be one of three important stockfeed and oil seeds crops, alongside cotton and sunflower. Local production of soya bean only satisfies 39% of the country's national requirements of 240 000 MT. The bulk is imported. Soya bean will continue to be a strategic crop for the achievement of national food security and nutrition objectives through its contribution to cooking oil for consumers and soya bean meal as protein raw material for livestock feed. Soyabean is also an important rotation crop, because of its nitrogen fixing ability.

The AFSRTS 2 projects an increase in soya bean production from 183,000 MT in 2026 to 291,000MT by 2030. Further, the gross value is expected to increase from USD 140,910, 000 to USD328,830,000 by 2030. This represents 0.9% contribution to the overall agriculture contribution by 2030.

Soya bean projections

Gross Agriculture Production (MT)		Value1 of Gross Production (USD)	
2025	2030	2025	2030
183,000	291,000	140,910,000	328,830,000

This volume increase will be met from area increase, yield increase, better agronomic practices, wider use of inoculants, elimination of pests, and reduction in post-harvest losses. A competitive pricing model will be instituted, including trading through the Zimbabwe Mercantile Exchange (ZMX). In addition, government will facilitate value chain financing of the crop. The new policy thrust of ensuring that 100% of raw material requirements annually by stockfeed and oilseed manufacturers are met through value

chain financing should spur the production of the crop, enabling national self-sufficiency by 2030.

Sunflower Value Chain

Sunflower is a strategic oilseed crop for the attainment of Vision 2030 as a drought-tolerant small holder crop. Together with cotton and soyabean, sunflower production should increase to drive rural industrialisation through growing, aggregation and beneficiation, employment creation, marketing and rural industrialisation. Sunflower is currently ranked third for oilseeds production after cotton and soya bean.

The major challenges facing the sunflower value chain is unavailability of appropriate varieties, low yield, low fertiliser use, unmechanised harvesting and processing, bird damage, and unstructured markets. Better value chain structuring will be undertaken during the plan period.

Through the inclusion of sunflower, under the Presidential Input Scheme, production of the crop has rebounded. A further increase in production is envisaged from 91,000Mt in 2025 to 161,000MT by 2030. In that respect, sunflower gross value production is expected to increase from projected USD67,340,000 in 2025 to USD127,190,000 by 2030. This will translate to 0.7% contribution to agriculture gross value by 2030.

Sunflower projections

Gross Agriculture Production (MT)		Value1 of Gross Production (USD)	
2025	2030	2025	2030
91,000	161,000	67,340,000	127,190,000

Sunflower is an important climate-change intervention crop which must be increasingly popularised.

Tobacco Value Chain

Zimbabwe is the largest grower of tobacco in Africa and is ranked fourth globally after China, India and Brazil. Supporting over 130 000 households and contributing to more than half of the country's agricultural exports, the golden leaf is poised for further growth. Sales for the 2025 season will exceed a record USD 1.2 billion. With limited value addition of 1% to cigarettes, and the rest of the tobacco exported as semi-processed leaf, the actual value of exports is less than USD 2 billion in 2025. Despite this, tobacco contributes between 5 to 10 percent of agriculture gross domestic product (GDP) and 50 percent of agriculture export earnings.

Currently, more than 85 percent of tobacco is produced by small-scale farmers. Over 60% of the farmers are beneficiaries of the land reform programme.

The Tobacco Transformation Plan initiated in 2022, will be modified: to take into account lessons learnt during 2022 to 2025 focus will be on increasing localisation of financing of the crop, enhancing value addition and beneficiation, and increasing production to the new target of 500 million kg annually by 2030, while creating a USD7 billion industry. Newer types of tobacco, such as naturally cured, dark fire cured, cigar and shisha tobacco will also be promoted for niche markets.

The industry is projecting an increase in production from 355 million kg in 2025 to 500 million kg by 2030. This will contribute an increase in tobacco gross value contribution of USD1,163 billion in 2025 to USD1,967 billion by 2030. The gross value of value-added tobacco is projected to generate USD7 billion by 2030. This will represent a projected 11.2% total contribution to agriculture gross value.

Tobacco projections

Gross Agriculture Production (Kg)		Value1 of Gross Production (USD)	
2025	2030	2025	2030
350,000,000	500,000,000	1,162,700,000	1,967,000,000

The sector faces a few headwinds: anti-smoking lobby, stricter traceability, requirement contributing to deforestation, child labour accusations, marketing bottle necks, perceived concentration risk through contract financing, low inclusivity at some nodes of the value chain, nesting and side marketing, and out-dated legislation, among others.

Despite these challenges, there are significant opportunities which the tobacco value chain can explore and significantly contribute to broader economic growth and development. The Tobacco Transformation Plan 2 will aim to: increase production to 500 million kg by 2030, increase localisation of financing, increase value addition and beneficiation, continue diversification to alternate crops, and under-girdle this with policy, legal and institutional transformation.

Industrial Hemp

Industrial hemp presents a strategic opportunity to diversify incomes at farm level. By integrating hemp into the national agricultural framework, Zimbabwe can enhance productivity, promote sustainable practices, and stimulate impactful socio-economic growth. With its versatile applications in textiles, construction, biofuels, and pharmaceuticals, hemp cultivation can contribute to socio-economic diversification, rural development, and environmental sustainability.

The legalization of industrial hemp cultivation in several countries, including the United States, Germany, and parts of Brazil, has facilitated market expansion. However, complex supply chain regulations, market volatility and the stigma associated with cannabis-related products continue to pose challenges for trade among countries. At this stage, the prognosis is for growth of the hemp industry following years of stagnation. Research and development, breeding, better agronomy, and market development should form the pillars for growth.

Sesame Value Chain

Sesame, an emerging crop, with so much export potential to Asia and the Middle East, must have a restructured value chain so the country and farmers can get the full value of the crop. Demand is well over 300 000 MT annually in external markets. Sesame may compete with cotton for climate and soils.

Gross Agriculture Production (MT)		Value of Gross Production (USD)	
2025/2026	2030/2031	2025/2026	2030/2031
16,000	24,000	32,896,000	56,650,001

Coffee Value Chain

Zimbabwe's coffee is ranked as niche coffee producer as Zimbabwe's coffee is desired in international premier markets. At peak, the country produced 16 000 MT in the 1990s, but production has declined to less than 500 MT. There is potential to re-grow the industry, considering the new realities of the land reform programme and a new farmer demographic pattern.

Coffee offers a pathway for increased farmer incomes, job creation and foreign currency earnings. Coffee production is projected to increase from 300MT in 2025 to 1,000MT by 2030. The gross value is projected to increase from USD810,000 to USD2,700,000 by 2030.

Coffee Projections

Gross Agriculture Production (MT)		Value1 of Gross Production (USD)	
2025/26	2030/31	2025/26	2030/31
300	1,000	810,000	2,700,000

Despite the substantial export potential driven by increasing global demand for Zimbabwean coffee, the subsector encounters numerous challenges that hinder its

growth. These include, inadequate investment in infrastructure, outdated machinery, limited marketing options, poor genetics, debilitating diseases, reliance on raw coffee exports and competition from other countries. Consequently, the strategy will concentrate on establishing favourable policies, legislation and institutions re alignment, creating financing opportunities through value chain financing, enhancing value addition and beneficiation, and crowding in the small holder sector, while attending to matters of research and development for better genetics, and better resistance to pest and diseases of flavourful varieties desired in the export markets. Investment in disaggregated infrastructure, including processing, is required rather than reliance on centralised processing facilities.

Tea Value Chain

The tea value chain is under threat in Zimbabwe. The area under tea continues to decline due to a shift to more profitable perennial crops such as macadamia, avocado and citrus. The small holder sector out-grower model is antiquated and unviable for farmers. Zimbabwe produces thin medium teas, of lower, climate-induced inferior quality compared to countries closer to the Equator, where year-round growth and harvesting occurs as a result of better growing conditions. Over 60% of Zimbabwe tea is exported, being the primary superior grades, with secondary blended grades finding a ready and acceptable local market.

The tea industry generates substantial revenue through its production, processing, and export activities, while offering employment at multiple stages of the value chain. Tea production is projected to decrease from 24,000MT in 2025 to 20 000MT in 2030. This is informed by the historical trends witnessed by a decline in tea production over the past years. Gross value projection is expected to sharply decrease from USD36,000,000 in 2025 to USD 30,000,000 by 2030. More competitive markets, better clonal tea varieties away from seedling tea varieties, better agronomy, mechanisation of processes, including harvesting and processing, and a strong research and

development support could witness the rebounding of the sector. An exploration of a new model for tea out-growers is required, which should introduce benefits beyond selling green tea, to include a share by out-growers of the value of wholesale tea. The lessons from the sugar industry division of proceeds model is required. Appropriately tenured finance is also required.

Tea Projections

Gross Agriculture Production (MT)		Value1 of Gross Production (USD)	
2025/26	2030/31	2025/26	2030/31
24,000	20 000	36,000,000	30,000,000

Apiculture Value Chain

The apiculture value chain is important in communities that practice bee keeping, especially as part of an integrated multi-product system. Additionally, apiculture enhances agricultural productivity through pollination, enabling farmers to diversify their income beyond traditional crops, thereby increasing resilience to climate change and economic shocks. The sector also promotes sustainable land use by encouraging the preservation of forests and natural habitats that are crucial for bee health. Zimbabwe's honey production averages 400 000kg annually with opportunities for increased exports to global markets.

Despite its significant export opportunities driven by growing global demand for natural products (honey and bee wax), apiculture faces several challenges, including limited commercialization, as it is still emerging and lacks adequate market integration, along with insufficient research on productivity and viability. The strategy will strengthen the apiculture value chain by improving processing, packaging and market access, which can enhance the value of bee products and connect smallholder farmers to both local

and export markets. Additionally, there is a pressing need for research on productivity and viability to bolster the sector's performance. This approach will not only boost incomes but also align with government initiatives focused on poverty reduction and long-term environmental sustainability.

Blueberry Value Chain

The blueberry value chain, as a high-value crop, has potential to drive economic growth, generate exports, and create jobs while promoting sustainable agricultural practices. There is high demand for blueberries in Europe, Middle East and Asia. Blueberry production is expected to increase from 11,000 MT in 2025/26 to 19,000 MT by 2030/31, with gross value increasing from USD 48.4 million to USD 74.1 million during this period. The blueberry value chain is projected to contribute 0.5% to the gross value by 2030/31, up from 0.4% in the 2025/26 season.

Blueberry Projections

Gross Agriculture Production (MT)		Value1 of Gross Production (USD)	
2025/26	2030/31	2025/26	2030/31
11, 000	19,000	48,400,000	74,100,000

Blueberry production can reach its projected values if challenges such as funding constraints, high input costs, pests and diseases, limited access to foreign markets, and inadequate cold chain facilities resulting in significant post-harvest losses are addressed. The blue berries value chain has to be more inclusive, attracting youth, women, and all farmers, as there is a perception that this value chain is protected and for the elitist. Consequently, strategic interventions will focus on prioritizing research and development, reduction of pests and diseases, improving infrastructure for cold chain facilities and enhancing value chain processing. Furthermore, the strategy will facilitate trade agreements, enhance financial access, and provide capacity training

to comply with Global GAP standards which are essential for tapping into new international markets and fully realizing the potential of the blueberry industry.

Cassava Value Chain

Cassava has potential as a drought-tolerant source of starch for human consumption and for industrial use. Its resilience to drought and ability to grow in marginal areas makes it particularly beneficial for resource-constrained households, providing affordable carbohydrates and acting as a safeguard during difficult seasons. The production and consumption of cassava can contribute to reduced reliance on maize, lead to improve food security, and bolster livelihoods. Additionally, cassava can be processed into various products, including starch and flour, which is utilized across multiple industries. Production is expected to rise from 18,000 MT in 2025/26 to 25,000 MT by 2030/31, with gross value increasing from USD15.84 million to USD50.5 million, respectively. The cassava value chain is projected to contribute 0.3% to the gross value by 2030/31 up from 0.1% in the 2025/26 season.

Cassava Projections

Gross Agriculture Production (MT)		Value1 of Gross Production (USD)	
2025/26	2030/31	2025/26	2030/31
18, 000	25,000	15,840,000	50,500,000

Cassava production faces several challenges that prevent it from reaching its full potential, including post-harvest losses, low production and low yields, restricted commercialisation, limited access to markets and finance, as well as pest and disease debilitation, especially the cassava mosaic virus. The strategy will prioritize increased investment in research and development for pest and disease management and selection of high-yielding varieties. The strategy will also encourage the commercialization of cassava production by facilitating mechanical, better storage and new processing technologies, and enhanced value addition and beneficiation.

Furthermore, there should be better access to finance and markets to boost cassava production. Generally, cassava has low acceptance as a starch and vegetable crop in Zimbabwe. Such Perceptions should change if the crop is to find a foothold as a starch source for people, otherwise its use will be restricted to industrial purposes.

Olericulture Value Chain

Vegetable production presents low entry barriers by farmers, which is both an opportunity and a challenge, because of the “potential boom and bust and scarcity and glut of supply phenomena”. With a short growing period, possible all year-round production, driven by the universal appeal as a daily necessity, vegetables have not been given the pride of place they deserve in diets, nutritive value and economic development.

Vegetable production in Zimbabwe is a significant contributor to nutrition security, from household to national level. The country’s diverse climate and fertile soils make it an ideal place for growing a wide range of vegetables. This value chain contributes significantly to the country’s economy, food security and nutrition.

In communal areas, during the winter season, many gardens sprout to provide much-needed nutrition and commerce from production of such vegetables as rape, covo, cabbages and tomatoes.

Cumulatively, in 2023, vegetable volumes were estimated at 228,485 MT. The Zimbabwe Fruits and Vegetables Market size is expected to reach USD 2.27 billion in 2025, growing to USD 2.74 billion by 2030. This subsector is facing many challenges including low financing, low yields, high post-harvest losses, insufficient transportation, volatile commodity prices, climate change and limited research and development. Consequently, many vegetables are vegetatively multiplied, especially covo.

The Rural Development 8.0 paradigm will introduce further unconventional production potential of vegetables across some 50 000 one-hectare plots, and revenue of up to USD 500 million annually, presenting a unique opportunity to uplift communities out of poverty, for the accomplishment of Vision 2030.

Olericulture projections

Gross Agriculture Production (MT)		Value of Gross Production (USD)	
2025	2030	2025	2030
1, 196,000	2,133,000	657,800,000	1,533,250,000

The strategy will expand irrigation infrastructure and promote olericulture production in village business units, school business units and youth business units. The strategy will ensure development of market infrastructure such as cold chain facilities and aggregation centres. The strategy will strengthen the role of farmer organisations to promote coordination of farmers to enhance production and marketing of produce. Industrialization, based on aggregation and value addition of vegetables, will spur rural development.

Floriculture

The floriculture sector is a significant contributor to the country's economy, being a growing industry that requires niche marketing, modern infrastructure, climate-resilient practices, and strong regulatory frameworks. The floriculture market is projected to grow by 0.65% to 2.4% from 2026 to 2030. The industry is expected to generate substantial revenue through local and international sales. The country expects to reach 334,000,000 cuttings of flower production on 800 hectares of land by 2030 from 193,000,000 cuttings generating USD16,272,925 by 2030. Floriculture subsector faces challenges from climate related shocks, lack of market access, high logistics costs, and lack of investment opportunities.

Floriculture projections

Gross Agriculture Production (Cuttings)		Value1 of Gross Production (USD)	
2025	2030	2025	2030
193,000,000	334,000,000	10,402,700	16,272,925

The strategy seeks to modernize infrastructure, develop new markets, invest in modern greenhouses and irrigation systems, and invest in cold storage facilities to improve flower production and quality. In addition, the strategy will encourage partnerships between private sector companies, government agencies, and smallholder farmers to drive sector growth through the Hub and Spoke Model. Furthermore, capacity-building of farmers, business advisors, and industry stakeholders to enhance their skills and knowledge will be accelerated. Attending to the current logistics challenges will lower costs and enhance business viability.

Potato Value Chain

The potato value chain plays a pivotal role in food systems transformation, serving as both a food security crop and an economic driver. Potato productivity remains low at 27MT/ha, compared to the potential of 40-50MT/ha. Good varieties, and better agronomic practices, and increased mechanization of planting and harvesting operations, have seen some local yields increase to over 100 MT/ha. With a climate capable of three crops in a year, Zimbabwe is endowed and can use potato production in drought years, alongside wheat, to mitigate hunger.

The potato value chain faces critical challenges, including heavy reliance on imported seed, high post-harvest losses due to inadequate cold storage, price volatility from weak market linkages, and high input costs and limited processing.

Potato consumption is estimated at 15-20 kg per person annually, which is moderate but on an upward growth trajectory mainly driven by a youth demographic,

urbanization and dietary shifts. The potato value chain is projected to increase from 735,000 MT in 2025/2026 to 1,000,000 MT by 2030/2031. The gross value will increase from USDD 338,100,000 to USD 460,000,000 by 2030. The potato value chain is projected to contribute 2.9% of total Agriculture Gross Value in 2030/31 season.

Potato projections

Gross Agriculture Production (MT)		Value of Gross Production (USD)	
2025/2026	2030/2031	2025/2026	2030/2031
735,000	1,000,000	338,100,000	460,000,000

A strengthened potato value chain will drive rural transformation by boosting incomes for smallholder farmers and SMEs, creating jobs in production, storage, processing (chips, flour, starch) and logistics, reducing import dependence, and enhancing climate-resilience through potato's "high-yield and short-cycle of production".

AFSTRS 2 will also focus on key improvements such as local seed multiplication to reduce and eventually eliminate seed imports by 2030, improved mechanisation, better investment in irrigation development, improvement in agronomy, better disease and pest control, and establishment of stronger market linkages and better long-term storage facilities within a cold chain, to curb price volatility associated with "glut and scarcity trends". Value chain financing will be promoted, and innovative financing models will be structured as potato has been redefined as a strategic starch crop. Policy support for the localization of seed production and production of crisping and table potato will continue to be refined to promote and sustain national sufficiency.

Sweet Potato Value Chain

Sweet potato is a climate-resilient, nutrient-dense crop that plays a crucial role in Zimbabwe's food security, especially in rural areas, and has potential to substantially contribute to economic development. The sweet potato value chain is facing

challenges such as limited access to quality planting material, weak market linkages, price instability, low mechanization, and limited value addition and processing. The value chain plays a critical role as a food buffer for vulnerable households by complementing maize in lean seasons. The sweet potato value chain is projected to increase from 941,000 MT in 2025/2026 to 23,525,000 MT by 2030/2031. The gross value will increase from USD2,000,000 to USD50,000,000 by 2030. The potato value chain at inception of AFSRTS 2 will be 2.7% of total Agriculture Gross Value and 3.2% in 2030/2031.

Sweet potato projections

Gross Agriculture Production (MT)		Value of Gross Production (USD)	
2026	2030	2026	2030
941,000	23,525,000	2,000,000	50,000,000

Sweet potato consumption is increasing, driven by better information dissemination about the nutritive value of sweet potato, and adoption of better varieties. AFSTRS 2 will unlock the value chain's full potential under Rural Development 8.0. Better varieties, improved yields, market development, improved transport and logistics are key challenges to be attended to fully unlock the value of sweet potato. The reduction of post-harvest losses in rural areas, and popularization of new sweet potato uses, such as bread, will drive both production and consumption.

Citrus Value Chains

Zimbabwe's citrus industry is a critical agricultural sub-sector, serving as a significant source of foreign exchange, employment, and rural development. Primarily focused on exports, the industry is renowned for its high-quality oranges (Navel and Valencia), soft citrus (mandarins, clementines), lemons, and grapefruit. The sector has shown remarkable resilience and growth despite facing profound challenges, including

climate change and economic volatility. The citrus value chain is projected to increase from 347,000 MT in the 2025/2026 season to 482,000 MT by 2030/2031. The gross value will increase from USD 576,020,000 to USD925,440,000 by 2030. The citrus value chain at inception of AFSRTS 2 will be 3.6% of total Agriculture Gross Value and 5.8% in 2030/2031.

Citrus Projections

Gross Agriculture Production (MT)		Value of Gross Production (USD)	
2025/2026	2030/2031	2025/2026	2030/2031
347,000	482,000	576,020,000	925,440,000

To upgrade the value chain and enhance its competitiveness, a multi-stakeholder approach is essential:

- i. **Financial Innovation:** Develop tailored financial products such as orchard development loans, warehouse receipt financing through partnerships between banks, government, and development partners. De-risk lending to emerging farmers.
- ii. **Strategic Infrastructure Investment:** Prioritize public and private investment in cold chain logistics, road networks, and renewable energy (solar for irrigation and packhouses) to reduce costs and losses.
- iii. **Market Diversification and Branding:** Aggressively pursue market access in Asia and the Middle East while strengthening the "Zimbabwe" brand in Europe. Invest in marketing and meet protocol requirements for new markets.

- iv. **Strengthen Extension and R&D:** Reinvigorate agricultural extension services, particularly for emerging farmers, focusing on export market standards. Increase funding for R&D into climate-smart and disease-resistant varieties.
- v. **Promote Value Addition:** Incentivize investment in processing plants to create a diversified market for growers, reduce fruit waste, and capture more value locally.
- vi. **Policy Coherence and Stability:** Ensure transparent, consistent, and predictable policies regarding land tenure, export regulations, and taxation to build investor confidence.

Livestock Value Chains

Beef Value Chain

Beef production remains an integral source of livelihoods and contributes significantly to the growth of the agricultural sector, the national economy, and to nutrition security. The value chain has the potential to substantially contribute to economic growth and sustainable development. Beef production contributes between 55% to 60% of livestock GDP. About 90% of the beef cattle herd is in communal areas, with 60% of rural households owning cattle. The AFSRTS 2 thrust is to increase the national herd from 5,6 million to 6 million by 2030. The total beef production for the 2025/26 season is projected at 123 000MT, with a forecast of producing 176 000Mt of beef by the 2030/31 season. The offtake rate is expected to stabilise at 10%. The beef value chain contribution at inception of AFSRTS 2 is 4.6% of total Agriculture Gross Value and is projected to contribute 4.8% of total Agriculture Gross Value by 2030/31 season.

Beef Projection

Gross Agriculture Production (MT)		Value of Gross Production (USD)	
2025/2026	2030/2031	2025/2026	2030/2031
123,000	176,000	528,900,000	756,800,000

Cattle Herd Projection (numbers)

Year	Cattle herd projection
2026	5,805,082
2027	5,845,220
2028	5,871,065
2029	5,886,166
2030	5,899,791
2031	5,917,042

Calving rate projection

Year	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031
Projected Calving rate	42.8%	43.0%	43.2%	43.4%	43.5%	43.8%

The major challenges facing the beef value chain, in communal areas, is the lack of well-defined breeding programmes and production systems, characterised by widespread in-breeding of the communal herd. The introduction of elite indigenous breeds/bulls, and artificial insemination will be prioritised. With climate change, and episodic droughts, the national cattle herd population responds in upward and downward cyclical swings, depending on the severity/extent and duration of the drought. This necessitates investments in climate-proofing, and mitigation activities. Household feed and fodder production, and production of pastures, should be prioritised in communal areas. The urea treatment of stover must be popularised. Better herd management to improve cattle condition and increase conception rates while simultaneously increasing calving rates. Concurrently minimising losses due to

debilitating diseases will require additional government support. The focus should be on construction and operationalisation of Ward Drought Mitigation Centres, ensuring that all the 4009 dip tanks are functional always, and that needed acaricides are procured on time and are available when needed.

The development of vibrant Ward Marketing Centres will increase fairness, transparency, trust and strengthen the beef value chain. Strong grassroot farmer organisation and capacitation will be undertaken, so distress sales (during drought or school fees payment times) can be minimised, as the communal herd is managed as a business, rather than just for social standing and prestige. This must be part of the broader objective of resuscitating the Cold Storage Company. The development of innovative cattle insurance schemes, and improved cattle traceability should unlock further value of the national cattle herd. Continued focus on breeding better indigenous breeds for communal herd development, and a parallel focus on commercial breeds, will be adopted. A new carcass grading system that does not penalise the indigenous cattle herd is required, so are changes to the marketing system. The ease of doing business reforms should include lowering marketing and transaction costs and reduction of multiple levies by MDAs. A livestock-based credit scheme, a livestock development levy and introduction of communal commercial grazing systems shall be investigated for their efficacy in improving genetics, nutrition and disease management. The livestock electronic card system recently employed should enable timeous policy response to grow the livestock sector.

Mortality Projections

The strategy aims to reduce cattle mortality due to diseases by 62.5%, from 8% in 2025 to 3% in 2030. To achieve this ambitious goal, the Ministry will implement the Integrated Tick-borne Disease Strategy, which comprises three key pillars: intensive cattle dipping, vaccination, and acaricide resistance monitoring. Intensive cattle dipping involves regular dipping to kill ticks and prevent disease transmission,

complemented by the rehabilitation and construction of new dip tanks. Vaccination efforts will focus on producing and administering vaccines against tick-borne diseases such as January Disease. Acaricide resistance monitoring will ensure effective tick control by managing resistance to acaricides. Furthermore, the rollout promotion of household tick management schemes under Rural Development 8.0 to control ticks and tick-borne diseases, which account for approximately 60% of cattle deaths annually will be up-scaled. In addition to these efforts, government will conduct mass livestock vaccinations against diseases such as anthrax and foot-and-mouth disease, implement farmer awareness campaigns to promote good animal husbandry practices, and enhance laboratory-based surveillance and diagnostic services to quickly detect and respond to disease outbreaks.

Year	Annual disease cattle mortality (%)
2025	8
2026	7
2027	6
2028	5
2029	4
2030	3

Annual Targets for Artificial Insemination

The strategy will prioritise livestock genetic improvement, recognizing its potential to enhance productivity, climate resilience, and rural incomes. The strategy will promote advanced breeding technologies, including Artificial Insemination (AI) and Embryo Transfer (ET), as well as community-based breeding programmes. These initiatives aim

to increase the number of livestock bred through artificial insemination from 40,000 in 2025 to 100,000 annually by 2030.

Smallholder farmers will be supported with climate smart-adaptive breeds such as Mashona, Tuli and Ngone, which are known for their improved growth rates and drought tolerance.

To ensure the sustainability of these efforts, the AFSRTS 2 envisages strengthening institutional frameworks, further training of agricultural business advisors to practice artificial insemination, provide artificial insemination kits and consumables, and promote community-based natural breeding programmes.

Year	Artificial Insemination targets
2025	40000
2026	50000
2027	60000
2028	70000
2029	80000
2030	100000

Dairy Value Chain

The performance of the dairy sub-sector is important for the growth of the national economy, job creation and provision of food and nutrition security. National annual milk production increased from 76.7million litres in 2020 to 115 million litres in 2024. Production is expected to reach the national requirement of 130 million litres per year in 2025. At that stage the importation of milk and dairy products will cease. Zimbabwe

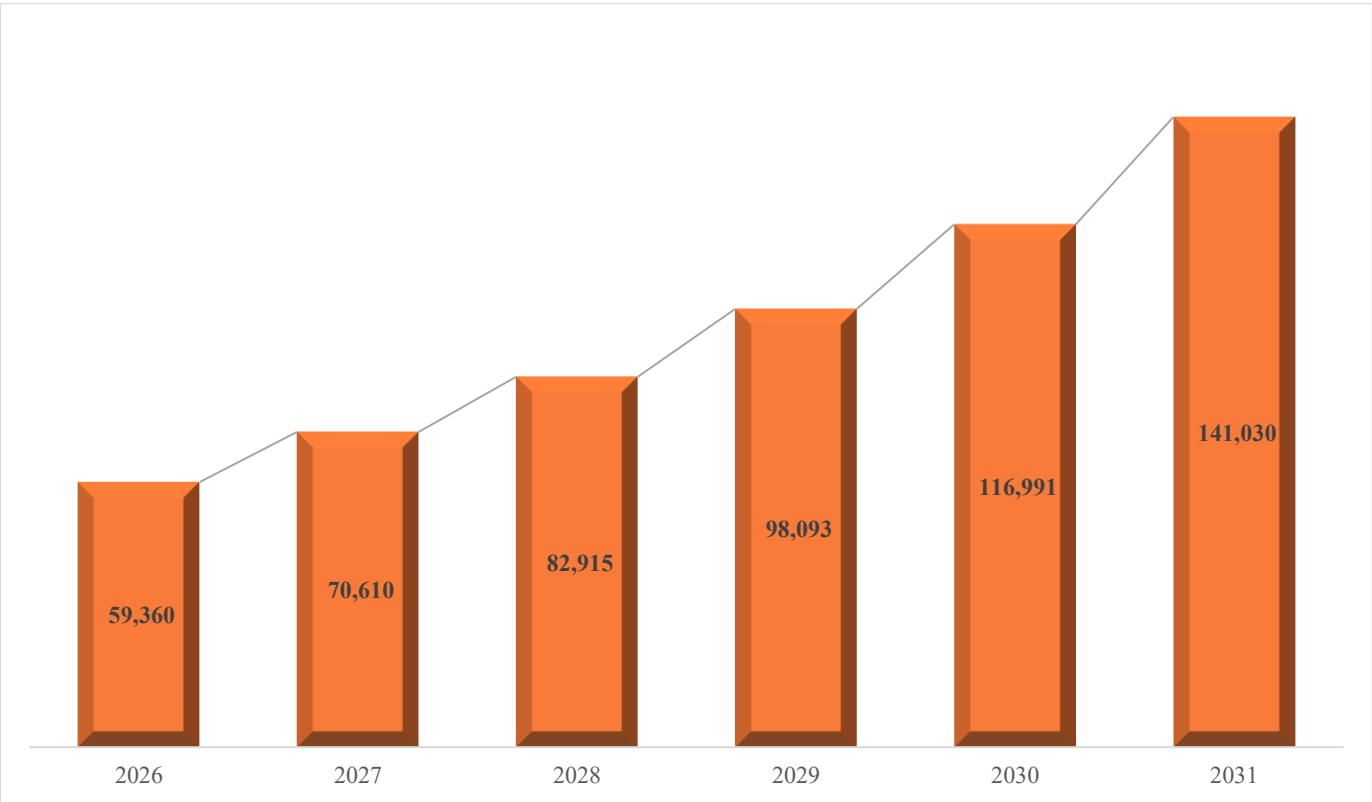
can become a competitive exporter of various dairy products. The exploration of markets under the AfCFTA must be accelerated.

There has been major growth in the dairy herd due to interventions by stakeholders, and the support from government. The dairy herd is estimated to reach 41 000 herd in 2025. The dairy value chain contribution to the AFSRTS 2 will be USD 117 million in the 2025/26 season and USD 165 million in the 2030/31 season.

Dairy Value Chain Projections

Gross Agriculture Production (MT)		Value of Gross Production (USD)	
2025/2026	2030/2031	2025/2026	2030/2031
117, 000, 0000	165,000,000	117,000,000	165,000,000

Dairy herd projection



Milk Production projections

Year	Dairy Herd	Projected milk production	Percentage growth
2025	69,638	130,000,000	6
2026	73,740	138,060,000	6
2027	77,965	147,171,960	7
2028	82,324	157,621,169	7
2029	86,818	169,757,999	8
2030	91,446	184,187,429	9
2031	96,247	200,764,297	9

The AFSRTS 2 will focus on reducing the cost of production of milk, to make the industry more viable and profitable: by reducing the cost of feed through on-farm feed production and formulation, irrigation enhancement, expanded mechanisation, better genetics and herd management, and better management of disease. Feed currently constitutes over 60% of total cost of production. Financing from banks and the private sector will continue to drive growth in the dairy sector. The 5% levy on milk imports will be removed. Legislation will be reviewed, including the Dairy Act and Dairy Regulations, to spur sector growth, enforce compliance, traceability and standards. Dairy farmer support services, and strong associations will under-girdle growth.

Pig Value Chain

The pig industry in Zimbabwe has immense potential for growth. With good genetics from three primary sources, a well-established research and development centre, a new production, processing and marketing model must be sought to ensure the expansion of the smallholder sector. Already lessons from aggregation and cooperative lessons on piggery are beginning to show some positive trends. Feed

represents the largest input cost in pig production, representing up to 60-70% of the costs, so viability and sustainability should focus on localisation of feed production. The pig sector is highly vulnerable to climate change, particularly droughts. Beyond food production, the pork value chain contributes significantly to employment, income generation, and the supply of much-needed animal protein. Pork competes with other protein sources such as beef, poultry, and fish. To maintain and grow market share, the industry must enhance its competitiveness to attract consumer demand in a context of broad dietary choices. Pork production is estimated at 25,000 MT in 2025/2026 and is projected to increase to 36 000 MT by 2030/2031. The pig value chain will contribute USD 85 million in the 2025/26 season and USD 104 million in the 2030/31 season. The sow population is expected to increase from 153,773 in 2026 to 256,406 by 2030.

Pig Value Chain Projections

Gross Agriculture Production (MT)		Value of Gross Production (USD)	
2025/2026	2030/2031	2025/2026	2030/2031
25,000	36,000	85,000,000	104,000,000

The introduction of a 15% VAT on pigs slaughtered at registered abattoirs has sparked significant outcry within the industry. This VAT is seen as a major threat to the viability of the sector. Farmers are shying away from slaughtering pigs in registered abattoirs as this erodes already thin profit margins.

The strategy will advocate better financing for smallholder farmer production, a focus on cost-effective feed production, farmer capacitation, heightened vigilance to diseases, and better biosecurity measures. Furthermore, a review of the costs of compliance for abattoir operations will be undertaken. The Strategy will promote the establishment of pig multiplication and artificial insemination centres to improve access to high-quality genetics for small-scale farmers.

Goats and Sheep

Goat and sheep production has great potential in improving human nutrition, increasing income and improving the livelihoods of mostly small and medium scale farmers. With climate change, the small stock has an even bigger role and potential. Goats and sheep have multiple uses which include meat, milk, manure, skin and religious, social and cultural uses. Ownership of sheep and goats in Zimbabwe cuts across gender and age, with women and youth playing a significant role in sheep and goat ownership. The AFSRTS2 will continue to promote goat and sheep production as a climate smart livestock option. Chevon and Mutton production are estimated at 13 000 MT in 2025/26 season and will increase to 20 000MT in 2030/2031. The small ruminants value chain will translate to 0.5% contribution to the total Agriculture gross value in the 2030/31 season.

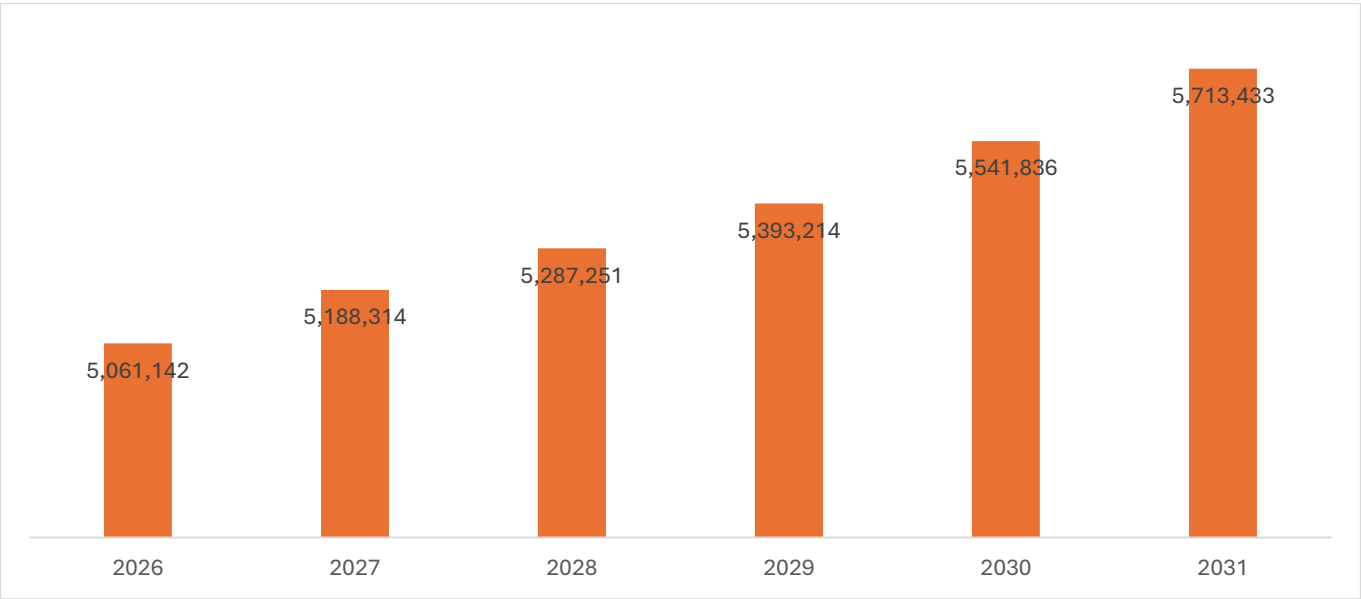
Chevon and Mutton Projection

Gross Agriculture Production (MT)		Value of Gross Production (USD)	
2025/2026	2030/2031	2025/2026	2030/2031
13,000	20,000	46,800,000	72,000,000

The following are the projected growth rate, mortality rate, offtake rate and annual growth rate by 2030:

- Kidding rate: **140%** (1.4 kids per doe/year, ~70% of herd are breeding females).
- Mortality (pre-weaning + adult): **15%**.
- Offtake rate: **18%** of herd per year.
- Carcass weight: **14 kg** average. (Range: 12-16kg)
- Annual growth rate: **4.6%**

Goat Projection



Particularly for goat production, access to formal low-risk and affordable finance for small-to-medium goat producers remains unavailable, as financial service providers have often questioned the viability of the goat enterprises and the limited collateral of producers. Financing of the value chains has been largely from personal savings, group lending schemes, development partners and government livestock schemes. Additionally, goat producers hardly use commercial inputs such as veterinary drugs and stocks, but rely more on free-range production save for a few exotic breed breeders who make use of supplementary feeding to keep good body condition of breeding stock.

To allow the development of local goat and sheep genetics the strategy will support the development of certified breeders and/or multiplier farmers followed by distribution to production hotspots. The strategy will also promote coordinated genetic pool management to minimise and gradually eradicate inbreeding. This entails culling of poor-quality bucks, swapping of bucks and the introduction of new indigenous genetics at village levels at regular intervals.

The Strategy will promote introduction of sheep and goats stock cards to elaborately cover sheep and goats to effectively record dipping amongst other advantages

presented by stock cards. Training programmes will be intensified on animal husbandry at village level, including the promotion of improved goat and sheep housing, better fodder production and sustainable use of locally available feed sources.

Further, the strategy will prioritise the review of provisions of the Animal Health Act. The Animal Health Act in its current form is limited and places unnecessary barriers to the efforts by the government and development partners to grow the goat and sheep value chains. For instance, the restrictions on animal movements, when there is an outbreak of diseases such as FMD have negatively impacted the marketing of slaughter goats and sheep in several districts. The Act will also be reviewed to allow controlled trade.

In addition, the strategy will promote public and private partnerships to establish regional slaughter facilities to remove disruptions especially during outbreaks of FMD, but rather to allow formal local slaughters and transportation of carcasses thereafter. The dipping regime will incorporate the provision of dipping chemicals for goat and sheep. The Strategy will also strengthen the enforcement of regulations around informal slaughters in the major cities in view of safeguarding animal and human health and promoting formal slaughters which contribute to the national fiscus. New export markets will be sought for the increasing goat population spurred by the Presidential Goat Scheme.

Poultry Value Chain

Poultry is the most widely consumed protein source in Zimbabwe. The poultry value chain has massive potential for growth, for both indigenous (organic) and exotic breeds. However, this potential is hampered by high input costs such as the high cost of feed which constitutes 60% of production costs; the burden of disease, including transboundary diseases such as Avian Influenza; illegal imports of cheap poultry products; finance shortages, and infrastructure gaps. Despite this, smallholder

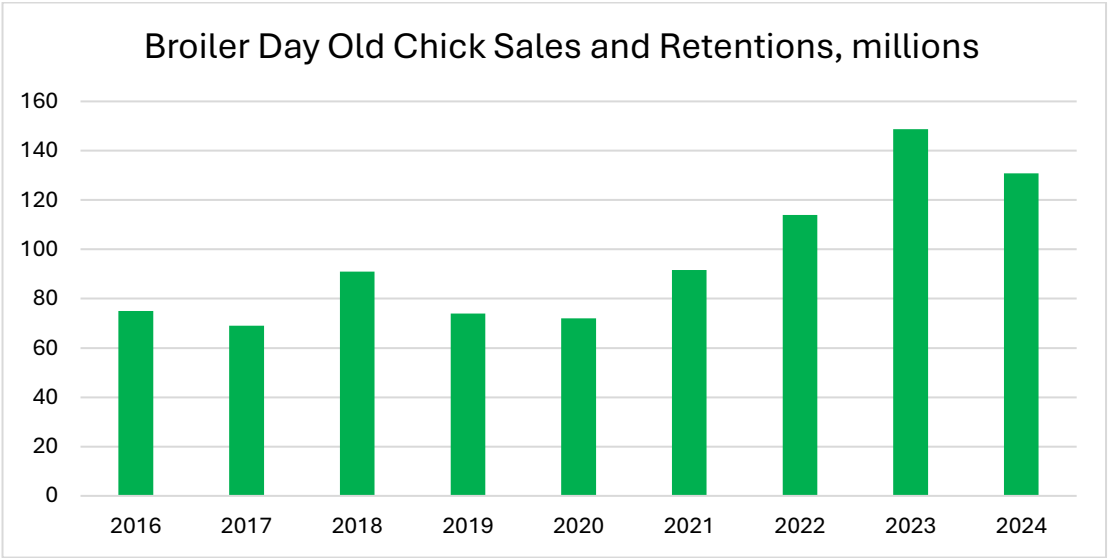
poultry production dominates the indigenous and broiler production landscape while egg layers production is dominated by large players. Value chain financing dominates the broiler and egg production landscape, sparking discussion on equitable value sharing and concentration risk. Improving the ease of doing business through legislative and regulatory reform, and a review of tariffs will improve viability and sustainability of the poultry business.

Poultry production in Zimbabwe has grown significantly over the years, driven by increasing consumer demand for affordable protein, urbanisation, and the relatively short production cycles of birds compared to other livestock. The commercial sector—comprising broiler and layer operations—is characterised by intensive systems, vertically integrated supply chains, and a vibrant private sector presence. In contrast, indigenous poultry production is dominated by smallholder and communal farmers, relying on extensive, low-input systems that are often poorly linked to input and output markets. Productivity gaps are wide: while commercial broilers reach market weight in 5–6 weeks, indigenous birds mature in 6–12 months; similarly, egg production from layers far outpaces that of indigenous hens.

Despite its potential, poultry production faces multiple challenges across both segments. These include high feed costs (constituting over 70% of production costs), limited access to quality day-old chicks, frequent disease outbreaks (notably Newcastle disease, infectious coryza and fowl pox), poor access to extension and veterinary support in rural areas, limited adoption of improved genetics, and inadequate infrastructure for water, housing, and limited structural market. To address these, priority investments are needed in hatchery capacity expansion (especially for indigenous breeds), feed manufacturing (including alternative protein sources), climate-smart housing, vaccination and health delivery systems, and digital extension platforms. Further, targeted financial inclusion and structured out-grower models are essential to commercialise smallholder women and youth-led poultry

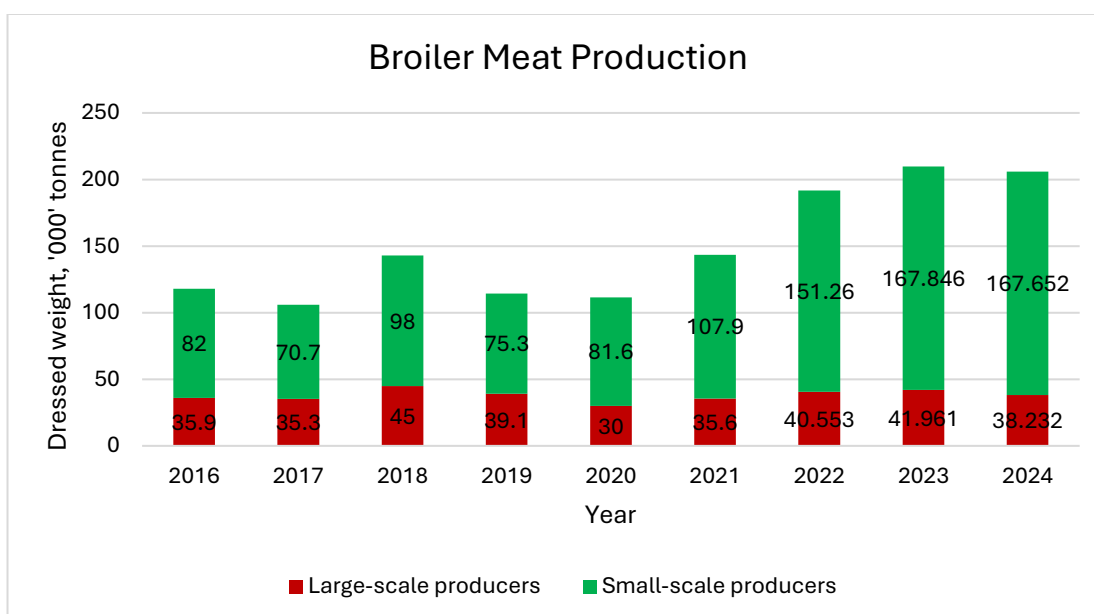
enterprises. Strategic public-private partnerships, particularly in the areas of breeding, input distribution, and market access, will be critical in closing the productivity and profitability gaps across the poultry value chain.

National annual day-old chick production trend (2016 - 2024)



The production of day-old chicks has shown a general upward trend between 2016 and 2024, reflecting increasing investment and demand in the broiler and layer value chains. Growth was driven by rising consumer demand for affordable animal protein, improvements in hatchery technology, and expansion in the number of contract growers. However, year-on-year fluctuations, particularly during 2019–2020, mirror disruptions due to input shortages, rising feed costs, and COVID-19 lockdown impacts. The recovery post-2021 suggests resilience and growing confidence in the sector.

National annual broiler meat production trend by sector (2016 – 2024)

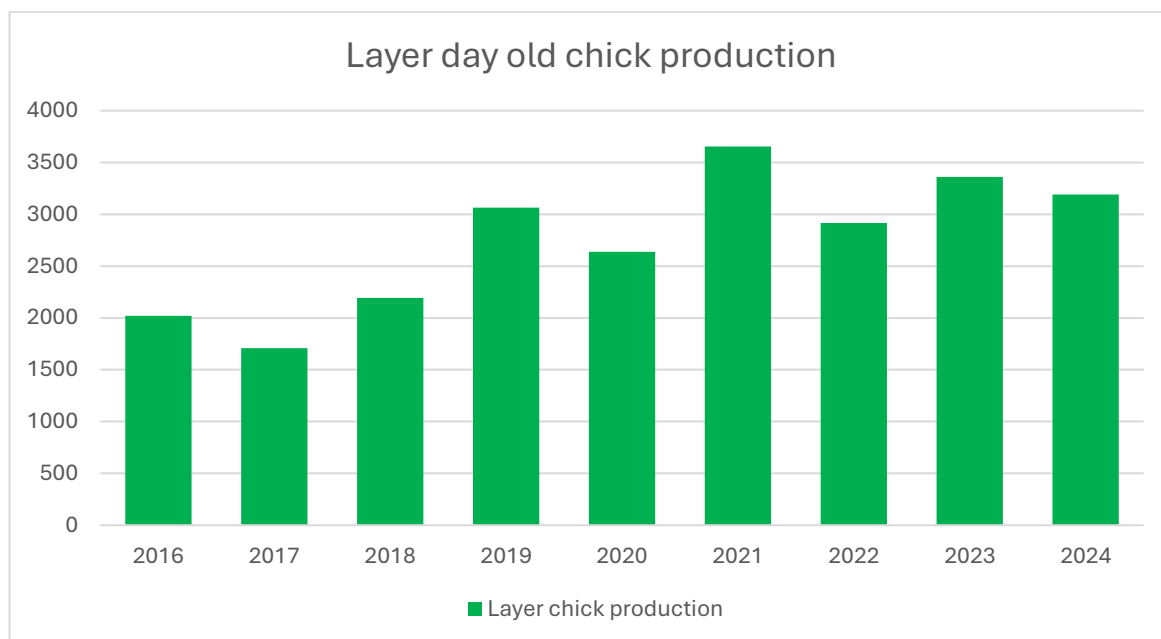


Broiler meat production has steadily increased over the years, with the commercial sector continuing to dominate overall output. Notably, small- to medium-scale producers have shown a gradual rise in their contribution, aided by inclusive models such as outgrower schemes and increased availability of affordable feed options. Peak growth years align with improved access to finance and stable maize harvests, while dips correspond with economic shocks or disease outbreaks. The diversification of production systems is helping to stabilise supply in the face of recurring challenges.

Broiler Production Projections

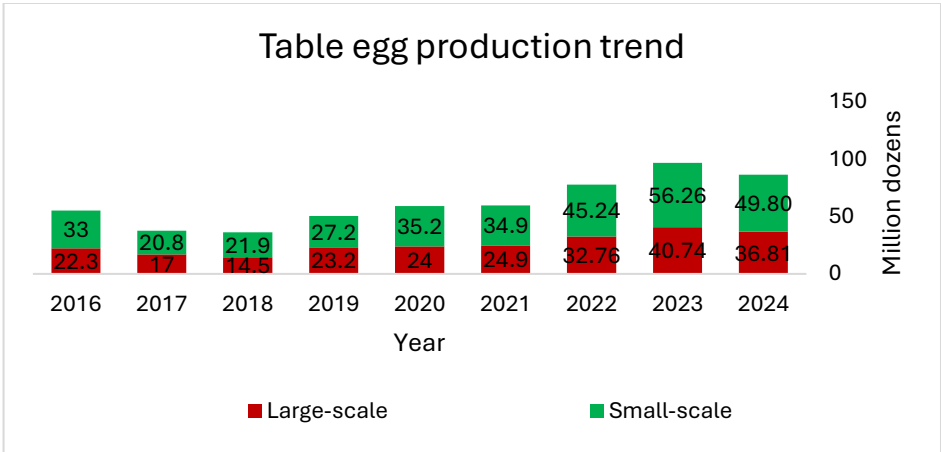
Gross Agriculture Production (MT)		Value of Gross Production (USD)	
2025/2026	2030/2031	2025/2026	2030/2031
250 000	362 000	1 425 000 000	3 040 800 000

National annual layer day old chick production trend (2016 – 2024)



Production of layer day-old chicks has grown modestly, reflecting the steady demand for eggs in both urban and rural markets. Despite this, growth remains slower than broiler chick production due to the longer production cycle and higher sensitivity of layer operations to feed price volatility. The period from 2022 to 2024 saw notable gains, potentially attributed to increased demand for eggs during economic hardships and growing participation of smallholder and medium-scale farmers in commercial layer production.

Annual national commercial table egg production (2024) by sector



The large-scale commercial sector, benefits from economies of scale, access to veterinary services, and reliable distribution networks. Medium-scale producers contributed significantly, often supplying local markets and institutions. Smallholder production, remains vital for food security and nutrition in rural areas. With improved access to inputs and extension services, small-scale players have the potential to increase their market share, particularly in underserved areas. Egg production is projected to increase from 94 452 995 (dozen) to 130,992,641 dozen by 2030.

Egg Production (Dozens) Projections

Gross Agriculture Production (MT)		Value of Gross Production (USD)	
2025/2026	2030/2031	2025/2026	2030/2031
94 452 995	130,992,641	392 000 000	580 000 000

Indigenous Chickens

The government is undertaking a massive promotion of indigenous chicken production through the Presidential Poultry Scheme. There was a 15% decrease in indigenous chicken production recorded in 2024. The population decreased from 21,394,764 in 2023 to 18,095,637 in 2024 due to the El-Nino induced drought. An approximate total market value of USD46.64 million for indigenous chickens reflects the economic

importance of this sub-sector in rural livelihoods and food systems. It demonstrates significant income-generating potential, especially for smallholder farmers.

Indigenous Chickens Projections

Gross Agriculture Production MT		Value of Gross Production (USD)	
2025/2026	2030/2031	2025/2026	2030/2031
18 645	20 500	46 640 000	51 280 236

Indigenous chicken population by Province

Province	Population
Manicaland	3,642,030
Mashonaland Central	1,549,399
Mashonaland East	2,543,901
Mashonaland West	2,044,525
Masvingo	2,756,422
Matabeleland North	1,264,076
Matabeleland South	1,259,551
Midlands	3,035,733
Total	18,095,637

The Presidential Poultry Scheme will be key in the growth and commercialization of the indigenous chicken sector during the implementation of the AFSRTS-2. The programme will see growth in the population of indigenous chickens as well as growth in meat and eggs from indigenous chickens. The growth projections must be supported with good poultry husbandry practices especially disease control, as it is the major contributor of losses in the value chain.

Enablers of the Agriculture, Food Systems and Rural Transformation Strategy 2

i. Financing

Finance must be available, accessible and affordable to sustain the transformation of the agricultural sector. Current finance arrangements are of a short-tenure with

generally high interest and are focused largely for working capital support. In many instances, smallholder farmers are excluded from bank financing because of perceived high risk. Investments for long-term infrastructure development could be unlocked from the title deeds being used as collateral. Innovative, non-collateral financing arrangements, and de-risking instruments are required in a climate change environment. The government will continue to crowd in the private sector for value chain financing, by improving the incentives environment. Government will continue to facilitate the onboarding of more financial institutions into the National Enhanced Productivity Scheme (NEAPS) to support production. Development partner and philanthropic support should be aligned to national priorities and policies requiring better alignment with MDAs and improved transparency and accountability. Innovations around the AFC and ARDA financing models, focusing on urban land development and crowd-funding respectively will supplement available financing streams.

ii. Irrigation:

Zimbabwe must climate-proof agriculture at two levels: at household level through the sustainable intensive conservation agriculture model, and at national level, through accelerated irrigation development. It is in this context that accelerated irrigation expansion, will be complemented by improvements in irrigation efficiency.

iii. Water:

The equitable allocation of water by ZINWA, using scientific crop-specific and region-based models will contribute to increased production. This is especially important to have a tariff structure that rewards more efficient irrigation systems.

iv. Mechanization:

Mechanisation, at every level, is a production multiplier. Mechanisation, from field to storage, is being promoted to enhance timely land preparation, conducting infield operations, and improved transport, logistics, storage and market infrastructure.

v. Seed

The seed industry's value chain in Zimbabwe involves several key stages: ideation, research-innovation-and-development, seed production/multiplication, seed processing and package and seed distribution and marketing.

National seed requirements based on current cropping targets

Maize and groundnuts have the highest demand for seeds, followed by wheat, likely due to their high cropping areas. The seed industry in Zimbabwe is well-developed and mature. The industry meets the requirements for most crops. However, some traditional grains and sunflower seed still have to be imported due to a policy shift to agro-ecological tailoring that has induced increased demand for government-financed production schemes.

Government will not subsidize seed production, which should be market-let, but will create a conducive policy and regulatory environment for growth. Harmonization of the seed sector with regional and international conventions and protocols will be given priority to spur the growth of the industry, as major seed houses have made inroads into the African region and beyond. For specialty crops such as tobacco, restrictive legislation will continue to protect markets developed over decades. The development of horticulture research and development capacity will continue to be encouraged to feed into the Rural Development 8.0 requirements.

Table 8.1: National Seed Requirements Based on Current Cropping Targets

Crop	Cropping Target (Ha)	Seeding rate (Kg/ha)	Seed Requirement (Tonnes)
Maize	1 800 000	25	45 000
Sorghum	418 000	10	4 180
Pearl Millet	275 000	6	1 650
Finger Millet	27 000	5	135
Soya beans	77 000	100	7 700
Sunflower	160 000	5	800
African Peas	93 500	10	935
Sugar beans	55 000	100	5 500
Groundnuts	385 000	100	38 500
Roundnuts	110 000	35	3 850
Cotton	270 000	25	6 750
Rice	5 000	100	500
Wheat	120 000	120	14 400
Tobacco	148 000	-	1-2

The focus should be on breeding short season, early maturing, high yielding drought-tolerant, disease and pest resistant varieties for maize and traditional grains, cotton, and sunflower. The development of bird-tolerant/resistant pearl millet will be given

further attention. The public sector research system will be skewed towards breeding for the small holder sector, and for climate change adaptation.

The strategy will support the multiplication of farmer-managed seed systems for resilience building. Further support will be rendered towards the establishment of community-based germplasm conservation facilities. The establishment of a strategic seed reserve for the country will ensure the country is seed secure, self-sufficient and sovereign. Furthermore, the strategy will continue to support the production of high quality affordable and accessible seed for the farmers to realize increased production and productivity.

Table 8.2: Seed Production Projections (MT)

Seed Crop	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031
Maize	56,982	60,628	62,634	63,159	65,140	68,095
Wheat	12,542	13,080	13,527	13,002	13,498	14,004
Soyabean	9,072	9,082	8,924	8,952	8,988	8,914
Millet	687	754	734	715	697	900
Sorghum	4,512	4,762	4,650	4,411	4,535	5,199
Groundnuts	389	689	760	764	661	793
African peas	1,626	1,652	1,555	1,299	1,142	1,483
Sugar bean	3,463	3,672	3,536	3,324	3,494	3,844
Cotton	9,359	9,101	8,068	7,097	6,850	6,932
Sunflower	512	610	691	731	790	826

vi. Fertilizer

Guaranteeing the availability, accessibility, and affordability of appropriate mineral and organic fertilizers, while promoting balanced and efficient use of fertilisers are important for increased productivity, based on routine soil testing (for both pH and fertility analysis). The total fertiliser requirement for winter and summer crops is 780 – 800 000MT. The Fertiliser quantities required for horticultural crops, including the sugar industry, are substantial increasing national requirements beyond 800 000 MT. fertiliser requirements are expected to increase to over 1.2 million MT annually by 2030.

vii. Chemicals

Chemicals are an important arsenal for protection from debilitating diseases and pests and the menace of weeds. Facilitating timely access to safe, effective, and affordable crop protection products, while strictly regulating their use and promoting Integrated Pest Management strategies, will aid in production. Environmental and consumer safety will also be given attention.

viii. Power

Providing reliable, affordable and sustainable energy for agricultural production, processing, and value addition, has necessitated ring-fencing supplies for farmers, leading to spectacular increases in production. Some 150 MW were ring-fenced for winter, enabling successful wheat production.

ix. Fuel

Ensuring availability of fuel and a stable pricing regime are critical for sustained productivity.

x. Markets

Developing efficient, transparent and competitive domestic, regional, and international market systems with robust infrastructure (storage, transport, market information) to ensure fair prices and reduce post-harvest losses, will seamlessly connect farmers to buyers.

The policy to announce three prices in a season, for both main winter and summer crops, (planning, pre-planting and marketing prices) to give direction to government policy intent has induced increased production.

The structured market liberalisation introduced in 2022 to allow five categories of financing for crop production (government-financed, private sector-financed, ARDA-financed, NEAPS-financed and self-financed), and the five ensuing marketing arrangements for crops, and the operationalisation of the ZMX, have all provided much-needed alternative and alternate markets for farmers. The introduction of the warehouse receipt system should aid in this regard. For horticultural crops, structured urban markets are required, for which the City of Harare has taken a lead.

xi. Farmer Payments

Establishing timely, transparent, and reliable payment systems for farmers delivering produce to formal markets (e.g., GMB, contractors), will build confidence and trust and ensure the uninterrupted growth of the SGR.

xii. Capacity Building

Investing in continuous, demand-driven training, extension services, and knowledge transfer systems for farmers, extension workers, and agribusinesses on modern, sustainable, and climate-smart agricultural practices and technologies will continue to spur production. This must be based on the concept of “agriculture as a business at every scale” to increase production and productivity. Farming systems research and farmers field schools will complement these efforts.

xiii. Insurance

Expanding access to affordable and innovative agricultural insurance products (e.g area index-based, multi-peril) to protect farmers against climate shocks, price volatility, and other production risks, will enhance resilience and viability.

xiv. Policy and Regulations

Developing, reviewing, and enforcing clear, coherent, and enabling policies, legislation, and standards across the agricultural sector to promote investment, fair trade, safety, quality, and sustainability will continue under AFSRTS 2. The “ease of doing reforms’ must enhance business viability and sustainability.

xv. Coordination

Strengthening institutional coordination and partnerships (among government ministries, departments and agencies, private sector, development partners, farmer organizations) to ensure policy coherence and avoidance of duplication of efforts, will promote alignment and sharpen implementation focus.

xvi. Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning

Implementing a robust monitoring, evaluation and learning system throughout the sector will ensure information symmetry, better coordination, reduction of redundancies and promote cost-efficiencies. Tools to track and evaluate impacts of policy, implementation progress, measure impact on productivity, food security, and livelihoods, and enable evidence-based decision-making and adaptive management, are critical for the sustained transformation of the sector.

xvii. Land

Promoting secure, equitable, and productive land tenure systems based on the title deeds programme for A1 and A2 farmers, deeds of grant, and upliftment of

endorsements on qualifying BIPPA- and indigenously owned farms, will promote investments on farms and support production.

The promotion and protection of Joint Ventures will unlock further production potential.

xviii. Soils and Soil Health Management

Realising that soils are living organisms – with biological, chemical and physical properties – needing to be nurtured for sustained production, will anchor agricultural growth. Encouraging widespread adoption of sustainable soil health practices (conservation agriculture, organic matter management, erosion control, balanced fertilization) and basing all management on science-based soil- and crop-specific practices, will restore and maintain long-term soil fertility and enhance agricultural productivity.

xix. Migratory Pests Control

Strengthening national and regional surveillance of transboundary pests and diseases, instituting early- and real-time warning systems, and implementing coordinated, rapid, robust and responsible control of pests and diseases, is required to minimize agricultural losses.

xx. Contracting Farmers

Facilitating and regulating structured, fair, transparent and accountable contract farming arrangements that provide farmers with minimum inputs, technical support, and guaranteed markets and fair prices, will drive production. The avoidance of exploitative contracting systems will endear contractors to farmers.

xxi. Security

Ensuring a safe and secure farming environment will increase investments and undergird agricultural transformation. Protecting farmers, assets and infrastructure from incendiarism, theft and vandalism will create a conducive operating environment.

xxii. Cloud Seeding

Although, the signs of success of various cloud seeding technologies vary in a bad rainfall season, at 10% chance of success is high enough to justify the efforts. The cost benefit analysis of cloud seeding operations at a national scale tilt towards increasing allocations for timeous cloud seeding operations as the annual budget is USD 400 000 for annual summer crops investment of USD 1.4 billion. Better MDA coordination is required to get the full benefits of current technology while exploring novel technologies. In this regard the ad-hoc interministerial coordination committee recently established by cabinet should provide much-needed guidance to full benefit from the technology.

CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES

Water Resources, Irrigation Development and Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

Water is a constitutional right (Section 77 of the Constitution of the Republic of Zimbabwe). Water is also an economic enabler. A healthy nation can perform to its potential to accelerate economic development. Massive investments to guarantee safe water, improved sanitation, and better hygiene must be the focus of a coordinated, whole of government approach, with a minimum 5% allocation from the fiscus to the WASH sector, up from the current 2%. Investment from the private sector, and multilateral development banks, requires improvements in the ease of doing business; strong institutions and better governance; improved technical skills, better water tariffs; strong regulations; use of ICT, data and analytical skills to lower costs and improve efficiencies; and de-risking through blended finance, guarantees and other innovative financial solutions. Increasingly, under the Second Republic's Rural Development 8.0 Model, and Infrastructure 6.0 (a dam is an economy model), crowding-in of the private sector, both local, multilateral and banks have begun to acquiesce to the improved investment climate, leading to further investments in the WASH sector.

Irrigation, Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) contribute to public health, agricultural productivity, food security, economic growth and social development, aligning with Zimbabwe's international obligations and aspirations enshrined in Vision 2030.

The major priorities are water harvesting at every scale (roof tops, weirs, dams, boreholes), irrigation development (at every level, from household, village, A1, A2 and estate), with a focus on more efficient irrigation systems; and ensuring universal access to WASH throughout the country. The emphasis on climate-smart agriculture must continue, involving conservation agriculture and agro-ecological tailoring of

crops and systems. Increasing the area under irrigation from the current 221 000 ha to 496 000 ha is an achievable and enviable national imperative by 2030.

Zimbabwe's water runoff rates are variable, with a mean annual runoff volume of over 20.1 billion cubic meters, but specific centimeter-level runoff rates vary significantly by location and season and some 10 600 dams, capable of irrigating 2 million hectares. The country has abundant ground water sources estimated at 3,813,690,631 mega litres. Table 8.3 below indicates the planned irrigation development to 496 000 ha, and possible sources of financing.

Table 8.3: Accelerated Irrigation Rehabilitation and Development Plan (Targets vs Achievement)

Year	Cumulative Developed Area (Ha)	Year on Year Development (Ha)						
		PSIP		Donors		Private Sector		Total Annual Achieved
		Annual Target	Achieved	Annual Target	Achieved	Annual Target	Achieved	
2020	171000	1000	550	1000	650	3000	800	2000
2021	175000	12400	1200	1500	800	12000	2000	4000
2022	193000	12400	1500	2000	2500	12000	14000	18000
2023	203000	12400	900	2000	2100	12000	7000	10000
2024	217000	12400	846	2000	1255	12000	11899	14000
		50600	4996	8500	7305	51000	35699	48000
Future Projections for Irrigation Development								
Year	Cumulative Developed Area (Ha)	Government		Development Partners		Private Sector		Total
2024	238026	7710		1316		12000		21026
2025	258177	17000		4151		20000		41151

Year	Cumulative Developed Area (Ha)	Year on Year Development (Ha)					
		PSIP	Donors	Private Sector	Total Annual Achieved		
2026		299328	19000	5200	25000	49200	
2027		348528	19000	5200	25000	49200	
2028		397728	19000	5200	25000	49200	
2029		446928	19000	5200	25000	49200	
2030		496128	19000	5200	25000	49200	

The Irrigation Development Alliance will continue to crowd in the private sector for financing of irrigation and dam construction. The infrastructure 6.0 Model will be redefined and incentives provided to accelerate investments in the water and irrigation development sectors. Rural Development 8.0 will see the establishment of 50 000 ha in communal areas by 2030. The Ward Drought Mitigation Centres, meanwhile, could be powered by ward weirs/boreholes.

Water and sanitation play an important role in the pursuit of development aspirations given their direct bearing on all basic social and economic indicators. Zimbabwe, under Vision 2030, set the goal of having at least 90% of the population enjoying the right to clean, safe, potable and adequate water by 2030. Improving water availability and at the same time safely managing sanitation unlocks the country's potential in agriculture, mining, energy, tourism and manufacturing and many other sectors.

Underdevelopment of water infrastructure translates into inadequate resilience to climate, health and food system shocks; as well compromised capabilities to mitigate water-related disaster risks. The government will, therefore, employ strategies that will contribute to reducing waterborne diseases, providing better sanitation and clean water access, aligning with Sustainable Development Goal 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation).

In the past five years, government embarked on accelerated dam construction, and has completed 3 of the 12 dams, under the new paradigm of Infrastructure 6.0. Under the Presidential Rural Development Programme 35 000 village (35000), school (9600) and youth (4800) boreholes will support business units benefiting 1.8 million rural households, and 62% of the population, by 2030. The productivity Booster Kit Scheme targeting 180 000 A1 farmers over 10 years will develop a further 180 000 Ha irrigation at a cost of USD 1 968 billion and contribute over USD 4 billion to the agricultural GDP. This model, building on A1 title deeds to access up to USD 6 000 per farmer will transform A1 farming. Previous focus has largely been on A2 and large holder irrigation development.

Concurrently with these developments, the establishment of minimum service level standards for communities and local authorities will enhance accountability and improve service delivery to communities. Better wastewater management, including recycling and diverting for agricultural use, will be promoted.

Agricultural Engineering, Mechanization and Farm Infrastructure

Zimbabwe's agricultural sector has received recent increased support from government, the private sector and the Mechanisation Development Alliance, a public-private sector alliance. The tractor fleet has increased from 6,825 units in 2017 to over 16,280 units in 2025, a 240% growth. The area available for tillage is estimated at 4.31 million ha annually, of which 2.25 million ha (52%) requires mechanical tillage and the balance of 2.06 million requiring drought power, and conservation agriculture (Table 8.4).

Table 8.4: Field Mechanisation levels

Field Mechanisation Levels		2025 Area Crop Target (Hactares)	Proportion	2030 Area Crop Target (Hactares)	Proportion
1 st Tier	Manual (Hand Held Hoe)	1,163,700.00	27%	431,000.00	10%

Field Mechanisation Levels		2025 Area Crop Target (Hactares)	Proportion	2030 Area Crop Target (Hactares)	Proportion
2 nd tier	Animal Draught Power	905,100.00	21%	431,000.00	10%
3 rd Tier	Mechanised Power	2,241,200.00	52%	3,448,000.00	80%
Total Arable		4,310,000.00	100%	4,310,000.00	100%

Mechanisation of the smallholder sector can be a catalyst for rural transformation by boosting agricultural productivity, potentially increasing yields by 40-60%, reducing post-harvest losses, and creating employment opportunities. It enables farmers to cultivate larger areas more efficiently, supports climate-smart agriculture through precision farming, and reduces the labour burden on women and youth. By enhancing value addition and market linkages, mechanization stimulates rural industrialization and contributes to food security and poverty reduction - key pillars of Zimbabwe's Vision 2030. The strategy will institute a multi-pronged approach including strengthening tractor hire schemes and equipment leasing programmes, promoting gender-inclusive mechanization through targeted training programmes, developing solar-powered and small-scale machinery suitable for smallholder farms, improving rural infrastructure to support equipment maintenance and fuel distribution and public-private partnerships could facilitate technology transfer and investment in mechanization hubs at district levels.

From 2026 to 2030, Zimbabwe's postharvest and agro-processing technologies will play a pivotal role in advancing Vision 2030 by enhancing farm-gate value addition, reducing losses, and driving rural industrialization. Priority areas include investment in modern storage solutions such as grain silos and cold chains, small- to medium-scale agro-processing units for cereals, oilseeds, and horticulture, and solar-powered drying and milling technologies. These interventions aim to curb postharvest losses currently exceeding 30% for perishables while empowering farmers to shift from raw commodity sales to processed, market-ready products. Strengthening these systems

supports food security, boosts incomes, and aligns with Zimbabwe's strategy for inclusive, export-driven agricultural growth. The country will invest in small silos for chiefs under the Zunde raMambo programme. The Public-financed Silo construction will increase capacity to 1.5 million MT by 2030 from the current 750 000 MT.

Between 2026 and 2030, Zimbabwe's farm structures and infrastructure sector is poised for significant growth, driven by government-backed and private sector led agricultural transformation structures and infrastructure to support production and productivity on farms. Investment priorities include farm dams and weirs, farm access roads, farm buildings, sheds, workshops and production structures, greenhouses and controlled environment agriculture buildings. The infrastructure extends to livestock facilities. Strategic opportunities exist for public-private partnerships, agri-tech innovation, and blended finance, positioning Zimbabwe as a high-potential market for sustainable and commercially viable agricultural infrastructure development.

Zimbabwe's agricultural engineering modernization thrust for 2026–2030 is aligning with global trends by focusing on the integration of smart technologies, e-agriculture platforms, and mechanisation solutions tailored to smallholder and commercial farming needs. The country shall prioritize the development and deployment of precision agriculture tools, digital advisory systems, and ICT-based extension services to increase productivity and climate resilience. This includes investments in remote sensing, GPS-guided machinery, and automated mechanisation systems, supported by national policies promoting digital transformation in agriculture. The shift toward e-agriculture shall also enhance data-driven decision-making, market access, and real-time supply chain management, thereby strengthening the competitiveness of Zimbabwean farmers in regional and global markets.

In tandem with these advancements, agricultural engineering development is placing emphasis on technologies, equipment and machinery standardization, trade compliance, and innovation. The establishment of national and regional technical

standards for farm machinery, postharvest handling, and agro-processing technologies is critical for ensuring quality, safety, and compatibility with global trade requirements. Public and private research institutions shall be encouraged to drive innovation through the development of locally adapted technologies, including low-cost mechanisation, robotics for repetitive farming tasks, and renewable energy solutions for off-grid areas. Through the Mechanisation Development Alliance, government shall foster partnerships between academia and industry to build a modern, resilient agricultural system that leverages automation, robotics, and scientific research to achieve sustainable food security and inclusive economic growth.

Research, Innovation, Technology, Education and Modernisation

Zimbabwe's agricultural sector faces education, research, technology and innovation gaps emanating from underfunded research institutions, weak technology adoption and limited innovation diffusion. Poor extension-farmer linkages, slow uptake of improved seeds and climate-smart practices and digital tools and fragmented innovation systems with disjointed efforts between actors such as Universities, private sector and farmers. An improved-demand led, tailored and aligned education-research-technology- innovation value system will improve sustainable and profitable crop and livestock intensification. This strong nexus will enhance climate resilience and entrench value chain modernization, boost productivity, reduce post-harvest losses, and enhance farmer market access.

The transition from Agriculture 2.0 - focusing on extension and training - to Agricultural Education 5.0 - focusing on entrepreneurship, extension, training, research and advisory- initiated in 2022, and the establishment of the Zimbabwe Agricultural College – a dedicated online short course centre - should improve skills and aide in increasing both production and productivity. Adequately resourcing agricultural

research, modernizing infrastructure, and transforming extension to business advisory services will be accelerated.

Strengthening linkages with innovation hubs at universities is an imperative for the transformation of the agricultural sector. Scaling commercialization of innovations and strengthening the university-private sector agri-technology nexus will be undertaken.

The strategy aims to transform subsistence farming into a knowledge-driven, climate-resilient business at every scale, capitalizing on opportunities like drought-tolerant crops, solar-powered agro-processing, drone-based monitoring, and AI-driven pest forecasting. Investments in agri-tech startups, digital infrastructure and youth skills development could unlock productivity gains, and attract investment to foster inclusive growth.

Climate and Biodiversity

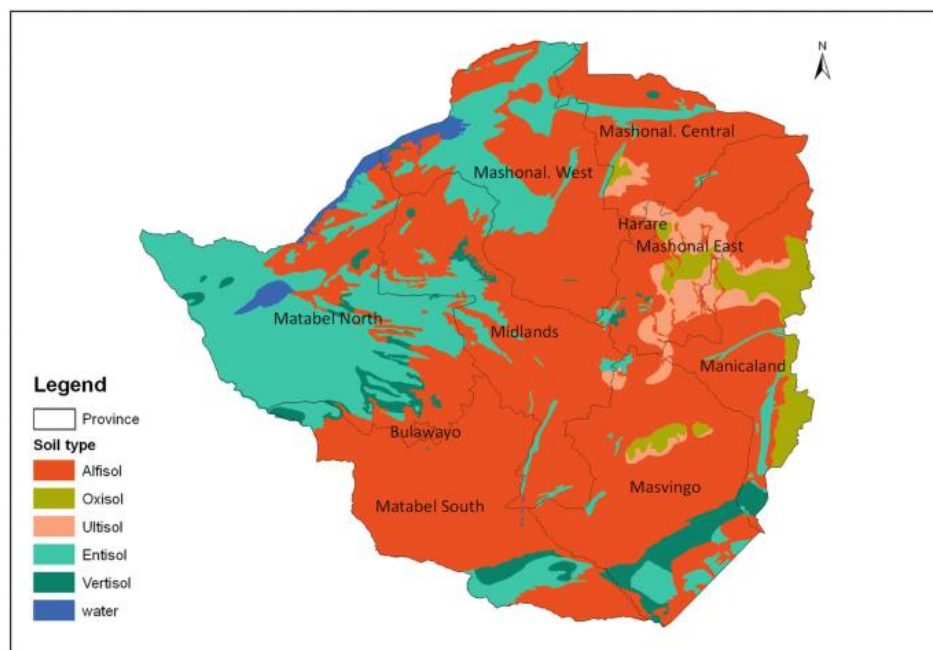
Significant challenges in the sector relate to climate change (increased droughts, erratic rainfall, and rising temperatures) and biodiversity loss (deforestation, soil degradation, and habitat destruction). These, individually and collectively, threaten agricultural productivity, food security and rural livelihoods, undermining efforts to achieve Vision 2030. The strategy will primarily focus on climate resilience and biodiversity conservation as critical pillars for sustainable agriculture, ensuring long-term food security, ecosystem stability and economic growth. Integrating climate-smart practices (conservation farming, agroforestry) and biodiversity protection (sustainable land use, wildlife corridors) enhances productivity while safeguarding natural resources. To enhance climate and biodiversity practices, the strategy will strengthen policy frameworks (enforcing climate adaptation strategies and biodiversity laws), promote farmer education on sustainable practices (drought-resistant crops, water conservation), increase funding for climate-resilient infrastructure (irrigation, renewable energy), foster community-based conservation

(reforestation, soil restoration), enhance research and technology (early warning systems, climate data sharing) and encourage public-private partnerships for green financing and eco-friendly agribusinesses. By prioritizing these measures, the AFSRTS 2 will advance rural transformation, boost agricultural resilience, and improve farmer livelihoods for the attainment of Vision 2030.

Soils and Soil Health Management

Highly impoverished sandy soils pose major soil fertility problems due to the continuous cultivation that has occurred over the years in communal areas. Such soils have high acidity, low inherent fertility, and low nutrient and water retention, which can adversely affect the productive potential of those soils, which cover more than 70% of agro-ecological regions 4 and 5. The highly productive red clay soils require the promotion of sustainable management practices to ensure continued and sustained benefits from them. Meanwhile, black soils, which are the most productive, are limited in the country.

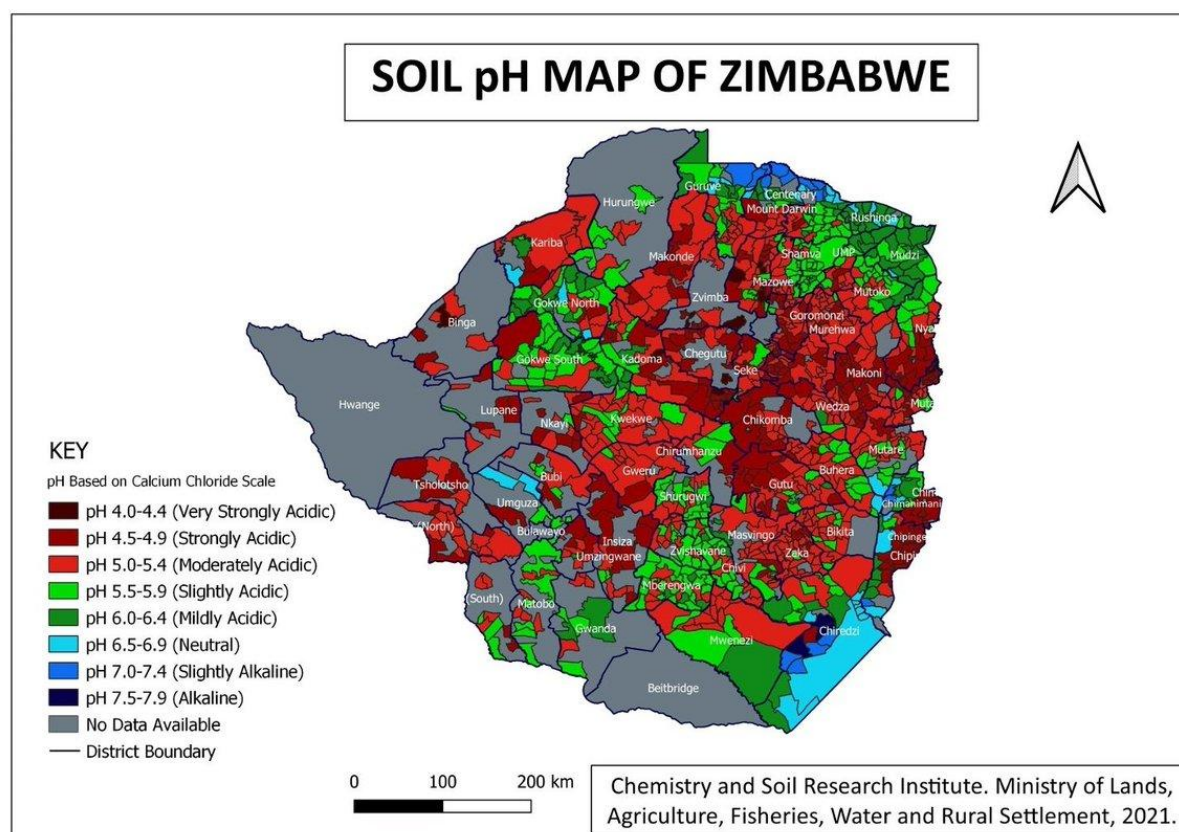
Fig 8.2: Zimbabwe Soil Pedological Map



National efforts are, therefore, required to revitalize the agricultural sector by adopting strategies that prioritize soil health, empower soil innovation and stewardship,

strengthen soil knowledge, and improve soil management. Since 2020, Zimbabwe has made progress in addressing pervasive soil acidity. A national soil pH map and soil fertility map have been developed.

Fig 8.3 Zimbabwe Soil pH map



The wider use of this soil pH and fertility information, science- and fact-based management, allied with a modernized agricultural business advisory service, and supported by an “agriculture as a business paradigm” will be the confluence of opportunities to cause the spark for the needed sustained transformation of agriculture.

Among the sustainable soil management strategies will be conservation agriculture policies and practices, a legislative and regulatory framework for sustainable utilization of soil resources, an incentive regime for the adoption of sustainable soil management practices and building the capacity of actors to implement sustainable

soil management practices. Investments in modern soils research infrastructure, soil sampling and real time soil health information management systems will be prioritized.

Land and Tenure Security

Land is a resource that defines Zimbabwe's geography, agricultural potential, and much more. The land holding structure at independence and in 2025 is indicated in Table 8.5.

Table 8.5: Land Categories in Zimbabwe (1980 and 2025) and Area under Production

Category	Actual Area (Million Ha) As At 1980	Actual Area (Million Ha) As At 2025
Large Scale Commercial	15.5	1.1
Resettlement	0	14.4
Small Scale Commercial	1.4	1.4
Communal	16.4	16.4
Sub Total	33.3	33.3
National Parks and Urban Settlement	6.0	6.0
State Land	0.3	0.3
Total	39.6	39.6

Zimbabwe's agricultural sector has four categories of farmers. Firstly, the 1.8 million rural households (3 million beneficiaries), some 62 % of the population. They are predominantly subsistence farmers. The second category, being the 360 000 old resettlement and A1 farmers, who are surplus-oriented farmers. The third category, being the 23 000 A2," commercial farmers". And the fourth category, are the large-scale commercial farmers/corporates. The government is issuing secure, bankable, registrable, and transferable title deeds to A1 and A2 farmers; deeds of grant to African Purchase area farmers (Matenganyika), and restoring title, where deemed possible, for BIPPA and indigenous farms acquired by government.

The operationalization of a government-wide e-cadastre (digitized land registries) is a critical component of the land information management system. It enhances efficiency, transparency and security in land administration, supporting various land management activities and contributing to sustainable development. Prioritization war veterans, ensuring a gender-neutral land policy and the promotion of decentralized land governance will be given special attention. Unlocking the value of land around dams, especially in communal areas, will be undertaken under the RD8.0 Model. The transformation of land ownership at irrigation schemes through establishment of ISBUs will continue to enhance productivity and viability. Farmer - miner conflicts demand production. It is therefore hoped that the Mines and Minerals Amendment Bill will streamline land administration, restore rights of farmers and eliminate conflicts.

Inclusivity

Women and youth are pivotal in agriculture yet have often marginalized actors in Zimbabwe's agriculture. Women and youth often encounter barriers when attempting to access land, finance and other productive resources. Gender and age-based discrimination can lead to exclusion in decision-making processes. Despite these challenges, youth and women constitute an important and inalienable demographic

for the transformation of the sector. Women constitute over 60% of smallholder farmers/labour. Youth bring innovation, energy and technological adaptability to the sector. The AFSRTS 2 will focus on gender-responsive land reforms, affordable credit and insurance schemes, gender-targeted agribusiness training, and promotion of digital agriculture and mechanization to empower women and youth. Additionally, fostering youth-led agricultural enterprises, strengthening women's cooperatives/businesses and improving market linkages can unlock opportunities in high-value sectors such as horticulture and agro-processing. By addressing structural inequalities and investing in women and youth, the strategy will drive sustainable agricultural productivity, rural employment and inclusive economic growth.

Institutional Arrangements and Reforms

Zimbabwe's agricultural sector faces institutional challenges which slow much-needed transformation. The Ministry, its departments and agencies will be restructured to align with the NDS2 and AFSRTS2 aspirations and expectations. Requisite skills and appropriate infrastructure, training and improved coordination will be given further attention, as will enhanced government-private cooperation and collaboration to catalyse development. Effective institutional reforms will drive agricultural transformation by streamlining mandates through inter-ministerial coordination, and encouraging a whole of government approach to planning, implementation and monitoring and evaluation. Reformed institutions will enhance service delivery, facilitate improved production, strengthen value chains, deepen market linkages and foster resilience of communities to climate vagaries, all important ingredients for rural prosperity under AFSRTS 2.

Critical interventions will include adoption of e-cadastre to improve land management, reforming agricultural finance institutions, strengthening farmer organizations, strengthening the implementing of performance-based extension systems and creating provincial agro-hubs to provincialize value addition and

beneficiation services. The strategy will leverage institutional reforms to operationalize special agro-processing economic zones, develop climate-resilient governance frameworks, establish youth agri-business incubators, and adopt and implement block-chain for input distribution transparency. These reforms present opportunities to attract investment, boost productivity and transform subsistence farming into commercial agriculture.

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT-RURAL INDUSTRIALIZATION-RURAL

DEVELOPMENT-VISION 2030 NEXUS

Investment in agriculture is twice as impactful at lifting people out of poverty, compared to any other sector investment. The return on investment in WASH is 1 to 7. These compelling tapestries must be matched by increasing financing for agriculture and WASH for the realization of Vision 2030. The Rural Development 8.0. Model presents a unique country opportunity to address agricultural productivity and WASH. A more detailed and recent appraisal of the RD.8.0. development model is presented, to reinforce its catalytic role, and to lobby for multi-sectoral, multi-frontal and multi-layered financing options.

Many MDAs operate in the rural development space, often in a disjointed fashion, and with over-lapping functions and activities, making rural transaction costs higher than those of urban areas. This has been partially rectified by the mandate given to the MLAFWRD, but alignment, collaboration, coordination and cooperation are still in their infancy with other MDAs to generate the cost- and operational-efficiencies for positive development impacts and outcomes.

The Rural Development 8.0 projects comprise the following:

- i. Presidential Climate Proofed Input Scheme
- ii. Presidential Climate Proofed Cotton scheme

- iii. Presidential Rural Development Programme
- iv. Presidential Household Tick Management Scheme
- v. Presidential Community Fisheries Scheme
- vi. Presidential Goat Scheme
- vii. Presidential Poultry Scheme
- viii. Presidential Vision 2030 Accelerator Model

Rural Development 8.0 initiatives aim to transform the rural economy through agricultural development, rural industrialization and accelerated economic development. These projects represent government's intervention to uplift 62% of the population in rural areas for the attainment of Vision 2030.

The Rural Development 8.0 projects recognise that development originating from agriculture is twice as impactful at lifting people out of poverty than any other investment. For this to be realised, agriculture must be a business, irrespective of scale, requiring a paradigm shift at extension and farmer levels. By investing in rural people and promoting rural entrepreneurship through the establishment of business units, rural development can uplift rural communities, improve livelihoods and promote inclusive sustainable economic development, that leaves no one and no place behind.

The nexus between agricultural development, rural industrialisation, rural development and the attainment of Vision 2030 is strong. The creation of rural economic participants and not mere economic spectators for the transformation of the rural economy is overdue. Additionally, alongside the Rural Development 8.0 interventions, as a consequence of a policy shift since the advent of the Second Republic, wherein a “dam is now an economy”, under the infrastructure 6.0 paradigm, accelerated rural transformation can be expected from these dam nodes. The “dam project concept” now comprises:

1. The dam
2. Hydroelectricity generation
3. Portable water for communities
4. Irrigation development
5. Fisheries Development and,
6. Waste water management

This concept will see all 12 ongoing construction projects becoming focal points for rural development, potentially impacting over one million people. This “dam is an economy concept” will be adopted for all previously completed major dams. Government can create a facilitatory environment to motivate private sector investments around these dams. Additionally, the ARDA Vision Incubator and Accelerator Model approved by Cabinet to crowd in the private sector for corporate farming can be used to raise the much-needed financing. To further develop these nodes into powerful rural centres.

Presidential Climate-Proofed Input Scheme (Pfumvudza/Intwasa)

The Presidential Climate-Proofed Input scheme is aimed at promoting climate-resilient agriculture in Zimbabwe, to ensure household food security and generate surplus for sale by increasing production and productivity using the sustainable intensive conservation agriculture model, Pfumvudza/Intwasa. Agro ecological tailoring is an important component of this approach.

The scheme provides farmers with input packages comprising of seed for three (3) plots, fertilizer both basal and top dressing, fall armyworm chemicals, lime, hydrogel for moisture conservation and herbicides. These will be distributed to villagers, village heads and chiefs.

The scheme targets 3 million beneficiaries in the rural areas and 500,000 beneficiaries in the urban and peri-urban (transient urban farming). Under this input support scheme,

the crops targeted include maize, sorghum, pearl millet, soya beans, sunflower, African peas, ground nuts and sugar beans.

The scheme is promoting agro-ecological tailoring where inputs are distributed based on the agro-ecological performance. The area of maize under Pfumvudza/Intwasa is increasing from year to year as more farmers are adopting the Pfumvudza model. All traditional leaders were given inputs under the Zunde Ramambo / Isiphala seNkosi programme. The grain from Zunde Ramambo/Isiphala seNkosi is distributed to food insecure, vulnerable households by the traditional leaders. During the 2024/2025 summer season, the government extended the Zunde raMambo/Isiphala seNkosi concept to Village heads and Headmen.

All beneficiaries of Pfumvudza/Intwasa will contribute 10kg each, village heads 15kg each and headmen/Chiefs 20kg each to local SGR in good years. It is intended to refine the distribution model for Pfumvudza/Intwasa to include AFC Bank cards and agro-dealers.

Table 8.6 Climate-Proofed (Pfumvudza/Intwasa) Input distribution targets and achievements- 2024/25 summer season

Planned target	Achieved	% Achieved
Distribute 9 230MT of maize seed	14 274 MT of maize seed distributed	154
Distribute 4 900MT of sorghum seed	2 904 MT of sorghum seed distributed	59.3
Distribute 95 900MT of basal fertilizer	65 427MT of basal fertiliser distributed	68.2

Distribute 95 900Mt of top-dressing fertilizer	65 427MT of top-dressing fertilizer distributed	68.2
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Table 8.7 Number of Pfumvudza/Intwasa Plots (2022/23 to 2024/25)

Season	Number of plots	% Growth
2022/2023	10 506 783	
2023/2024	11 932 505	13.57
2024/2025	11 427 531	-4.23

Table 8.8 Maize production under Pfumvudza/Intwasa

Season	Area (Ha)	Yield (T/Ha)	Prod (MT)	Conventional yield(T/Ha)	% Difference
2022/23	247 476	2.4	586 539	1.2	100
2023/24	447 415	0.3	134 225	0.3	0
2024/25	504 136	1.4	705 790	1.25	12
Average		1.37	475 518	0.92	49.1

Table 8.9 Sorghum Production under Pfumvudza/Intwasa

Season	Area (Ha)	Yield (T/Ha)	Prod (MT)	Conventional yield (t/h)
2022/23	13 627	3	36 768	0.6
2023/24	237 053	0.18	42 670	0.15
2024/25	212 446	0.76	161 459	0.76

Table 8.10 The input packages given to the traditional leader under Zunde raMambo/ Isiphala seNkosi

Recipient	Seed/kg		Basal/kg	Top dressing/kg
	Maize	Sorghum		
Chiefs	25	15	250	250
Headmen	20	10	200	200
Village Heads	10	5	100	100
Total	55	30	550	550

Presidential Cotton Scheme

The Presidential Cotton Scheme is aimed at promoting cotton production and productivity in Zimbabwe. Farmers are given inputs, training and market access to enhance cotton productivity and improve the livelihoods of rural communities, as cotton is a drought tolerant cash crop which can be a catalyst for rural transformation. This programme is targeting about 520 000 households in cotton growing areas such as Gokwe, Muzarabani, Chipinge South, Chiredzi and Mwenezi.

Currently all cotton is marketed through COTTCO. Commencing with the 2025/2026 season, it is suggested that farmers “repay” for inputs by delivering 50kg for each beneficiary to show “gratitude” to government. This follows the introduction of 10kg per household gratitude for the Pfumvudza/Intwasa beneficiaries.

Table 8.11 Cotton Input distribution update as at 25 February 2025

Input	Target MT	Received MT	% target
Compound D	36 000	13 101	36.39
Lime	18 000	12 938	71.88
Top dressing	18 000	9 667	53.71
Seed	3 600	5 467	151.86

Table 8.12 Cotton Production targets for the 2024/25 Summer Season

Crop	Targeted (Ha)	MT/ha	Total Production (MT)
Government	180 000	0.55	99 000
Private Sector	90 000	1	90 000
Total	270 000	0.55	270 000

Presidential Rural Development Programme

The Presidential Rural Development Programme is the flagship of the Rural Development 8.0 interventions. The scheme aims to provide water to every rural village/ household as a constitutional right and as an economic enabler. The Presidential Rural Development Programme comprises, (i) VBUs, (ii) 50 sweet potato vines, and (iii) ten trees per household. The Government, through the Zimbabwe National Water Authority (ZINWA) and RIDA intends to drill and equip a total of 35 000 boreholes in 35 000 Village Business Units (VBUs), 10,000 boreholes at School Business Units (SBUs) and 4,800 boreholes in 2400 wards for Youth Business Units (YBUs). Thus 35000 village companies, 10 000 school companies and 4800 youth companies will be established at the end of the plan period in 2030. **Establishment**

Village Business Units (VBUs) and Youth Business Units (YBUs) and School Business Units (SBUs) is part of the rural development programme. These are a hectare drip irrigated plot, with two fish ponds, each with 2,000 tilapia fingerlings, a water trough and a water point for safe drinking water. A total of **1 238** BUs have been established to date with **647** BUs completed and **591** BUs at various stages of completion. The average income from the BUs is 54 USD per household per month. Some **3 918** boreholes in 2 279 villages have been drilled to date.

Since 1980, government and partners have drilled 41 513 boreholes throughout the country as shown on Table 8.13 below. These are now being capacity-tested, with prolific boreholes being converted to VBUs, SBUs, and YBUs. Borehole capacity tests conducted (including existing boreholes drilled by RIDA) are now **2 100 (1 539** successful), out of 41 513 borehole drilled before the PRD

Table 8.13 Boreholes drilled update

Province	Number of boreholes drilled
Manicaland	6 287
Mashonaland Central	3 751
Mashonaland East	5 304
Mashonaland West	5 091
Masvingo	6 544
Matabeleland North	3 643
Matabeleland South	4 511
Midlands	6 382
Total	41 513

A total of 3 774 nutrition gardens have been completed by development partners as shown on Table 8.14 below. These will be converted to Business Units by end of 2025.

Table 8.14 Nutrition gardens completed by Development partners

Province	Number of Nutrition Gardens
Manicaland	558
Mashonaland Central	105
Mashonaland East	202
Mashonaland West	62
Masvingo	1335
Matabeleland North	540
Matabeleland South	175
Midlands	797
Total	3774

It is intended to aggregate villages at a “Ward Drought Mitigation Centre (WDMC)”, the future “Ward Aggregation Centre”, where inputs will be distributed, where beneficiaries will contribute 10kg, where aggregation, value addition and beneficiation will take place—this is the future government office in the Ward where all government activities will be resident. Progress in the establishment of “Ward Drought Mitigation Centres (WDMCs)” is shown on Table 8.15 below. The focus of “WDMCs” is in Regions 4 and 5 first, to build resilience of communities to future climate shocks.

Table 8.15 Ward Drought Mitigation Centres Establishment progress.

Province	No. of Targeted Ward Drought Mitigation Centres	No. of established Ward Drought Mitigation Centres
Manicaland	65	15
Mashonaland Central	60	25
Mashonaland East	55	14

Province	No. of Targeted Ward Drought Mitigation Centres	No. of established Ward Drought Mitigation Centres
Mashonaland West	55	22
Midlands	91	48
Masvingo	75	9
Matabeleland North	125	32
Matabeleland South	109	12
Total	635	177

Table 8.16 Boreholes and Business Units update as at 3 July 2025

Completed business Units Provincial Breakdown									
Province	Boreholes drilled to date	Bush pump equipped to date	Boreholes solarised to date (WR)	BUs in progress	Completed				
					VB U	SB U	YB U	CB U	VT C
Midlands	478	109	26	158	86	17	0	2	1
Harare	359	83	80	14	0	6	0	0	0
Mash Central	408	48	10	73	129	12	1	2	0
Mash West	351	35	3	47	66	6	0	0	0
Mash East	433	73	34	66	37	17	6	1	2
Mat South	319	49	5	40	30	7	0	0	0

Completed business Units Provincial Breakdown									
Province	Boreholes drilled to date	Bush pump equipped to date	Boreholes solarised to date (WR)	BUs in progress	Completed				
					VB U	SB U	YB U	CB U	VT C
Mat North	238	83	14	39	20	1	0	17	0
Bulawayo	64	52	5	5	0	13	0	0	1
Masvingo	747	142	15	74	96	11	1	7	1
Manicaland	521	74	37	70	34	13	1	2	1
Total	3918	748	229	586	498	103	9	31	6

Table 8.17 Sweet potato vines distribution update

PROVINCE	2022	2023	2024	2025	Number of households benefited in 2025	TOTAL
Manicaland	191 258	20 000	193 000	50 000	5 000	45 4000
Mash central	681 750	20 000	100 000	160 000	16 000	96 1750
Mash East	92 700	300 750	0	180 000	18 000	57 3450
Mash West	54 700	384 000	327 000	100 000	10 000	86 5700
Mat South	21 000	50 000	92 000	100 000	10 000	263 000
Mat North	113 400	50 000	0	50 000	5 000	213 400
Midlands	175 700	30 000	228 000	90 000	9 000	523 700

PROVINCE	2022	2023	2024	2025	Number of households benefited in 2025	TOTAL
Masvingo	151 800	90 000	0	100 000	10 000	341 800
TOTAL	1 482 308	94 4750	940 000	832 025	83 000	4 196 800

Table 8.18 Update on sweet potato production

Province	2024/2025			2023/2024		
	Area (Ha)	Yield (T/Ha)	Prod (MT)	Area (Ha)	Yield (T/Ha)	Prod (Mt)
Manicaland	5 325	10.9	58 273	1 260	12.61	15 890
Mash Central	2 655	6.1	16 228	543	1.51	820
Mash East	7 545	7.3	55 213	2 640	2.18	5 756
Mash West	2 959	8.0	23 730	237	0.88	208
Masvingo	5 651	6.5	36 771	2 460	4.72	11 612
Mat North	141	4.2	593	40	0.02	0.80
Mat South	292	5.4	1 589	161	0.03	5
Midlands	3,570	6.5	23,208	1,171	0.19	222
Total	28 137	7.7	215 604	8513	4.05	34 476

The sweet potato varieties distributed are for both nutrition and commerce.

Table 8.19 Vegetable combo distribution update

Province	Target Number of vegetable seed packs	Number of vegetable seed distributed	Number of households benefited
Mashonaland West	501 000	83 408	83 408
Mash Central	445 000	110 813	110 813
Mash East	713 000	166 986	166 986
Manicaland	518 000	293 435	293 435
Midlands	470 000	308 355	308 355

Province	Target Number of vegetable seed packs	Number of vegetable seed distributed	Number of households benefited
Masvingo	382 000	160 147	160 147
Mat North	285 000	77 330	77 330
Mat South	186 000	150 999	150 999
Total	3 500 000	1 311 473	1 311 473

Vegetable combos will continue to be distributed until the VBUs have been fully established throughout the country. Some 10 types of fruit trees have been selected for purposes of this Presidential Rural Development Programme, based on market acceptance and agro-ecological region as shown on Table 8.20 below. Markets should determine the type of fruit tree and cultivar produced in an area to facilitate aggregation and marketing. A total of **50 000** fruit tree seedlings have been distributed to date.

Table 8.20 Fruit trees distribution update

Province	District	Trees	Total
Manicaland	Chipinge	Macadamia	5 000
		Avocado	5 000
Manicaland	Nyanga	Apples	5 000
Mashonaland East	Marondera	Peaches	5 000
Mashonaland East	Murehwa	Pawpaw	5 000
Manicaland	Mutasa	Banana	5 000
		Litchies	5000
Mashonaland East	Goromonzi	Passion fruit	5 000
Matabeleland South	Mangwe	Orange	10 000
Total			50 000

Presidential Household Tick Management Scheme

The Presidential Household Tick Management scheme is aimed at controlling tick-borne diseases in livestock, particularly in communal and small-scale farming sectors

through provision of tick grease to 1 million households, each receiving 1kg to improve animal health and productivity. The programme came as a result of the outbreak of January Disease (theileriosis) which resulted in farmers losing more than **500 000** animals to January Disease between 2017 and 2020.

Table 8.21 Presidential Household Tick Management Scheme update

Year	Target (Kg)	Achieved (Kg)	Cattle Mortality reduction
2022	1 000 000	1 069 000	49%
2023	1 500 000	1500 600	37%
2024	1 500 000	678 000	24%
2025	1 000 000	213 000	8%

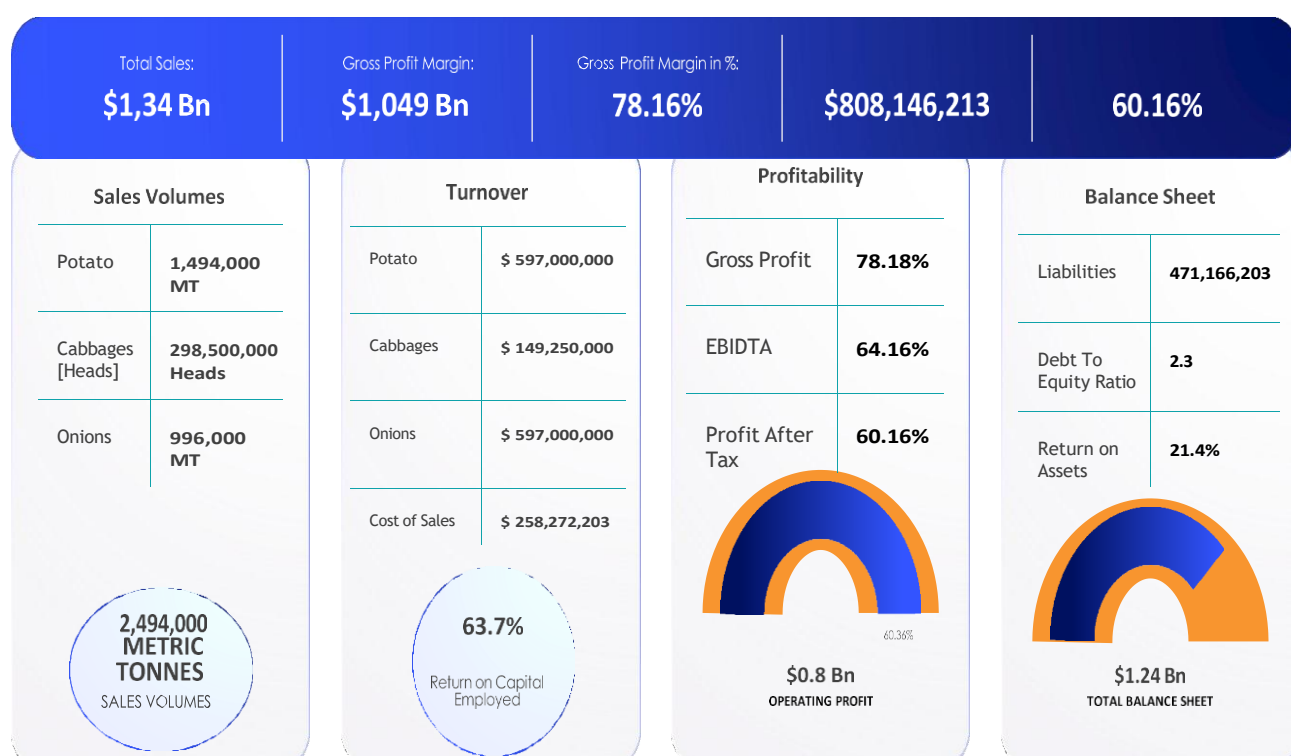
Alongside the distribution of tick acaricide, government and development partners are accelerating dip tank rehabilitation across the provinces, as shown on Table 8.22 below:

Table 8.22: Status of dip tanks across provinces

Province	Number of Functional	Number of Non-Functional	Number of dip tanks rehabilitated in the 2 nd quarter
Mashonaland West	489	10	40
Mash Central	348	6	0
Mash East	527	2	0
Manicaland	555	0	55
Midlands	593	9	35
Masvingo	736	2	14
Mat North	455	0	14

Province	Number of Functional	Number of Non-Functional	Number of dip tanks rehabilitated in the 2 nd quarter
Mat South	474	5	0
Total	4177	34	158

Fig.8.3: Financial Impact Analysis of Presidential Rural Development Programme (VBUS, SBUS, YBUS & VCTCBUS)



Presidential Community Fisheries Scheme

The Presidential Community Fisheries Scheme is aimed at promoting fish farming and aquaculture in rural communities for both protein and commerce. There are three components of Presidential Fisheries Scheme thus:

- Stocking of VBUs, SBUs, YBUs, through construction of two fish ponds per site each with 2000 fingerlings
- Stocking of dams for rod fishing

- iii. Commercial cage fishing by communities and the private sector in dams.

Construction of Tilapia fisheries breeding facilities has been completed at Henderson, Makhoholi and Matopos. Preparations are in progress for installation of solar powered water supply systems on these sites. Chipinge and Lupane will also have breeding sites established.

Table 8.23: Fingerling breeding sites by government and private sector.

Private sector		Government	
Fingerling Breeding Site	Province	Fingerling Breeding Site	Province
Lake Harvest	Mashonaland West	Henderson	Mashonaland Central
Kariba Bream Farm	Mashonaland West	Makhoholi	Masvingo
RADCO	Mashonaland Central	Matopos	Matabeleland South
Toppick	Matabeleland South	Lupane	Matabeleland North
Jayrop	Mashonaland East	Chipinge	Manicaland
Zimbabwe Catfish Growers	Mashonaland East		
Spring Glory	Manicaland		
Hatchpro	Harare		
Holy Cross	Midlands		

Private sector		Government	
Fingerling Breeding Site	Province	Fingerling Breeding Site	Province
Tawena	Mashonaland West		

Combined estimated capacity for all the breeding sites is 12 525 000 fingerlings per year against a target of 30 000 000.

Table 8.24 Community Fisheries update (2021-2025)

Target	Achieved
To stock 1 200 dams by 2025	93 dams have been stocked
To establish two ponds in the planned 35 000 VBUs as per the borehole drilling target.	382 VBUs have been stocked
The private sector had a target to stock 1000 ponds by 2024	1342 ponds have been stocked

Table 8.25 Fisheries update

Target	Harvested	Productivity	Estimated survival rate
57 MT	35.85 MT	0.8 - 1kg/m ²	60%

Table 8.26 Fisheries Harvesting update

Province	Total harvested in tonnes
Mashonaland East	6.5
Manicaland	15.2
Masvingo	5.1
Matabeleland North	2.85
Matabeleland south	1.9
Midlands	0.8
Mashonaland Central	1
Mashonaland West	0
Harare Met	1.5
Total	35.85

Presidential Poultry Scheme

The Presidential Poultry Scheme is an initiative which seeks to increase organic rural poultry production for improved household nutrition and household incomes. By virtue of a higher fecundity, it is estimated that indigenous chicken production will quadruple in the next three years. About 3 million beneficiary rural households will each receive 10 free range indigenous chicken (road runners) and training for increased production and productivity. Each homestead could easily have 100 chickens, as chickens are the most widely consumed protein. This can spur rural industrialisation if markets are sought early by ZIMTRADE, Agriculture Marketing Authority (AMA) and Business Development, Markets and Trade (BDMT). The Agricultural Marketing Authority and Zim-Trade are exploring foreign markets for the rural poultry.

Presidential Goat Scheme

Goats are a climate-smart intervention for rural communities as Zimbabwe is predicted to become drier in the decades ahead. The Presidential Goat Scheme is aimed at promoting goat production and improving the livelihoods of rural communities through provision of protein and commerce. Goat production has been identified as one of the key climate-proofed livestock production systems for farmer resilience building. Under the scheme, a total of 35 000 bucks (he-goats), one in each village, and one “she-goat” for each of the 1.8 million households will be distributed across the country. All the 35 000 bucks will be electronically tagged to trace their movement and ensure accountability. The intervention will use indigenous elite Matabele and Mashona goats for improved genetics.

Table 8.27: Goat distribution update

Province	Goats Distributed by Black deck	Goats Distributed from other sources	Total Distributed since inception
	Cumulative deliveries	Cumulative deliveries	
Manicaland	2 476	439	2 915
Mash Central	194	0	194
Mash East	555	400	955
Mash West	532	0	532
Mat North	174	360	534
Mat South	149	0	149
Midlands	390	1000	1 390
Masvingo	250	98	348
Total	4 720	2297	7 017

Table 8.28: Poultry distribution update as at 22 June 2025

Province	Number of Birds distributed
Bulawayo	57 969
Harare	258 966

Province	Number of Birds distributed
Manicaland	289 708
Mash Central	187 508
Mash East	389 839
Mash West	274 197
Masvingo	283 802
Mat North	144 293
Mat South	112 078
Midlands	154,232
Grand Total	2,152,729

Presidential Vision 2030 Accelerator Model

It has become necessary to re-define the Presidential 2030 Accelerator Model's two components: First the Irrigation Scheme Business Units comprising the 460 irrigation schemes to be managed under a business model by AMA. The irrigation schemes developed by various development partners will also be converted to this model. At least 26000ha will be managed with time Irrigation Scheme Business Units (ISBU) concept. Second, the Dam projects, under the "dam is an economy" concept for accelerated rural development will now be a sub-component of the Presidential Vision 2030 Accelerated Model, by virtue of the components in this scheme, including ISBUs and others. Therefore, all the 12 dam projects currently at various stages of completion, will hence forth be reported on the Rural Development 8.0 Model. In this regard these dam projects will have three investment models:

- i. Dam project under Presidential Input Scheme (PSIP)

- ii. Dam projects under ARDA VIAM-Vision Agriculture Model
- iii. Dam projects under Private Sector Investment

A component of the Vision 2030 Accelerator Model focuses on revitalizing existing irrigation schemes by introducing a new governance model, ensuring scheme viability, profitability and sustainability. Some 341 ISBUs of 460 irrigation schemes have been “on boarded” under the V30 Accelerator Model to date.

ARDA VIAM Vision Agriculture is a crowd funding model targeting over 260,000 land seekers on the waiting list and over 10 000 people living in the diaspora, who have expressed interest in having land for agricultural purposes. The proposed ARDA VIAM is a vehicle for empowerment and investment, unlocking the potential of land, without the burden of owning and running discrete and uneconomically viable units of land.

Fig: 8 4: ARDA VIAM CBA

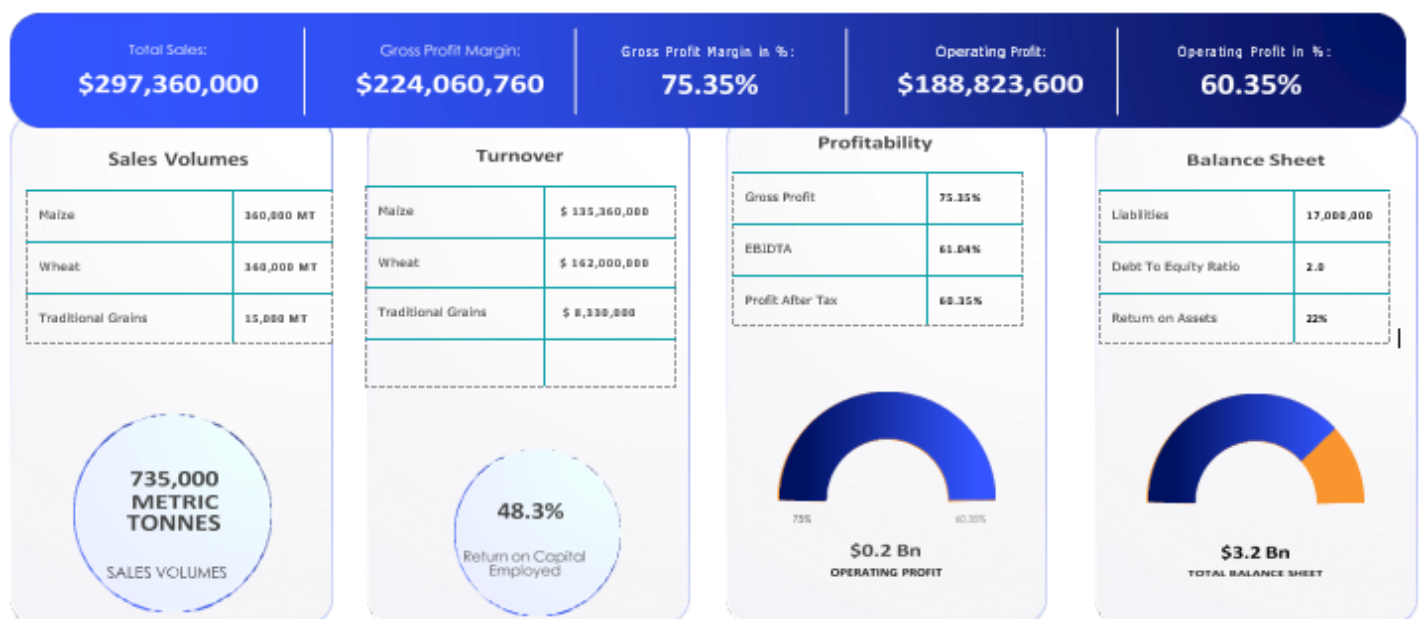


Table 8. 29: Dams updates

Project Name	Dam Status Progress	Hydroelectric generation	Portable water for communities	Irrigation development	Fisheries Development	Waste water Management
Bindura	38%	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Chivhu dam	98.5%	Nil	Nil	Dam currently supplying 120ha out of 420ha	Supplying	
Dande dam and Tunnel	20% 8%	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Defe Dopota Dam	8.96%	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Gwayi-Shangani Dam	70.80 %	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Kunzvi Dam	60%	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Muchekera nwa dam	99%	Nil	Supplying	Dam potential to irrigate 1000ha	Capacity Available	Nil
Marovanyati Dam	97%	Nil	Supplying	Dam potential to irrigate 1250ha	Capacity available	Nil
Semwa Dam	38.68 %	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Silverstroom Dam	13%	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Tuli-Manyange	34%	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Vungu Dam	36%	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Ziminya Dam	31%	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

The Rural Development 8.0 paradigm has shown the potential to increase household food security, enhance household incomes, build resilience of communities and reduce rural-urban migration by creating rural employment and providing a firm foundation for rural industrialisation. However, there is no “whole of Government approach” and no policy coordination and alignment for increased rural development impact. A whole of Government approach, with better policy coordination, will enhance implementation and improve impact on rural communities.

ANNEX 2: AFSRTS 2 ACTION PLAN

Specific Objective	Program / Project	Project Activities	Financing (Public, Private, Development partner)	Outputs	Targets	Cost (USD)	M&E Budget (USD)	Location	Timeframe	Responsible MDA
PILLAR 1: Enabling Policy, Regulatory Environment and Coordination										
Strategic objective 1: To create and sustain an environment for inclusive, transparent, predictable, pro-growth, adaptive policy, regulatory and coordination mechanisms for agri-food systems transformation										
To create, nurture and sustain a policy environment of participatory and inclusive agricultural transformation to spur livelihoods improvement, rural industrialisation and economic growth	Develop a National seed policy	desk review stakeholder mapping provincial consultants submission of draft approval of draft	Public/ Donor	Seed policy developed	1	60,000.00	6,000.00	All provinces	2025-26	SPME ARESS ARC ZSA Farmer Unions Private Sector Development Partners
	Review of the National Agriculture Policy Framework	desk review stakeholder mapping provincial consultants submission of draft approval of draft	Public/ Donor	NAPF Reviewed	1	55,000.00	5,500.00	All Provinces	2026	SPME BDMT ARDAS ARESS DAEMFID DVS IWRWASH P Farmer Unions Private Sector

Specific Objective	Program / Project	Project Activities	Financing (Public, Private, Development partner)	Outputs	Targets	Cost (USD)	M&E Budget (USD)	Location	Timeframe	Responsible MDA
										Development Partners
	Develop a National Post-Harvest Loss Management Strategy	desk review stakeholder mapping provincial consultants submission of draft approval of draft	Public/ Development partners	Strategy developed	1	60,000.00	6,000.00	All provinces	2027	SPME DAEMFID AMA GMB Silo Foods HDC Farmer Unions Private Sector Development Partners
	Develop a blue economy strategy	desk review stakeholder mapping provincial consultants submission of draft approval of draft	Public/ Development partners	blue economy strategy developed	1	50,000.00	5,000.00	All provinces	2026	SPME ARDAS MECW MOEPD MTHI Farmer Unions Private Sector Development Partners

Specific Objective	Program / Project	Project Activities	Financing (Public, Private, Development partner)	Outputs	Targets	Cost (USD)	M&E Budget (USD)	Location	Timeframe	Responsible MDA
	Review Marketing and trade plan	desk review stakeholder mapping provincial consultants submission of reviewed draft approval of draft	Public/ Development partners	marketing and trade strategy reviewed	1	35,000.00	3,500.00	All provinces	2027	SPME AMA BDMT ZIMTRADE MOFAIT MIC Farmer Unions Private Sector Development Partners
	Review Highly Hazardous Pesticides Strategy	desk review stakeholder mapping provincial consultants submission of reviewed draft approval of draft	Public/ Development partners	Strategy developed	1	50,000.00	5,000.00	All provinces	2030	SPME ARESS ARDAS MECW NBA Farmer Unions Private Sector Development Partners
	Develop the Transient Urban	desk review stakeholder mapping	Public/ Development partners	Strategy Developed	1	50,000.00	5,000.00	All Provinces	2030	SPME ARDAS MLGPW MECW

Specific Objective	Program / Project	Project Activities	Financing (Public, Private, Development partner)	Outputs	Targets	Cost (USD)	M&E Budget (USD)	Location	Timeframe	Responsible MDA
	Cultivation Guidelines Plan	provincial consultants submission of reviewed draft approval of draft								EMA Farmer Unions Private Sector Development Partners
	WASH Anticipatory plan	desk review stakeholder mapping provincial consultants submission of reviewed draft approval of draft	Public/ Development partners	Anticipatory plan developed	1	200,000.00	20,000.00	All rural provinces	2030	SPME, WASH, Water Resources MOHCC FNC Farmer Unions Private Sector Development Partners
	Develop the National Agricultural Mechanisation &	desk review, stakeholder mapping, provincial consultations, submission of	Public/Development Partner	Policy & Strategy Developed	1	250,000.00	15,000.00	All Provinces	2027	SPME DAEMFID, SILO ADMA MTIFD Farmer Unions

Specific Objective	Program / Project	Project Activities	Financing (Public, Private, Development partner)	Outputs	Targets	Cost (USD)	M&E Budget (USD)	Location	Timeframe	Responsible MDA
	Farm Infrastructure Development Strategy	draft, approval of draft								Private Sector Development Partners
	Review Traditional Grain Growth Plan	desk review, stakeholder mapping, provincial consultations, submission of draft, approval of draft	Public/Development Partner	Policy & Strategy Developed	1	20,000.00	2,000.00	All Provinces	2025-2026	SPME ARDAS ARESS Farmer Unions Private Sector Development Partners
	Review Agriculture, Education, Extension Research Innovation and Modernisation Plan	desk review, stakeholder mapping, provincial consultations, submission of draft, approval of draft	Public/Development Partner	Policy & Strategy Developed	1	20,000.00	2,000.00	All Provinces	2025-2026	SPME ARDAS ARESS Academia Farmer Unions Private Sector Development Partners

Specific Objective	Program / Project	Project Activities	Financing (Public, Private, Development partner)	Outputs	Targets	Cost (USD)	M&E Budget (USD)	Location	Timeframe	Responsible MDA
	Develop a National Rice Strategy	desk review, stakeholder mapping, provincial consultations, submission of draft, approval of draft	Public/Development Partner	Policy & Strategy Developed	1	35,000.00	3,500.00	All Provinces	2025	SPME ARESS ARDAS Farmer Unions Private Sector Development Partners
	Development of a National Sugar Strategy	desk review, stakeholder mapping, provincial consultations, submission of draft, approval of draft	Public/Development partners	Policy & Strategy Developed	1	55,000.00	5,500.00	All Provinces	2025	SPME ARDAS BDMT ARESS AMA MIC ZIMTRADE Farmer Unions Private Sector Development Partners
	Review of the National Land Policy	desk review stakeholder mapping provincial consultants	Public/Development partners	Land Policy Reviewed	1	30,000.00	3,000.00	All Provinces	2026	SPME Lands Department

Specific Objective	Program / Project	Project Activities	Financing (Public, Private, Development partner)	Outputs	Targets	Cost (USD)	M&E Budget (USD)	Location	Timeframe	Responsible MDA
		submission of reviewed draft approval of draft								Surveyor General ZLC MLGPW Farmer Unions Private Sector Development Partners
To review agriculture legislation and regulations to facilitate sector growth and alignment with global, continental and regional frameworks	Develop Fisheries and Aquaculture Bill	desk review stakeholder mapping provincial consultants submission of draft approval of the Bill	Public/ Donor	Bill enacted	1	60,000.00	6,000.00	All provinces	2028	MLAFWRD , AG Farmer Unions Private Sector Development Partners
	Review AMA act	desk review stakeholder mapping provincial consultants submission of draft	Public/ Development partners	AMA act reviewed	1	20,000.00	2,000.00	All provinces	2027	AMA SPME AG BDMT DVS ARDAS

Specific Objective	Program / Project	Project Activities	Financing (Public, Private, Development partner)	Outputs	Targets	Cost (USD)	M&E Budget (USD)	Location	Timeframe	Responsible MDA
		approval of draft								Farmer Unions Private Sector Development Partners
	Review Animal Health Act	desk review stakeholder mapping provincial consultants submission of draft approval of draft	Public/ Development partners	Animal Health Act reviewed	1	10,000.00	1,000.00	All provinces	2027	DVS SPME AG ARDAS Farmer Unions Private Sector Development Partners
	Review of the Agriculture Products Marketing (Livestock) (Carcass Classification and Grading) regulation	desk review stakeholder mapping provincial consultants submission of draft approval of draft	Public/ Development partners	Agriculture Products Marketing Act reviewed	1	30,000.00	3,000.00	All provinces	2026	AMA ARDAS SPME DVS AG Farmer Unions Private Sector

Specific Objective	Program / Project	Project Activities	Financing (Public, Private, Development partner)	Outputs	Targets	Cost (USD)	M&E Budget (USD)	Location	Timeframe	Responsible MDA
	s, 2000 (SI 182 of 2000)									Development Partners
	Develop plant genetics resources Bill	provincial stakeholder consultants submission of first draft approval of draft	Public/ Development partners	Bill enacted	1	60,000.00	6,000.00	All provinces	2028	MLAFWRD, AG Farmer Unions Private Sector Development Partners
	Review of Water Act	provincial stakeholder consultants submission of first reviewed draft approval of draft	Public/ Development partners	Water act reviewed	1	60,000.00	6,000.00	All provinces	2026	SPME ZINWA AG WASH Water Resources Farmer Unions Private Sector Development Partners
	Review ZINWA Act	provincial stakeholder consultants	Public/ Development partners	ZINWA Act reviewed	1	100,000.00	10,000.00	All provinces	2026	SPME ZINWA AG

Specific Objective	Program / Project	Project Activities	Financing (Public, Private, Development partner)	Outputs	Targets	Cost (USD)	M&E Budget (USD)	Location	Timeframe	Responsible MDA
		submission of first draft approval of draft								WASH Water Resources Farmer Unions Private Sector Development Partners
	Review plant breeders' right Act	stakeholder mapping provincial consultants submission of draft approval of draft	Public/ Development partners	Plant breeders' reviewed	1	20,000.00	2,000.00	All provinces	2026	ARESS SPME AG ZSA Academia Farmer Unions Private Sector Development Partners
	Review SI 38 of 2021 (Irrigation)	desk review stakeholder mapping provincial consultants submission of reviewed draft	Public/ Development partners	SI reviewed	1	50,000.00	5,000.00	All provinces	2027	DOI SPME ZINWA AG Academia Farmer Unions

Specific Objective	Program / Project	Project Activities	Financing (Public, Private, Development partner)	Outputs	Targets	Cost (USD)	M&E Budget (USD)	Location	Timeframe	Responsible MDA
		approval of draft								Private Sector Development Partners
	Review of the National Seed Act	desk review stakeholder mapping provincial consultants submission of reviewed draft approval of draft	Public/ Development partners	Seed Act Reviewed	1	50,000.00	5,000.00	All provinces	2025	SPME ARESS ZSTA Academia Farmer Unions Private Sector Development Partners
	Review of the Plant Pests and Disease Act	desk review stakeholder mapping provincial consultants submission of reviewed draft approval of draft	Public/ Development partners	Plant Pests and Disease Act Reviewed	1	50,000.00	5,000.00	All Provinces	2026	ARESS SPME ARDAS AG Academia Farmer Unions Private Sector Development Partners

Specific Objective	Program / Project	Project Activities	Financing (Public, Private, Development partner)	Outputs	Targets	Cost (USD)	M&E Budget (USD)	Location	Timeframe	Responsible MDA
	Solar powered piped water scheme standards	Consultations Drafting of guidelines Approval of draft	Public/ Development partners	Standards developed	1	50,000.00	5,000.00	All provinces	2030	Water Resources, AG SPME WASH MOEPD Academia Farmer Unions Private Sector Development Partners
To establish robust data analytics monitoring, evaluation and learning system for the transformation of the agriculture sector	Ministry AFSRTS Dashboard	Data collection Data analysis and presentation	Public/ Development partners	Dashboard developed	1	200,000.00	2,000.00	National	2026-2030	SPME
	Agriculture Information Management System (AIMS)	Data collection Update Statistical Bulletin	Public/ Development partners	AIMS updated	1	200,000.00	20,000.00	National	2026-2030	SPME

Specific Objective	Program / Project	Project Activities	Financing (Public, Private, Development partner)	Outputs	Targets	Cost (USD)	M&E Budget (USD)	Location	Timeframe	Responsible MDA
	high-frequency monitoring	Produce two national reports on food security. Produce monthly bulletin on food security. Create a crop and livestock production database	Public, private, donor	Early warning system strengthened	9	350,000.00	35,000.00	All rural provinces		SPME ARDAS WASH BDMT
To establish an extension services quality assurance framework to enhance accountability and improve productivity	Vision 2030 Agriculture and Livelihoods Tracker Implementation	Data collection Data analysis Report writing Data Presentation	Public/ Development partners	VALT tracker developed	1	200,000.00	200,000.00	National	2026-2030	SPME ARDAS DVS
To nurture an environment for improved and inclusive	Sector coordination working groups	stakeholder mapping stakeholder engagement	Public	working groups strengthened, restructure	23	5,000.00	500.00	National Provincial	2026-2030	SPME

Specific Objective	Program / Project	Project Activities	Financing (Public, Private, Development partner)	Outputs	Targets	Cost (USD)	M&E Budget (USD)	Location	Timeframe	Responsible MDA
sector governance	strengthening	Meeting convened		d and re-aligned						
	Agrifood Systems Platform Operationalisation	Mapping of Stakeholders Stakeholder Engagements Meetings Convened	Public/Donor	TWG groups established	1	1,200,000.00	40,000.00	National Provincial	2026-2030	SPME
	Strategic reorientation of Ministry departments and parastatals	Restructuring Rebranding	Public	state owned enterprises restructured	3	5,000.00	500.00	National	2026-2030	HR Ministers' office
PILLAR 2: Sustainable production and productivity										
Strategic Objective 2: To increase crop, livestock and fisheries production and productivity for national food and nutrition security, and for strengthened food sovereignty, and to build a USD 15.8 billion agriculture gross value.										
To increase maize production from 2.4 million MT in 2025 to 3 million MT (against an	Productivity booster kit programme	Identify and register beneficiaries Distribute kits	Public	Booster kits distributed	3 000 000	1.9 billion	19 million	National	2026-2030	ARDA
	Investment Facilitation	Identify land Farmer-Investor match making	Public/Private	JVs signed	5 000	1 000 000	100 000	National	2026-2030	BDMT

Specific Objective	Program / Project	Project Activities	Financing (Public, Private, Development partner)	Outputs	Targets	Cost (USD)	M&E Budget (USD)	Location	Timeframe	Responsible MDA
annual requirement of 2.2 million MT) and increase yield from 1.25t/ha to 1.7t/ha by 2030.	n for Transformational Enterprises (Joint venture programme)	Sign JV								
To increase traditional grains production from 634,650 MT in 2025 to 800,000 MT (against an annual national requirement of 550 000 MT) and increase yield levels of sorghum from 0.6t/ha to 0.8t/ha, and pearl millet	Pfumvudza/Intwasa programme	Procurement of inputs Training of extension and farmers Input distribution	Public and private	Maize produced Sorghum produced Pearl millet produced	2 200 000MT	3 000 000	100 000	All rural provinces	2026-2030	ARDAS
	Expanded National Enhanced Agriculture Productivity Scheme	Implementation plan/concept note development On boarding of banks and financial institutions Registration of farmers Availing of guarantees	Public/private	Area planted	50 000 ha annually	500 000	300 000 000	30 000 000		

Specific Objective	Program / Project	Project Activities	Financing (Public, Private, Development partner)	Outputs	Targets	Cost (USD)	M&E Budget (USD)	Location	Timeframe	Responsible MDA
from 0.38t/ha to 0.6t/ha by 2030. To increase wheat production	Capacitation of extension of services on cereal production	Conduct nationwide TOT programs; develop training materials	Public/Donor	Agricultural Business Officers trained	6 000	20 500 000	2 500 000	All provinces	2026-2030	MLAFWRD (FARD, AGRITEX) ACADEMIA
from 563,292 MT in 2024 to 1 388 000MT against an annual national requirement of 360,000, and increase yield levels from 4.7t/ha to 6 t/ha by 2030.	Soil Testing Services Decentralisation	Construction of laboratories Rehabilitation of existing laboratories	Public/ Private sector	Soil and analytical soil samples decentralised	8	8 000 000	800 000	All provinces	2026-2030	ARESS-RSD
	Blitz soil conditioning programme	Avail lime for correction of acidic soils Soil mapping	Public/ Private sector	Soil map produced	1 000 000 ha	10 000 000	10 000	All provinces	2026-2030	ARESS-RSD/ARDA S
SO 2.7: To increase traditional grains seed production from 3,983 MT in 2025 to	Local Fertiliser production (organic and inorganic) enhancement programme (LoFPEP)	Research and development inorganic fertilizer Field testing	Private	Fertilizer produced (Top Dressing, Compound and Lime)	1 000 000 MT	133 billion		Harare, Midlands		BDMT

Specific Objective	Program / Project	Project Activities	Financing (Public, Private, Development partner)	Outputs	Targets	Cost (USD)	M&E Budget (USD)	Location	Timeframe	Responsible MDA
5,199 MT in 2030 for sorghum, from 410 MT in 2025 to 900 MT in 2030 for millet.	National Fertiliser Access Efficiency Program	Stakeholder consultations Roadmap development and implementation	Public/private	Increased fertilizer usage	50	100 000	10 000	Harare	2026-2030	BDMT/ARESS
	ARDA SEEDS Pfumvudza/Intwasa Seed Multiplication Scheme (APISMS)	Acquire breeder's seed Seed multiplication Identify out-growers Input distribution Crop management	Public,	Seed produced	10 000	40 000 000		National	2026-2030	ARDA
To increase olericulture production from 539,620 MT in 2025 to 2,133,000 MT by 2030.	BUs Establishment and operationalisation	Site selection Construction works	Public, private and Donor	Olericulture produced	2 133 000	500 000	50 000	All rural provinces	2026-2030	ARDAS
	Presidential Vegetable Combo	Procurement of seedlings Distribution of seedlings	Public							
To increase the national cattle herd from	Accelerated Forage and Fodder	Rehabilitate Irrigation systems	Public/Private	Elite pasture seed	650 MT	2 000 000	200 000	Masvingo Mazowe	2026-2030	ARESS-RSD

Specific Objective	Program / Project	Project Activities	Financing (Public, Private, Development partner)	Outputs	Targets	Cost (USD)	M&E Budget (USD)	Location	Timeframe	Responsible MDA
5,741,397 cattle in 2024 to 6,658,262 cattle by 2030.	production scheme	Invest in alternative energy (Solar) Multiplication and distribution of pasture planting material		availed to farmers				Marondera Matobo		
	Accelerated National breed improvement program	Implement breeding programmes Distribute livestock	Public sector	Elite breeding stock availed to farmers	1800	2 000 000	200 000	Masvingo Mazowe Marondera Matobo	2025-2030	ARESS-DLR
	On-Farm Feed Formulation scheme	Train extension & farmers Set up demonstration sites	Public/ Private sector Development partners	On farm feed formulated	20 000	500 000	50 000	All rural provinces	2026-2030	ARDAS ARESS-RSD
	Accelerated Domestic vaccine production and vaccination	Production of animal disease vaccines Procurement of vaccines	Public	tick-borne disease vaccine doses produced	900 000 doses	8,000,000	800,000	Harare-CVL	2026-2030	DVS

Specific Objective	Program / Project	Project Activities	Financing (Public, Private, Development partner)	Outputs	Targets	Cost (USD)	M&E Budget (USD)	Location	Timeframe	Responsible MDA
	n programme	Mobilising farmers for vaccinations Conduct mass vaccinations								
	National dipping program	Procure services for supply of dip chemicals Mobilise farmer for animal dipping Conduct dipping	Public	Dipping sessions conducted	32	24 000 000	240 000	All 8 rural provinces	2024-2025	DVS
	Bale-Up Zimbabwe programme (BUZP), (Upscale hay baling)	Produce concept note Repair and maintain existing baling equipment Procure new baling equipment Lease hay e Baling equipment Cut and bale grass and other forages	Public	New hay baling sets procured Hay baling equipment repaired and maintained	100	500 000	50 000	National	2026-2030	AFC Leasing, LPD

Specific Objective	Program / Project	Project Activities	Financing (Public, Private, Development partner)	Outputs	Targets	Cost (USD)	M&E Budget (USD)	Location	Timeframe	Responsible MDA
	Borderland pasture development corridor project	Identify land Procure services for installation of irrigation infrastructure Establish pasture green belts	Public, Donor	Green belt pasture developed	100 ha	1000000	100000	Matabeleland south	2026-2030	DOI/LPD
To increase fish production from 31,296 MT in 2024 to 35,697 MT by 2030.	(Commercial cage Aquaculture production) Zimbabwe aquaculture cage expansion project (ZACEP)	Site identification Train groups and individuals	Public / Donor / Private	Commercial cage deployed	500	3,000,000	300,000	Mashonaland West, Masvingo, Matabeleland North	2026-2030	MLAFWRD, Ministry of Environment, Local Authorities
	National fingerling stocking acceleration programme (NaFSAP)	Setup fish breeding station Fingerling production Identify dams and ponds for stocking	Public/Private	Dams stocked	5 000	2 000 000	200 000	All rural provinces	2026-2030	ARDAS

Specific Objective	Program / Project	Project Activities	Financing (Public, Private, Development partner)	Outputs	Targets	Cost (USD)	M&E Budget (USD)	Location	Timeframe	Responsible MDA
	(Dam and pond stocking)	Distribute Fingerlings								
SO 2.13: To increase macadamia nut production from 51,506 MT in 2024 to 70,000 MT by 2030.										
SO 2.14: To increase avocado production from 109 800MT in 2024 to 187,000 MT by 2030.	Village orchards and fruit tree establishment programme	Select sites to establish fruit nurseries Establish and register nurseries Plant seed for root stock Perform grafting and budding using preferred scion material Distribute grafted/budded fruit trees to HH and schools	Public/private/donor	Fruit trees distributed	18 000 000	1 800 000 000	1 800 000	All rural provinces	2026-2030	ARDAS
SO 2.4: To increase citrus production from 288,776 MT in 2024 to	Canopy Commercial growth programme (CanGrow) (Commercial)	Identify production areas Sourcing Planting material Graft/bud root stock	Private/public	Area planted	10 000ha	2 000 000	200 000	national	2026-2030	BDMT, ARDAS

Specific Objective	Program / Project	Project Activities	Financing (Public, Private, Development partner)	Outputs	Targets	Cost (USD)	M&E Budget (USD)	Location	Timeframe	Responsible MDA
482,000 MT by 2030.	plantation expansion)	Distribute seedlings								
SO 2.12: To increase tobacco production from 355 million Kg in 2025 to 500 million Kg by 2030 . SO 2.15: To increase blueberry production from 8,580 MT in 2024 to 19 000MT by 2030.	Zimbabwe Agroecological tailoring and land use planning (ZAT-LUP)	Mapping Profiling Consultations Publish map	Public/donor	Expanded agroecological map and national landuse plan	2 (landuse plan and Map)	200 000	20 000	National	2026-2028	ARDAS/LUP
SO 2.9: To increase sunflower production from 38,676 MT in 2025 to	Pfumvudza/intwasa	Procurement of inputs Training of extension and farmers Input distribution	Public	Sunflower produced annually	100 000	1 000 000	100 000	National	2026-2028	ARDAS

Specific Objective	Program / Project	Project Activities	Financing (Public, Private, Development partner)	Outputs	Targets	Cost (USD)	M&E Budget (USD)	Location	Timeframe	Responsible MDA
161,000 MT by 2030. SO 2.6: To increase sunflower seed production from 796 MT in 2025 to 11 000 MT by 2030.	NEAPS	Implementation plan/concept note development On boarding of banks and financial institutions Registration of farmers Availing of guarantees	Private	Sunflower produced annually	50 000	500 000	50 000	National	2026-2028	ARDAS
	Sunflower out grower scheme and aggregation project	Identify investors Identify outgrowers Contracting Production	Public, private	Sunflower produced annually	64 000MT	60 000 000	600 000	National	2026-2028	ARDA
	Accelerated sunflower seed and output enhancement programme (ASSOEP)	Identify and register sunflower seed out growers Distribute inputs M & E	Public/Private sector	Sunflower seed availed	5 000	6 000 000	600 000	National	2026-2030	ARDA/ARDAS

Specific Objective	Program / Project	Project Activities	Financing (Public, Private, Development partner)	Outputs	Targets	Cost (USD)	M&E Budget (USD)	Location	Timeframe	Responsible MDA
SO 2.10: To increase cotton production from 61,289 MT in 2025 to 287,000MT by 2030.	Pfumvudza/intwasa	Procure services for supply of pfumvudza cotton inputs Training of extension and farmers Input distribution	Public/Private	Cotton produced annually	287 000	638 280 000		National	2026-2030	ARDAS
SO 2.11: To increase sugarcane production from 6.7 million MT to 8.3 million MT by 2030.	Sugarcane productivity enhancement programme	Local development of cane varieties and multiplication of planting material Expand the sugarcane processing capacity	Private	Sugarcane produced	8.3 million tonnes	100 000	10 000	National	2026-2030	ARDAS
SO 2.12: To increase tobacco production from 355 million Kg in 2025 to 500	Tobacco productivity enhancement programme (TPEP)	Facilitate access to efficient curing technology Farmer capacity building	Private	Farmers trained biennially	200 000	4 000 000	400 000	National	2026-2030	ARDAS

Specific Objective	Program / Project	Project Activities	Financing (Public, Private, Development partner)	Outputs	Targets	Cost (USD)	M&E Budget (USD)	Location	Timeframe	Responsible MDA
million Kg by 2030										
SO 2.18: To increase the national pig sow herd from 153,773 sows in 2024 to 256,406 sows by 2030	Commercial Pig breeding Programme	Identify farmers requiring AI service	Private	Number inseminated pig annually Number of pigs imported	10 000 4 000	500 000 4 000 000	50 000 400 000	National	2026-2030	DVS/ARDAS -LPD
SO 2.19. To increase indigenous chicken production from 18,095,637 chickens to 35 212 500 by 2030	Accelerated Presidential indigenous chickens distribution programme	Procure services for supply of indigenous chicken chicks Identify beneficiaries Distribute chicks to beneficiaries M & E	Public	Indigenous chicks distributed	27 000 000	108 000 000	10 800 000	National	2026-2030	ARDAS -LPD
	Community hatching acceleration programme	Identify communities to host hatcheries for indigenous poultry Procure services for supply of	Public/donor	Community hatcheries established	12 000	60 000 000	6 000 000	National	2026-2030	ARDAS -LPD

Specific Objective	Program / Project	Project Activities	Financing (Public, Private, Development partner)	Outputs	Targets	Cost (USD)	M&E Budget (USD)	Location	Timeframe	Responsible MDA
		hatchery equipment Register hatcheries Commission hatchery projects								
SO 2.20: To increase broiler production from 205,880 MT in 2024 to 362 000MT in 2030 against an annual national requirement of 280,000 MT. SO 2.24: To increase egg production from 87 million dozen in 2024 to 145 million dozen by 2030.	Commercial Poultry Growth Acceleration Project (PGAP)	Consultations with private sector Poultry sector expansion	Private/public	Percentage increase in day old chick production	40	5 000 000	500 000	National	2026-2030	DVS

Specific Objective	Program / Project	Project Activities	Financing (Public, Private, Development partner)	Outputs	Targets	Cost (USD)	M&E Budget (USD)	Location	Timeframe	Responsible MDA
	BioSecure Poultry Zimbabwe (BPZ)	Register hatcheries Surveillance	Public/private	Percentage reduction in hatchery diseases	5	500 000		National	2026-2030	DVS
SO 2.21: To increase milk production from 114,699,440 litres in 2025 to 165,000,000 litres by 2030.	Smallholder dairy silage/hay schemes	Identify and register beneficiaries Procures services for supply of silage inputs Distribute inputs	Public/development partner/NGO/Private	Number of beneficiaries (annually)	2000	5000000	500000	National	2026-2030	ARDAS-LPD
	Dairy heifer scheme Dairy breeding programme	Identify and register beneficiaries Procures services for supply of heifers and semen Distribute inputs	Public/development partner/NGO/Private	Number of heifers distributed Number of dairy semen straws distributed annually	2000 30 000	5000000 300 000	500 000 30 000	National	2026-2030	ARDAS-LPD
SO 2.23: To increase crocodile skin production from 65,530 skins to	Enhanced crocodile skin production project	Sensitisation Meetings/workshops Crocodile farm expansion	Public/Private/	Percentage increase crocodile production	17.5	200 000	20 000	National	2026-2030	ARDAS-LPD

Specific Objective	Program / Project	Project Activities	Financing (Public, Private, Development partner)	Outputs	Targets	Cost (USD)	M&E Budget (USD)	Location	Timeframe	Responsible MDA
77,000 skins by 2030.										
SO 2.26: To clear tsetse in 3500km ² of settled area by 2030.	Tsetse control programme	Tsetse surveillance Deployment of tsetse targets	Public	Tsetse targets deployed	3 000 Km ² area of land freed from tsetse	6 800 000	680 000	Mola-Nebiri-Msampa karuma, Matusadona national park, Kanyati-Chundu, Kanyemba, Dande Safari and Masoka areas	2026-2030	DVS, ARDAS-LPD
Pillar 3: Research, Innovation, Technology and Modernisation										
Strategic Objective 3: To build a modern, technology-research and innovation driven agriculture sector for increased productivity and improved viability and profitability at every scale, from village to estate										
To improve capacity for research, innovation, technology transfer systems to	Enhanced Local production of animal vaccines	Research into circulating strains, Vaccine field trials, Production of vaccines	Public sector	Vaccines Produced	Production of 20 million doses of Newcastle vaccine,	16 000 000	160 000	Harare - CVL	2026-2030	DVS

Specific Objective	Program / Project	Project Activities	Financing (Public, Private, Development partner)	Outputs	Targets	Cost (USD)	M&E Budget (USD)	Location	Timeframe	Responsible MDA
pro-actively respond to farmer's needs, farming systems and national agricultural requirements for sustained economic development					500,000 doses of Tick-borne disease vaccine					
	Coordinated Research grant programme	Research studies Establish grant programmes	Public/Private/ Donor	Grants availed	500	10 000 000	100 000	National	2026-2030	ARESS ARDAS DAMFID UZ, MUAST , NUST, BUSE
	Accelerated tissue culture enabled roots and tuber crops development	Sourcing germplasm Selection and adaptability testing trials Multiplication of propagating material	Public/Private/ Donor	varieties developed	5	1 000 000	10 000	National	2026-2030	ARESS ARDAS DAMFID UZ, MUAST , NUST, BUSE
	Climate resilient livestock breed improvement	Import of new livestock germplasm Selection of animals Breeding animals Culling inferior	Public/Private/ Donor	2 cattle 2 goats 2 sheep 2 chicken	8	2 500 000	250 000	National	2026-2030	ARESS, ILRI, FAO, UZ, CUT

Specific Objective	Program / Project	Project Activities	Financing (Public, Private, Development partner)	Outputs	Targets	Cost (USD)	M&E Budget (USD)	Location	Timeframe	Responsible MDA
		Embryo transfer								
	Advanced Technology enabled climate smart crop and variety development	Germplasm sourcing Selections Genotyping Generating crosses Multilocal trials Variety testing and release Breeders seed Multiplication	Public/Private/ Donor	2 Bambara nut 2 Sorghum 2 Finger millet 1 Sesame 2 Maize 1 Soybean 1 Irish potato 1 Cowpea 1 Cotton 2 Bean	20	5 000 000	500 000	National	2026-2030	
	Climate smart crop production technologies development Program	Establish research trials Management of trials	Public/Private	Technologies developed	10	2 000 000	20 000		2026-2030	A

Specific Objective	Program / Project	Project Activities	Financing (Public, Private, Development partner)	Outputs	Targets	Cost (USD)	M&E Budget (USD)	Location	Timeframe	Responsible MDA
	Livestock feed development programme	Prototype feed development and formulation Testing trials Development of training manuals Commercialisation and upscaling	Public/Private	Feed formulations developed	20	2 000 000	20 000	National	2026-2030	ARESS, FAO
	Enhanced Pasture variety development programme	Importation of germplasm Selection & testing Seed production Seed distribution	Public/Private/ Donor	Varieties developed (Star grass Lucerne Velvet bean Lab lab) Juncao	5	2 000 000	20 000	National	2026-2030	ARESS, FAO
	Sugar cane variety development programme	Sourcing germplasm Variety selection Variety testing Variety release	Private	Varieties developed	5	1 500 000	15 000	National	2026-2030	ARESS Sugar experiment station
To establish and maintain state of the art	Agro-Innovation centres	Establishment of innovation centres	Public/Private	Agro-innovation	8 agro-innovation	20 000 000	2 000 000	All 8 rural	2026-2030	ARRIS ARDAS DAMFID

Specific Objective	Program / Project	Project Activities	Financing (Public, Private, Development partner)	Outputs	Targets	Cost (USD)	M&E Budget (USD)	Location	Timeframe	Responsible MDA
infrastructure to support research, education and innovation	establishment			centres established	n centres			provinces		UZ, MUAST, NUST, BUSE
	Construction and rehabilitation of research laboratories	Construction of laboratories Rehabilitation of laboratories Equipping of laboratories ISO-Accreditation	Public/Private/ Donor	Laboratories constructed and rehabilitated	8	10 000 000	100 000	All 8 rural provinces	2026-2030	ARRES, CYMMT, ICRISAT, SIRD
To facilitate coordination and increased public and private involvement in research, development, innovation and technology development	Research symposiums and seminars	Developing call of abstracts and invitations Event organisation Selection of abstracts Development of book of abstracts	Public/Private/ Donor	Research symposiums conducted Seminars conducted Technology fairs conducted	15	500 000	50 000	National	2026-2030	ARESS, CIMMYT, ICRISAT, SIRD
To accelerate modernisation of irrigation, mechanisation and farm	Virtual Irrigation Academy Establishment	Investment in smart technologies- Chameleon soil moisture sensor	Public, private, donor	Chameleon soil moisture sensors and the Full	2 virtual irrigation academy	2 000 000	200 000	All provinces	2026-2030	DOI ARDAS MoFEDIP\

Specific Objective	Program / Project	Project Activities	Financing (Public, Private, Development partner)	Outputs	Targets	Cost (USD)	M&E Budget (USD)	Location	Timeframe	Responsible MDA
infrastructure and accelerate deployment of digital and modern ICT systems to improve efficiency and lower costs of production		and the Full Stop wetting front detector. Train farmers on proper irrigation scheduling and water conservation practices.		Stop wetting front detectors on 460 smallholder irrigation schemes Installed						
	AOTEA Global Papa Pumps Programme	Contracting Project identification Installations Testing Commissioning	Public, private, donor	Installed climate proofed “NO POWER” Papa water pumps and drip irrigation kits on 6 000ha smallholder irrigation area	6 000	36 000 000	3 600 000	All provinces	2026-2030	DOI ARDAS MoFEDIP
To promote faster seamless research-	Agriculture Research, Education	Capacitation of existing ACES & DACES	Public & donor	Agriculture centres of excellence established	68	5 000 000	500 000	All rural provinces	2026-2030	ARES

Specific Objective	Program / Project	Project Activities	Financing (Public, Private, Development partner)	Outputs	Targets	Cost (USD)	M&E Budget (USD)	Location	Timeframe	Responsible MDA
education extension farmer knowledge transfer systems	and Extension centres of excellence upscaling	Construction of new ACES & DACES								
	Agricultural Information Management System Operationalisation	Information collation	Public	System operationalized	1	500 000	50 000	All rural provinces	2026-2030	ARES SPME
Pillar 4: Climate Adaptation, Mitigation and Resilience Building										
Strategic Objective 4: To enhance resilience building to mitigate and adapt to climate variability and shocks.										
To ensure 100% adoption of intensive conservation agriculture model in the small holder sector by 2028 and achieve 100% agro-	Accelerated implementation of Presidential climate-proofed Input Schemes	Training and extension Setting demonstrations , such as farmer field schools Monitoring and evaluation Field days	Public, private, donor	Crops climate proofed	Training of 6000 Extension staff Training of 3 million farmers	1 000 000	100 000	National	2026-2030	ARDAS

Specific Objective	Program / Project	Project Activities	Financing (Public, Private, Development partner)	Outputs	Targets	Cost (USD)	M&E Budget (USD)	Location	Timeframe	Responsible MDA
ecological tailoring		Roadshows Radio and TV programs								
	National Integrated Farmer Digital Registry project (NIFDReP)	Farmer identification and registration System development and integration Operationalization	Public, Private, Donor	Farmer digital registry developed	1	1 000 000	10 000	National	2026-2030	ICT Min of ICT AMA
	VALT project	Farmer registration Data collection and analysis	Public, Private, Donor	VALT implemented	1	1 500 000	15 000	National	2026-2030	SPME All other departments
	FARMSUR E project	Insurance of Crops, Livestock, Irrigation and Mechanised Equipment against all hazards.	Public, Private, Donor	Insurance of life, Crops, Livestock, Irrigation and Mechanised Equipment done	1	1000 000	100 000	National	2026-2030	AFC Insurance
To accelerate the establishment of Rural	Rural Development 8.0	Capital mobilisation Project implementation	Public, Private, Donor	Rural Development 8.0	1	20 000 000	2 000 000	All rural provinces	2026-2030	ARDAS

Specific Objective	Program / Project	Project Activities	Financing (Public, Private, Development partner)	Outputs	Targets	Cost (USD)	M&E Budget (USD)	Location	Timeframe	Responsible MDA
Development 8.0 projects for enhanced resilience of communities to climate vagaries	implementation			implemented						
To fully operationalise Ward Drought Mitigation Centres		Site selection Construction operationalization	Public, Private, Donor	Ward Drought Mitigation Centres operationalized	1620	1 620 000	16 200	All rural provinces	2026-2030	ARDAS
To establish and strengthen early warning systems to anticipate climate related extreme events To disseminate localised agriculture	National Early Warning Unit establishment	Consultations Institutional framework Development ToRs Capacity Building Participatory Integrated Climate Services Agriculture trainings (PICSA)	Public, Private, Donor	National Early Warning Unit established	1	60 000	6 000	National	2026	Mister's Office Human Resources

Specific Objective	Program / Project	Project Activities	Financing (Public, Private, Development partner)	Outputs	Targets	Cost (USD)	M&E Budget (USD)	Location	Timeframe	Responsible MDA
weather and seasonal forecasting to farmers and provide real time reporting of pests and disease outbreak										
To preserve and use indigenous genetic resources to enhance the development of diverse, nutritious and resilient crop varieties and livestock breeds	Community seed sanctuary project (CoSSP)	-target communities -site selection -construction of seed banks - seedbank management -digitalization	Public/Donor	community seed banks	24	1 200 000	120 000	National	2026-2030	CTDO ARESS-RSD
To explore carbon credit options and climate risk insurance to support farmers	Carbon Credit Legacy project (CCLP)	- Project design - Identification of partners - MoUs - Benchmarking	Public/Donor/Private	Resources mobilised	2 billion	2 000 000	20 000	National	2026-2030	CTDO ARESS-RSD

Specific Objective	Program / Project	Project Activities	Financing (Public, Private, Development partner)	Outputs	Targets	Cost (USD)	M&E Budget (USD)	Location	Timeframe	Responsible MDA
against drought related shocks										
SO4.6: To increase the adoption of climate smart water saving technologies and interventions (roof tops, weirs, boreholes) SO 4.7: To promote sustainable land management, integrated soil fertility management, sustainable grazing practices, reforestation, and	Knowledge for resilient agriculture project (K-RAP)	Needs assessment Produce training manuals Manual printing and multiplication Manual dissemination Staff and farmer training	Public/Donor/Private	Manuals produced	5	250 000	25 000	National	2026-2028	ARDAS

Specific Objective	Program / Project	Project Activities	Financing (Public, Private, Development partner)	Outputs	Targets	Cost (USD)	M&E Budget (USD)	Location	Timeframe	Responsible MDA
afforestation that reduce erosion, enhance soil health and agricultural productivity, contribute to carbon sequestration , and restore degraded lands										
Pillar 5: Rural Industrialisation and Development										
Strategic Objective 5: To accelerate inclusive agriculture-led rural development for socioeconomic development, leveraging on agriculture as the primary engine for livelihoods improvement										
Accelerate Rural Development programme implementation	Pfumvudza/Intwasa presidential scheme	Procure inputs identify and train beneficiaries distribute inputs	Public, Donor	inputs packs distributed	3 500 000 packs	1 750 million	175 000 000	All provinces	2026-2030	ARDAS
	Presidential goat scheme	Procure inputs identify and train beneficiaries distribute inputs	Public and development partners	goats distributed	630 000	100000 00	1000000	All provinces	2026-2030	ARDAS

Specific Objective	Program / Project	Project Activities	Financing (Public, Private, Development partner)	Outputs	Targets	Cost (USD)	M&E Budget (USD)	Location	Timeframe	Responsible MDA
	indigenous poultry scheme	Procure inputs identify and train beneficiaries distribute inputs	Public and development partners	chicks distributed	27,000,000	100 000 000	10 000 000	All provinces	2026-2030	ARDAS
	Village Business Units (VBU) Establishment Programme	site selection develop 1 ha garden borehole drilling and solarization construction of fish ponds Register VBU as companies for bankability Commissioning M&E	Public and development partners	VBUs established	35,000 hectares of cropping at Village Business Units (VBU) in 35,000 villages.	773 million	7.73 million	All provinces	2026-2030	ARDA ZINWA DOI MoFEDIP Donor
	Youth Business Units (YBU) Establishment Programme	Register YBU as companies for bankability Construction works and installation M&E Commissioning	Public and development partners	YBUs established	Established 4800 Youth Business Units (YBU)	5 million	0.5 million	All provinces	2026-2030	ARDA

Specific Objective	Program / Project	Project Activities	Financing (Public, Private, Development partner)	Outputs	Targets	Cost (USD)	M&E Budget (USD)	Location	Timeframe	Responsible MDA
	School Business Units (SBU) Establishment Programme	Register VBU as companies for bankability Construction works and installation M&E Commissioning	Public and development partners	SBU established	Established 9 600 School Business Units (SBU)	10 million	1 million	All provinces	2026-2030	ARDA
	V30 Accelerator (Transformation of rural irrigation schemes (Irrigation Scheme Business Units (ISBUs))	Register ISBUs as companies for bankability Train ISBUs Managers	Public and development partners	Rural irrigation schemes transformed viable businesses	establish 460 ISBUs	12.5 million	1.25 million	National	2026-2030	ARDA
	Presidential household tick management	Procurement of tick grease, Training of farmers on correct application and	Public and development partners	tick grease distributed. 1million households receive tick grease	1,5 million kilograms of	18million	1.8 million	All 8 rural provinces	2026-2030	VET

Specific Objective	Program / Project	Project Activities	Financing (Public, Private, Development partner)	Outputs	Targets	Cost (USD)	M&E Budget (USD)	Location	Timeframe	Responsible MDA
	ent scheme	other tick control methods. Distribution of tick greases to all dip tanks								
	Presidential Community Fisheries Scheme	Identification of sites Construction of fish ponds Stocking of ponds and ponds	Public/Private/Donor	dams stocked	79,000 fish ponds stocked 1,000 dams stocked	838,343,220	83,834,322	All provinces	2030	MLAFWRD (AGRITEX, FARD, ARDA, ZINWA,)
Pillar 6: Invest and Finance										
Strategic Objective: To mobilise public, private and development sector finance and investment for agri-food systems transformation										
To lobby for the allocation of 15% of the national budget to agriculture (10%), water and sanitation (5%) development in fulfilment of Zimbabwe's	National Agriculture Financing Coordination Platform	Consultations Presentation to Parliamentary portfolio committee	Public/private	Resource mobilized	5	15 000	1 500	National	2026-2030	Finance and Administration

Specific Objective	Program / Project	Project Activities	Financing (Public, Private, Development partner)	Outputs	Targets	Cost (USD)	M&E Budget (USD)	Location	Timeframe	Responsible MDA
international obligations.										
To explore innovative de-risking, and blended financing mechanisms	NEAPS	Finance production of Maize, Soyabeans, Traditional Grains, Sunflower, Wheat Government Guarantee	Public, Private, Donor	agriculture value chains financed	60 000 0000	100 000 000	10 000	National	2026-2030	AFC Land and Commercial Bank, Department of ARDAS, ARDA
	Agriculture Development Fund (ADF)	Legal and Institutional Framework Resource mobilisation Designing financial products	Public	Agriculture development fund established	1	100 000 000	10 000 000	National	2026-2030	Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe AFC Land and Development Bank Business Development, Markets and Trade

Specific Objective	Program / Project	Project Activities	Financing (Public, Private, Development partner)	Outputs	Targets	Cost (USD)	M&E Budget (USD)	Location	Timeframe	Responsible MDA
	Horticulture Export Revolving Fund (HERF)	Legal and Institutional Framework Resource mobilisation Designing financial products	Public	Horticulture Export Revolving Fund established	1	30 000 000	3 000 000	National	2026-2030	Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe AFC Land and Development Bank Business Development, Markets and Trade
	Zimbabwe Dairy Revolving Fund	Legal and Institutional Framework Resource mobilisation Designing financial products	Public	Dairy fund established	1	2 000 000 000	200 000 000	National	2026-2030	RBZ AFC Land and Development Business Development Markets and Trade ZADF
	Postharvest and	Capacity building of	GoZ, financial	Post-harvest	10 000	10 000 000	10 000	National	2026-2030	RBZ

Specific Objective	Program / Project	Project Activities	Financing (Public, Private, Development partner)	Outputs	Targets	Cost (USD)	M&E Budget (USD)	Location	Timeframe	Responsible MDA
	Agro-processing Development Facility	value chain actors and farmers in postharvest and agro-processing management Acquisition and distribution of efficient equipment/technologies to value chain actors	institutions and donors	agro-processing fund established						AFC Land and Development Business Development Markets and Trade AMA
	Crop Purchase Buffer Fund	Legal and Institutional Framework Resource mobilisation	Public	Crop purchase buffer fund established	1	50 000 000	5 000 000	National	2026-2030	Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe AFC Land and Development Bank Business Development, Markets and Trade

Specific Objective	Program / Project	Project Activities	Financing (Public, Private, Development partner)	Outputs	Targets	Cost (USD)	M&E Budget (USD)	Location	Timeframe	Responsible MDA
										Grain Marketing Board Zimbabwe Mercantile Exchange Agriculture Marketing Authority
	National Agricultural Export Programme	Market surveys Incentives	Public/Private	Exports produced	1	2 000 000 000	200 000 000	National	2026-2030	Business Development, Markets and Trade Agriculture Marketing Authority
To facilitate the crowding in of development partner and philanthropic investment	Coordinated Grant aided programmes	Responses to call to proposals Grant application Project design Appraisal	Public/Donor	Grant aided projects implemented	12	600 000 000	60 000 000	All rural provinces	2026-2030	Business Development Markets and Trade

Specific Objective	Program / Project	Project Activities	Financing (Public, Private, Development partner)	Outputs	Targets	Cost (USD)	M&E Budget (USD)	Location	Timeframe	Responsible MDA
that is aligned to national policy imperatives		Project implementation Establish a grant office Tracking development finance								Strategic Planning Monitoring and Evaluation
To create an enabling policy, legislative and regulatory environment, and institutions, for accelerated private sector investment.	Agriculture Investment Committee strengthened		Public/Private/Donor		32	20 000 000	2 000 000	All rural provinces	2026-2030	Business Development Markets and Trade Strategic Planning Monitoring and Evaluation
	Legacy investment programme	Investment conferences	Public/Private/Donor	Investments facilitated	30 000	100 000 0000	1000 000	National	2026-2030	Zimbabwe Investment Development Agency Business Development

Specific Objective	Program / Project	Project Activities	Financing (Public, Private, Development partner)	Outputs	Targets	Cost (USD)	M&E Budget (USD)	Location	Timeframe	Responsible MDA
										Markets and Trade
	Enhanced Greenbelt agriculture investment programme	Feasibility studies Investment conference Master plan	Public/Private/Donor	Green belts developed	3	100 000 000	10 000 000	National	2026-2030	Business Development Markets and Trade
To strengthen the Joint Venture Farming Framework to guarantee investment security.	Joint Ventures Committee strengthening	On boarding of farmers Contracting of farmers Input distribution	Public/private/ donor	Joint ventures administered	1 000 000	1 000 000	100 000	National	2026-2030	Business Development Markets and Trade Agriculture Marketing Authority Strategic Planning Monitoring & Evaluation

Pillar 7: Markets and Trade Development

Specific Objective	Program / Project	Project Activities	Financing (Public, Private, Development partner)	Outputs	Targets	Cost (USD)	M&E Budget (USD)	Location	Timeframe	Responsible MDA
Strategic Objective 7: To enhance market access and promote trade for sustained transformation of sustainable and inclusive value chains										
To establish Zimbabwe as an agro-processing hub for the region, away from a “food basket mentality” of raw produce supply and sale.	National Agro-Industrial Parks Establishment Programme (NAIPEP)	-Identify under-utilized agro parks -Carry needs assessment -Operationalize Agro-industrial parks	Public and Private	Agro-industrial parks established	8	1 000 000	10 0000	All provinces	2026	DAEMFID ARDAS
To improve efficiency and competitiveness of agricultural input and output markets.	Agriculture Value Chain Development Program	-Identify value chain for development -agriculture value chain research and product development	Public and private	Value chains developed	10	200 000	20 000	All provinces	2026-2030	AMA BDMT
	Enhanced Contract production and Marketing	- Markets identification -farmers training and awareness	Public and private	Contracts farming and market access established	100	300 000	30 000	All provinces	2026-2030	AMA BDMT

Specific Objective	Program / Project	Project Activities	Financing (Public, Private, Development partner)	Outputs	Targets	Cost (USD)	M&E Budget (USD)	Location	Timeframe	Responsible MDA
	Project (ECPMP)	-Establishment of contract farming								
	Zimbabwe High Value Agricultural Exports and Development Programme. (ZHVAEDP)	-farmers identification -market assessment and research -Identify markets gaps -Exports markets identified	Public and private	High valued exports market developed	100	500 000	50 000	All provinces	2026-2030	AMA BDMT
To promote access and participation of farmers in domestic and international markets.	Market-oriented Approach Project (MOAP)	Decentralized agriculture food systems Training on entrepreneurship and business management for food supply chain actors.	Private/Public/Development Partner	agriculture food systems markets decentralised	62	186 million	18,6 million	All Provinces	2026-2030	MoFED, BDMT, DAEMFID, Ministry of Industry & Commerce
To promote value addition and beneficiation	Commodity Cluster Development Project (CCDP)	-farmer identification and registration -Organise farmers into	Public and private	Farmer Clusters established	8	20000	2000	8 rural provinces	2026 – done every year	AMA

Specific Objective	Program / Project	Project Activities	Financing (Public, Private, Development partner)	Outputs	Targets	Cost (USD)	M&E Budget (USD)	Location	Timeframe	Responsible MDA
of agricultural produce.		commodity associations -								
To produce markets, economics and trade information and employ ICT to enhance market efficiency	Agricultural e-commerce Platform project (AeCP)	-stakeholder consultation -system development -user testing -Deployment and launching	Public and private	farmers onboarded onto e-marketing	1	5 000 000	50 000	National platform	2026-27	AMA BDMT
	Agricultural Market Information Systems strengthening (AMISS)	-System Operationalization -farmer registration - Implementation of Agriculture stop order system	public	System Operationalized	1	200 000	20 000	National platform	2026-30	AMA BDMT
To strengthen institutional frameworks to support agricultural marketing and trade	National Enhanced Contract farming program (NECFP)	-Farmer identification -Facilitation of contract farming MOUs signing -Sourcing of markets	Public and private	Contract farming models established	5	50 000	5 000	National	2026-2030	AMA BDMT

Specific Objective	Program / Project	Project Activities	Financing (Public, Private, Development partner)	Outputs	Targets	Cost (USD)	M&E Budget (USD)	Location	Timeframe	Responsible MDA
To upgrade markets, logistics and storage infrastructure to facilitate local, regional and international trade.	Business units Operationalization Program (BUOP)	-infrastructure development -Service development -Marketing and promotion -Capacity Building	Public and private	Livestock business unit operationalized	1 620	1 620 000	160 000	National	2026-2030	AMA BDMT
	Districts Assembly Markets Project (DAMP)	- Market Information Dissemination -Markets decentralization -Training and Capacity Building	Public and private	Rural markets decentralized	10 000	500 000	50 000	National	2026-2030	AMA BDMT
To promote access and participation of farmers in domestic and international markets.	Markets Access Project	- Identify farmer groups -Registration of farmer groups - Capacity building of farmer groups - Identify off takers	Public, private and Development partners	Market linkages strengthened	8	20000	2000	8 rural provinces	2026 – done every year	CTDO BDMT AMA

Specific Objective	Program / Project	Project Activities	Financing (Public, Private, Development partner)	Outputs	Targets	Cost (USD)	M&E Budget (USD)	Location	Timeframe	Responsible MDA
To broaden “ease of doing business reforms” and “regulate for growth” reform to lower cost of trade, and improve market efficiencies.	Pasture seed production project (PSPP)	Source markets for pasture and pasture seed Map potential producers and funding Contract farmers/joint ventures	PPP, Donor	Pasture and pasture seed produced	1	20 000	2 00	All provinces	2026 – 2030	AARDS BDMT
To enhance traceability, environmental, social and governance compliance through training of all exporters.	Animal Branding Strengthening Program (ABSP)	-stock identification -Branding/ear-tagging of livestock -Branding implementation	Public sector	Livestock branded	5 600 000	10 000 000	10 000	All provinces	2026 – 2030	DVS
To broaden “ease of doing business reforms” and “regulate for growth” reform to	National Competitive Branding Program (NCBP)	-Brand identity and development Brand -Brand positioning and adoption	Public and private	Markets branded	250	100 000	10 000	National	2026-2030	AMA BDMT

Specific Objective	Program / Project	Project Activities	Financing (Public, Private, Development partner)	Outputs	Targets	Cost (USD)	M&E Budget (USD)	Location	Timeframe	Responsible MDA
lower cost of trade, and improve market efficiencies.										
Pillar 8: Enabling Infrastructure Development, Rehabilitation and Management										
Strategic Objective 8: To establish modern, production, storage, processing and market infrastructure to support agriculture transformation.										
To adopt a business and value chain approach to agriculture development at every scale, from village to estate.	Greenbelt Programme	Feasibility Studies Land Clearing Designs Tendering Contracting Installations M&E Commissioning	Public, private	Irrigation area developed and rehabilitated (Functional existing irrigation (2500ha) and new irrigation (85000ha))	1. develop 85000ha of new irrigation schemes 2. rehabilitate 2500ha of existing irrigation schemes	786 million	7.86 million	Kanyemba, Binga, Middle Save, Tugwi, Runde and Mwenezi	2026-2030	MoFEDIP DOI AFC Land Bank Private
To establish, through a whole of government approach,	National Agro-Industrial Parks Establish	Map critical areas/point Procure services for the	Public, donor	Agro industrial parks constructed and	15000	150 000	15000	National	2026-2030	ARDAS-LPD, ARDA

Specific Objective	Program / Project	Project Activities	Financing (Public, Private, Development partner)	Outputs	Targets	Cost (USD)	M&E Budget (USD)	Location	Timeframe	Responsible MDA
viable agro-industrial parks in rural provinces.	ment Programme (NAIPEP)	construction water troughs M&E		rehabilitated						
To develop, rehabilitate and upgrade production, transport, logistics aggregation, beneficiation and value addition and market infrastructure to spur production, industrialisation and economic development increase area under irrigation	Borehole drilling program	Map borehole that requires solarisation Procure services for borehole installation and solarisation Installation of Solarised boreholes (existing and new) for livestock water provision	Public, donor	Boreholes drilled and solarised	35 000	525 000	52 500	All provinces	2026-2030	ZINWA, WASH, MLAFWRD
To develop, rehabilitate and upgrade	Small Rural water	Development of 15 small water supply stations	PSIP	water supply stations	15	20 000 000	20 000	National	2026-2030	WASH, RIDA, ZINWA

Specific Objective	Program / Project	Project Activities	Financing (Public, Private, Development partner)	Outputs	Targets	Cost (USD)	M&E Budget (USD)	Location	Timeframe	Responsible MDA
production, transport, logistics aggregation, beneficiation and value addition and market infrastructure to spur production, industrialisation and economic development increase area under irrigation	supply stations development and rehabilitation Program	Rehabilitation of 15 small water supply stations		developed and rehabilitated						
To develop, rehabilitate and upgrade production, transport, logistics aggregation, beneficiation and value addition and market	Dam Construction Program	Completion of 10 dam projects	PSIP	dams constructed	200 million	National	2023-2030	National	2026-2030	ZINWA, Water and WASH

Specific Objective	Program / Project	Project Activities	Financing (Public, Private, Development partner)	Outputs	Targets	Cost (USD)	M&E Budget (USD)	Location	Timeframe	Responsible MDA
infrastructure to spur production, industrialisation and economic development increase area under irrigation										
To develop, rehabilitate and upgrade production, transport, logistics aggregation, beneficiation and value addition and market infrastructure to spur production, industrialisation and economic development increase area	National Blitz irrigation infrastructure rehabilitation Program	Implementation Strategy Project Identification Tendering Contracting Installation	Public, Private	irrigation area rehabilitated	Rehabilitate 40 000ha	400 million	4 million	All provinces	2025-2027	MoFEDIP DOI, ARDA,ZIN WA AFC Land Bank Private

Specific Objective	Program / Project	Project Activities	Financing (Public, Private, Development partner)	Outputs	Targets	Cost (USD)	M&E Budget (USD)	Location	Timeframe	Responsible MDA
under irrigation										
To develop, rehabilitate and upgrade production, transport, logistics aggregation, beneficiation and value addition and market infrastructure to spur production, industrialisation and economic development increase area under irrigation	Irrigation Development Alliance Program	Term sheet preparation MOU signing Implementation Strategy Project identification Feasibility Studies Designs Installations M&E Commissioning	Public, Private, development partners	Irrigation area developed and rehabilitated	1. develop 182 500ha 2. rehabilitate 28 000ha	520 million	5.2 million	All provinces	2026-2030	DOI, ARDA, ZINWA AFC Land Bank CBZ Bank MoFEDIP Private Donor
To establish, through a whole of government approach,	Expanded National Zunde raMambo Project	Contracting Construction of grain storage silos	GoZ	Zunde ramambo established	460	20 million	20 000	All provinces	2026-2030	DAEMSC

Specific Objective	Program / Project	Project Activities	Financing (Public, Private, Development partner)	Outputs	Targets	Cost (USD)	M&E Budget (USD)	Location	Timeframe	Responsible MDA
viable agro-industrial parks in rural provinces.		Commissioning of preservation and storage silos Monitoring and evaluation of Project								
To establish, through a whole of government approach, viable agro-industrial parks in rural provinces.	Accelerated Ward drought mitigation centre establishment Program	Produce a statutory instrument governing livestock sales at auction Rehabilitate/construct auction infrastructure Livestock farmer awareness campaigns on livestock auction systems Livestock auctions	Public, Private, Development partners	Livestock auctions resuscitated	800	16 000 000	1 600 000	National	2026-2030	ARDAS BDMT Legal AMA
To develop, rehabilitate and upgrade production,	Post-Harvest Infrastructure	Construction and rehabilitation of	Public / Private/Donor	Post-harvest infrastructure	4 mobile cold rooms, 4 refrigerators	2,000,000	200,000	Manicaland, Masvingo,	2026-2030	MLAFWRD, Local Authorities

Specific Objective	Program / Project	Project Activities	Financing (Public, Private, Development partner)	Outputs	Targets	Cost (USD)	M&E Budget (USD)	Location	Timeframe	Responsible MDA
transport, logistics aggregation, beneficiation and value addition and market infrastructure to spur production, industrialisation and economic development increase area under irrigation	Development and Rehabilitation Program	cold chain facilities Construction and rehabilitation centres Establishment of processing plants Value addition		developed and rehabilitated	ed trucks, 10 aggregation centers; post-harvest losses reduced by 40%			Matabeleland South, Mashonaland west		
To adopt a business and value chain approach to agriculture development at every scale, from village to estate.	Hatchery Development and Input Supply Program	Construction and rehabilitation of hatcheries Pond stocking Fingerling production	Public/Donor	Hatchery developed	2 National government fish breeding sites established; 5 fingerling hubs operation	800,000	80,000	Matabeleland North, Manicaland All provinces (for hubs)	2026-2030	MLAFWRD , Private Sector, Local Authorities

Specific Objective	Program / Project	Project Activities	Financing (Public, Private, Development partner)	Outputs	Targets	Cost (USD)	M&E Budget (USD)	Location	Timeframe	Responsible MDA
					nal in every province					
To develop, rehabilitate and upgrade production, transport, logistics aggregation, beneficiation and value addition and market infrastructure to spur production, industrialisation and economic development increase area under irrigation	Agricultural colleges commercialization Program	Partnership identification Facilitate signing of Joint Venture Commercial production of crops, livestock and fisheries initiated	Public	Agricultural colleges commercialized	8	6000 000	600 000	Manicaland, Masvingo and Matabeleland North	5 years	Agricultural Education
To develop, rehabilitate and upgrade production, transport,	Grain storage expansion and moderniza	Construction of new silos and grading sheds	Public Sector	grain silos constructed and modernized	14	25 000 000	2 500 000	National	2026-2030	GMB

Specific Objective	Program / Project	Project Activities	Financing (Public, Private, Development partner)	Outputs	Targets	Cost (USD)	M&E Budget (USD)	Location	Timeframe	Responsible MDA
logistics aggregation, beneficiation and value addition and market infrastructure to spur production, industrialisation and economic development increase area under irrigation	tion programme									
To develop, rehabilitate and upgrade production, transport, logistics aggregation, beneficiation and value addition and market infrastructure to spur	Accelerated dip tank rehabilitation Programme	Procurement and distribution of dip tank rehabilitation materials Mobilising farmers for dip tank rehabilitation,	Public, Private and Donor	dip tanks rehabilitated	540	15 000 000	15 0000	National	2026-2030	DVS

Specific Objective	Program / Project	Project Activities	Financing (Public, Private, Development partner)	Outputs	Targets	Cost (USD)	M&E Budget (USD)	Location	Timeframe	Responsible MDA
production, industrialisation and economic development increase area under irrigation										
To adopt a business and value chain approach to agriculture development at every scale, from village to estate	National value chain development Programme	Value chain identification, analysis and development Value chain financing	Public, private and Development Partners	Value chain developed	25	8 000 000	80 000	National	2026-2030	BDMT AMA SPME AFC RBZ MoFEDIP MIC CZI
To adopt a business and value chain approach to agriculture development at every scale, from village to estate	Community based indigenous crop genetic resources seed bank Program	-target communities -site selection -construction of seed banks -digitalization	Development partner	community seed banks established	5	250 000	25 000	National	2030	CTDO ARIS
To establish, through a	National Agro-	-construction of agro- industrial	Public, private and	Agro-industrial	8	1 000 000 000	1 000 000	National	2030	MoFEDIP, Ministry of

Specific Objective	Program / Project	Project Activities	Financing (Public, Private, Development partner)	Outputs	Targets	Cost (USD)	M&E Budget (USD)	Location	Timeframe	Responsible MDA
whole of government approach, viable agro-industrial parks in rural provinces.	Industrial Parks Establishment Programme (NAIPEP)	parks in rural areas -equipping of agro-industrial parks with state of art equipment	Development Partners	parks constructed						Industry and Commerce, DAEMFID GMB
	Agro-Energy Fund Farm Power Structures & Infrastructure Project	Expand 5G, solar, and power storage to 30% of rural farms Upgrade 100,000+ small farms with renewable-powered farm power, cold storage and mini-automation systems	Private/Public/Development Partner	Enabling Mechanisation: Allows adoption of automated equipment, sensors, etc.	100MW	60 million	6million	All Provinces	2026-2030	DAEMFID
	National Agro-Digital Infrastructure Grid Project	Blockchain and AI integration on Infrastructure & Digitisation Grid	Private/Public/Development Partner	Nationwide Grid Infrastructure for Digitisation	1	10 million	800,000	All Provinces	2026-2030	DAEMFID, ICT, MET Department, OPC

Specific Objective	Program / Project	Project Activities	Financing (Public, Private, Development partner)	Outputs	Targets	Cost (USD)	M&E Budget (USD)	Location	Timeframe	Responsible MDA
				& Data Systems						
	Vertical Farm Towers Construction Project	Vertical Farming Integration in Urban Peripheries	Private/Public/Development Partner	vertical farm towers for Leafy greens, strawberries, microgreens built	200	30 million	1.5 million	All Provinces	2026-2030	DAEMFID
To develop modern urban agriculture markets and market infrastructure	National agriculture markets infrastructure development and rehabilitation Program	Construction of modernized urban markets Modernizing of existing urban markets	Private/Public/Development Partner	Urban markets constructed and rehabilitated	80	200 000 000	20 000 000	All Provinces	2026-2030	MoFED, BDMT, DAEMFID, Ministry of Industry & Commerce Min of Local Government
	Feeder Road Infrastructure Development Project	Construct and connect 200 rural hubs with paved 500 km Farm Feeder Roads.	Private/Public/Development Partner	Feeder roads constructed	500km	300 000 000	3 000 000	All Provinces	2026-2030	DAEMFID, RIDA, MoTID

Specific Objective	Program / Project	Project Activities	Financing (Public, Private, Development partner)	Outputs	Targets	Cost (USD)	M&E Budget (USD)	Location	Timeframe	Responsible MDA
Pillar 9: Land and Security of Tenure										
Objective 9: To enhance land administration and security of tenure for improved production, economic development, peace and territorial integrity										
To institute policy and legislative changes for improved land administration, governance, management and security of tenure.	Accelerated Issuance of title deeds	Farm identification Farm surveys Issuance of title deeds	Public sector	Title deeds issued	100%	2 500 000	25 000	National	2026-2030	Surveyor General Land Administration and management
	Legal Aid and Dispute Resolution Program	Land audit Land boundary	Public Sector	Number of landholders receiving legal assistance. Number of disputes resolved	Resolve 75% disputes reported	2 000 000	20 000	National	2026-2030	Surveyor General Land Administration and management Zimbabwe Land Commission
To increase capacity for	A1 & A2 farm surveys	Surveying A2 and A1 farms	Public sector	A1 and A2 farm surveyed	12 000	1 000 000	10 000	National	2026-2030	Surveyor General

modern land surveys.	GIS and Mapping Integration Program	Develop a Geographic Information System (GIS) for land mapping and administration . Train staff on the use and maintenance of GIS technology. Create a centralized database for land records accessible to relevant stakeholders.	Public sector/ Private sector and development partners.	Functional GIS platform for land administration. Number of staff trained in GIS technology. Centralized database established and operational .	100%	500 000	50 000	National	2026-2030	Surveyor General Land Administration and management
To establish multi-functional, inter-operational and multi-agency land information management and e-cadastre systems	National Spatial Data Infrastructure (NDSI)	Converting geographical data from local system (geodetic datum) to a standard system (WGS84)	Public sector, Private, development Partners	All traditional geodetic network measured and converted	100%	100 000	10 000	National	2026-2030	Surveyor General

To improve Land Administration and Planning Capacity of Provincial, District and ward level structures	Topographic al Mapping	Production of 1:25 000 maps and 1:5000 maps	Public sector	1:25 000 and 1:5000 maps produced	1 900 maps	500 000	50 000	National	2026-2030	Surveyor General
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Pillar 10: Building Internal Capacity to Deliver Transformation

Objective 10: To develop dynamic human resources and robust institutions, infrastructure and systems to deliver agriculture and food systems transformation.

To recruit, motivate, train and retain sufficient talent to drive agricultural transformation.	Strengthen Education 5.0 Program	Needs assessment Training of students	Public sector	Students trained	9	5 000 000	50 000	National	2026-2030	ARES
	National Accelerated Recruitment Program	Job interview invitations Job interviews and candidate selection Staff recruitment	Public sector	Staff recruited	1 500	5 000	500	National	2026-2030	PSC HR
	Inservice training program	Skills gap analysis Training of Ministry staff	Public sector	Staff trained	12 000	2 500 000	25 000	National	2026-2030	HR Development Partners
	Exchange Programs	Training of Ministry staff	Public Sector,	Exchange program conducted	5 000	5 000 000	50 000	National	2026-2030	HR Development Partners

			Development partners							
To build modern resilient state of the art research, technology education and extension infrastructure to catalyse development	Research stations Infrastructure Rehabilitation Project	Construction and rehabilitation of infrastructure	Public sector	Infrastructure rehabilitated	10	2 500 000	25 000	National	2026-2030	ARES
To build institutional capacity of MDAs to drive and sustain change needed to achieve agricultural transformation	Mentorship/ career development programme	Skill needs analysis Skill gap identification Training of staff and engagement	Public sector	Staff trained	12 000	200 000	20 000	National	2026-2030	Human Resources
To establish a robust monitoring and evaluation framework for measurement, learning and continuous improvement	Ministry Dashboard tracker	Data collection and inputting Data analysis and presentation	Public sector/ private sector	Dash board operationalized	1	50 000	5 000	National	2026-2030	SPME All departments

ANNEX 3 MONITORING AND EVALUATION FRAMEWORK

Introduction

The monitoring and Evaluation plan is critical to determine and assess the progress of implementation of the AFSRTS 2 components, priorities, strategies and activities. This will provide the basis for internal and external evaluation of its effectiveness to quantify the overall attained results with the planned goals, objectives and performance indicators. The monitoring and evaluation of AFSRTS 2 will be reported through annual progress reports. Mid-term and final reviews shall

be carried out. Information from M&E will be used routinely to provide a sound basis for continuous learning. The information generated will be systematically and timely shared with stakeholders, including farmers, through various forums which will provide opportunities for dialogue.

Monitoring and Evaluation Arrangements

The M&E activities shall be undertaken by MLAFWRD and implementing partners (e.g. consultants, research institutes, and implementing partners), and will also include some independent evaluations. A working group will be set up to oversee M&E and will comprise M&E officers from all the implementing partners (chaired by MLAFWRD M&E Section). The M&E subcommittee will work in collaboration with the National Resilience Platform responsible for Policy Implementation and Sector Coordination. By working together, the M&E subcommittee and Resilience Platform can ensure that the monitoring and evaluation processes effectively inform policy implementation and facilitate coordination among various line ministries, government departments and partners involved in the implementation of the AFSRTS 2. By involving multiple stakeholders and establishing coordination mechanisms, the M&E plan of the strategy aims to provide comprehensive and robust monitoring and evaluation of the AFSRTS 2 strategy's implementation, ensuring that progress is tracked, lessons are learned, and necessary adjustments are made to achieve the desired outcomes.