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A Review of National Fisheries and Aquaculture Policy, National Policies, Fisheries and Aquaculture Strategies and National Agricultural Investment Plans for Alignment with the Policy Framework and Reform Strategy for Fisheries and Aquaculture in Africa (PFRS):

ZIMBABWE

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This review assesses Zimbabwe's fisheries and aquaculture policy and regulatory framework against the Policy Framework and Reform Strategy for Fisheries and Aquaculture in Africa (PFRS) and relevant global instruments. The analysis examined national policies, legislation, strategies, and agricultural investment plans, with particular attention to climate change adaptation and sectoral alignment with continental priorities.

Zimbabwe does not yet have a dedicated national fisheries and aquaculture policy, although a Fisheries and Aquaculture Bill is currently under preparation. In the absence of such a policy, the Fisheries and Aquaculture Resources Production Strategic Development Plan (FARP-SDP) provides the principal framework for sector development. The review finds moderate alignment with the PFRS (64.8%), with strong performance in small-scale fisheries development (93.8%) but weak coverage of cross-cutting issues such as climate resilience, gender, and youth (42.9%).

An assessment of 29 national policies and legal acts shows a generally high level of alignment (89.7%). However, weaknesses remain in responsible and equitable fish trade and marketing (71.4%), competitiveness of fish and fishery products, and participation in high seas fisheries (≤60%).

Zimbabwe has integrated key binding and voluntary international instruments into its national frameworks. These include the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS), the Agreement on the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Marine Biological Diversity of Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction (BBNJ Agreement), the Southern African Development Community Protocol on Fisheries (SADC Protocol), the Food and Agriculture Organization Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries (FAO CCRF), and the Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries in the Context of Food Security and Poverty Eradication (SSF Guidelines). However, several voluntary instruments are not yet incorporated, including the Guidelines on the Marking of Fishing Gear, Guidelines for Catch Documentation Schemes, Guidelines for the Ecolabelling of Fish and Fishery Products from Inland Capture Fisheries, Technical Guidelines on Aquaculture Certification, and the Recommendations for the Prudent and Responsible Use of Veterinary Medicines in Aquaculture. Their adoption would strengthen traceability, certification, and sustainability in the sector.

Moderate alignment (81.3%) was observed in a review of 13 national strategies and investment plans. Although climate change adaptation is well integrated, Zimbabwe's capacity to capitalise on regional and international opportunities is limited by the absence of provisions for high seas fisheries (35.7%), regional cooperation (25%), and monitoring, control, and surveillance (MCS) systems (50%).

To strengthen Zimbabwe's fisheries and aquaculture governance and enhance alignment with the PFRS, the following actions are recommended:

1. Update and strengthen the Fisheries and Aquaculture Resources Production Strategic Development Plan by integrating climate resilience, gender and youth inclusion, high seas fisheries provisions, and stronger governance and enforcement against illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing and aquatic pollution.

2. Improve competitiveness and trade by establishing product standards, certification systems, and market information mechanisms, while promoting private sector investment and financing.
3. Adopt and integrate voluntary global instruments, particularly those on ecolabelling, catch documentation, aquaculture certification, and prudent use of veterinary medicines, to align with international sustainability standards.

Enhance national strategies and agricultural investment plans by strengthening Monitoring, Control and Surveillance systems, promoting bilateral and regional cooperation for shared fisheries management, and increasing Zimbabwe's participation in high seas fisheries.

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

AFSRTS	Agriculture Food Systems and Rural Transformation Strategy
AFSTS	Agriculture Food Systems Transformation Strategy
ARC	African Risk Capacity
AU-IBAR	African Union Inter-African Bureau for Animal Resources
BBNJ Agreement	Agreement under the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea on the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Marine Biological Diversity of Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction
CAADP	Comprehensive African Agriculture Development Programme
CAPF	Comprehensive Agriculture Policy Framework (2012–2032)
CCA	Climate Change Adaptation
CCNAP	Climate Change National Adaptation Plan
CCRF	Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries
CSA	Climate Smart Agriculture
CSAIP	Climate Smart Agriculture Investment Plan
CSAIP	Zimbabwe Climate Smart Agriculture Investment Plan
DRM	Disaster Risk Management
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FARD	Department of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources Production
FARP-SDP	Fisheries and Aquaculture Resources Production Strategic Development Plan
FARSDP	Aquaculture Resources Strategic Development Plan
FNSP	Food and Nutrition Security Policy
GoZ	Government of Zimbabwe
IUU	Illegal Unreported and Unregulated Fishing
MoECW	Ministry of Environment, Climate and Wildlife
MoLAFWRD	Ministry of Lands, Agriculture, Fisheries, Water and Rural Development
MSFNSS	Multi-Sectoral Food and Nutrition Security Strategy
NAPF	National Agriculture Policy Framework (2019–2030)
NCCRS	National Climate Change Response Strategy
NCP	National Climate Policy
NDS1	National Development Strategy 1 (2021-2025)
NEP	National Environmental Policy
NEPAD	New Partnership for Africa's Development
NGP	National Gender Policy
NMSMEP	National, Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Policy (2020-2024)
NTP	National Trade Policy
NWP	National Wetlands Policy
PFRS	Policy Framework and Reform Strategy for Fisheries and Aquaculture in Africa
RAIP	Regional Agricultural Investment Plan
REC	Regional Economic Communities
RFB	Regional Fisheries Body
RFMOs	Regional Fisheries Management Organisations
RISDP	Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan

TSP	Transitional Stabilisation Programme
ZAIP	Zimbabwe Agriculture Investment Plan (2013-2017)
ZiNEPF	Zimbabwe National Employment Policy Framework
ZNIDP	Zimbabwe National Industrial Development Policy
ZPWMA	Zimbabwe Parks and Wildlife Management Authority

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Fisheries and Aquaculture: An Overview

In 2022, global fisheries and aquaculture production reached a record high of 223.2 million tonnes, with an estimated value of USD 472 billion[1]. On average, this sector provided about 20.7 kg of aquatic animal food per person, accounting for 15% of the global animal protein supply—and over 50% in certain African and Asian nations[1]. While capture fisheries production has remained largely unchanged since the 1990s[1–4], aquaculture has experienced significant growth in recent decades[1,5,6]. By 2022, aquaculture accounted for more than 57% of aquatic animal products consumed directly by humans[1]. The sector is also a major source of employment, with around 62 million people engaged in primary production[1].

Fish are a nutrient-rich animal-based food, providing highly bioavailable micronutrients such as calcium, zinc, and long-chain omega-3 polyunsaturated fatty acids — essential components for combating malnutrition and promoting better health[2,7,8]. In response, both international and national health authorities increasingly recommend greater fish consumption, with many suggesting it be included in the diet at least twice a week. Between 1961 and 2017, global fish consumption grew at an average annual rate of 3.1%, outpacing the growth rate of other animal protein sources like meat and dairy, which rose by 2.1% annually[9]. Today, there is broad recognition of the vital role fisheries and aquaculture can play in enhancing food security, alleviating malnutrition, and reducing poverty[2,10]. Nevertheless, the sector is under significant pressure from challenges such as overfishing, pollution, biodiversity loss, water scarcity, climate change, and other human-driven impacts.

According to the FAO, Africa's fisheries and aquaculture sector holds considerable untapped potential[1]. In 2022, the continent contributed 13.1 million tonnes, representing just 6% of global fisheries and aquaculture output. Capture fisheries is the primary source of fish in Africa, with aquaculture contributing approximately 18% of total fish production in 2018[4]. According to Graaf & Garibaldi[11], the value added by the fisheries and aquaculture sector to Africa's economy in 2011 was more than US$ 24.0 billion, representing about 1.26% of the continent's GDP. Furthermore, the sector employed more than 12.3% people, with nearly half employed in the whole fisheries sector are fishers, 4.9 million (42.4%) as processors and 0.9 million (7.5%) work in fish farming[11]. Recent trends in catches from Africa's capture fisheries show a general stabilization in total output, with regional fluctuations and growing concerns over sustainability[12,13]. Among the challenges that threaten the sustainability, productivity and socio-economic value of Africa's capture fisheries area overfishing largely propelled by illegal, unreported, and unregulated (IUU) fishing[14], environmental degradation[11], weak governance and enforcement mechanisms[13], and climate change. The aquaculture sector has experienced rapid growth in recent years, and emerged as key sector to meeting rising demand for fish and reducing pressure on overexploited capture fisheries[12]. However, despite a 455% increase in aquaculture output since 2000, the sector remains underdeveloped, with Africa among the regions with the most unexploited potential for aquaculture expansion[1]. Several factors contribute to the low aquaculture productivity across the continent, including limited access to high-quality fish feed and juvenile fish, weak disease diagnostics and biosecurity systems, inadequate extension services, low technical expertise, poor management of aquaculture systems, underdeveloped markets and value chains, and rising competition from lower-cost fish imports[15].

Addressing the challenges besetting the fisheries and aquaculture sector in Africa requires an integrated and holistic approach, which will promote and enhance empowerment, partnerships and collaboration[16]. Key goals of the approach include, (i) enhancing information, knowledge and communication systems, (ii) building adaptive capacity at the local level, (iii) improving policy coherence and coordination at the national and regional levels, and (iv) identifying and accessing funding opportunities. Among the frameworks that have been developed to address the challenges facing Africa's fisheries and sector, enhance its growth and ensure long-term sustainability is the Policy Framework and Reform Strategy for Fisheries and Aquaculture in Africa (PFRS).

1.2. Policy Framework and Reform Strategy for Fisheries and Aquaculture in Africa

The PFRS is a continent-wide initiative formulated by the African Union-Interafrican Bureau for Animal Resources (AU-IBAR), in partnership with NEPAD and other stakeholders. The framework, which was endorsed in 2014, provides strategic guidance for the transformation of Africa's fisheries and aquaculture sectors into sustainable, inclusive, and economically productive systems that can support food security, poverty reduction, and overall economic development[16]. It incorporates best practices for sustainable fisheries management and responsible aquaculture development. Itoutlines strategic policy principles and reform measures to strengthen governance, ensure resource sustainability, and enhance the contribution of fisheries and aquaculture to national and regional development goals. The PFRS is aligned with the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) and aims to harmonize fisheries and aquaculture policies across African countries, fostering regional cooperation and integration.

2. ZIMBABWE

2.1. Location and General Characteristics

Zimbabwe is a landlocked country located in Southern Africa, covering a total area of approximately 391,000 square kilometres. It is situated between latitudes 15° and 23° south of the Equator and longitudes 25° and 34° east of the Greenwich Meridian. The country shares borders with Mozambique to the east, South Africa to the south, Botswana to the west, and Zambia to the northwest (Figure 1). Two major rivers, the Zambezi to the north and the Limpopo to the south, form natural boundaries with Zambia and South Africa, respectively.

Zimbabwe's topography is divided into three main regions, the Highveld, Middleveld, and Lowveld. The Highveld, which occupies about 25% of the country, is a central plateau that extends from the southwest to the northeast and ranges from 1,200 to 1,700 above sea level[17]. The Lowveld, which is below 600 metres, occupies approximately 33% of Zimbabwe, mainly in the southern and southeastern regions. The Middleveld, makes up the remaining 40%, and ranges from between 600 and 1,200 metres in elevation. These physiographic divisions significantly influence Zimbabwe's rainfall distribution, temperature regimes, and land use patterns, shaping the country's agricultural potential and ecological zones[17].



Figure 1. Map of Zimbabwe

Zimbabwe's climate is predominantly tropical, but is significantly moderated by altitude, resulting in considerable regional variation. The country experiences distinct wet and dry seasons, with the rainy season occurring from November to March. Most rainfall is associated with the seasonal movement of the Inter-Tropical Convergence Zone (ITCZ), while occasional tropical cyclones originating from the Indian Ocean contribute additional precipitation, particularly in the eastern regions[18]. Mean annual rainfall exhibits significant spatial variation, ranging from less than 400 mm in the dryer southern Lowveld to over 1,000 mm in the Eastern Highlands, with a national average of approximately 675 mm[17]. Rainfall variability is particularly high in the southern and western regions, rendering these areas highly susceptible to recurrent droughts and associated agricultural instability.

2.2. *Fisheries and Aquaculture*

In Zimbabwe, the per capita fish consumption of 3 kg per year[15], is very low compared to 10 kg and 20.5 kg for the rest of Africa and globally, respectively[9]. The total annual fisheries and aquaculture production has been estimated to be at about 18,000 tonnes, whilst demand is about 60,000 tonnes. The production from capture fisheries in Zimbabwe is estimated to be about 10,500 tonnes per year, with Kapenta (Limnothrissa miodon) and the Nile tilapia (Oreochromis niloticus) contributing over 84% of the production[19]. Lake Kariba, which contributes more than 80% of the country's fish production, has since 2009 registered a decrease in fish production due to overfishing[20–22] and climate change[23,24]. Concerns of the threats of overfishing[25], pollution[26–28], invasive alien species and climate change[25] to fisheries production in other dams across Zimbabwe have also been raised. Fish production from aquaculture is still small with only a few commercial farms in existence, and much of the production dominated by Nile tilapia done on Lake Kariba[29]. The Government of Zimbabwe has over the last few years heavily promoted fish farming, and between 2000 and 2022, the total number of fish ponds across the country grew from approximately 5,000 to over 7,200[30], and according to the Zimbabwe Fish Producers Association (ZFPA), there were more than 600 small-scale fish farmers across the country in 2021[31]. In 2022, total fish production from aquaculture was about 5,000 tonnes, consisting of Nile tilapia (98%), African catfish (Clarias gariepinus) (1.1%) and Rainbow trout (Oncorhynchus mykiss) (0.7%)[30].

2.3. *Institutional, Policy and Legislative Framework for Fisheries and Aquaculture in Zimbabwe*

Historically, fisheries and aquaculture in Zimbabwe were under the mandate of the Zimbabwe Parks and Wildlife Management Authority (ZPWMA), which still operates within the Ministry of Environment, Climate and Wildlife (MoECW), and were regulated under the Parks and Wildlife Act [Chapter 20:14]. The Parks and Wildlife Act, the primary legislation governing wildlife in Zimbabwe, provides for the establishment of national parks, botanical reserves, botanical gardens, sanctuaries, safari areas and recreational parks, and for making provision for the preservation, conservation, propagation or control of the wildlife, fish and plants and the protection of the natural landscape and scenery of Zimbabwe.

In 2018, the mandate for fisheries and aquaculture was moved from the MoECW to the Ministry of Lands, Agriculture, Fisheries, Water and Rural Development (MoLAFWRD). The Department of Fisheries and

Aquatic Resources Production (FARD) in the MoLAFWRD is now tasked with the mandate of ensuring the development of the sector. The transfer of the mandate for fisheries and aquaculture from the MoECW to the MoLAFWRD was part of a broader government strategy to align food production systems with agricultural development and rural livelihoods. The transfer was in line with the Transitional Stabilisation Programme (TSP), which operated from October 2018 to December2020, and emphasized integrated and sustainable food production systems, including promoting fisheries and aquaculture as a strategy for enhancing food and nutrition security.

Zimbabwe's Vision 2030 Policy Framework provides the guiding blueprint for its national development aspirations. The main aim of Vision 2030 is to transform the country into a prosperous upper middle-income nation by 2030. Vision 2030 is aligned with the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the African Union's Agenda 2063, reflecting a commitment to inclusive and sustainable development. It promotes decentralised development through region-specific investment and master plans that integrate spatial and environmental planning. The realisation of Vision 2030 for the period 2021 to 2030 will be achieved through two Five-Year Medium-Term Development Strategies: National Development Strategy 1 (NDS1) for 2021–2025, and National Development Strategy 2 (NDS2) for 2026–2030.

The primary objective of the NDS1 is to promote high, accelerated, inclusive, and sustainable economic growth, alongside broad-based socio-economic transformation and development. Among its national priorities are improving food self-sufficiency and food security, as well as enhancing biodiversity conservation, environmental protection, natural resource management, and climate resilience. This entails implementing and/or accelerating the implementation of necessary policy and institutional reforms that were introduced during the TSP.

Currently, Zimbabwe does not have a fisheries and aquaculture policy. The key policies and legislative instruments for fisheries and aquaculture, include:

(i) ***National Environmental Policy***

The goal of the National Environmental Policy (**NEP**) is to avoid irreversible environmental damage, maintain essential environmental processes, and preserve the broad spectrum of biological diversity so as to sustain the long-term ability of natural resources to meet the basic needs of people, enhance food security, reduce poverty, and improve the standard of living of Zimbabweans through long-term economic growth and the creation of employment.

(ii) ***Zimbabwe Policy for Wildlife;***

The aim of the Zimbabwe Policy for Wildlife (**ZPW**) is to protect biodiversity while ensuring that wildlife contributes meaningfully to national development and the well-being of local communities. It is guided by the principles of conservation, sustainable use, and community involvement, and its objectives include: Conservation and Protection; Sustainable Utilisation; Community-Based Natural Resource Management (CBNRM); Institutional Coordination; Research and Monitoring; and Education and Awareness.

(iii) ***National Water Policy;***

The National Water Policy seeks to ensure the availability of good quality water in adequate quantity for all at all times.

(iv) ***National Agriculture Policy Framework (2019-2030);***

The overall goal of the National Agriculture Policy Framework (**NAPF**) is to create a stable enabling environment and flow of investment that sustainably enhances the capacity of the agricultural sector to anchor national economic growth to upper middle-income status by 2030.

(v) ***National Climate Policy;***

The objective of the National Climate Policy (**NCP**) is to guide climate change management in the country, enhance the national adaptation capacity, scale up mitigation actions, facilitate domestication of climate related global policies and ensure compliance to the global mechanisms.

(vi) ***Comprehensive Agricultural Policy Framework (2012-2032);***

The vision of the Comprehensive Agricultural Policy Framework (**CAPF**) is "a prosperous, diverse and competitive agriculture sector, ensuring food and nutrition security significantly contributing to national development".

(vii) ***Food and Nutrition Security Policy;***

The Food and Nutrition Security Policy (**FNSP**) seeks to promote and ensure adequate food and nutrition security for all people at all times in Zimbabwe, particularly amongst the most vulnerable and in line with cultural norms and values and the concept of rebuilding and maintaining family dignity.

(viii) ***Parks and Wild Life Act [Chapter 20:14];***

Provides for the establishment of national parks, botanical reserves, botanical gardens, sanctuaries, safari areas and recreational parks; to make provision for the preservation, conservation, propagation or control of the wild life, fish and plants of Zimbabwe and the protection of her natural landscape and scenery; to confer privileges on owners or occupiers of alienated land as custodians of wild life, fish and plants; to give certain powers to intensive conservation area committees; and to provide for matters incidental to or connected with the foregoing.

(ix) ***Environmental Management Act [Chapter 20:27]***

This Act provides for the sustainable management of natural resources and protection of the environment; the prevention of pollution and environmental degradation; the preparation of a National Environmental Plan and other plans for the management and protection of the environment; the establishment of an Environmental Management Agency and an Environment Fund.

2.4. Goal and Specific Objectives of the Assignment

2.4.1. Goal

The goal of this assignment is to review and assess the national policy and regulatory framework of Zimbabwe for alignment with the Policy Framework and Reform Strategy for Fisheries and Aquaculture in Africa (PFRS) and other relevant global instruments.

2.4.2. Specific Objectives

The specific objectives are:

(i) Review and assess the national fisheries and aquaculture policy for alignment with the PFRS.

(ii) Review and assess national policies that are directly or indirectly related to the fisheries and aquaculture sector for alignment with the PFRS and integration of relevant global instruments.

(iii) Review and assess national fisheries and aquaculture strategies and national agricultural investment plans for alignment with the PFRS, while taking into account climate change adaptation.

3. METHODS

The assessment of alignment between Zimbabwe's fisheries and aquaculture sector policies and the AU Policy Framework and Reform Strategy (PFRS) was conducted using a standardized PFRS template. This template outlines eight priority policy areas and their objectives, including conservation, small-scale fisheries, aquaculture, trade, cooperation, capacity building, high seas governance, and cross-cutting issues such as climate change, gender, youth, and private sector investment. Each policy area has defined alignment criteria, and documents were scored on a scale of 0 (not addressed), 0.5 (partially addressed), and 1 (fully addressed). Average scores were calculated for each policy area and across the framework to determine overall alignment.

The methodology combined document analysis and scoring. National strategic plans (e.g., the FARP-SDP), relevant policies and legislative acts (29 documents in total), and agricultural investment and climate-related strategies (13 documents) were systematically reviewed.Alignment with global instruments—including binding treaties and voluntary guidelines—was also assessed by comparing provisions and objectives with those of national documents. Integration was classified as high where documents substantially covered the majority of an instrument's objectives.This multi-layered approach provided both a quantitative score and a qualitative understanding of the extent to which Zimbabwe's fisheries and aquaculture governance is aligned with the PFRS and climate change adaptation priorities.

3.1. The PFRS Template for Reviewing and Assessing Alignment of the Fisheries and Aquaculture Sector in Africa

The PFRS identifies eight priority policy areas for introducing strategic reforms to guide the sustainable management and development of fisheries and aquaculture in Africa[32]. These policy areas and their corresponding objectives are outlined below:

i. ***Policy Area 1: Conservation and Sustainable Resource Use***

Policy objective: To establish national and sub-national governance and institutional arrangements that ensure that the societal contribution generated by Africa's sectors have the greatest impacts at the most appropriate level.

ii. ***Policy Area 2: Small-Scale Fisheries Development***

Policy objective: To improve and strengthen the contribution of small-scale fisheries to poverty alleviation, food and nutrition security and socio-economic benefits of fishing communities.

iii. ***Policy Area 3: Sustainable Aquaculture Development***

Policy objective: To jumpstart market-led sustainable aquaculture through a variety of strategies and, where appropriate, support interventionist development approaches in aquaculture by strong strategic and implementation plans.

iv. ***Policy Area 4: Responsible and Equitable Fish Trade and Marketing***

Policy objective: To harness significantly the benefits of Africa's fisheries and aquaculture endowments through accelerated trade and marketing.

v. Policy Area 5: Regional and Sub-Regional Cooperation

Policy objective: To strengthen South-South (bilateral and regional) cooperation, and develop coordinated mechanisms among RECs, RFBs and LME-based commissions to ensure coherence of fisheries policies and aquaculture development and their adoption and adaptation.

vi. ***Policy Area 6: Awareness Enhancing and Human-Capacity Development***

Policy objective: To increase awareness of the potential and importance of the sector and enhanced capacity of people and institutions in the African fishery sector to ensure the sustainable development of capture fisheries and aquaculture based on current and emerging trends, challenges and needs.

vii. ***Policy Area 7: High Seas Fisheries***

Policy objective: To increase and consolidate the African Voice in the governance and management of high seas fisheries.

viii. ***Policy Area 8: Cross-Cutting Issues***

This policy area has three dimensions which include resilience to climate change; gender and youth; and private sector investment.

a. ***Strengthening Resilience and Reducing Vulnerabilities to Climate Change in African Fisheries and Aquaculture***

Main objective: To address the sector's climate change and disaster risks in an integrated and holistic manner at the political level.

b. ***Gender and Youth***
Main objective: To include knowledge-based gender and youth considerations in policies, laws and plans.

c. ***Private Sector Investments and Financing Mechanisms for Fisheries and Aquaculture in Africa.***
Main objective: To improve the financial services offered to SMEs in the fisheries and aquaculture value chains.

Each policy area has expected outcomes, which are changes expected as a result of introducing reforms. A set of criteria have been formulated to assist stakeholders in reviewing and assessing alignment of national policies or strategies with the goals outlined in the PFRS. Criteria for alignment is defined as the consistency and coherence between national policies and strategies with the PFRS. Thus, the criteria for alignment are the elements that are used to assess the consistency or coherence been national policies and the PFRS. Appendix 1 provides an outline of Policy Area 2 (Small Scale Fisheries Development) of the PFRS, its objective, two of the three expected outcomes, and the criteria for alignment for the outcomes. The outline also provides, for each criterion for alignment, some examples of elements of the criterion for alignment.

3.2 Assessing the Alignment of the National Fisheries and Aquaculture Policy with the PFRS

Zimbabwe does not have a national fisheries and aquaculture policy, and is currently in the process of drafting a Fisheries and Aquaculture Bill, after a nationwide stakeholder consultative process. However, the Department of Fisheries and Aquaculture Resources Production (FARD) developed a Fisheries and Aquaculture Resources Production Strategic Development Plan (FARP-SDP).

The FARP-SDP is Zimbabwe's first comprehensive, stand-alone, and nationwide strategic plan for the development and management of fisheries and aquaculture resources. The plan runs through to the end of 2025 and outlines seven key objectives, which are:

i. To improve the development of a robust fisheries and aquatic resources sector in Zimbabwe.
ii. Increase the number of dams stocked with fingerlings and under sustainable management from 60 in 2020 to 1,200 dams across the country by 2025.
iii. Facilitate private sector participation in the development and improvement of the fish farming and aquaculture value chains.
iv. Reduce cost of fish production by improving compliance to set sector regulations and coordination of government departments as well as promoting on farm feed formulation.
v. Increase farmer capacitation in fisheries and aquatic resource development, mainstreaming youth, gender, and vulnerable groups.
vi. Increase access to finance for fish and crocodile farming.
vii. Increase fingerling production from 53, 000,000 in 2020 to 167,000,000 by 2025.

The PFRS template (Appendix 2) was used to assess the alignment of the FARP-SDP to the PFRS. For each alignment criterion, the FARP-SDP was evaluated to determine whether it addressed the issue raised. If it was adjudged that the criterion was fully addressed, the FARP-SDP was given a score of one (1). If the issue was not addressed, a score of zero (0) was assigned. If the criterion was partly addressed, a score of 0.5 was given. To determine the alignment score for a Policy Area, the average of the scores for the alignment criteria within that Policy Area was calculated. Similarly, the overall alignment with the PFRS was determined by averaging the scores across all alignment criteria in the template.

3.3. Analysis of National Policies that are Directly or Indirectly Related to the Fisheries and Aquaculture sector for Alignment with PFRS and Integration of Relevant Global Instruments

A total of 29 documents—comprising 15 policies and 14 acts—directly or indirectly related to the fisheries and aquaculture sector were reviewed and assessed for alignment with the PFRS (Table 1). These documents were also analysed for alignment and integration with relevant global instruments, which included three binding treaties and 11 voluntary guidelines and/or frameworks (Table 2).

To review and assess the 29 documents for alignment with the PFRS, a standardized template (Appendix 3) was applied. For each alignment criterion, documents were evaluated to determine whether they addressed the relevant issue. A score of one (1) was assigned if the issue was fully addressed, zero (0) if not addressed, and 0.5 if partially addressed.

For the composite assessment of the 29 documents, the criterion was considered fully addressed if at least one document adequately addressed it, and a score of one (1) was assigned. Where different documents addressed different aspects of the same criterion, the criterion was still deemed fully addressed and assigned a score of one (1). If none of the documents addressed the issue, a score of zero (0) was assigned.

The integration of global instruments into national policy was assessed by comparing the principles, objectives, provisions, and measures outlined in national policies with the guiding principles, objectives, and priority dimensions of the global instruments. Integration was classified as high if at least one national policy or legislative act fully and adequately addressed these elements. Where multiple documents collectively addressed different components of a global instrument, integration was still considered high if the majority of its objectives and/or priority dimensions were substantively covered.

3.4. Assessment of Alignment of National Fisheries and Aquaculture Strategies and National Agricultural Investment Plans with the PFRS, while taking into Account Climate Change Adaptation

Thirteen national documents were assessed for alignment with the PFRS (Appendix 4), with particular attention to climate change adaptation. The documents reviewed included:

i. National Development Strategy 1 (NDS1) (2021–2025)
ii. Multi-Sectoral Food and Nutrition Security Strategy (MSFNSS) (2023–2025)
iii. Agriculture, Food Systems and Rural Transformation Strategy (AFSRTS) (2023–2025)
iv. National Climate Change Response Strategy (NCCRS)
v. Climate Smart Agriculture Framework (CSAF) (2018–2018)
vi. Climate Change National Adaptation Plan (CCNAP) 2023
vii. National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) 2014
viii. National Health Strategy (2021–2025)
ix. Zimbabwe National Export Strategy
x. Livestock Growth Plan (2020–2025)
xi. Zimbabwe Agriculture Investment Plan (ZAIP) (2013–2017)
xii. Revised Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) 2021
xiii. Climate Change Gender Action Plan

Table 1. The composite of policies and acts that was reviewed and analysed for alignment with the PFRS

Policies	Acts
1. Vision 2030	1. Co-operative Societies Act [Chapter 24:05]
2. National Environmental Policy (NEP)	2. Zimbabwe Investment and Development Agency Act [Chapter 14:37]
3. Zimbabwe Policy for Wildlife (ZPW)	3. National Competitiveness Commission Act [Chapter 14:36]
4. National Agricultural Policy Framework (NAPF) 2019 – 2030	4. Food and Food Standards Act [Chapter 15:04]
5. Comprehensive Agricultural Policy Framework (CAPF) (2012 – 2032)	5. Parks and Wild Life Act [Chapter 20:14]
6. Zimbabwe National Industrial Development Policy (ZNIDP)	6. Environmental Management Act [Chapter 20:27]
7. National, Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Policy (MSMEP)	7. Water Act [Chapter 20:24]
8. Zimbabwe National Employment Policy Framework (ZiNEPF) 2009	8. National Biotechnology Authority Act [Chapter 14:31]
9. National Trade Policy	9. Animal Health Act [Chapter 19:01]
10. Zimbabwe Employment Policy	10. Public Health Act [Chapter 15:17]
11. Water Policy	11. International Treaties Act [Chapter 3:05]
12. National Climate Policy (NCP)	12. Zimbabwe Council for Higher Education Act [Chapter 25:27]
13. Nutrition Security Policy (FNSP)	13. Civil Protection Act [Chapter 10:06]
14. Zimbabwe National Trade Policy (NTP)	14. Regional Town and Country Planning Act [Chapter 29:12]
15. National Gender Policy (2013-2017)	

Table 2. Global instruments that were reviewed for level on integration into national policies.

Treaty (Binding instrument)	Voluntary Instruments
1. United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS)	1. Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries (CCRF)
2. Biodiversity Beyond National Jurisdiction Agreement (BBNJ Agreement)	2. Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries in the Context of Food Security and Poverty Eradication (SSF Guidelines)
3. SADC Protocol on Fisheries	3. Guidelines on the Marking of Fishing Gear
	4. Guidelines for Catch Documentation Schemes
	5. Guidelines for the Ecolabelling of Fish and Fishery Products from Inland Capture Fisheries
	6. Strategy for Improving Information on Status and Trends of Capture Fisheries
	7. Environmental stewardship by small-scale fisheries
	8. Guidelines for Sustainable Aquaculture (GSA)
	9. Technical Guidelines on Aquaculture Certification
	10. Recommendations for prudent and responsible use of veterinary medicines in aquaculture
	11. Strategy and Outline Plan for Improving Information on Status and Trends of Aquaculture.

4. RESULTS & DISCUSSION

4.1. Alignment of the National Fisheries and Aquaculture Policy with the PFRS

A summary of the FARP-SDP's alignment with the PFRS is presented in Table 3, with scoring criteria detailed in Appendix 2. Overall, the FARP-SDP demonstrates a moderate level of alignment with the PFRS, scoring 64.8%.

High alignment was observed in:

- ***Policy Area 2:*** Small-Scale Fisheries Development (93.8%)
- ***Policy Area 3:*** Sustainable Aquaculture Management (88.5%)

Reasonable alignment was observed in:

- ***Policy Area 1:*** Conservation and Sustainable Fisheries and Aquaculture Resource Use (70.6%)
- ***Policy Area 6:*** Awareness Raising and Human Capacity Development (69.5%)
- ***Policy Area 4:*** Responsible and Equitable Fish Trade and Marketing (56.3%)

Moderate alignment was recorded for:

- ***Policy Area 5:*** Regional and Sub-Regional Cooperation (50.0%)
- ***Policy Area 7:*** High Seas Fisheries (50.0%)

Low alignment was observed in:

- ***Policy Area 8:*** Cross-Cutting Issues in African Fisheries and Aquaculture (42.9%)

The low alignment score of the FARP-SDP under Policy Area 8 (Cross-Cutting Issues in African Fisheries and Aquaculture) is primarily due to limited coverage of key issues such as climate change, disaster risk management, spatial planning, and barriers to entry and access to land and water for women, youth, and other vulnerable groups. As a result, the strategy demonstrates low alignment with respect to strengthening resilience, reducing vulnerabilities to climate change, and promoting gender equality and youth participation. In addition, the FARP-SDP shows moderate alignment (56.3%) with regard to enhancing private sector investment and financing mechanisms in the fisheries and aquaculture sector.

Although Zimbabwe is a member of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) and a signatory to the Biodiversity Beyond National Jurisdiction (BBNJ) Agreement—thus eligible to participate in international deliberations and potentially access high seas fisheries—the FARP-SDP does not outline specific measures or provisions for the access to, or sustainable exploitation of, high seas fisheries resources. As a result, it received a moderate alignment score under Policy Area 7: High Seas Fisheries.

The moderate alignment score under Policy Area 5: Regional and Sub-Regional Cooperation is due to the absence of strategies or actions in the FARP-SDP for addressing Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU)

fishing and fish fraud, which are key regional and global priorities.

Furthermore, the outcome component "Healthy Ecosystems to Support Sustainable Fisheries and Aquaculture", associated with Policy Area 1: Conservation and Sustainable Fisheries and Aquaculture Resource Use, recorded a low alignment score (33.3%). This is because the FARP-SDP does not adequately address the protection of fishery resources and their habitats, nor does it include measures to mitigate aquatic pollution.

4.1.1. Recommendations for alignment of the FARD-SP to the PFRS

A review and update of the FARP-SDP is necessary to ensure it effectively guides the strategic development of Zimbabwe's fisheries and aquaculture sector. The updated strategy should address the following key areas:

i. ***Climate resilience:*** Incorporate measures and strategies to strengthen resilience and reduce vulnerabilities of the fisheries and aquaculture sector to climate change.
ii. ***Inclusivity and equity:*** Promote gender equality and youth empowerment to enhance inclusive participation in the sector.
iii. ***Private sector engagement:*** Develop detailed strategies to promote and facilitate private sector investment and financing mechanisms for fisheries and aquaculture.
iv. ***High seas fisheries:*** Include provisions to enable Zimbabweans to access, participate in, and sustainably exploit high seas fisheries resources.
v. ***Technology and infrastructure:*** Promote investment in essential technologies and infrastructure, including laboratories for fisheries and aquaculture development.
vi. ***Governance and enforcement:*** Strengthen measures to address Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) fishing, aquatic pollution, and fish fraud.
vii. ***Capacity development:*** Enhance capacity building initiatives across the entire fisheries and aquaculture value chain.

Table 3: Alignment of the FARP-SDP, National Policies directly and indirectly related to the fisheries and aquaculture sector, and Strategies and Agricultural Investment Plans with the PFRS.

Policy Area	Outcome	FARP-SDP		National Policies		Strategies & Agricultural Investment Plans	
		Outcome Alignment Score (%)	Policy Area Alignment Score (%)	Outcome Alignment Score (%)	Policy Area Alignment Score (%)	Outcome Alignment Score (%)	Policy Area Alignment Score (%)
1. Conservation & Sustainable Fisheries and Aquaculture Resource Use	• Policies, frameworks & tools in place to sustainably increase national benefits from fisheries & aquaculture	79.2	70.6%	95.8	94.1	81.8	81.3
	• Effective & sustainable national & regional Monitoring, Control & Surveillance systems in place to ensure that sustainable benefits are realized	75.0		75.0		50.0	
	• Healthy ecosystems to support sustainable fisheries & aquaculture	33.3		100.0		100.0	
2. Small Scale Fisheries Development	• Role & importance (contribution) of fisheries for improved livelihoods, food & income of small-scale fishing communities & related operators are evident, recognized and secured in Member States	100	93.8	100.0	93.8	100.0	75.0
	• Bilateral & regional cooperation for effective management of shared fishery resources and ecosystems is strengthened	75.0		100.0		25.0	
	• Fishers are organized to foster good fisheries governance, sustainable development & responsible use of natural resources	100		75.0		75.0	
3. Sustainable Aquaculture Management	• Improved market-led aquaculture investments	90.0	88.5	90.0	92.3	85.0	88.5
	• Improved regional cooperation in shared ecosystems	83.3		100.0		100.0	
4. Responsible and Equitable Fish Trade and Marketing	• Improved intra and inter regional trade	83.3	56.3	100.0	71.4	100.0	68.8
	• Increased competitiveness for African fish and fishery products	40.0		60.0		50.0	

Policy Area	Outcome	FARP-SDP		National Policies		Strategies & Agricultural Investment Plans	
		Outcome Alignment Score (%)	Policy Area Alignment Score (%)	Outcome Alignment Score (%)	Policy Area Alignment Score (%)	Outcome Alignment Score (%)	Policy Area Alignment Score (%)
5. Regional and Sub-Regional Cooperation	• International fisheries issues at regional levels are coherent & harmonized	16.7	50.0	83.3	91.7	100.0	100.0
	• RECs and RFBs are positive forces for fisheries management within the framework of regional economic and political integration agenda	83.3		100.0		100.0	
6. Awareness Enhancing and Human Capacity Development	• Enhanced sectoral competencies & proficiencies	66.7	69.5	100.0	100.0	66.7	83.3
	• Improved evidence-based decision making	83.3		100.0		100.0	
7. High Seas Fisheries	• Greater African Voice in high seas fisheries	70.0	50.0	100.0	88.9	83.3	35.7
	• Increased participation & benefits for MS in high seas fisheries	0.0		50.0		0.0	
	• Active participation of MS in RFMOs processes and agenda	50.0		100.0		0.0	
8. Cross Cutting Issues in African Fisheries and Aquaculture	*A.* Strengthening resilience & reducing vulnerabilities to climate change in African fisheries and aquaculture	31.3	42.9	68.8	88.1	100.0	100.0
	• Adaptive capacity & resilience at the local level built	50.0		70.0		100.0	
	• Policy coherence & coordination at the national and regional levels improved	0.0		66.7		100.0	
	B. Gender & Youth	40.0		100		100.0	
	• Increased access to resources	40.0		100		100.0	
	C. Private Sector Investments & Financing Mechanisms for Fisheries & Aquaculture in Africa	56.3		100		100.0	
	• Improved enterprise performance within the fisheries and aquaculture sector	57.1		100		100.0	
	• Improved private sector governance	50		100		100.0	
OVERALL ALIGNMENT WITH PFRS (%)		64.2		89.7		82.5	

4.2 *Alignment of National Policies that are Directly or Indirectly to the Fisheries and Aquaculture Sector with the PFRS and Analysis of Integration of Relevant Global Instruments*

4.2.1. Alignment of national policies and acts with the PFRS

The policy and legal framework analysed comprised 15 policies and 14 acts. Details of the scoring criteria used in the assessment are provided in Appendix 3. An overall alignment score of 89.7% was recorded, indicating a strong alignment of the national policy and legal framework with the PFRS (see Table 3).

In general, the national framework achieved alignment scores above 85% across all PFRS Policy Areas, with the exception of Policy Area 4: Responsible and Equitable Fish Trade and Marketing, which recorded a lower alignment score of 71.4%. This relatively low score is primarily attributed to the absence of standards and supportive technology or infrastructure for the standardization of fishery products, as well as the lack of symmetric market information between buyers and sellers.

Additionally, a moderate alignment score of 50% was recorded for the outcome component "Active participation of Member States in RFMO processes and agendas", under Policy Area 7: High Seas Fisheries. This reflects the absence of policy and legal measures to support investment in high seas fisheries by Zimbabwe.

4.2.2. Integration of relevant global instruments into national policies and acts

The results of the analysis of the integration of relevant global instruments into Zimbabwe's national policy and legal framework are presented in Table 4.

Overall, the provisions of key international and regional instruments—including the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS), the Biodiversity Beyond National Jurisdiction (BBNJ) Agreement, the SADC Protocol on Fisheries, the FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries (CCRF), the Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries (SSF Guidelines), and the Guidelines for Sustainable Aquaculture (GSA)—are integrated across several policies and acts. Notably, integration is evident within the National Environmental Policy (NEP), the Zimbabwe Policy for Wildlife Policy (ZPW), the Parks and Wildlife Act, the Environmental Management Act (EMA Act), and the National Agriculture Policy Framework (NAPF).

However, several other relevant global instruments associated with fisheries and aquaculture are not integrated into the national policy and legal framework. These include:

i. Guidelines on the Marking of Fishing Gear
ii. Guidelines for Catch Documentation Schemes
iii. Guidelines for the Ecolabelling of Fish and Fishery Products from Inland Capture Fisheries
iv. Strategy for Improving Information on the Status and Trends of Capture Fisheries
v. Environmental Stewardship by Small-Scale Fisheries
vi. Technical Guidelines on Aquaculture Certification
vii. Recommendations for the Prudent and Responsible Use of Veterinary Medicines in Aquaculture

viii. Strategy and Outline Plan for Improving Information on the Status and Trends of Aquaculture

The absence of these instruments indicates potential gaps in aligning Zimbabwe's national framework with internationally recognized best practices, particularly in traceability, certification, environmental stewardship, and aquaculture governance.

4.2.3. Recommendations on the alignment of national policies and acts to the PFRS, and on integration of global instruments

(a) ***Alignment with the PFRS Criteria:***

Although the overall alignment of Zimbabwe's national policy and legal framework with the PFRS is high, two specific components of the PFRS recorded comparatively low scores (≤60%). These areas require further attention to improve the performance and competitiveness of the fisheries and aquaculture sector:

i. Competitiveness of fishery and aquaculture products – This relates to the need for improved standards, infrastructure, and market information systems to enhance product quality and value addition.
ii. Exploring opportunities in high seas fisheries – There is limited policy and legal support to facilitate Zimbabwe's participation and potential benefit from high seas fishing activities.

(b) ***Integration of Voluntary Global Guidelines***

The integration of voluntary international guidelines on best practices in fisheries and aquaculture is essential to ensuring sustainability, traceability, and improved livelihoods. To strengthen the sector, Zimbabwe should prioritize the adoption and/or implementation of some of the following instruments:

i. Guidelines on the Marking of Fishing Gear
ii. Guidelines for Catch Documentation Schemes
iii. Guidelines for the Ecolabelling of Fish and Fishery Products from Inland Capture Fisheries
iv. Strategy for Improving Information on the Status and Trends of Capture Fisheries
v. Environmental Stewardship by Small-Scale Fisheries
vi. Technical Guidelines on Aquaculture Certification
vii. Recommendations for the Prudent and Responsible Use of Veterinary Medicines in Aquaculture
viii. Strategy and Outline Plan for Improving Information on the Status and Trends of Aquaculture

Strengthening the integration of these instruments would align national practices with global sustainability standards and support the resilience and long-term viability of Zimbabwe's fisheries and aquaculture sector.

Table 4: The integration of some global instruments into national policies and acts that are directly or indirectly related to the fisheries and aquaculture sector.

1.	***Instrument: United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS)***
Instrument Type: Legally binding Treaty	
Description: • The UNCLOS was adopted in 1982, and establishes a comprehensive legal framework governing the use of the oceans and their resources, including areas beyond national jurisdiction. It promotes the sustainable use and protection of marine resources, including fisheries, biodiversity, and the marine environment, the maintenance of peace and stability in the oceans by providing clear rules and procedures for maritime activities. It also encourages and promotes cooperation and collaboration among states on various aspects of ocean resources conservation and management such as monitoring and environmental assessment, technology assistance and transfer, prevention and control of pollution, enforcement, scientific research, sharing of data and information, and equitable sharing of benefits.	
Integration of Instrument into National Policy and Legal Framework: • Zimbabwe ratified the UNCLOS in 1994. • The NEP incorporates most of the core principles of the UNCLOS. The key principles of the NEP include: (i) environmental rights for every person guaranteeing a clean environment not harmful to health; access to environmental information; protection of the environment for the benefit of future generations, prevention of pollution & degradation, & ecological & socio-economic sustainable management of natural resources (ii) integrated environmental management; (iii) broad stakeholder participation; (iv) environmental education, awareness and sharing of knowledge; (v) social, environmental, & economic sustainability through equitable access; (vi) protection of sensitive, vulnerable & stressed ecosystems; & (vi) promotion global cooperation & collaboration in managing & protecting the environment. • The EMA Act provide for the sustainable management of natural resources and protection of the environment; the prevention of pollution and environmental degradation; the preparation of a National Environmental Plan and other plans for the management and protection of the environment. The Act has the same general principles as the NEP. • One of the objectives of the ZWP is ensure the participation of Zimbabwe in those international treaties and conventions which are consistent with the country's policies for conservation and sustainable use of wildlife. • The Parks and Wildlife Act provides for the preservation, conservation, propagation or control of the wild life, fish and plants of Zimbabwe and the protection of her natural landscape and scenery. It also provides for the regulation, control or prohibition of the import or export of animals, fishes, plants and other organisms and trophies thereof, in order to preserve, conserve, propagate or control the wild life, fish and plants of Zimbabwe or to comply with the obligations of Zimbabwe in terms of any treaty, convention or other international agreement. • In the NTP the GoZ commits to ensuring that trade and environmental policies are mutually supportive in-order to achieve sustainable development and that institutions responsible for trade and environment closely coordinate in order to minimise policy conflicts between trade and environment. • Level of integration: High	

2.	***Instrument: Biodiversity Beyond National Jurisdiction Agreement (BBNJ Agreement)***
Instrument Type: Legally binding Treaty	
Description: • The BBNJ Agreement was adopted in June 2023. Its objective is to ensure the conservation and sustainable use of marine biological diversity of areas beyond national jurisdiction, for the present and in the long term, through effective implementation of the relevant provisions of the Convention and further international cooperation and coordination. Its principles and approaches include: (i) the polluter-pays principle; (ii) principle of the common heritage of humankind; (iii) freedom of marine scientific research; (iv) equity and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits; (v) precautionary approach; (vi) ecosystem approach; (vii) integrated approach to resource management; (viii) ecosystem resilience, including to adverse effects of climate change and ocean acidification, and maintenance and restoration of ecosystem integrity; (ix) use of the best available science and scientific information; (x) use of relevant traditional knowledge of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (IPLCs); (x) respect, promotion and consideration of rights of IPLCs; (xi) recognition of the special circumstances of small island developing States and of least developed countries; (xi) acknowledgement of the special interests and needs of landlocked developing countries.	
Integration of Instrument into National Policy and Legal Framework: • Zimbabwe signed the BBNJ Agreement on 5 Mar 2025. • The principles of the Agreement are integrated across several policies and acts, including, the NEP, ZPW, EMA Act, the ZCP, NWP, NAPF and the NTP. • Level of integration: High	
3.	***Instrument: SADC Protocol on Fisheries***
Instrument Type: Legally binding agreement	

Description:
- The objective of the SADC Protocol on Fisheries is to promote responsible & sustainable use of the living aquatic resources & aquatic ecosystems of interest to SADC member States. Its principles include: (i) cooperation among State Parties; (ii) stakeholder participation; (iii) regulation of use to prevent over-exploitation, creating enabling environment & build capacity for sustainable use; (iii) regional cooperation; & (iv) promote gender equality.

Integration of Instrument into National Policy and Legal Framework:
- The components of the protocol have been incorporated across several policies and acts, including the NEP, ZWP, Parks and Wildlife Act, EMA Act, NWP, NAPF, NTP, ZCP, and the NGP.
- Level of integration: High

4. *Instrument: Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries (CCRF)*

Instrument Type: Voluntary guidelines

Description:
- The CCRF is voluntary although certain parts of it are based on relevant rules of international law, including those reflected in UNCLOS. Its focus is on all persons and aspects concerned with the conservation of fishery resources and management and development of fisheries, such as fishers, those engaged in processing and marketing of fish and fishery products and other users of the aquatic environment in relation to fisheries. It provides principles and standards applicable to the conservation, management and development of all fisheries, as well as the capture, processing and trade of fish and fishery products, fishing operations, aquaculture, fisheries research and the integration of fisheries into coastal area management. Its general principles are to: (i) support food security and reduce poverty through responsible fisheries; (ii) conserve fishery resources for present and future generations; (iii) base decisions on the best science and apply the precautionary approach; (iv) manage fisheries sustainably with regard to ecosystems and biodiversity; (v) clearly define rights and responsibilities of States and users; (vi) ensure proper legal and institutional frameworks for responsible fishing; (vii) promote transparency and stakeholder participation in decision-making; (viii) encourage international cooperation, especially for shared or high seas resources; (ix) protect fishing communities' livelihoods, especially in developing countries; (x) develop sustainable aquaculture, considering environmental and social factors; (xi) ensure responsible post-harvest practices and trade; (xii) minimize waste, pollution, and environmental damage; and (xiii) follow international law and principles of good governance.

Integration of Instrument into National Policy and Legal Framework:
- The guidelines have been incorporated across several policies and acts, including the NEP, ZWP, Parks and Wildlife Act, EMA Act, NWP, NAPF, NTP, ZCP, ZiNEPF and the NGP.

Level of integration: High

5. *Instrument: Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries in the Context of Food Security and Poverty Eradication (SSF Guidelines)*

Instrument Type: Voluntary Guidelines

Description:
- The SSF Guidelines are intend to guide & encourage governments, fishing communities & other stakeholders to work together & ensure secure & sustainable small-scale fisheries for the benefit of small-scale fishers, fish workers & their communities & the wider society. They complement existing international instruments, such as the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries. Underpinned by a human rights approach, the SSF Guidelines represent a critical instrument to empower small-scale fishing communities - including vulnerable & marginalized groups - to participate in decision-making processes, & to assume responsibilities for sustainable use of fishery resources. Its guiding principles include: (i) human rights and dignity; (ii) respect of cultures; (iii) non-discrimination; (iv) gender equality and equity; (v) equity and equality; (vi) consultation and participation; (vii) rule of law; (viii) transparency; (ix) accountability; (x) economic, social, and environmental sustainability; (xi) holistic and integrated approaches; (xii) social responsibility; (xiii) feasibility and social and economic viability.

Integration of Instrument into National Policy and Legal Framework:
- The guidelines have been incorporated across several policies and acts, including the NEP, ZWP, Parks and Wildlife Act, NAPF, FNSP and the NGP.
- Level of integration: High

6.	***Instrument: Guidelines on the Marking of Fishing Gear***
Instrument Type: Voluntary Guidelines	
Description: • These guidelines are a tool to contribute to sustainable fisheries, improve the aquatic environment, & to enhance safety by combatting, minimizing & eliminating abandoned, lost or otherwise discarded fishing gear (ALDFG) & facilitate the identification & recovery of such gear. They can also be used in the identification of illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing activities.	
Integration of Instrument into National Policy and Legal Framework: • These guidelines have not been integrated in the policy and legal framework of Zimbabwe. • Level of integration: None	

7.	***Instrument: Guidelines for Catch Documentation Schemes***
Instrument Type: Voluntary Guidelines	
Description: • The purpose of a Catch Documentation Scheme (CDS) is to help implement measures to prevent IUU (fishing & ensure traceability of fish & fishery products through the supply chain.	
Integration of Instrument into National Policy and Legal Framework • These guidelines have not been integrated in the policy and legal framework of Zimbabwe • Level of integration: None	

8.	Instrument: Guidelines for the Ecolabelling of Fish and Fishery Products from Inland Capture Fisheries
Instrument Type: Voluntary Guidelines	
Description: • The guidelines are applicable to ecolabelling schemes that are designed to certify & promote labels for products from well-managed inland capture fisheries & focus on issues related to the sustainable use of fisheries resources.	
Integration of Instrument into National Policy and Legal Framework • These guidelines have not been integrated in the policy and legal framework of Zimbabwe • Level of integration: None	

9.	***Instrument: Strategy for Improving Information on Status and Trends of Capture Fisheries***
Instrument Type: Voluntary Instrument	
Description: • The overall objective of this instrument is to provide a framework, strategy & plan for the improvement of knowledge & understanding of fishery status & trends as a basis for fisheries policy-making & management for the conservation & sustainable use of fishery resources within ecosystems.	
Integration of Instrument into National Policy and Legal Framework • Aspects of this instrument are integrated in the Parks and Wild Life (General) Regulations, 1990 and the Parks and Wildlife Management Authority (Tariff of Fees) By-laws, 2019 of the Parks and Wildlife Act, which requires that fishers submit returns of catches obtained. The ZimParks also has experimental gill sampling programmes in 12 dams under its jurisdiction. However, the majority, more than 8000, of small to mediums sized dams have no strategy or programme for data and information collection on status and trend of capture fisheries. • Level of integration: Low	

10.	Instrument: Environmental stewardship by small-scale fisheries
Instrument Type: Voluntary Instrument	
Description: • Publication was produced in support of implementing the Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries in the Context of Food Security and Poverty Eradication (SSF Guidelines). The aim is to highlight stewardship by small-scale fisheries, including key motivations and influences on stewardship practices, the various types of stewardship in small-scale fisheries, the crucial supporting and/or enabling activities underlying stewardship, and the lessons learned, good practices and ingredients for success in stewardship. Six types of stewardship in small-scale fisheries: (i) › maintaining, restoring and improving local habitat and ecosystems; (ii) improving fishing practices and post-harvest practices; (iii) engaging in fishery management for sustainable use; (iv) stewardship of specific aquatic areas; (v) stewardship of particular aquatic species (such as endangered species); & (vi) stewardship through outreach and advocacy.	
Integration of Instrument into National Policy and Legal Framework • Lake Kariba Inshore Fishery Management Plan implemented by ZimParks incorporates the concept of the Ecosystems Approach to Fisheries Management and Co-management principles. Strengthening of co-management structures identified as a means to enable compliance with fisheries and environmental regulations. • Level of integration: Low (Largely implemented in the few dams under ZimParks, particularly on Lake Kariba)	

11.	***Instrument: Guidelines for Sustainable Aquaculture (GSA)***
Instrument Type: Voluntary Guidelines	
Description: • The GSA offer a comprehensive framework for the management & development of sustainable aquaculture & are designed to support the implementation of the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries. The guidelines address the following issues: (i) governance and planning; (ii) sustainable resource use, ecosystem and farm management; (iii) social responsibility, decent work and gender equality; (iv) value chains, market access and trade; (v) mechanisms and services required to support sustainable aquaculture development; (vi) implementation arrangement and technical support; and (vii) monitoring, data collecting, data analysing and reporting.	
Integration of Instrument into National Policy and Legal Framework • Zimbabwe has no policy or act addressing aquaculture. However, components of the GSA are integrated across several policies including the NGP, NAPF, ZiNEPF, and NEP. • Level of integration: Low to moderate	

12.	Instrument: Technical Guidelines on Aquaculture Certification
Instrument Type: Voluntary Guidelines	
Description: The application of certification in aquaculture is a potential market-based tool for minimizing potential negative impacts & increasing societal & consumer benefits & confidence in the process of aquaculture production & marketing. These guidelines provide guidance for the development, organization & implementation of credible aquaculture certification schemes.	
Integration of Instrument into National Policy and Legal Framework	
• These guidelines have not been integrated in the policy and legal framework of Zimbabwe • Level of integration: None	

13.	***Instrument: Recommendations for prudent and responsible use of veterinary medicines in aquaculture***
Instrument Type: Voluntary Guidelines	
Description: • These guidelines encourage the prudent & responsible use of veterinary medicines (antimicrobials & other chemotherapeutants) in aquaculture production through appropriate government regulation, & the promotion & encouragement of awareness and responsible use by the private sector. They emphasize, among the guiding principles, that responsible use of veterinary medicines in aquaculture requires collaboration among all stakeholders & a strong commitment to governance, awareness, best practices, surveillance & research, including monitoring of AMR, tracking of antimicrobial usage (AMU), assessing risk in different settings & evaluating strategies to reduce AMR & maintain efficacy of antimicrobials.	
Integration of Instrument into National Policy and Legal Framework	

- The Medicines and Allied Substances Control Act provides for the certain prohibitions, controls and restrictions relating to medicines, animal drugs/veterinary medicines and other substances. However, several aspects of the recommendations such as building capacity of aquatic animal health specialists, use of risk analysis methodologies to understand and reduce the risk associated with the use of veterinary medicines in aquaculture, and establishing effective procedures specific to aquaculture to undertake appropriate environmental assessment and monitoring with the aim of minimizing adverse ecological changes and related economic and social consequences resulting from the use of veterinary medicines and other aquaculture activities have not been adopted.
- Level of integration: Low

14.	***Instrument: Strategy and Outline Plan for Improving Information on Status and Trends of Aquaculture.***
Instrument Type: Voluntary Guidelines	
Description: The overall objective of this instrument is to provide a framework, strategy & plan for the improvement of knowledge & understanding of status & trends of aquaculture as a basis for policy-making & management.	
Integration of Instrument into National Policy and Legal Framework	
• These guidelines have not been integrated in the policy and legal framework of Zimbabwe • Level of integration: None	

4.3. Alignment of National Strategies and National Agricultural Investment Plans with The PFRS While Taking into Account Climate Change Adaptation

4.3.1. National strategies and agricultural investment plans alignment with the PFRS

The overall alignment score of the 13 assessed national strategies and agricultural investment plans with the PFRS is 81.3% (Table 1).

However, alignment with Policy Area 7 (High Seas Fisheries) is low (35.7%) because none of the documents analysed address strategies or measures to promote investment in or sustainable exploitation of high seas resources. Furthermore, provisions for Zimbabwe's participation and cooperation in Regional Fisheries Management Organizations (RFMOs) are absent.

Similarly, alignment with the outcome "Bilateral and regional cooperation for effective management of shared fishery resources and ecosystems is strengthened", under Policy Area 2 (Small-Scale Fisheries Development), is also low (25%). This is due to the lack of specific reference to minimum terms and conditions of access, as well as mechanisms for regional cooperation in fisheries management, including monitoring, control, and surveillance (MCS).

In addition, the absence of detailed strategies on regional MCS systems contributes to a modest alignment score (50%) with the outcome "Effective and sustainable national and regional Monitoring, Control and Surveillance systems in place to ensure that sustainable benefits are realized", under Policy Area 1 (Conservation and Sustainable Fisheries and Aquaculture Resource Use).

4.3.2. Integration of climate change adaptation in national strategies and agricultural investment plan

As shown in Table 1, the alignment of the national strategies and agricultural investment plans with the outcome "Strengthening resilience and reducing vulnerabilities to climate change in African fisheries and aquaculture", under Policy Area 8 (Cross-Cutting Issues in African Fisheries and Aquaculture), is high (100%).

In general, issues related to climate change, including mitigation and adaptation, are adequately addressed and integrated across the assessed national strategies and agricultural investment plans (see Table 5).

4.3.3. Recommendations on alignment national strategies and national agricultural investment plans while taking into account climate change adaptation

The current framework of national strategies and agricultural investment plans broadly aligns with and integrates most policy areas of the PFRS. However, certain components require further attention, with strategic measures and/or actions needed to strengthen the sector. These include:

i. Establishing effective and sustainable national and regional Monitoring, Control, and Surveillance (MCS) systems;
ii. Enhancing bilateral and regional cooperation for the effective management of shared fishery resources and ecosystems;
iii. Improving the competitiveness of fish and fishery products; and
iv. Promoting increased national participation in, and benefits from, high seas fisheries.

Table 5: The thirteen documents, national strategies and plans, assessed for alignment with the PFRS, while taking into account Climate Change Adaptation.

Strategies and plans	Climate Change Adaptation Measures
1. National Development Strategy 1 (NDS1) (2021–2025)	• Improve climate action through climate change adaptation & climate change mitigation.
2. Multi-Sectoral Food and Nutrition Security Strategy (MSFNSS) (2023–2025)	• Climate-proof agricultural production; • Climate-smart crop & livestock production technologies; • Adoption of CSA practices
3. Agriculture, Food Systems and Rural Transformation Strategy (AFSRTS) (2023 – 2025	• Climate-proof crop & livestock production
4. National Climate Change Response Strategy (NCCRS)	• Mainstream climate change in all the key sectors of the economy; • Adaptation and Disaster Risk Management
5. Climate Smart Agriculture Framework (CSAF) (2018 – 2018)	• CSA to increase resilience of ecosystems and livelihoods (adaptation)
6. Climate Change National Adaptation Plan (CCNAP) 2023	• Mainstream and sustain climate change adaptation; • Effective & efficient climate risk management • Strengthen resilience of the agricultural & food systems.
7. National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) 2014	• Ecosystem based adaptation to climate change; • Implement adaptation & mitigation strategies to reduce impacts of climate change on vulnerable ecosystems & communities.
8. National Health Strategy (2021 – 2015)	• Climate change & public health
9. Zimbabwe National Export Strategy	
10. Livestock Growth Plan (2020 – 2025)	• Climate-proof livestock production
11. Zimbabwe Agriculture Investment Plan (ZAIP) (2013 – 2017)	• Capacity strengthening of farmers in climate variability; • Strengthen climate change adaptation in sustainable agricultural production practices
12. Revised Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) 2021	• Adaptation measures
13. Climate Change Gender Action Plan	• Gender concerns and climate adaptation and mitigation

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APPENDIX 1: Outline of Policy Area 2 (Small Scale Fisheries Development) of the PFRS, with two of the three expected outcomes, their criteria for alignment, and some examples of elements of the criteria for alignment.

POLICY AREA II:	**SMALL SCALE FISHERIES DEVELOPMENT**
Policy objective:	To improve & strengthen the contribution of small-scale fisheries to poverty alleviation, food & nutrition security & socio-economic benefits of fishing communities

OUTCOMES	CRITERIA FOR ALIGNMENT	EXAMPLES OF ELEMENTS OF THE CRITERIA FOR ALIGNMENT
OUTCOME 1: ***Role & importance (contribution) of fisheries for improved livelihoods, food & income of small-scale fishing communities & related operators are evident, recognized & secured in Member States.***	**1.** Mechanisms & strategies highlight the economic & social importance of small scale fisheries development	• Reports at national level on studies that illustrate the value of the various subsectors (small-scale, industrial fisheries, processing etc.) & employment generated by sectors preferably disaggregated by gender & age.
	2. Mechanism & strategies to unlock & unleash potentials of the sub-sector to generate socio-economic benefits are in place	• Existence of programmes such as infrastructure development (e.g. fish landing & receiving facilities), market facilities.
National & regional policies should have targets that demonstrate the contribution of the sector to economic growth, rural income & employment as well as security of tenure for land, fisheries and forestry in fishing communities.	**3.** Ensure a system to facilitate organized value chain development in order to effectively derive the benefits from the small-scale fisheries.	• Programmes to strengthen the capacity of stakeholders' organizations in the sector, support to advocacy strategy for inclusiveness in decision-making. Capacity building of stakeholders along entire value chain, finance & business management, small & medium enterprise development etc.
	4. Small Scale Fisheries prioritized in National Agricultural Investment Plans (NAIP), Poverty alleviation documents & National strategy documents, etc.	• This is in line with the recommendation of the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries (CCRF) that fisheries should be integrated within wider poverty reduction national policies.
OUTCOME 2: ***Bilateral & regional cooperation for effective management of shared fishery resources and ecosystems is strengthened*** *Most coastal fish resources straddle in adjacent EEZs & hence become shared fisheries resources for neighbouring coastal states. In inland water bodies, the challenges to fisheries management are transboundary in nature & these may include IUU, habitat degradation, & weak monitoring for exploitation of shared stocks. National & regional polices should thus provide for regional cooperation on issues such as combating IUU, harmonized data collection systems & minimum access conditions, & pollution abatement, inter alia.*	**1.** Adoption & implementation of Regional and intra-regional minimum terms & conditions for access	• Policy provision for Regional Minimum Terms & Conditions (MTCs) for granting fishing access in order to contribute to a sound & coordinated fisheries resources management & empower States to engage with Distant Water Fishing Nations (DWFNs) for enhanced development & security of economic returns from the shared resources within their national jurisdiction, while ensuring resource sustainability.
	2. Mechanisms in place for efficient & effective regional cooperation on fisheries management, including MCS, migratory & shared stocks	• Provision in the policy for effective participation of States & Regional institutions to facilitate collaboration mechanisms on efficient regional MCS to combat IUU & development of African positions on issues such as optimizing benefits from exploitation of Tuna & Tuna-like species, promoting implementation of rights based fisheries management (RBFM), fostering regional collaboration for shared fish stocks management & fish trade-related agreements among others.

APPENDIX 2: Review of the National Fisheries and Aquaculture Policy – Assessing the Alignment of the Fisheries and Aquaculture Resources Production Strategic Development Plan (FARP-SDP) with the Policy and Strategic Framework for Reform in Africa (PFRS)

A Framework for the Review of the Alignment of the Fisheries and Aquaculture Sector Policy, Strategy and Agriculture Investment Framework with the Policy Framework and Reform Strategy (PFRS) for Fisheries and Aquaculture in Africa

Title:

Document(s) Perused: Fisheries and Aquaculture Resources Production Strategic Development Plan (FARP-SDP)

Computed Percentage (%) of Alignment of Policy Areas		= 64.2%
1.	POLICY AREA 1: Conservation and Sustainable Fisheries and Aquaculture Resource Use	= 70.6%
2.	POLICY AREA 2A: Small Scale Fisheries Development	= 93.8%
3.	POLICY AREA 3: Sustainable Aquaculture Management	= 88.5%
4.	POLICY AREA 4: Responsible and Equitable Fish Trade and Marketing	= 56.3%
5.	POLICY AREA 5: Regional and Sub-Regional Cooperation	= 50.0%
6.	POLICY AREA 6: Awareness Enhancing and Human Capacity Development	= 69.5%
7.	POLICY AREA 7: High Seas Fisheries	= 50.0%
8.	POLICY AREA 8: Cross Cutting Issues in African Fisheries and Aquaculture	= 42.9%

Alignment Scoring:

Note: Alignment Scoring, a 'Yes' is given a unit (1) score, 'In part' is assigned 0.5 and 'No' is given zero (0). Percent averages are computed for the various policy outcomes, policy areas, as well as the overall level of alignment of the document(s) perused. Mathematically, a sum total of the 'Yes' (1) and In-part (0.5) scores were expressed as a percentage of the number of questions under the policy outcome, area and the overall framework. Non-applicable (N/A) scores are not included in the computing the alignment score.

POLICY AREA 1: CONSERVATION AND SUSTAINABLE FISHERIES AND AQUACULTURE RESOURCE USE [70.6%]					
Criteria for Alignment	**Check X to Indicate if:**			**Level of Alignment (%)**	**Comment and Reference**
	Yes	**In Part**	**No**		
Outcome 1: **Policies, frameworks and tools in place to sustainably increase national benefits from fisheries and aquaculture**					**(79.2%)**
1. Fisheries and aquaculture are mainstreamed into national development					• Currently, Zimbabwe does not have a fisheries and aquaculture policy • The country has a Fisheries & Aquatic Resources Development Strategic Plan (FARD-SP) • Stakeholder consultations for a Fisheries and Aquaculture Bill have been done, and the draft bill is being formulated.
a. *Has Zimbabwe increased allocation of national budgets to fisheries and aquaculture? If yes, state the increment.*	X			**100**	• Fisheries and aquaculture were previously governed under the under the Parks and Wildlife Act [Chapter 20:14] under the Ministry of Environment, Climate and Wildlife, with the Zimbabwe Parks and Wildlife Management Authority (ZimParks) being the responsible authority. • In 2021 the Depart of Fisheries and Aquaculture Resources Production (FARD) was established within the Ministry of Lands, Agriculture, Fisheries, Water and Rural Development (MLAFWRD) to oversee and ensure the development of a robust fisheries and aquaculture resources sub-sector that is well managed, conserved, and sustainably utilized for economic growth and improved human livelihoods and income. • FARD is spearheading the development of a comprehensive Fisheries and Aquaculture Policy, and the review and updating of the legal framework. The establishment of FARD coincided with the introduction by government of several programmes to support the growth of the fisheries and aquaculture sector, which include: (i) Presidential Community Fisheries Scheme; (ii) Promotion and enhancing fish production through Irrigation Business Units (IBUs), Village Business Units (VBU's) and Youth Business Units (YBU's); (iii) Fish4She; and (iv) Genetic Improvement Programme. • These developments have been associated with increased allocation to fisheries and aquaculture from the national budget.
b. *Does Zimbabwe have aquaculture development programmes that focus on areas where market-led aquaculture investments and developments are underway and accelerated rates of aquaculture production are being achieved, or great potentials exist? If yes, please state them and elaborate.*	X			**100**	• A key touch point for the Fisheries and Aquatic Resources Development Strategic Plan (FARD-SP), is ensuring private sector involvement and participation. The FARD-SP has a Private Sector/Commercial Programme, which focuses on several initiatives that promote market-led aquaculture investments and development including: (i) a Commercial Cage Culture programme to encourage and facilitate the establishment of commercial fish cage culture in dams across the country; and (ii) Tilapia Aquaculture Value Chain Support to encourage investments into the Tilapia aquaculture value chain including through enhancing access to bank loans by investors.

c. *Does Zimbabwe have aquaculture development programmes that focus on areas where market-led aquaculture investments and developments are underway and accelerated rates of aquaculture production are being achieved, or great potentials exist? If yes, please state them and elaborate*	X			**100**	• The FARD-SP has several initiatives towards enhancing competencies and proficiencies in fisheries and aquaculture in the short to medium term. These include: (i) establishment of training programmes in fisheries and aquaculture for staff within the Agriculture and Rural Development Advisory Service (ARDAS) of the MLAFWRD to enhance their extension and advisory role; (ii) promoting the development and establishment of educational material and programmes in fisheries and aquaculture across all levels (primary, secondary, tertiary and adult and lifelong education); (iii) promotion of regional, international and bilateral engagements to foster capacitation and continuos professional education in the sector; and (iv) the establishment of an Aquaculture Business School (ABS) whose curricula will encompass all aspects of an aquaculture business venture.
d. *What measures has the State taken to encourage the development, expansion or introduction of new and proven production techniques?*	X			**100**	• The measures that have been taken by the state to encourage the development, expansion or introduction of new and proven production techniques include: (i) Promotion and enhancement of fish production, under the Presidential Community Fisheries scheme concept, in Irrigation Business Units (IBUs), Village Business Units (VBU's) and Youth Business Units (YBU's) in nutrition gardens established across the country; (ii) Other measures that have been taken under the Presidential Community Fisheries scheme are the (re) stocking of community dams, improving operational conditions and accessibility of communities to the permit system, increasing organisation of communities into cooperatives for ease of operations, and creation and strengthening of dam level management committees for sustainable exploitation of fisheries resources; (iii) Promotion and facilitation the introduction of commercial cage culture in various dams; (iv) Developing a Fish4She programme that focuses on the training and capacitation of women in fish farming to promote gender mainstreaming and inclusivity in the sector; (v) Promotion of the production of affordable fish feed, including research into the use of Black soldier fly (*Hermetia illucens*) larvae, mealworm (*Tenebrio molitor*) larvae and duck weed (*Lemna aequinoctialis)* in feed formulations; (vi) Establishment of a fish genetic improvement programme to ensure the production high quality fingerlings, & (vii) The refurbishment existing government hatchery facilities at Henderson Fisheries Unit (Mashonaland Central Province), and establishing new ones at Makoholi (Masvingo Province), Matopos (Matabeleland South Province), Bubi-Lupane (Matabeleland North Province) and Chipinge Research (Manicaland Province) stations.

At regional level					
a. *What measures has the State taken to harmonize policy, institutional, legal, regulatory, and monitoring regimes to govern aquaculture operations that occur in waters that go beyond national jurisdiction?*	X			**100**	• The FARD-SP envisages the development of a policy, legal and regulatory framework that will incorporate regional monitoring and management of fisheries and aquaculture on shared water bodies in line with the SADC Protocol on Shared Water Courses and the SADC Protocol on Fisheries. Currently, a Fisheries and Aquaculture Bill is being drafted after a nationwide stakeholder consultative process.
b. *What measures has the State taken to endorse and apply standards and norms on aquatic animal health: fish disease, safety, quality and traceability?*		X		**50**	• General livestock and teaching laboratories available, where disease and water quality are tested. There is therefore need for specialized infrastructure for fisheries and aquaculture. The basic livestock infrastructure that is available conforms to international guidelines for certification of livestock products. However, is that the infrastructure does not adequately cover the fisheries and aquaculture requirements. FARD will facilitate the development of a national fisheries quality control laboratory for standardization of fishery products in the sector.
c. *What measures has the State taken to implement quarantine measures for the introduction of exotic and genetically modified genomes?*		X		**50**	• The FARD-SP notes the need for the establishment of quarantine centres across the country to monitor and control introduction of exotic species and reduce incidence of fish disease from introduced species.
d. *What mechanisms does the State have to support and harmonize the activities of regional aquaculture and capture fisheries bodies?*		X		**50**	• The FARD-SP envisages the domestication of SADC Protocol on Shared Water Courses and the SADC Protocol on Fisheries, which will ensure regional harmonization of fisheries and aquaculture activities in shared water bodies.
2. Globally accepted best practices integrated into national policy frameworks and tools					
a. *Do Zimbabwe's fisheries policy and strategic plans promote globally accepted best practices and pursuing excellence in fisheries science and integrated evaluations? If yes, state the global best practices adopted.*	X			**100**	• The FARD-SP proposes integration and implementation Good Agricultural Practices and Good Manufacturing Practices (GMP), and compliance with the African Organisation for Standardisation (ARSO), SADC and COMESA standards to ensure the production wholesome fish products.
b. *Does Zimbabwe's fisheries policy and strategic plan promote effective management, improved product processing, utilization and technology transfer? If yes, please elaborate.*	X			**100**	• The FARD-SP advocates for effective management of fisheries and aquaculture through: (i) the promotion of the establishment or strengthening of co-management or participatory approaches of fisheries resources; (ii) establishment of a Fisheries and Aquaculture Information Management System (FAIMS) to collect, collate, synthesize and distribute information; (iii) developing and implementing a well-ordered and effective procedure for the application and acquisition of licenses and permits; (iv) enhancing research into improved production technologies; (v) promoting investment into and establishment of processing and post-harvest infrastructure such as reliable storage and cold-chain facilities;

3. Are policy and management decisions made based on the existence of reliable data and information management systems? If yes, please state the data and systems used.		X		**50**	• The FARD-SP acknowledges that apart from Lake Kariba and other dams under the Parks and Wildlife where there is a monitoring, control and surveillance (MCS) mechanisms, there is hardly any coordinated monitoring in 10,700 dams that fall under the jurisdiction of rural district councils (RDCs). Thus, across the majority of water bodies, there is need to strengthen mechanisms and coordination in data collection, analysis, and dissemination of fisheries and aquaculture information. The FARD-SP proposes the promotion and strengthening of capacity to undertake resource base information collection and dissemination, and the establishment of a robust Fisheries and Aquaculture Information Management System (FAIMS).
4. Has Zimbabwe adopted participatory fisheries management mechanisms/approaches? If yes, please elaborate.		X		**50**	• The FARD-SP notes that although Zimbabwe has adopted participatory or co-management approaches in fisheries management, there are largely restricted to Lake Kariba. There are some management committees for small dams, led by RDCs, but the participation of communities is limited due to resource constraints.
Outcome 2: **Effective and sustainable national and regional Monitoring, Control and Surveillance systems in place to ensure that sustainable benefits are realized**					**(75.0%)**
1. Are there aspects of MCS in place? If yes, please state them.		X		**50**	• MCS is a key component of the FARD-SP but the system has not yet been adequately implemented. According to the FARD-SP, MCS systems have been fully implement in 15 areas under ZimParks, with a modern technology system operational on Lake Kariba. However, there is hardly any coordinated monitoring in the 10700 dams that fall under RDCs.
2. Are there mechanisms in place for efficient and effective regional cooperation on fisheries MCS? If yes, please state them.	X			**100**	• The FARD-SP states that the fisheries and aquaculture bill currently being developed will encompass regional policies for domestication, including SADC Protocol on Fisheries, SADC Protocol on shared water courses, African Standardisation Organisation (ARSO), FAO Voluntary Guidelines for securing sustainable small-scale fisheries, International Plan of Action to prevent, deter and eliminate Illegal, Unreported, and Unregulated Fishing (IPOA-IUU) Code of Safety for Fishermen and Fishing Vessels Agreement on the application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures Agreement, the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) Agreement, ACFTA. The FARD-SP also acknowledges and supports the establishment of SADC Regional Fisheries Monitoring, Control and Surveillance Coordination Centre (MCSCC). • As a member of the SADC, Zimbabwe cooperates regionally on fisheries through mechanisms established under the SADC Protocol on Fisheries, which enjoins Member States to co-operate in the use of surveillance resources. Zimbabwe is also a member of the SADC Regional Fisheries Monitoring, Control and Surveillance Coordination Centre (MCSCC), after having signed the MCSCC Charter in November 2024. The SADC MCSCC is a joint effort of member states to curb IUU fishing in the SADC region. Through the systematic sharing of information on licensed and flagged vessels in the region, including information for lakes bordered by several countries, the MCSCC will create a comprehensive database of vessels, their operators, and agents, accessible to all member states, that can support decision-making and enforcement

Outcome 3: **Healthy ecosystems to support sustainable fisheries and aquaculture**					**(33.3%)**
1. Are Scientific research (natural, social, economic and technological) that support fisheries management and aquaculture development in place? If yes, state them.	X			**100**	• The FARD-SP mentions several research stations or institutions that support scientific research on fisheries management and aquaculture development. These include the Henderson Research Station under the MLAFWRD, and the Lake Kariba Fisheries Research Institute (LKFRI), Lake Chivero Fisheries Research Station, Sebakwe Fisheries Research Station, Lake Mutirikwi Fisheries Research Station, Matopos Fisheries Research Station and Nyanga Trout Research Centre all under ZimParks, as well as the University of Zimbabwe Lake Kariba Research Station (UZLKRS).
2. a. *Are there tools and programmes in place to protect fishery resources and their habitats? If yes, state them.*			X	**0**	• Due to decrease in diversity and populations of indigenous fish species communities, the FARD-SP proposes the development of research/breeding centres that will focus on the conservation and preservation of indigenous fish species to ensure their continued survival and sustainable utilisation in capture fisheries or aquaculture enterprises. However, it does not provide details on protection of fish habits and the environment.
b. *Are there measures to adhere the policy to national, regional and international pollution instruments, standards and practices, especially regarding chemical products and plastics? If yes, state them.*			X	**0**	• The FARD-SP does not mention or propose any measures on pollution and habitat degradation.

POLICY AREA 2A: SMALL SCALE FISHERIES DEVELOPMENT [93.8%]					
Criteria for Alignment	**Check X to Indicate if:**			**Level of Alignment (%)**	**Comment and Reference**
	Yes	**In Part**	**No**		
Outcome 1: **Role and importance (contribution) of fisheries for improved livelihoods, food and income of small-scale fishing communities and related operators are evident, recognized and secured in Member States**					**(100.0%)**
1. Are there mechanisms and strategies that highlight the economic and social importance of small-scale fisheries development? If yes, state them.	X			**100**	• The FARD-SP highlights the importance the economic and social importance of small-scale fisheries development. The vision of the plan is, "A productive, growing and sustainable fisheries and aquaculture industry contributing to rural development", with its specific mention of rural develop, encapsulates and highlights the need to improve and strengthen the contribution of small-scale fisheries to poverty alleviation, food and nutrition security and socio-economic benefits of fishing communities. Part of its overarching goal is to link and enhance access to domestic and export markets by small-scale fishers. The plan also seeks to ensure the incorporation of fisheries and aquatic resources development in curriculum development from early stages of school development up to tertiary education systems.
2. Are there mechanisms and strategies to unlock and unleash potentials of the subsector to generate socio-economic benefits? If yes, state them.	X			**100**	• The mechanisms and strategies under the FARD-SP to unlock and unleash the potential of the small-scale fisheries sub-sector to generate socio-economic benefits include; (i) the stocking, under the Presidential Community Fisheries Programme/ Scheme, of 1,200 dams across the country with fingerlings of various fish breeds such as Mozambique Bream (*Oreochromis mossambicus*), Green-Headed Bream (*Oreochromis macrochir),* and Red Breasted Bream (*Tilapia rendalli),* and (ii) strengthening the value chain by developing cold chain infrastructure and promoting the development of value-added fisheries products.
3. Is there a system to facilitate organized value chain development in order to effectively derive the benefits from small-scale fisheries? If yes, state.	X			**100**	• The FARD-SP proposes a system of value chain development to enhance benefits from small-scale fisheries, which include: (i) developing and strengthening the capacity of value chain actors; (ii) establishing cold chain infrastructure; (iii) promoting the development of value-added fisheries products (iv) profile fish value chain actors; (v) strengthening coordination of value chain actors and, (vi) enhancing quality, hygiene and storage.

4. Are small Scale Fisheries prioritized in National Agricultural Investment Plans (NAIP), Poverty alleviation documents and National strategy documents, etc.? If yes, state how.	X			100	• Fisheries, including small-scale fisheries are prioritized in some national strategy documents, including the: (i) National Agriculture Policy Framework (NAPF), which one of its policy objectives being, to increase agriculture's contribution to the GDP through productivity improvements in crop, livestock, forests and fisheries sectors; (ii) National Development Strategy 1 (NDS1), which has improving fisheries management and utilization as one of the strategies to achieve improved status of protected areas; (iii) Zimbabwe Agriculture Investment Plan (ZAIP) with one of its illustrative activities to strengthen law enforcement for forestry, fisheries and wild life protection;
Outcome 2: **Bilateral and regional cooperation for effective management of shared fishery resources and ecosystems is strengthened**					**(75.0%)**
1. Are there provisions for the adoption and implementation of Regional and intra-regional minimum terms and conditions for access? If yes, state them.		X		50	• The FARD-SP recommends that the Fisheries and Aquaculture Act that is to be developed to integrate regional and internation policies and guidelines for domestication, including the SADC Protocol on Fisheries, SADC Protocol on shared water courses, African Standardisation Organisation (ARSO), FAO Voluntary Guidelines for securing sustainable small-scale fisheries, International Plan of Action to prevent, deter and eliminate Illegal, Unreported, and Unregulated Fishing (IPOA-IUU) Code of Safety for Fishermen and Fishing Vessels Agreement on the application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures Agreement on Technical Barriers to Trade, CITES, ACFTA
2. Are there mechanisms in place for efficient and effective regional cooperation on fisheries management, including MCS, migratory and shared stocks? If yes, state them.	X			100	• The FARD-SP notes that Zimbabwe is a signatory to the SADC Protocol on Fisheries, which encourages the establishment of instruments for coordination, cooperation or integration of management of shared resources by member states including through joint technical or advisory committees on resources management, joint ministerial commissions with powers to allocate shared resources among State Parties and agree on management measures, and through collaboration in enforcement of management plans for shared resources. Furthermore, the FARD-SP states that although the Zambi/Zimbabwe Fisheries Protocol was established in 1999 to facilitate cooperation on fisheries and aquaculture development and management on Lake Kariba and the Zambezi River, which are shared between the two countries, there has been implementation challenges of the protocol due to failure to hold regular technical meetings and share data. The plan proposes enhancing engagement between the two countries to strengthen cooperation in fisheries management activities on Lake Kariba and the Zambezi River.
Outcome 3: **Fishers are organized to foster good fisheries governance, sustainable development and responsible use of natural resources**					**(100.0%)**
1. Are the international Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-scale Fisheries appropriately applied? If yes, state how. If no, state the reasons.	X			100	• The FARD-SP states that the fisheries and aquaculture bill currently being crafted with the aim towards development of an Act will incorporate the FAO Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-scale Fisheries.

2. Are provisions made for the capacity of fisheries stakeholders and institutions for participatory management of the fisheries to be developed and nurtured? If yes, state them.	X			100	• The FARD-SP notes that although Zimbabwe has adopted participatory approaches in fisheries management, the implementation of the methods has largely been restricted to Lake Kariba. The plan recommends the implementation of participatory methods in fisheries management to other water bodies across the country, which will require improvement in the provision of resources to fishing communities to enhance their capacities to organize themselves and implement management actions.

POLICY AREA 3: SUSTAINABLE AQUACULTURE MANAGEMENT [88.5%]					
Criteria for Alignment	**Check X to Indicate if:**			**Level of Alignment (%)**	**Comment and Reference**
	Yes	**In Part**	**No**		
Outcome 1: Improved market-led aquaculture investments					**(90.0%)**
1. Are market campaigns included for aquaculture products (awareness creation, PPPPs – Price, Place, Promotion and Product)?	X			100	• The FARD-SP includes strategies to raise awareness to increase domestic and export market development and enhance infrastructure development for fisheries and aquaculture production and marketing. The strategies include: (i) Creation of marketing profiles of fish value chain actors; (ii) Creating a market information system on standards, demand and supply; (iii) Develop knowledge sharing platforms; (iv) Strengthen existing producer associations and other value chain actor associations to be effective for networking, lobbying and advocacy; (v) Incentivise investment in cold chain, storage and value addition infrastructure to enhance and ensure product quality and hygiene.
2. Aquaculture infrastructure- Are there measures for the state to provide basic infrastructure for aquaculture development? If yes, state them.	X			100	• The measures that have been put by the state to provide basic infrastructure for aquaculture development include: (i) the Presidential Community Fisheries scheme's concept which aims to enhance fish production on Irrigation Business Units (IBUs), Village Business Units (VBU's) and Youth Business Units (YBU's) established at nutrition garden in various locations across the country. These business units are established across the country at sites where boreholes are drilled to capitalise on availability of abundant water resources. The business unit model has a target of 35,000 boreholes, and aims to construct and stock two commercially viable fishponds per site. The scheme also promotes the development of School Business Units (SBU's), which incorporate aquaculture in curriculum to foster the appreciation of aquaculture from early stages of school development; (ii) the Presidential Community Fisheries scheme also has a commercial cage culture component whose goal is to facilitate the introduction of cages for commercial production in dams across the country. Under this programme, dams are assessed for suitability for aquaculture and at least a quarter of the area of suitable dams allocated towards cage culture.

3. Financing/investment strategy - Are there strategies for the promotion of financial instruments such as guarantee funds, micro-credit institutions? If yes, state them.	X			100	• The Government has identified the Agriculture Finance Co-operation (AFC) and the African Development Bank (AfDB) as some of the lead finance institutions that will fund Fisheries and Aquaculture Value Chain players. Financial resource mobilization strategies include ring-fencing of duty levied on imported fish and aquatic resources, contract farming, ring-fencing of export proceeds, pension funds and community share ownerships. The FARD-SP notes that generally, appropriate funding for aquaculture has been lacking.
4. Quality assurance and standards - Are there provisions for aquaculture product labelling and traceability through certification programmes? If yes, state them.		X		50	• The FARD-SP acknowledges that incorporation of quality assurance mechanisms is imperative as it would support production of high-quality products for both domestic and export markets and the realization of high value from the products. However, there is no specialized infrastructure in the country for fisheries and aquaculture that conforms to international guidelines for certification of fish products. The strategic plan proposes that FARD facilitate the development of a national fisheries quality control laboratory for standardization of fishery products.
5. Skills development plan - Are there provisions in the policy for aquaculture development plan and strategies to appropriately address competencies and skills development? If yes, state them.	X			100	• The FARDP has provisions for aquaculture development plan and strategies to appropriately address competencies and skills development. Examples include: (i) the inclusion of fisheries and aquaculture in education curriculum development and aquaculture business school; (ii) Farmer training and awareness on fisheries and aquaculture production; (iii) Training of extension staff on fisheries and aquaculture production
6. Research and Extension Services - Are there provisions of adequate funding for research to enhance technology development and innovation?	X			100	• According to the FARD-SP, although programmes to support research are present, limited funding and reduced infrastructural and human capacity, has negatively affect operations of the key institutions involved. Interventions advocated for include: (i) establishment of a research and development section within the Fisheries Directorate of the FARD; (ii) implementing research programmes for monitoring of fish populations in selected dams; (iii) promoting research in aquaculture production and performance; (iv) funding of research in climate smart aquaculture and genetic improvement protocols; (v) provisions of adequate funding in line with the CAADP.
7. Fish farmers associations or cooperatives- Is there the existence of an institutional framework to allow Fish farmers associations and cooperatives to flourish? If yes, state the institutions.	X			100	The FARD-SP acknowledges that there is need to strengthen fish farmer associations such as Zimbabwe Fish Producers Association to facilitate industry representation by enhancing their effectiveness in networking, lobbying and advocacy.
8. Enabling environment – Is there provision of policy and institutional framework as well as one stop shop to facilitate registrations and investments by the private sectors? If yes, state it.	X			100	• The FARD-SP acknowledges the need for smooth yet regulated procedures in acquisition of licenses and permits to reduce prohibitive measures and ensure increased productivity in the sector. The strategic plan proposes the establishment of a Conventional Fisheries Development Plan with the primary aim of creating an enabling environment to promote cost efficient businesses in the aquaculture value chain. Some of the proposed objectives of the Conventional Fisheries Development Plan are: (i) improve the security of land tenure systems for fisheries and aquaculture producers to attract investment; (ii) establish incentives, such as tax holiday, to encourage investment into aquaculture, and (iii) streamline the bureaucratic processes and regulatory requirements.

9 *a.* Growth in trade of locally produced aquaculture products- Are there measures for the protection of local aquaculture products from imported products? If yes, state them.		X		**50**	• The FARD-SP identifies the influx of cheap fish that outprice local produce as one of the ley challenges facing locally produced aquaculture products. The strategic proposes the imposition of tariffs on competing products for protection of local aquaculture products from competing imports. .
b. Are there programmes in place to increase competitiveness of locally produced aquaculture products? If yes, state them.	X			**100**	• According to the FARD-SP, there are currently few programmes on the ground that increase competitiveness of aquaculture products. High compliance costs (e.g., taxes and levies) in particular, significantly undermines the competitiveness of the aquaculture sector. Measures like providing fingerlings to small scale producers, access to low-cost fish feeds and duty-free imports of aquaculture inputs are identified as some of the options to increase the competitiveness.
Outcome 2: **Improved regional cooperation in shared ecosystems**					**(83.3%)**
1. Common strategies on management and research on transboundary resources: Are there provisions to harmonize coherent policies, institutional and legal frameworks for aquaculture shared ecosystems? If yes, state them.	X			**100**	• The FARD-SP notes that Zimbabwe is a signatory to the SADC Protocol on Fisheries, which encourages the establishment of instruments for coordination, cooperation or integration of management of shared resources by member states including through joint technical or advisory committees on resources management, joint ministerial commissions with powers to allocate shared resources among State Parties and agree on management measures, and through collaboration in enforcement of management plans for shared resources. Furthermore, the FARD-SP states that although the Zambi/Zimbabwe Fisheries Protocol was established in 1999 to facilitate cooperation on fisheries and aquaculture development and management on Lake Kariba and the Zambezi River, which are shared between the two countries, there has been implementation challenges of the protocol due to failure to hold regular technical meetings and share data. The plan proposes enhancing engagement between the two countries to strengthen cooperation in fisheries management activities on Lake Kariba and the Zambezi River.
2. Are the policies consistent with best ecosystems management approaches (e.g., FAO, EAF, EAA, CCRF)? If yes, state which ones. If no, give the reasons.		X		**50**	• The approaches within the FARD-SP are partly consistent and aligned with the regional and FAO best practices. It however does address issues concerning environmental protection and pollution.
3. Conformity with accreditation mechanisms- Are the Best Management Practices (BMPs) required for certification and standardization for sustainable aquaculture practices included in the policies? If no, give the reasons.	X			**100**	• The FARD-SP espouses the adoption and implementation of Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) and Good Manufacturing Practice (GMP) to ensure wholesome products from fish farm to fork.

POLICY AREA 4: RESPONSIBLE AND EQUITABLE FISH TRADE AND MARKETING [56.3%]					
Criteria for Alignment	**Check X to Indicate if:**			**Level of Alignment (%)**	**Comment and Reference**
	Yes	**In Part**	**No**		
Outcome 1: **Improved intra and inter regional trade**					**(83.3%)**
1. Is there compliance with agreed regional trade protocols and regulations? If yes, state which ones. If no, give the reasons.	X			100	There is compliance with ARSO, SADC and COMESA regional standards.
2. Is it coherent with fish trade policies and other policies? If no, give the reasons.	X			100	There is compliance with ARSO, SADC and COMESA regional standards.
3. Is it Compliant with sanitary standards and market requirements? If no, give the reasons.		X		50	According to the FARD-SP, formal trade is compliant with the sanitary standards and market requirements, but not the case for the informal sector, which is dominated by the small-scale producers. Compliance costs for producers are generally high, but for small scale producers, the key problem is lack of awareness. There is therefore need to capacitate the small-scale producers in order to facilitate their inclusion in formal trade.
Outcome 2: **Increased competitiveness for African fish and fishery products**					**(40.0%)**
1. Economically efficient fisheries sector - Are fisheries in Zimbabwe sustainably managed and supported by appropriate infrastructure and prudent macroeconomic management?		X		50	The FARD-SP identifies infrastructure development for fisheries and aquaculture production and marketing as one of the key success factors for the fisheries and aquaculture sector. Some of the strategies identified within the plan include: (i) develop infrastructure at breeding farms such as ponds and cages; (ii) develop cold chain infrastructure; (iii) facilitate the setting-up of basic infrastructure like dams, boreholes and ponds; and (iv) incentivise investment in cold chain and value addition infrastructure. However, the FARD-SP does not adequately address macroeconomic issues for enhancing the development and growth of the fisheries and aquaculture sector.
2. Standards and supportive technology – *a.* Is infrastructure, such as the National fisheries quality control laboratory for standardization of fishery products in place? If yes, state it.			X	0	Infrastructure, such as the National fisheries quality control laboratory for standardization of fishery products is not in place. According to the FARD-SP, there is need to develop a national fisheries quality control laboratory for standardization of fishery products.
b. Does it conform to international guidelines for certification of fishery products?	-	-	-	-	The basic livestock infrastructure that is available conforms to international guidelines for certification of livestock products. The challenge, however, is that the infrastructure does not adequately cover the fisheries and aquaculture requirements.

2. Competitiveness through increasing value chain efficiencies - Are there appropriate pricing conditions for value addition across value chain segments?		X		50	Value chain development is one of the key components of the FARD-SP, with some of the proposed value chain interventions being: (i) Facilitating private sector participation in the development and improvement of the fish farming and aquaculture value chains; (ii) promoting enhanced processing and value addition chains; (iii) strengthening the capacity of value chain players; and (iv) incentivising investment in cold chain and value addition infrastructure. However, appropriate pricing conditions for value addition across value chain segments are not yet available, especially considering the cost-related challenges, including numerous taxes, levies, forex retention levels and exchange rate disparities. These challenges also undermine value addition, which is currently low. Fish producers, especially the small-scale ones, face significant competition from imports. As a result, they end-up selling their fish at very low prices on the domestic market. This is worsened by illegal and unregulated fishing / poaching.
3. Coherence of trade policies (harmonization) - Are national trade policies coherent and harmonized at sub regional or regional levels? If yes, state them.	X			100	The national trade policies are coherent and harmonized at the SADC and COMESA levels.
4. Consumer Information - Is symmetric information ensured between buyers and sellers? If yes, state how.			X	0	Whilst market and trade-related information is generally obtainable, availability of symmetric information between buyers and seller is still a challenge, which the Government seeks to resolve through FIMS.

POLICY AREA 5: REGIONAL AND SUB-REGIONAL COOPERATION [50.0%]					
Criteria for Alignment	**Check X to Indicate if:**			**Level of Alignment (%)**	**Comment and Reference**
	Yes	**In Part**	**No**		
Outcome 1: International fisheries issues at regional levels are coherent and harmonized					**(16.7%)**
1. Are there provisions for entrenched awareness of important international instruments for sustainable fisheries management and frameworks that identify the need for their domestication in realizing sustainable fisheries management? If yes, state them.		X		50	• The FARD-SP has some provisions for enhancing awareness of important international instruments for sustainable fisheries management and frameworks that identify the need for their domestication in realizing sustainable fisheries management. The provisions include: (i) farmer and stakeholder training on a broad range of aspects on fisheries and aquaculture production; (ii) developing and implementing awareness programmes to increase domestic and export market development. The strategic plan acknowledges the awareness activities are currently being done in fragmented manner and their need for harmonization.
2. Are there measures in place to address Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) fishing? If yes, state them.			X	0	The FARD-SP recognizes the importance of maintaining the national and regional stance to curb Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) fishing. However, it does not propose any specific measures.
3. Are there mechanisms to address fish fraud? If yes, state them.			X	0	The FARD-SP does not present mechanisms for address food fraud in the fisheries and aquaculture sector.

Outcome 2: **RECs and RFBs are positive forces for fisheries management within the framework of regional economic and political integration agenda**					**(83.3%)**
1. Are there mechanisms for linkages between RECs and RFBs? If yes, state them.	X			**100**	The FARD-SP acknowledges the SADC Protocol on Fisheries and SADC Trade Protocol as critical links between RECs and RFBs in the SADC region.
2. Are RECs and RFBs vehicles to promote a well-defined fishery and aquaculture?		X		**50**	The RECs and RFBs are vehicles to promote a well-defined fishery and aquaculture sector. However, according to the FARD-SP, there are implementing challenges like holding regular technical committee meetings and lack of sharing of data.
3. Are there strategies and mechanisms in place for preventing and resolving regional conflicts? *If yes, state them.*	X			**100**	The SADC Fisheries Protocol, SADC Protocol on share Water Courses, and the SADC Trade Protocol are in place to prevent and resolve regional conflicts. The SADC Secretariat is available to play a facilitative and coordination role in the conflict resolution.

POLICY AREA 6: AWARENESS ENHANCING AND HUMAN CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT [69.5%]

Criteria for Alignment	**Check X to Indicate if:**			**Level of Alignment (%)**	**Comment and Reference**
	Yes	**In Part**	**No**		
Outcome 1: **Enhanced sectoral competencies and proficiencies**					**(66.7%)**
1. Continuous professional education, mentorship and training: - Are there provisions to facilitate continuous awareness and enabling environment to seize and utilize opportunities for sectoral development? If yes, state them.	X			**100**	• According to the FARD-SP, the MLAFWRD has established plans to mainstream fisheries and aquaculture into the education system, from early stages of school development up to tertiary education systems. The MLAFWRD also plans to introduction an Aquaculture Business School (ABS), which will incorporate training and education all aspects of a fish farming business. Some of the officers within Agricultural and Rural Development Advisory Services (ARDAS) who have largely been involved in agriculture and will assume the extension role for the fisheries and aquaculture, will be required to undertake courses in fisheries and aquaculture. The training programmes will also include international and regional exchange programmes in fisheries and aquaculture.
2. Accreditation of practitioners and institutions: - Are there provisions for relevant stakeholders/institutions to be accredited to maintain relevance? If yes, state them.			X	**0**	• Currently, there are no mechanisms and provisions for accrediting stakeholders and institutions, and the FARD-SP does not highlight any provisions or mechanisms for accreditation.
3. Facilitate centres of excellence of fisheries and aquaculture: - Are there provisions in the national policies to ensure continual establishment, development and maintenance of minimum operating standards? If yes, state them.	X			**100**	• A strategic intervention in the FARD-SP is the creation of an enabling environment that will promote the strengthening and/or development of research and innovation centres that will undertake research in fisheries and aquaculture. The strategic plan notes that most universities have established innovation hubs, and these are ideally suited for research and innovations that are specific to fisheries and aquaculture. Furthermore, the plan highlights the need for development of conservation programs for indigenous fish and other aquatic species by Fisheries Units housed within Livestock Research Institutes in the Department of Livestock Research within the MLAFWRD.

Outcome 2: **Improved evidence-based decision making**					**(83.3%)**
1. Is Information-Based policy decision making evident in the policy?		X		**50**	• The FARD-SP points that Zimbabwe has adopted participatory approaches in fisheries and aquaculture management, and that the strategic interventions adopted in the plan were developed through all-inclusive consultations throughout the country. However, the FARD-SP also notes the need to develop and strengthen the information collection, collation, synthesis, and dissemination systems for the conservation and sustainable utilization of fisheries and aquaculture resources.
2. What provisions exist to facilitate Information sharing between policy makers and policy consumers?	X			**100**	• The FARD_SP proposed the establishment of robust a Fisheries and Aquaculture Information Management System (FAIMS), which will be part of the broader Agriculture Information Management System (AIMS) currently under development. Another measure is the promotion of multi-stakeholder collaboration and coordination, and expanding the participatory approach to management of fisheries and aquaculture resources to all water bodies in the country. The Ministry also holds bi-monthly stakeholders' meetings which facilitate information sharing between the policy makers and the consumers.
3. Responsive to real community needs: - What strategies exist to improve enabling conditions in fish producing communities to enhance competence?	X			**100**	• The co-management structures that are currently in place in Kariba, for example enhance resource-ownership by the communities. The CAMPFIRE concept, common in wildlife management is also being applied for the fisheries sector. Further strategies in place are business and field schools. The FARD-SP plans to develop community schemes, whose aim is to enable rural communities to exploit the water resources within their vicinity in order to create a self-sufficient and food surplus economy. It also proposes enhancing support to communities in fingerling production, stocking dams, ponds, capacitation of farmers, market development, low-cost feed formulation, research, and development, develop standards and quality production and invest in cold chain development. Other interventions include establishment of nutrition gardens, a farmer field school programme and engagements with the Zimbabwe Fish Producers Association (ZFPA). The Agricultural Extension Officers (AEO's) are also supposed to identify problems through engagements with farmers, and advise the research units of the production challenges which may be taken up for research to address specific stakeholder needs/challenges.

POLICY AREA 7: HIGH SEAS FISHERIES [50.0%]					
Criteria for Alignment	**Check X to Indicate if:**			**Level of alignment (%)**	**Comment and Reference**
	Yes	**In Part**	**No**		
Outcome 1: **Greater African Voice in high seas fisheries**					**(70.0%)**
1 *a. Is there an avenue for effective participation of Zimbabwe in international deliberations, meetings, etc. and increased access to high seas fisheries? If yes, state the avenues.*	X			**100**	• The FARD-SP provides an overview of the avenues for the participation of Zimbabwe in international deliberations, meetings and increased access to high seas fisheries. Zimbabwe is a member of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS), having signed the convention in December, 1982, and ratified it in October, 1994. UNCLOS stipulates the regime of law and order in the world's oceans and seas establishing rules governing all uses of the oceans and their resources, and also provides the framework for further development of specific areas of the law of the sea. Zimbabwe was not actively participating within UNCLOS until 2019, but is now involved on transport and benefits to inland countries. Zimbabwe also participates on the UNCLOS for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Marine Biological Diversity of Areas beyond National Jurisdiction (BBNJ Agreement) adopted in June 2023 by the Intergovernmental Conference on Marine Biodiversity of Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction convened under the auspices of the United Nations. The overall objective of BBNJ Agreement is the conservation and sustainable use of marine biological diversity of areas beyond national jurisdiction, and Zimbabwe signed the agreement on 5 March 2025. On the 21 November 2024, Zimbabwe became a signatory of the Charter establishing the SADC Regional Fisheries Monitoring, Control and Surveillance Coordination Centre (MCSCC) or the MCSCC Charter. The purpose of the MCSCC is to coordinate national, regional and international efforts to fight IUU fishing through facilitating the sharing of information and data.
b. Have provisions been made for Zimbabwe to become a member or cooperating party of appropriate RFMOs?	X			**100**	• Zimbabwe is a member of the SADC Monitoring, Control and Surveillance Coordination Centre (MCSCC) since 21 November 2024. The SADC MCSCC is a joint effort of member states to curb IUU fishing in the southwest Indian Ocean. Through the systematic sharing of information on licensed and flagged vessels in the region, including information for lakes bordered by several countries, the MCSCC will create a comprehensive database of vessels, their operators and agents, accessible to all member states, that can support decision-making and enforcement
c. Are there modalities/provisions for Zimbabwe to ratify United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea and the FAO Port States Measures Agreement?	X			**100**	• Zimbabwe is a member of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS), having signed the convention in December, 1982, and ratified it in October, 1994.
3. Are there mechanisms for strengthening the alignment of donor and partner efforts with PFRS? If yes, state them.		X		**50**	• The mechanism, espoused under the FARD-SP, for strengthening the alignment of donor and partner efforts with PFRS includes developing a Conventional Fisheries Development Plan that will focus on strengthening the participation of the private sector players, public sector and development partners for the creation of an enabling environment for sustainable development of the fisheries and aquaculture sector.

4. Are there provisions for strengthening of Alignment to and co-ordination of development partners' efforts with the PFRS? If yes, state them.			X	**0**	• The Fisheries and Aquaculture Bill is currently being after drafted after a nationwide stakeholder consultation process. The Bill will result in the formulation of Fisheries and Aquaculture Act, which will encompass regional and international policies for domestication, including the alignment to and co-ordination of development partners' efforts with the PFRS.
Outcome 2: **Increased participation and benefits for MS in high seas fisheries**					**(0.0%)**
1. Increased access to high seas fisheries -Is there a provision made in the policy/strategy that ensures high seas resource exploitation by Zimbabwe? If yes, state it.				**0**	• There is no policy provision under the FARD-SP that ensures high seas resource exploitation by Zimbabwe.
2. Accrued benefits to concerned MS increased - Are there programmes and strategies proposed to increase investment for economic value addition (such as harbour)? If yes, state them.				**0**	• The FARD-SP does not propose any programmes or strategies to increase investment for economic value addition for high seas fisheries by Zimbabwe.
Outcome 3: **Active participation of MS in RFMOs processes and agenda**					**(50.0%)**
1 *a.* Cooperation for high sea fisheries management - What provisions are there to facilitate management decisions for active roles in intergovernmental cooperation?	X			**100**	According to the FARD-SP, Zimbabwe can cooperate in high seas fisheries management through its membership in; (i) the SADC MCSCC, which coordinates national, regional and international efforts to fight IUU fishing through facilitating the sharing of information and data; (ii) the UNCLOS, which specifies the rules governing all uses of the oceans and their resources; and (iii) the UNCLOS BBNJ Agreement for the conservation and sustainable use of marine biological diversity of areas beyond national jurisdiction. (iv) Port State measures agreement
b. Are there modalities guiding the participation in newly established partnerships? If yes, state them.			X	**0**	The FARD does not highlight the modalities guiding the participation in newly established partnerships.

POLICY AREA 8: CROSS CUTTING ISSUES IN AFRICAN FISHERIES AND AQUACULTURE [49.2%]					
A. *Strengthening resilience and reducing vulnerabilities to climate change in African fisheries and aquaculture (31.3%)*					
Criteria for Alignment	**Check X to Indicate if:**			**Level of Alignment (%)**	**Comment and Reference**
	Yes	**In Part**	**No**		
OUTCOME 1: Adaptive capacity and resilience at the local level built					**(50.0%)**
1. Capacity building programme on climate smart fisheries: - Is there promotion of capacity building in the sector on climate change? If yes, state how.		X		50	• The FARD-SP states that there are several capacity building programmes on building adaptive capacity and climate resilience at local levels. These include training activities in the MECW that cover climate-smart fisheries, and training programmes in colleges, universities and academic research stations. It however notes that capacity building programmes are not coordinated and outputs not adequately shared. The FARD-SP declares that the FARD will establish well-coordinated programmes, including programmes in communities to be facilitated through the Aquaculture Business School, to foster climate change adaptive capacity and resilience at local level.
2. Communication systems: - Are there systems on participatory Climate Change (CC) and Disaster Risk (DR) vulnerability assessment and aquaculture development? If yes, state them.		X		50	• The FARD-SP notes that with respect to climate change and disaster risk vulnerability assessment, the Zimbabwe Vulnerability Assessment covers all areas including fisheries and aquaculture. The FARD-SP does not propose a system on participatory Climate Change (CC) and Disaster Risk (DR) vulnerability assessment and aquaculture development.
3. Facilitate the creation of alternative livelihoods: - Are there available opportunities for at least temporary shifting to alternative occupation in the event of shocks? If yes, state them.	X			100	• According to FARD-SP, fisheries and aquaculture are standalone livelihood options in Zimbabwe, with only 23% of fishers fully reliant on fishing while the rest transit between the fishing and agriculture. The main livelihood in Zimbabwe is agriculture (small scale farming). Fisheries is however a livelihood option for small communities along Lake Kariba dam and in Binga. For these communities, small-scale farming is naturally the alternative occupation in the event of shocks.
4. Early warning system in place as a focus for disaster: - Are there provisions for early warning mechanisms at national level?		X		50	• There is no specific early warning system for the fisheries and aquaculture sector. The overall national Early Warning System covers the sector. Zimbabwe also relies on the regional and international early warning systems.
5. Are there mechanisms for disaster-related insurance and compensation in place? If yes, state them.			X	0	• The FARD-SP does indicate any mechanisms for disaster-related insurance and compensation.
OUTCOME 2: Policy coherence and coordination at the national and regional levels improved					**(0.0%)**
1. Do the Disaster risk management (DRM) and climate change Adaptation (CCA) policies include fisheries and aquaculture?			X	0	Fisheries and aquaculture are not covered in the DRM and CCA.
2. Do the fisheries and aquaculture policies include DRM and CCA?			X	0	The FARD-SP does not include DRM and CCA.

3. Are there policies for marine/ aquatic resources spatial planning?			X	0	The FARD-SP does not specify any measures or process for fisheries resources spatial planning.
B. ***Gender and Youth (40.0%)***					
OUTCOME 1: Increased access to resources					**(40.0%)**
1 *a. Do policies and interventions aim at attracting women and youth?*	X			100	• One of the objectives of the FARD-SP is to increase farmer capacity in fisheries and aquatic resource development by mainstreaming youth, gender, and vulnerable groups. Furthermore, proposes that under the Commercial Cage Fishing Component, measures will be taken to facilitate and promote private players with bias towards the youth and women that will be capacitated to produce and supply standard cage fisheries equipment.
b. Do they address key barriers and constraints to entry and access to land and water?			X	0	• The FARD-SP does not address barriers and constraints to entry and access to land and water.
2. Child and forced labour: - Does the policy have provisions on the prohibition of child and forced labour?			X	0	• The FARD-SP does not mention or make reference to any provisions on the prohibition of child and forced labour.
3. Are there provisions for the prevention/prohibition of Gender-based violence at all levels along the fisheries value-chain?			X	0	• The FARD-SP does not mention or make reference to any provisions for the prevention/prohibition of gender-based violence.
4. Security of investment and access rights and ownership - Does the policy have provisions for the system to ensure security of investments and market certainty?	X			100	• In the sub-section on Developing an Enabling Policy and Regulatory Environment (section 4.2.1) under its Conventional Fisheries Development Plan (section 4.2), the FARD-SP include two objectives on ensuring security of investments, which are: (i) improving the security of land tenure systems for Fisheries and Aquaculture producers to attract investment, (ii) establishing a legal framework that is specific to the Fisheries and Aquaculture sector to protect against thefts. • The FARD-SP prescribes the following strategies/measures to improve market access (certainty); (i) profiling of fish value chain actors; (ii) creating a market information system on standards, demand and supply; (iii) developing knowledge sharing platforms; (iv) strengthening existing producer associations and other value chain actor associations to be effective for networking, lobbying and advocacy; (v) incentivise investment in cold chain and value addition infrastructure to reduce post-harvest losses, and enhance quality and hygiene, and (vi) imposing tariffs on competing products.
C. ***Private Sector Investments and Financing Mechanisms for Fisheries and Aquaculture in Africa [56.3%]***					
OUTCOME 1: Improved enterprise performance within the fisheries and aquaculture sector					**(57.1%)**
1. Global competitiveness report of World Economic Forum - Does the policy Conform with the Global Competitiveness Report of World Economic Forum (WEF)?		X		50	• The FARD-SP addresses some of the issues of reviving and transforming the enabling environment for fisheries and aquaculture development, strengthening human capital, addressing market challenges, and enhancing the uptake on innovative solutions and technology. It thus, partly conforms with the Global Competitiveness Report of the World Economic Forum.

2. World Bank Fisheries Performance indicators - Does it align with the WB Fishery Performance Indicators (FPIs)?		X		50	• The FARD-SP addresses some of the WB Fishery Performance Indicators (FPIs), and therefore partly aligns with the WB FPIs
3. Awareness of diversity of business structures - Are there provisions for awareness creation that enable practitioners and enterprise owners?	X			100	• The FARD-SP contains the provisions for awareness creation. A strategic intervention under the Presidential Community Fisheries Scheme/Programme is to ensure farmer training and awareness on fisheries and aquaculture production, whilst under the Conventional Plan, it seeks to promote and increase domestic and export market development by raising awareness of the sector.
4. Financing options: - a. *Are the options for financing fisheries activities provided for?*	X			100	• One of the objectives of the FARD-SP is to increase access to finance by the fisheries and aquaculture sector. The strategic plan identifies the Agriculture Finance Co-operation (AFC), African Development Bank (AfDB) and SADC through ProFishBlue as some of the institutions that will play an anchoring role in the funding of Fisheries and Aquaculture Value Chain players
b. *Are there avenues for credit financing of fisheries activities?*			X	0	• There are no avenues for credit financing that are specific to fisheries and aquaculture activities in Zimbabwe. The FARD-SP identifies ensuring availability and access to favourable lines of credit as one of the main factors to enhancing success in the sector.
5. Does the policy make available provisions of incentives for private sector investment? If yes, state them.	X			100	• The FARD-SP has provisions of incentives for private sector investment, which will largely be dealt with under the Conventional Fisheries Development Plan (section 4.2). This will be facilitated through developing and enacting an enabling policy and regulatory environment, which will aim to: (i) improve the security of land tenure systems for fisheries and aquaculture producers to attract investment; (ii) establish a legal framework that is specific to the Fisheries and Aquaculture sector to protect against thefts; (iii) develop Fisheries and Aquaculture Act to regulate and promote the development of the industry; (iv) establish incentives to encourage investment into the sector; and (v) reduce the regulatory fees and levies, and (vi) streamline the bureaucratic processes and regulatory requirements in the sector.
6. Is the provision of an investment fund catered for in the document?			X	0	• The FARD-SP does not have provisions of an investment fund.
OUTCOME 2: Improved private sector governance					**(50.0%)**
1. Consistency with industry best practices - Are the policies consistent with efficient structures that enable effective and well-documented best practices?		X		50	• The FARD-SP is partly consistent with effective and well-documented industry best practices. Some of the practices include: (i) Through the Private Sector/ Commercial Programme (section 5.8) the strategic plan seeks to enhance and ensure participation of all stakeholders in the sector, including private sector players, the public sector, and development partners; and (ii) under thePresidential Community Fisheries Scheme/Programme, the strategic plan aims at empowering and enhancing the participation of rural communities, artisanal and small-scale operators in fisheries and aquaculture.

APPENDIX 3: Analysis of National Policies that are Directly or Indirectly Related to the Fisheries and Aquaculture sector for alignment with the PFRS

A Framework for the Review of the Alignment of the Fisheries and Aquaculture Sector Policy, Strategy and Agriculture Investment Framework with the Policy Framework and Reform Strategy (PFRS) for Fisheries and Aquaculture in Africa

Document(s) Perused: (See Table 1 in main text)

Computed Percentage (%) of Alignment of Policy Areas		= 89.7%
9.	POLICY AREA 1: Conservation and Sustainable Fisheries and Aquaculture Resource Use	= 94.1%
10.	POLICY AREA 2A: Small Scale Fisheries Development	= 93.8%
11.	POLICY AREA 3: Sustainable Aquaculture Management	= 92.3%
12.	POLICY AREA 4: Responsible and Equitable Fish Trade and Marketing	= 71.4%
13.	POLICY AREA 5: Regional and Sub-Regional Cooperation	= 91.7%
14.	POLICY AREA 6: Awareness Enhancing and Human Capacity Development	= 100.0%
15.	POLICY AREA 7: High Seas Fisheries	= 88.9%
16.	POLICY AREA 8: Cross Cutting Issues in African Fisheries and Aquaculture	= 88.1%

Alignment Scoring:

Note: Alignment Scoring, a 'Yes' is given a unit (1) score, 'In part' is assigned 0.5 and 'No' is given zero (0). Percent averages are computed for the various policy outcomes, policy areas, as well as the overall level of alignment of the document(s) perused. Mathematically, a sum total of the 'Yes' (1) and In-part (0.5) scores were expressed as a percentage of the number of questions under the policy outcome, area and the overall framework. Non-applicable (N/A) scores are not included in the computing the alignment score.

POLICY AREA 1: CONSERVATION AND SUSTAINABLE FISHERIES AND AQUACULTURE RESOURCE USE [94.1%]					
Criteria for Alignment	**Check X to Indicate if:**			**Level of Alignment (%)**	**Comment and Reference**
	Yes	**In Part**	**No**		
Outcome 1: **Policies, frameworks and tools in place to sustainably increase national benefits from fisheries and aquaculture**					**(95.8%)**
5. Fisheries and aquaculture are mainstreamed into national development					• The **National Environment Policy (NEP)** acknowledges that wildlife and fisheries are renewable economic resources that can sustainable continuous offtake if utilised sustainably, and recognises that wildlife production can be a form of sustainable land and aquatic resources use. • The **Zimbabwe Policy for Wildlife (ZPW)**, which is under the Ministry of Environment, Climate and Wildlife (MECW), entrusts the Zimbabwe Parks and Wildlife Management Authority (ZimParks) with conservation, management and development of aquatic resources in Zimbabwe including fisheries and aquaculture. The ZPW promotes, manages and regulates commercial, artisanal and subsistence fisheries on major water bodies in the Parks & Wildlife Estate (Estate). The MECW may delegate authority for regulation of fisheries on waters outside the Estate to other Appropriate Authorities, such as Rural District Councils. ZimParks, historically, had the responsibility of encouraging aquaculture in rural areas where conditions are favourable for such development, assisting through research in production systems & fry production. • Under the **ZPW**, the thrust towards artisanal fisheries is the development of small-scale but commercially efficient and viable operations. The **ZPW** encourages the consolidation of all public funded fisheries and aquaculture research activities in order to rationalise the allocation of resources and realise the economic potential for the industry. • The **Parks and Wild Life Act [Chapter 20:14]** provides for the establishment of national parks, botanical reserves, botanical gardens, sanctuaries, safari areas and recreational parks; for the preservation, conservation, propagation or control of the wild life, fish and plants of Zimbabwe; the protection of the country's natural landscape and scenery; to confer privileges on owners or occupiers of alienated land as custodians of wild life, fish and plants; and to give certain powers to intensive conservation area committees. Under the Act the Parks and Wild Life Management Authority (ZimParks) are responsible for the conservation and utilisation of the wild life and fish resources of Zimbabwe. • The **Environmental Management Act [Chapter 20:27]** provides for the sustainable management of natural resources and protection of the environment; the prevention of pollution and environmental degradation; the preparation of a National Environmental Plan and other plans for the management and protection of the environment; the establishment of an Environmental Management Agency (EMA) and an Environment Fund. Under the Act the EMA can recommend minimum water quality standards for different uses, including water for fisheries and wildlife, and also prepare and recommend guidelines or regulations for the preservation of fishing areas, aquatic areas , water sources and reservoirs and other areas where water may need special protection. • The **National Agricultural Policy Framework (N**APF) 2019 - 2030, acknowledges that fisheries and aquaculture are an important and integral part of agricultural sector, and has as one of its policy objectives to increase agriculture's contribution to the GDP through productivity improvements in crop, livestock, forests and fisheries sectors.

e.	*Has Zimbabwe increased allocation of national budgets to fisheries and aquaculture? If yes, state the increment.*	X			**100**	• The allocation of the national budget to fisheries and aquaculture has increased particularly since the establishment of the Fisheries and Aquaculture Resources Production Department (FARD) in 2020, to transform Zimbabwe's fisheries and aquaculture sector. Through the FARD, the GoZ has initiated several programmes to enhance the fisheries and aquaculture sector, including: t (i) the Presidential Community Fisheries Scheme, under which dams across the country have been stocked; (ii) Aquaculture Business Units, under which ponds in Village Business Units across the country have been stocked; (iii) Fish4Schools programme; and (iv) Youth training programme
f.	*Does Zimbabwe have fisheries and aquaculture development programmes that focus on areas where market-led investments and developments are underway and accelerated rates of aquaculture production are being achieved, or great potentials exist? If yes, please state them and elaborate.*	X			**100**	• Among the aspirations of **Vision 2030**, is pro-private sector led rapid economic growth and development, as it recognises that the private sector is the engine of sustainable future growth. Therefore, Vision 2030 aims to facilitate domestic private sector investment, by enacting Ease of Doing Business Reforms to reduce the cost of doing business. Additionally, under Vision 2030, security of land tenure is viewed as a pre-requisite for enhanced investment on farms and agricultural production. • One of the guiding principles of the **NEP** is to ensure that the use of natural resources produces a market value that reflects their scarcity and unique qualities, thereby creating incentives to conserve these resources and use them sustainably. The strategies identified for use by the GoZ in partnership with the wildlife industry include: (i) recognition of the use of wildlife & wild land as legitimate forms of resource use; (ii) putting in place measures to ensure equitable access for all Zimbabweans to the resources & opportunities to develop the potential of the wildlife industry without undermining the country's obligations to conserve its biological heritage; (iii) support the growth & expansion of the wildlife & fishing industries within sustainable limits; (iv) acknowledge the right of landowners to ownership of wildlife that is the result of direct investment; (v) promote the need for greater equity in the sharing of opportunities to participate in, & benefit from, development of wildlife and fishing industries; (vi) recognise and encourage the use of the opportunity for wildlife to contribute to alleviating rural poverty; and (vii) encourage and support research that enhances the wildlife and fishing industries. • The **ZPW** encourages the (i) establishment of commercial, artisanal and subsistence fisheries on water bodies in and outside the Parks Estate, and promotes stability of fisheries through security of tenure for all efficiently run operations; (ii) ZimParks to administer leases, concessions and access for wildlife-based tourism and fisheries in the Estate in a manner that allow equitable access & competitive economic development. • The **NAP**F is grounded in a number of principles towards agriculture development, which include: a) a productivity and growth-oriented sector; b) nutrition sensitive c) private sector led and public sector facilitated; d) market-based interventions; e) collaborative and multi-sectoral; f) participatory and responsive to agro-ecological potential in line with the devolution agenda; g) climate smart and sustainable; and h) gender, youths, and other vulnerable groups mainstreaming. Furthermore, the NAPF concedes that the Government needs to ensure a stable and predictable policy environment to stimulate sustainable private sector-led market development. The NAPF states that increased agricultural production and productivity growth will be attained through the promotion of competitive, efficient and transparent market and private-sector-driven approaches including risk management, and that the government will promote a rule-based system of interventions that will not undermine private sector investments but encourage them.

g. *The state should focus on strengthening the private and public sectors' capacity to develop comprehensive and realistic strategic plans and their implementation in the short to medium term?*	X			**100**	• Zimbabwe, in accordance with its commitments under the Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs) (e.g., United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), Convention on Biodiversity (CBD) has a participatory, multi-stakeholder framework for the development and implementation of strategic plans (e.g., National Biodiversity Strategy & Action Plan (NBSAP)) and their implementation. • **Vision 2030** requires that any development plan be characterised by extensive bottom–up consultations at the village/ward, district and provincial levels, and consultations should include all stakeholders, including the private sector. • Under the **NEP**, the GoZ commits to: (i) putting in place the necessary mechanisms for developing, implementing, monitoring, regularly reviewing, and updating national and local-level environmental management and action plans; (ii) promoting integrated environmental planning and management by developing and strengthening collaboration among national and local-level institutions; (iii) prioritising environmental concerns and issues, taking into account ·public perceptions and concerns; (iv) promoting the use of participatory rural appraisal to assess local conditions, needs and attitudes of communities to their natural resources; (v) make more use of traditional structures for mobilising the public on environmental issues; (vi) encourage greater public participation by promoting partnerships between the public and private sectors, and by broadening the scope of environmental education, training and awareness; and (vii) strengthening the capacity and expanding the experience of stakeholder including community-based organisations in environmental planning and management. • The **ZPW** requires that wildlife on private and communal land and resettlement areas be managed and utilised on the basis of periodic wildlife management plans negotiated with ZimParks and approved by the MECW.
h. *What measures has the State taken to encourage the development, expansion or introduction of new and proven production techniques?*	X			**100**	• **Vision 2030** calls for emphasis to be placed on Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM) subjects in education curricula to increase skills development in the country. Furthermore, it seeks to enhance engagement of the international for investment and technology transfer. • The **ZPW** calls on ZimParks to assist with the development of aquaculture through research into production systems and fry production. • The **NEP** acknowledges that given the possible economic benefits from using genetic diversity, it is important to ensure that local entrepreneurs and industry can be involved in developing biotechnology products, alone or in partnership with outside organisations. • The goal of Pillar II (Agricultural Knowledge, Technology and Innovation System) of the **NAPF** is to increase investment in agricultural research and development, technology and extension systems and adoption of climate- and business-smart technology and innovation, with some of the objectives being: (i) to develop and promote an efficient and inclusive agricultural knowledge, technology, innovation and communication (exchange and dissemination) system; (ii) to increase public and private investment in agricultural research and development, technology and extension; (iii) To improve delivery and coordination of public and private extension services adapted to farmers' current needs; and (iv) to improve agricultural colleges/universities and curricula adapted to needs (e.g. climate-resilient sustainable intensification, early warning systems, managing pests and diseases, nutrition) as well as practical training for extension staff on farms. • Policy Issue 2 of the **Comprehensive Agricultural Policy Framework (CAPF) (2012 – 203**2) is on Appropriate technology packages and extension processes, which states that the GoZ will: (i) facilitate development of relevant extension packages; (ii) facilitate adoption and adaptation of production technologies; and (iii) promote effective research-extension development linkages.

At regional level					
e. *What measures has the State taken to harmonize policy, institutional, legal, regulatory, and monitoring regimes to govern fisheries and aquaculture operations that occur in waters that go beyond national jurisdiction?*	X			**100**	• Among the strategies adopted under **NDS1** to achieve improved status of wildlife and protected areas are: (i) Engaging local, regional and international communities to unlock value of wildlife; and (ii) Improving transboundary collaborations and joint law enforcement. Furthermore, NDS1 aims at ensuring that international and regional initiatives such as SDGs, Africa Agenda 2063, and the SADC Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan (RISDP) are mainstreamed. • Zimbabwe is a Party to the SADC MCSCC Charter since November 2024. The MCSCC is a joint effort of SADC member states to limit IUU fishing in the southwest Indian Ocean and in inland lakes bordered by several countries. • One of the objectives of the **NEP** is to promote national interests by cooperating in drawing up and implementing international environmental agreements, and collaborating with neighbouring countries on transboundary environmental issues. Some of the strategies to accomplish this include: (i) working with neighbouring countries to enhance biodiversity conservation in the region by drawing up and implementing transboundary management agreements; (ii) promoting cross-border collaboration cooperation in drawing up and implementing economic development and environmental management plans with neighbouring countries including joint master plans on the conservation natural resources in TBNRM areas; (iii) explore ways to develop the natural and biological resources in border areas in an optimal manner and remove any domestic legislative & administrative barriers preventing this; (iv) set up mechanisms that promote the management and sustained use of shared resources, including the exchange of management of information on shared resources and land use systems; (v) notify neighbouring countries of any significant environmental disasters and major incidences of transboundary pollution, and collaborate on mitigating their impacts; (vi) develop policies and measures to allow local communities to participate fully and effectively in any transboundary developments in their areas; & (vii) promote the harmonisation of policies, laws and programmes affecting local communities in TBNRM areas. • The **NAPF** incorporates a set of development intentions, targets, principles and values of key global regional and national initiatives including United Nations Conventions (Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development Goals, Paris Declaration and the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture and United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change), Feed Africa Programme, NEPAD, CAADP, the Malabo Declaration of 2014, COMESA and SADC. These call for coordination and harmonization of policies, and their implementation. A key aspect of its Pillar IX (Institutional Arrangements for Policy Implementation) is to maintain linkages with regional, continental and international initiatives.

f. *What measures has the State taken to endorse and apply standards and norms on aquatic animal health: fish disease, safety, quality and traceability?*		X		**50**	• Among the key strategies in the **NDS1**, towards enhancing livestock production and ensuring food security is the promotion of research on and providing laboratory for the diagnosis of animal diseases. One of the priority initiatives, during the **NDS1** period, to ensure improved food reserves is to review and establish general standards for agricultural commodities to meet local, regional and international market requirements. • Some of the strategic initiatives under Pillar V (Agricultural Marketing and Trade Development) of the **NAPF** are (i) facilitation of the establishment and harmonisation of private and public grades and standards for agricultural commodities; (ii) capacitation and enhancement of skills of market players in regional and international standards. • Policy Issue 2 of the Livestock Sector Policy Issues and Statements of the CAPF is on improving animal health and welfare. Its objective is to facilitate effective and economic control of livestock diseases through: (i) strengthening veterinary services; (ii) facilitating investments in disease surveillance and prevention measures; and (iii) promoting establishment of veterinary infrastructure. • However, the implementation of these measures to standards and norms on aquatic animal health, particularly with respect to fish diseases, safety, quality and traceability has been limited.
g. *What measures has the State taken to implement quarantine measures for the introduction of exotic and genetically modified genomes?*	X			**100**	• The import, export, contained use, release or placing on the market of any product of biotechnology, including genetically modified genomes is governed under the **National Biotechnology Authority Act [Chapter 14:31]**. Under this Act, a permit is required to import genetically modified organisms as well as for the facilities used for the development, production, use or application of biotechnology. • The **Animal Health Act**, also provides for the designation, control, regulation and use of quarantine stations and other places for the detention and isolation of animals, and to order or or prohibit or to restrict or control under permit or otherwise the movement of animals into, within or from a prescribed area or a quarantine. Under the Animal Health Act, an authorized person may place in quarantine any land area where there are animals whose movement the authorized person deems must be restricted.

h.	*What mechanisms does the State have to support and harmonize the activities of regional aquaculture and capture fisheries bodies?*	X			**100**	• Guiding Principle 6 of the **NEP** states that international co-operation over shared water resources is essential for their optimal, sustainable and equitable use. Therefore, the GoZ has the following strategies for supporting and harmonizing the activities of regional aquaculture and capture fisheries bodies: (i) manage shared watercourses within the frameworks of international and regional agreements to which Zimbabwe is a signatory; (ii) work with other SADC countries to establish agreements and management institutions to ensure sustainable, equitable and reasonable use of shared water resources; (iii) promote international cooperation in water resources management by sharing information and resources, and undertaking joint activities, including research, technology development and application, and capacity building, where appropriate; (iv) promote the concept of managing the land and water resources of a shared watercourse on a catchment or basin level; (v) encourage ongoing integration of sectoral and regional water policies; and (vi) cooperate in avoiding, managing and resolving conflicts over shared water resource development and use. • Among the strategies adopted under **NDS1** to achieve improved status of wildlife and protected areas are: (i) Engaging local, regional and international communities to unlock value of wildlife; and (ii) Improving transboundary collaborations and joint law enforcement. Furthermore, NDS1 aims at ensuring that international and regional initiatives such as SDGs, Africa Agenda 2063, and the SADC Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan (RISDP) are mainstreamed. • The **NAPF** incorporates a set of development intentions, targets, principles and values of key global regional and national initiatives including United Nations Conventions (Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development Goals, Paris Declaration and the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture and United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change), Feed Africa Programme, NEPAD, CAADP, the Malabo Declaration of 2014, COMESA and SADC. These call for coordination and harmonization of policies, and their implementation. A key aspect of its Pillar IX (Institutional Arrangements for Policy Implementation is to maintain linkages with regional, continental and international initiatives.
6.	Globally accepted best practices integrated into national policy frameworks and tools					
c.	*Promotion of globally accepted best practices and policies and pursuing excellence in fisheries science and integrated evaluations*	X			**100**	• Under **Vision 2030**, the GoZ aims to enhance extension services to improve farmer education and animal husbandry best practices. • Some of the strategies of the **NAPF** include: (i) capacitation of agricultural extension services to be relevant to farmers' needs especially for: improved promotion of agroecology and organic agriculture; climate-smart agro-ecological practices; (ii) reducing dependence on agro-chemicals while sustainably enhancing overall productivity and nutritional value of food through promotion of agro-ecological practices; (iii) review the taxation of the agricultural sector and consider tax relief to incentivise good agricultural practices, including sustainable intensification; (iv) To promote widespread uptake of sustainable agricultural intensification approaches and technologies, and practices such as agroecology; and (v) build the capacity of government officials and extension workers in the most appropriate resilient, sustainable agriculture technologies, including water harvesting and conservation, tolerant breeds, biofertilisers and other agro-ecological practices.

d. *Promotion of effective management, improved product processing, utilization and technology transfer*	X			**100**	• **Vision 2030** recognises that foreign investment inflows in the form of access to capital, technology and markets are essential for sustainable growth of both the public and private sectors. Hence, priority is being accorded to engaging the international community at large for investment and technology transfer. • Some of the strategic initiative of the **NAPF** under Pillar IV (Development of Agricultural Infrastructure) are to; (i) promote appropriate technology transfer partnerships; (ii) incentivise private sector to invest in infrastructure development; & (iii) invest in processing infrastructure for climate-smart agricultural commodities. Under Pillar V (Agricultural Marketing and Trade Development) the **NAPF** also has a strategic objective that seeks to support development and revitalisation of infrastructure including agro-processing and marketing hubs in suitable small and emerging urban centres, and the following strategic initiatives: (i) to provide incentives to the private sector to invest in agro-processing and value addition industries; (ii) to build and refurbish market infrastructure for different commodities i.e. processing and marketing hubs in small towns and emerging urban areas, markets stalls, dry and cold chain storage countrywide; (iii) provide concessional funding to the private sector to re-energize the agro-processing industry for export. • One of the policy issues of the **CAPF** is on value addition through which the GoZ aims to increase value addition of agricultural produce by: (i) encouraging and strengthening primary agro-processing and value addition; (ii) promoting consumption of locally processed agricultural products; and (iii) establishing special programmes and incentives for investors in agro-processing firms. • Some of the strategies espoused under the **MSFNSS** for enhancing food safety, quality and standards, which include (i) enforcing compliance and certification of all locally produced and imported foods; (ii) advocating for broader food legislation reform (restriction of marketing of unhealth foods, consumer friendly front of pack labelling); and (iii) publicising quality and safety regulations and standards and enforcing penalties for non-compliance. • The **Zimbabwe National Industrial Development Policy (ZNIDP)** states that Government will adopt deliberate policies and measures to strengthen science, technology transfer and innovation systems through collaboration between Government, development partners, firms, learning and research institutions.

7.	Are policy and management decisions made based on the existence of reliable data and information management systems? If yes, please state the data and systems used.	X			**100**	• A guiding principle (#51) of the **NEP** is to ensure the availability of relevant, reliable and up-to-date information on the environment to enhance effective environmental planning and management by: (i) developing and maintaining an Environmental Information System, including meta-data, to provide an inventory of information for use in environmental planning, management and protection; (ii) improving the collection, storage, retrieval and dissemination of information about the status and trends of major environmental variables; (iii) improving coordination of and encouraging cooperation among the various national agencies and organizations holding environmental data; & (iv) ensuring that information on the state and prospects of the environment, including emerging issues and concerns, is generated, appropriately packaged for different user and interest groups, and disseminated in a timely manner by relevant institutions. Guiding principle 58 of the **NEP** seeks to improve public understanding, support for, and participation in environmental management and governance, by ensuring that people have adequate information about the environment, intended developments, and the likely consequences of those developments. • A strategic initiative of the **NAPF** under Pillar V (Agricultural Marketing and Trade Development) toward the strengthening of institutions and organisations is to build capacity of government departments, farmer organisations, and other market players in data collection, analysis, storage and dissemination or exchange. Other strategies within the NAPF towards ensuring that policy and management decisions are based on reliable data and information management systems include: (i) establishing a consolidated market information system to provide market players with up-to-date trade and price information; (ii) facilitating access to up-to-date market information to all market players; (iii) enhancing local capacity to generate, disseminate and understand climate information and best practices; (iv) enhancing the capacity of AGRITEX to translate meteorological and climate information into advice for farmers and communicate this advice promptly and clearly; (v) development and deployment of information systems and mobile phone platforms for improved research and extension. • The **CAPF** has a policy issue on market information, research and intelligence, through which the GoZ aims to enhance the availability of adequate, quality and timely agricultural market information to all agricultural actors by; (i) promoting the development of capacities in data collection, analysis, storage and dissemination of market information to farmer organisations, groups and cooperative societies and other market players; (ii) strengthening Public-Private Sector Partnerships to undertake market research and participate in information systems; and (iii) promoting the use of ICT in agricultural marketing. • The **Environmental Management Act** mandates the EMA to collect, maintain and interpret data and disseminate information of the status of the environment, including water bodies. • The Zimbabwe National Statistics Agency (ZIMSTAT) collects, manages, analyses and disseminates data and information for evidence-based policy and decision making. • In 2021, the GoZ launched the National Data Centre to anchor government operations, coordinate planning, monitoring and evaluation.

8. Has Zimbabwe adopted participatory fisheries management mechanisms/approaches? If yes, please elaborate.	X			100	• Participatory decision making is enshrined in the Constitution of Zimbabwe, and in **Vision 2030**, the GoZ emphasises and upholds the rights of all citizens to participate in decision making on issues that affect them. • One of the four major elements of the **CAPF** is to be participatory and responsive in its implementation. • The **NEP** states, for all strategic directions proposed, that the GoZ will engage, consult and work together with stakeholders. • One of the principles of the **NAPF** is adopting and use of approaches that are participatory and responsive to agro-ecological potential in line with the country's devolution agenda. The goal of the **NAPF** under Pillar IX (Institutional Arrangements for Policy Implementation) is to facilitate a participatory and inclusive policy implementation engagement of all the relevant actors in the agricultural sector, hence ensuring a shared ownership of the process and outcomes.
Outcome 2: **Effective and sustainable national and regional Monitoring, Control and Surveillance systems in place to ensure that sustainable benefits are realized**					**(75.0%)**
3. Are there aspects of MCS in place? If yes, please state them.		X		50	• The **ZPW** highlights the need for ZimParks to adopt an adaptive management strategy in which research and monitoring are incorporated as integral components of management of wildlife resources. Therefore, ZimParks has resource monitoring, control and surveillance systems across all national dams under the Parks Estate. However, in many more dams across the country, which are not under ZimParks, MCS systems are generally lacking. • Monitoring is a key attribute within the **NEP**, and one of its strategic directions with respect to biodiversity conservation is the development of a comprehensive biodiversity inventory of all species and the monitoring systems needed to document this diversity and its change, and assessments of the effectiveness of conservation measures. The **NEP** also calls for the establishment of mechanisms to ensure that government agencies with responsibilities for overseeing and promoting environmental management have the necessary information and adequate resources to allow them to carry out their mandates including environmental monitoring.
4. Are there mechanisms in place for efficient and effective regional cooperation on fisheries MCS? If yes, please state them.	X			100	• International co-operation over shared water resources is essential for their optimal, sustainable and equitable use is one of the guiding principles of the **NEP**, under which it is highlighted that the GoZ will: (i) manage shared watercourses within the frameworks of international and regional agreements to which Zimbabwe is a signatory; and (ii) work with other SADC countries to establish agreements and management institutions to ensure sustainable, equitable and reasonable use of shared water resources. The **NEP** also states that commitments made by signing MEAs must be reflected in domestic legislation and practise, thus promoting participation in, and implementation of global and regional environmental agreements. Additionally, the **NEP** states that the GoZ in consultation with stakeholders in the Natural Resources Management industry, will work with neighbouring countries to formulate environmentally sustainable and integrated regional strategies for Natural Resources Management development. • As a signatory to the **SADC Protocol on Fisheries**, Zimbabwe together with other Parties to the Protocol may establish instruments for co-ordination, co-operation, or integration of management of shared resources. • Zimbabwe is a member of the **SADC MCSCC**, which is a joint effort of member states to curb IUU fishing in the southwest Indian Ocean and in lakes bordered by several countries. Through the systematic sharing of information on licensed and flagged vessels in the region, the **MCSCC** will create a comprehensive database of vessels, their operators and agents, accessible to all member states, so as to support decision-making and enforcement.

Outcome 3: **Healthy ecosystems to support sustainable fisheries and aquaculture**					**(100.0%)**
2. Are Scientific research (natural, social, economic and technological) that support fisheries management and aquaculture development in place? If yes, state them.	X			**100**	• **Vision 2030** states that the attainment of food security and nutrition is premised on strong research and development undertakings, coupled with the use of advanced technologies, & thus government will promote & facilitate agricultural research. • The **NEP** states that the GoZ will maintain its commitment to: (i) research on the nature, extent and functioning of biodiversity; (ii) support the development of local capacity to research on the uses and benefits of local genetic resources; (iii) monitor the availability and use of biological materials and information, and manage these appropriately; (iv) promote research and development of environmentally sustainable cropping and livestock production systems and other appropriate farming practices; (v) promote research into and development of environmentally-sound production processes and technologies; & (vi) continue to encourage and support research that enhances the wild life and fishing industries. • Research is a key component of the **CAPF**, and the interventions being undertaken by the GoZ are to: (i) promote research on appropriate and applicable technologies in livestock production; (ii) collaborate with farmer groups and industrialists, to support and promote research of agricultural commodities that have potential to do well in Zimbabwe; (iii) build institutional and human resource capacity to strengthen research and service delivery; (iv) provide a budgetary allocation aimed at improving capital and recurrent expenditure for increased research outputs; (v) develop a mechanism for attracting, capacitating and retaining staff for sustained research and service delivery; (vi) promote agri-business participation and support for agricultural research; and (vii) promote strengthening of partnerships of national public agricultural research institutions with regional and international research institutions; (viii) facilitate the re-establishment of the national agricultural journals; (ix) promote collaborative research, regular national agricultural research workshops and symposia to increase sharing of research information with the agricultural industry, universities and clients; and (x) establish and fund a coordination mechanism between research and extension (research-extension interface) to enhance participatory prioritization of research programs and sharing of research information with the agricultural industry. • The **Parks and Wild Life Act** supports and promotes research on fish and management of fish populations. • The objectives of the Environmental Fund established under the **Environmental Management Act** include to promote or contribute towards research and development in the field of environmental management services. The MECW may make regulations for initiatives and steps regarding research, education, training, raising awareness and capacity building. • The goal of the **NAPF** under Pillar II (Agricultural Knowledge, Technology & Innovation Systems) is to increase investment in agricultural research and development, technology and extension systems and adoption of climate- and business-smart technology and innovation, with following strategic objectives: (i) to develop and promote an efficient and inclusive agricultural knowledge, technology, innovation and communication (exchange and dissemination) system; (ii) to increase public and private investment in agricultural research and development, technology and extension; (iii) to improve delivery and coordination of public and private extension services adapted to farmers' current need; (iv) To improve agricultural colleges/ universities and curricula adapted to needs, as well as practical training requirements for extension staff on farms; (v) to continue development and deployment of information systems and mobile phone platforms for improved research and extension; & (vi) to set research priorities in consultation with farmers and unions, MLAFWRD and private sector service providers and value chain actors.

2. c. *Are there tools and programmes in place to protect fishery resources and their habitats? If yes, state them.*	X			**100**	• The **NEP** deals with issues of environmental conservation, management and protection, these include the GoZ continuing to: (i) make provisions to set aside, protect and manage selected areas of the country as representative examples of the biological diversity of Zimbabwe; (ii) maintain the Parks and Wild Life Estate and State Forest Land for the conservation of the nation's wild resources and biological diversity; (iii) take measures to ensure adequate protection of representative ecosystems and any key species or habitats that are not represented in the Parks and Wild Life Estate and State Forests; (iv) encourage the establishment of nature reserves in or adjacent to urban areas; & (v) promote and support community-based initiatives, including the formation of community conservation areas and conservancies, to protect biodiversity outside the Parks and Wild Life Estate and State Forests. • The statement of intent of the **ZPW** states that the GoZ intends to: (i) maintain the Parks and Wildlife Estate for the conservation of the nation's wildlife resources and biological diversity; (ii) ensure the adequate protection of major ecosystems or key species and habitats which are not represented in the Estate through various measures including Biosphere Reserves; & (iii) encourage the conservation of wildlife and habitats outside the Estate, recognising that this is likely to be successful only if wildlife can be used profitably and the primary benefits accrue to people with wildlife on their land. • The **Environmental Management Act** provides for: (i) the sustainable management of natural resources and protection of the environment;(ii) the prevention of pollution and environmental degradation; (iii) the preparation of a National Environmental Plan and other plans for the management and protection of the environment; (iv) the formulation of environmental quality standards; (v) for environmental impact assessments audit and monitoring of projects; and (vi) for other matters relative to management and conservation of the environment. • The **Parks and Wildlife Act** also provides for the preservation, conservation, propagation or control of the wild life, fish and plants, as well as the natural landscape of Zimbabwe.

d.	*Are there measures to adhere the policy to national, regional and international pollution instruments, standards and practices, especially regarding chemical products and plastics? If yes, state them.*	X			**100**	• One of the objectives of the **NEP** is to encourage sustainable development by optimising the use of resources and energy, and minimising irreversible environmental damage, waste production and pollution, through incorporating provisions for environmental assessment and management in all economic and development activities. The **NEP** stresses that any industry or organisation that causes pollution or environmental degradation shall meet the cost of remedying such pollution or environmental degradation and any resultant adverse health effects, as well as the cost of preventing, controlling or minimising further pollution, environmental damage or adverse health effects. The measures that are used to accomplish this include: (i) developing local environmental standards, including specified permissible pollution levels for emissions into water, air and land, based on international standards but taking into account Zimbabwe's sustainable development needs; (ii) developing and reviewing appropriate regulations to control pollution and manage waste disposal into the environment; (iii) issuing licenses for disposal of effluents into the environment within certain permissible limits, with failure to comply resulting in withdrawal of licence; (iv) strengthening institutions to monitor the enforcement of standards and ensure that all waste is treated to an acceptable standard before it is emitted into the environment; (v) enforce regulations and impose stiff penalties for non-compliance; (vi) charging levies/taxes, where necessary, to tilt pollution burdens against polluters; (vii) require industries and firms that cause pollution or environmental degradation to pay the costs of mitigating these impacts; (viii) seeking a balance between government regulation and enforcement, and incentives for and self-regulation by industry, so as to minimise the environmental impacts of industrial activity; (ix) aiming to reduce the social costs of pollution by requiring the companies responsible to internalise the costs involved; & (x) introducing measures to encourage companies to adopt the best practicable means of limiting emissions, effluents and solid waste production. • The EMA is responsible for regulating and monitoring the discharge of pollutants and hazardous substances. Under the Environmental Management Act and the Environmental Management Regulations (Hazardous Waste), no person is allowed to discharge waste or effluent into any surface or ground water without a license. • One of the strategic objectives of the **NAPF** under Pillar III (Production and Supply of Agricultural Inputs) is to reduce dependence on agrochemicals while sustainably enhancing overall productivity and nutritional value of food through promotion of agroecological practices. The proposed strategic initiative to accomplish this is to promote research and production of more effective agricultural inputs, including bio-fertilisers and bio-inoculants, and agroecological technologies that reduce the need for agrochemicals.

POLICY AREA 2A: SMALL SCALE FISHERIES DEVELOPMENT [93.8%]					
Criteria for Alignment	**Check X to Indicate if:**			**Level of Alignment (%)**	**Comment and Reference**
	Yes	**In Part**	**No**		
Outcome 1: **Role and importance (contribution) of fisheries for improved livelihoods, food and income of small-scale fishing communities and related operators are evident, recognized and secured in Member States**					**(100.0%)**
5. Are there mechanisms and strategies that highlight the economic and social importance of small-scale fisheries development? If yes, state them.	X			**100**	• **Vision 2030** calls for the creation of an enabling environment to support Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises so that these contribute meaningfully towards economic growth, value addition, exports, and decent employment creation. Additionally, it acknowledges that skills development and provision of funding is key for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises start-up and businesses run by previously disadvantaged groups. • The strategies within the **NEP** that highlight the economic and social importance of small-scale enterprises include: (i) promote the development of policies and legislative provisions on land tenure that empower smallholder farmers to use their natural resources sustainably; (ii) promote use of certified or eco-labelled products particularly from small-scale producers as a means of supporting sustainable development; and (iii) ensure equity and avoid discriminating against small- and medium- scale producers/ enterprises in granting incentives; • The **ZPW** advocates for provision of support for small-scale artisanal fisheries to develop commercially viable operations, and encourages establishment of small-scale commercial fishing in water within and outside the Parks Estate. • The **NAPF** lists several measures that highlight the economic and social importance of smallholder farmers/operators, which include: (i) improving access to finance to enhance their capacity to access adequate inputs on time, and customising financing models to the specific needs of smallholder and commercial operators; (ii) enhancing organisation of agricultural producers through producer associations, innovative, inclusive and equitable productive alliances, and to support small producer associations to grow, federate and/or evolve into SMEs; (iii) improving access to lucrative market segments in agricultural value chains by smallholders, including through application of ICT; (iv) capacity development of smallholders in marketing and business skills; (v) promote production practices that enhance diversified agricultural produce for diversified diets and improved nutrition and reduce barriers of entry for smallholders; (vi) Enhance the capacity of smallholders to engage financial institutions by improving their financial literacy; and make smallholder bankable through the resolution of land disputes and ensuring land tenure security; (vii) Invest in research, development, deployment and diffusion (RDD&D) of low-cost technologies and improved post-harvest management for smallholders. • The **National, Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Policy (MSMEP)** acknowledges the crucial role that MSMEs play in industrialisation of the economy through primary production, value addition and beneficiation, and the national, regional and global economy. Its main objective is to provide a framework for effective implementation, co-ordination of policies, legislation and programmes at national level in order to achieve growth and graduation of MSMEs from Micro to Small, Small to Medium and Medium to Large Corporates.

6.	Are there mechanisms and strategies to unlock and unleash potentials of the subsector to generate socio-economic benefits? If yes, state them.	X			**100**	• The **NEP** acknowledges that the key principle of sustainable development is that of stewardship, that people have the right to use environmental goods and services for their benefit, but also the responsibility to look after the environment to ensure that the next generation is able to derive similar benefits. Guiding Principle 13 of the **NEP** states that "The best custodians of wild life and other natural resources are those landholders, including local communities, who are able to benefit directly from the use of the wild life on their land." This is reaffirmed in Guiding Principle 45 which reads "The use of natural resources produces a market value that reflects their scarcity and unique qualities, thereby creating incentives to conserve these resources and use them sustainably." Thus, a key strategy espoused by the **NEP** involves encouraging the conservation of wild life by promoting, among other measures, the sustainable use of that wild life for the primary benefit of the people on whose land it occurs; recognising the use of wild life, wild land and waterbodies as legitimate forms of land and water use; putting into place mechanisms that will ensure equitable access for all Zimbabweans to the resources and opportunities to develop the potential of the wild life industry; promoting the need for greater equity in the sharing of opportunities to participate in, and benefit from, development of wild life and fishing industries; & continue to support the growth and expansion of the wild life and fishing industries within sustainable limits. • Under the **NAPF** strategies that support the unlocking of the potential of the subsector include: (i) improving access to lucrative market segments in agricultural value chains by smallholder; (ii) supporting the development and revitalisation of infrastructure including agro-processing and marketing hubs in small and emerging urban centres; (iii) facilitating reduction in the cost of doing business; (iv) facilitating contract farming for farmers with sufficient capacity; & (v) capacity development of smallholder farmers in marketing and business skills. • The **MSMEP** seeks to capacitate MSMEs to transform into formalized, productive, innovative, export and growth oriented and competitive enterprises through: (i) creating an enabling regulatory environment; (ii) promoting an entrepreneurship culture which ensures the continuous creation and growth of new entities; and (iii) capacity building and skills development of emerging and existing MSMEs.

7. Is there a system to facilitate organized value chain development in order to effectively derive the benefits from small-scale fisheries? If yes, state.	X			**100**	• According to the **NAPF**, among the key elements to promote and facilitate the flow of investment into agriculture is the promotion and ensuring agriculture value chain infrastructure development. Measures proposed within the **NAPF** that facilitate organized value chain development to effectively derive benefits from small -scale fisheries include: (i) enhancing organisation of agricultural producers through producer associations and innovative, inclusive and equitable productive alliances, and to support small producer associations to grow, federate and/or evolve into SMEs; (ii) improving access to lucrative market segments in agricultural value chains by smallholder farmers; (iii) supporting the development and revitalisation of infrastructure including agro-processing and marketing hubs in small and emerging urban centres; (iv) promoting the development of selected agriculture value chains' growth plans mapped on spatial corridors along major highways or water bodies; (v) capacitating and enhancing skills for public and private sector players to sustainably enhance agricultural value chain performance; (vi) assisting to identify affordable lines of credit for all value chain players. • Under the **AFSRTS**, the measures that facilitate organized value chain development include: (i) facilitating the establishment of post-harvest infrastructure, such as storage facilities and cooling systems; (ii) promoting the use of appropriate packaging and transportation methods to reduce spoilage; (iii) Facilitating access to market information and market linkages to minimize storage time; (iv) developing a National Post Harvest Loss Management Strategy; (v) establishing farmer cooperatives and producer organizations to facilitate collective marketing, bulk purchasing, and negotiation for better prices and market access; (vi) developing e-commerce platforms and digital marketplaces to enable rural producers to connect directly with consumers and access a wider market; & (vii) Facilitate market linkages for rural agro-processing enterprises.
8. Are small Scale Fisheries prioritized in National Agricultural Investment Plans (NAIP), Poverty alleviation documents and National strategy documents, etc.? If yes, state how.		X		**100**	• Small-scale food producers, including small-scale fishers are prioritized in the **NAPF**, **NEP**, **MSMEP** and **ZPW**.
Outcome 2: **Bilateral and regional cooperation for effective management of shared fishery resources and ecosystems is strengthened**					**(100.0%)**
3. Are there provisions for the adoption and implementation of Regional and intra-regional minimum terms and conditions for access? If yes, state them.	X			**100**	• Guiding Principle 6 of the **NEP** acknowledges that international co-operation over shared water resources is essential for their optimal, sustainable and equitable use. The strategies adopted under this principle include: (i) management of shared watercourses within the frameworks of international and regional agreements to which Zimbabwe is a signatory; & (ii) working with other SADC countries to establish agreements and management institutions to ensure sustainable, equitable and reasonable use of shared water resources. Another strategy under Guiding Principle 43 in the NEP that supports the adoption and implementation of regional minimum terms and condition for access include: (i) working with neighbouring countries to formulate environmentally sustainable and integrated regional strategies for Natural Resources Management development. • Zimbabwe is a party to the **SADC Fisheries Protocol** whose objective is to promote responsible and sustainable use of the living aquatic resources and aquatic ecosystems of interest to State Parties. Under the protocol, State Parties shall cooperate in the establishment of establishment of harmonised minimum terms and conditions for access.
4. Are there mechanisms in place for efficient and effective regional cooperation on fisheries management, including MCS, migratory and shared stocks? If yes, state them.	X			**100**	• The **SADC Fisheries Protocol** allows for efficient and effective regional cooperation of fisheries management on shared water bodies. The Protocol recognises the unique transboundary character of the aquatic resources and ecosystems and, therefore, the need to co-operate in the management of shared resources.

Outcome 3: **Fishers are organized to foster good fisheries governance, sustainable development and responsible use of natural resources**					**(75.0%)**
5. Are the international Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-scale Fisheries appropriately applied? If yes, state how. If no, state the reasons.		X		**50**	• The FAO's Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries as well as the Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries are partly applied. There are several aspects within the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries that are not being adequately addressed. These include: (i) preventing overfishing; (ii) ensuring that conservation and management decisions for fisheries are based on the best scientific evidence available, also taking into account traditional knowledge of the resources and their habitat; (iii) ensuring that all critical fisheries habitats, such as wetlands, nursery and spawning areas, are protected from destruction, degradation, pollution and other significant impacts resulting from human activities that threaten the health and viability of the fishery resources; & (iv) ensuring that fishing facilities and equipment as well as all fisheries activities allow for safe, healthy and fair working and living conditions and meet internationally agreed standards adopted by relevant international organizations.
6. Are provisions made for the capacity of fisheries stakeholders and institutions for participatory management of the fisheries to be developed and nurtured? If yes, state them.	X			**100**	• The GoZ has embraced participatory decision making. In **Vision 2030**, the Government upholds the rights of all citizens to participate in decision making on issues that affect them, as enshrined in the Constitution. • Guiding Principle 50 of the **NEP** states that sustainable development requires integrated environmental management that takes full account of people's development needs, the capacity of the environment to meet those needs and accommodate the consequences, and how these might be affected by development. Hence, to ensure effective participation by stakeholders in management of resources, the GoZ uses the following strategies: (i) has in place the necessary mechanisms for developing, implementing, monitoring, regularly reviewing, and updating national and local-level environmental management and action plans; (ii) promote integrated environmental planning and management by developing and strengthening collaboration among national and local-level institutions; (iii) prioritise environmental concerns and issues, taking into account public perceptions and concerns; (iv) promote the use of participatory rural appraisal to assess local conditions, needs and attitudes of communities to their natural resources; (v) make more use of traditional structures for mobilising the public on environmental issues; (vi) encourage greater public participation by promoting partnerships between the public and private sectors, and by broadening the scope of environmental education, training and awareness; and (vii) strengthen the capacity and expand the experience of NGOs and community-based organisations in environmental planning and management. • One of the principles of the **NAPF** is to be participatory and responsive to agro-ecological potential in line with the country's devolution agenda. Under Pillar IX (Institutional Arrangement for Policy Implementation), its goal is to facilitate a participatory and inclusive policy implementation engagement of all the relevant actors in the agricultural sector, hence ensuring a shared ownership of the process and outcomes. The objectives are: (i) to have an effective and robust coordination mechanism to ensure enhanced synergies across other sectors; (ii) to facilitate the active participation of political leadership, government officers, the private sector, development partners, the civil society and local communities with regular feedback between implementing agencies as a way of promoting learning and knowledge sharing; & (iii) to enable the translation of the NAPF into a result-oriented implementation plan.

POLICY AREA 3: SUSTAINABLE AQUACULTURE MANAGEMENT [92.3%]					
Criteria for Alignment	**Check X to Indicate if:**			**Level of Alignment (%)**	**Comment and Reference**
	Yes	**In Part**	**No**		
Outcome 1: Improved market-led aquaculture investments					**(90.0%)**
9. Are market campaigns included for aquaculture products (awareness creation, PPPPs – Price, Place, Promotion and Product)?	X			100	• **Vision 2030** envisages the GoZ enacting measures that will improve farmer access to markets for agricultural produce. This should ensure expansion of marketing arrangements to close marketing gaps for a variety of commodities. • The **NEP** advocates for the use of economic instruments to create markets for environment goods, products and services to ensure a cost-effective level of nature conservation. Its Guiding Principle 57 states that fiscal, economic or social incentives can promote the protection and management of the environment and the conservation and sustainable use of natural resources. The strategic measures proposed include: (i) identifying ways and means of encouraging self-regulation by business entities; (ii) creating an incentive structure for effective environmental management in the private sector; (iii) ensuring equity and avoiding discriminating against small- and medium- scale producers / enterprises in granting incentives; and (iv) encouraging the assessment and publicity of the value of environmental goods, products and services received by people. • Under the **NAPF** measures include: (i) establishing a consolidated market information system to provide market players with up-to-date trade and price information; (ii) promotion and support of investments that optimise agricultural productivity and production. • Measures within the **MSMEP** include: (i) Government facilitation of the development of markets for MSME products and services locally, regionally and internationally, taking advantage of bilateral, regional and international trade protocols; (ii) promoting horizontal and vertical linkages for MSMEs to access markets, technology, innovation and skills training via subcontracting, franchising, joint ventures and other forms of linkages; (iii) promoting the development, adoption and use of e-marketing in identifying markets and market requirements; (iv) facilitating MSME to access export markets through training on market opportunities, export documentation, standards, technical regulations and quality production for MSMEs to benefit from the emerging export opportunities; (v) facilitation of MSME access to local markets, including the public sector procurement market, through initiatives such as raising awareness of available market opportunities, participation at local expos and exhibitions, and linkages with large companies; and (vi) development and maintenance of rail, rural and urban road transport networks to facilitate economic activities and access to local, regional and international markets.
10. Aquaculture infrastructure- Are there measures for the state to provide basic infrastructure for aquaculture development? If yes, state them.	X			100	• One of the five strategic pillars of **Vision 2030** is the Infrastructure Development Pillar. The GoZ has initiated programmes to develop a robust, elaborate and resilient infrastructure through the rehabilitation and development of power, road, rail and air transport, water and sanitation, housing and ICT infrastructure. Through these programmes, it is envisaged that a modern, efficient, reliable, well-developed infrastructure will be an enabler that catalyses the country's economic transformation. • Pillar IV of the **NAPF** has a goal towards investing more resources in the development of infrastructure to support agricultural production, value addition, marketing and trade. The strategic objectives under this pillar are: (i) to develop, rehabilitate and modernize agricultural infrastructure; (ii) to increase access to appropriate low-cost agricultural technologies; (iii) to reduce energy costs and increase production and use of renewable energy across the agricultural value chain; & (iv) to promote climate-smart agricultural infrastructure development.

11. Financing/investment strategy - Are there strategies for the promotion of financial instruments such as guarantee funds, micro-credit institutions? If yes, state them.	X			**100**	• **Vision 2030** acknowledges the importance of finance in enhancing agricultural production, encourages the development of mechanism to facilitate and ensure access to finance by farmers, micro, small and medium scale businesses. • The goal of Pillar VI (Agricultural Finance and Credit) of the **NAPF** is to improve access, availability and appropriateness of agricultural financing. The objectives under this **NAPF** pillar are: (i) to facilitate the mobilisation of affordable and long term lines of credit; (ii) to facilitate access to affordable credit and funding for the sector in line with sustainable agricultural intensification appropriate to agro-ecological zone; (iii) to avail farmers of incentives for sustainable agriculture and natural resource management, making use of payments for ecosystem services and climate finance; & (iv) to facilitate creation of a guarantee fund. • The **CAPF** has an aim of improving financing of agriculture and access to credit by farmers. Therefore, some of the interventions by GoZ will be to: (i) establish an agriculture fund; (ii) facilitate increased availability of funds for onward lending to farmers by requiring that a certain proportion of bank lending be earmarked for lending to agriculture; (iii) Reduce cost of lending to target groups of farmers through interest rate subsidies payable to banks; (iv) operationalise the warehouse receipt system; (v) guarantee agro bills, bonds and other instruments used to raise funds for agriculture; and (vi) negotiate and guarantee international lines of credit for the benefit of farmers and agro-industrial firms.
12. Quality assurance and standards - Are there provisions for aquaculture product labelling and traceability through certification programmes? If yes, state them.	X			**100**	• The **NEP** has provisions for product labelling and certification. Under Guiding Principle 56 (Economic instruments can play a critical role in encouraging efficient and environmentally responsible management of natural resources and influence users to act in ways consistent with sound economic and environmental values) some of the strategic measures are proposed include: (i) developing mechanisms for encouraging companies to meet certification requirements; & (ii) promote use of certified or eco-labelled products particularly from small-scale producers as a means of supporting sustainable development. • As part of the **CAPF** process to ensure adherence to internationally accepted quality standards for agricultural inputs and products the GoZ will: (i) capacitate regulatory institutions; (ii) facilitate participation in fora for international standards development; (iii) enforce compliance with local and international Sanitary and Phytosanitary Standards; and (iv) enforce compliance with Intellectual Property Rights

13. Skills development plan - Are there provisions in the policy for aquaculture development plan and strategies to appropriately address competencies and skills development? If yes, state them.	X			**100**	• **Vision 2030** envisages creation of an enabling environment to support micro, small and medium enterprises so that these contribute meaningfully towards economic growth, value addition, exports, and decent employment creation. **Vision 2030** acknowledges that skills development and provision of funding will be key for micro, small and medium enterprises start-up and businesses run by previously disadvantaged groups. To promote and increased skills development, emphasis will be placed on Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM) subjects. Some of the strategies that will be used include: (i) development of an education curricula that speaks to the requirements of industry; (ii) upgrading of domestic tertiary education facilities; (iii) broadening the establishment of Vocational Training Centres so that there is a Centre in each administrative district; and (iv) development of key programmes for learners with special needs, as well as those that cater for adult training. • The **NEP** proposes investing adequate resources in improving human capacity and skills for sustainable agriculture at individual farmer and rural community levels to ensure conservation-based agriculture development designed to reduce environmental damage, and conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity. • Capacity development of smallholder farmers in marketing and business skills is a strategic objective under Pillar V (Agricultural Marketing and Trade Development) of the **NAPF**. Other skills development measures under the **NAPF** include: (i) building capacity of government departments, farmer organisations, and other market players in data collection, analysis, storage and dissemination or exchange; (ii) capacitating and enhancing skills of the responsible regulatory bodies and local government authorities; (iii) capacitating and enhancing skills of market players in regional and international standards; (iv) capacity strengthening to improve the relevance of loan product designs and financial packages to the agricultural sector; (v) capacitating and enhancing skills for public and private sector players to sustainably enhance agricultural value chain performance; (vi) review agricultural curricula and training on a regular basis in response to industry needs; (vii) resource government research, extension, and farmer outreach programmes; (viii) rehabilitate, upgrade and construct new research and training infrastructure; (ix) invest in modern teaching and training technologies that address challenges and gaps in agricultural knowledge. • The GoZ will through the **CAPF** establish of a responsive agricultural education and training system by: (i) promoting an active and demand driven agricultural education and farmer training system that produce knowledge and skilled agricultural practitioners; (ii) promoting the adaptation of the curricula to meet the knowledge and skills requirements of players in the agricultural sector; (iii) promoting access and use of evidence based educational materials; (iv) promoting the upgrading of modern teaching and training technologies that address agricultural knowledge and skill challenges or gaps; (v) promoting synergies among education, research and extension delivery services; and (vi) promoting the enrolment of women in training to commensurate with their role in the sector.

14. Research and Extension Services - Are there provisions of adequate funding for research to enhance technology development and innovation?	X			**100**	• **Vision 2030** upholds that attainment of food security and nutrition depends on strong agricultural research and development. Thus, the GoZ has committed facilitating and supporting research in agriculture, as well as availability of extension services. • In the **NEP**, the GoZ committed to: (i) providing and improving the research and extension services needed to support optimal land-use by landholders; (ii) maintaining its commitment to research on the nature, extent and functioning of biodiversity; (iii) supporting the development of local capacity to research on the uses and benefits of local genetic resources, monitor the availability and use of biological materials and information, and manage these appropriately; (iv) promoting and supporting research into appropriate environmental management techniques aimed controlling parasites that cause diseases; (v) make available funding for research activities on environment and poverty reduction; (vi) promote research and development of environmentally sustainable cropping and livestock production systems and other appropriate farming practices that make better use of the land, rainfall and other resources at lower costs to the environment; (vii) promote research into and development of environmentally-sound production processes and technologies; (viii) continue to encourage and support research that enhances the wild life and fishing industries; & (ix) support environmental research, and improve the monitoring and testing capabilities and facilities of national institutions to ensure effective and consistent monitoring of environmental quality, resource use, and environmental conditions and trends in the country. • Some of the objectives of the Environmental Fund, which is provided for under the **Environmental Management Act** is to promote or contribute towards research and development in the field of environmental management services; and to finance or assist in financing the extension of environmental management services to under-serviced areas. • The **ZPW** mandates ZimParks to enhance wildlife management and production on all categories of land in Zimbabwe through, among other measures, research and extension services. • The **Parks and Wildlife Act** promotes and encourages research towards wildlife conservation and sustainable utilization. • The goal of Pillar II (Agricultural Knowledge, Technology and Innovation Systems) of the **NAPF** is increase investment in agricultural research and development, technology and extension systems and adoption of climate- and business-smart technology and innovation. The strategic objectives under this pillar are: (i) to develop and promote an efficient and inclusive agricultural knowledge, technology, innovation and communication (exchange and dissemination) system; (ii) to increase public and private investment in agricultural research and development, technology and extension; (iii) to improve delivery and coordination of public and private extension services adapted to farmers' current needs; (iv) to improve agricultural colleges/universities and curricula adapted to needs (e.g. climate-resilient sustainable intensification, early warning systems, managing pests and diseases, nutrition) as well as practical training for extension staff on farms; (v) to continue development and deployment of information systems and mobile phone platforms for improved research and extension; (vi) to set research priorities in consultation with farmers and unions, MLAFWRD and private sector service providers and value chain actors. The strategic initiatives include: (i) realign budgetary allocation to prioritise funding to capital and recurrent expenditure in agricultural research, education and extension activities; (ii) promote cost-recovery measures in research, education and extension provision; (iii) facilitate Public and Private Partnerships to facilitate funding opportunities; (iv) facilitate pluralist extension and research; (v) strengthen research-extension-farmer- private sector linkages; (vi) ensure research funding has flexibility to include emerging issues; (vii) modernisation of research facilities, agricultural equipment, and ICT equipment; (viii) resource government research, extension, and farmer outreach programmes; (ix) rehabilitate, upgrade and construct new research and training infrastructure; (x) invest in modern teaching and training technologies that address challenges and gaps in agricultural knowledge.

15. Fish farmers associations or cooperatives- Is there the existence of an institutional framework to allow Fish farmers associations and cooperatives to flourish? If yes, state the institutions.	X			**100**	• Under the **Zimbabwe National Employment Policy Framework (ZiNEPF)** 2009, cooperatives promotion and development are recognised as areas for job creation, and thus can contribute to nation building. • The **Co-operative Societies Act [Chapter 24:05]** provides for the formation, registration, regulation, management, functioning and dissolution of co-operative societies in accordance with co-operative principles and in pursuance of Government policy and self-reliance. • The **ZPW** encourages the formation of representative bodies or associations/cooperatives to improve coordination of the industry and marketing of products. • One of the strategic objectives of the **NAPF** under Pillar V (Agricultural Marketing and Trade Development) is to enhance organisation of agricultural producers through producer associations and innovative, inclusive and equitable productive alliances, and to support small producer associations to grow, federate and/or evolve into SMEs.
16. Enabling environment – Is there provision of policy and institutional framework as well as one stop shop to facilitate registrations and investments by the private sectors? If yes, state it.		X		**50**	• The **Zimbabwe Investment and Development Agency (ZIDA)** was operationalised as part of **Vision 2030**, after the promulgation of **Zimbabwe Investment and Development Agency Act [Chapter 14:37]**, ZIDA Act, in 2020. The ZIDA Act provides for the promotion, entry, protection and facilitation of investment by both local and foreign individuals, the establishment of the Zimbabwe Investment and Development Agency, and for the One Stop Information Services Centre (OSISC). ZIDA exists to: (i) promote, plan and implement Investment promotion strategies; (ii) facilitate entry and implement of investor plans; (iii) establish and regulate Special Economic Zones (SEZ); (iv) promote, review and recommend Public Private Partnerships; (v) provide aftercare and monitoring to investors; & (vi) promote investment into all parts and sectors of Zimbabwe. • The actual registration of a company in Zimbabwe, including the company's name, address, and directors, is done with the Zimbabwe Companies and Intellectual Property Authority (CIPRA). ZIDA issues investment licenses, which are useful to investors as they provide recognition of investments and offer access to ZIDA's services, including the OSISC. The OSISC can be used to obtain the necessary permits and approvals to start a business. ZIDA OSISC process is meant to streamline the investment process, making it easier for businesses to register and operate in Zimbabwe. • A strategic initiative of the **NAPF** to enhance investments and operations in the sector is to invest in the establishment of ICT based one-stop shop for permits and levies.
9 *c.* Growth in trade of locally produced aquaculture products- Are there measures for the protection of local aquaculture products from imported products? If yes, state them.		X		**50**	• The CAPF states that the GoZ will protect agricultural producers against unfair trade practices.

d. Are there programmes in place to increase competitiveness of locally produced aquaculture products? If yes, state them.	X			**100**	• **Vision 2030** envisages the development of a functional road and rail transport infrastructure to foster competitiveness of domestic produced products, goods and services. • One of the objectives of the **NAPF** is to increase agricultural market access, exports, value addition and competitiveness and sustainable funding mechanisms. • The **National Industrial Development Policy (ZNIDP)** (2019–2023) identifies technological advancement and innovation as key to improving productivity and competitiveness of locally manufactured products. • The GoZ aims to adopt deliberate policies to strengthen science, technology transfer and innovation systems through collaboration between Government, development partners, firms, learning and research institutions. The GoZ offers incentives to stimulate innovation including R&D subsidies (tax rebates and low interest rates for firms to invest in R&D, grants) to support promising technological or scientific fields, and ensure that Zimbabwe produces competitive goods and services. The Government also supports the creation of a strong knowledge base and establishment of a strong research and innovation network through public-private partnerships. • The **National Competitiveness Commission Act [Chapter 14:36]** provides for the establishment of the National Competitiveness Commission and its functions and management, as well as to enable a competitive environment for Zimbabwean businesses through the development, coordination and implementation of key policy improvements. Some of the functions of the Commission are to: (i) develop, coordinate and implement key income and pricing policies that will enhance Zimbabwe's global competitiveness; (ii) monitor evolving sector specific subjects and strategies for enhancing Zimbabwe's global competitiveness; (iii) review all existing and new business regulations to ascertain their impact on the cost of doing business and recommend amendments or repeals where appropriate to enhance competitiveness; (iv) continuously monitor the cost drivers in the business and economic environment, and advise on measures to be taken to enhance productivity and address current and emerging costs challenges; (v) identify sectors of the Zimbabwean economy that have potential for global competitiveness, whilst also paying due attention to issues of the structure and size of industry, technology gaps and skills, and infrastructure and modernisation needs; (vi) review all price changes by the Government, statutory corporations and local authorities when charging or levying user fees, rates, penalties and fines payable by the public and clients; (vii) undertake research and maintain a comprehensive nationwide statistical database to be used in the analysis of competitiveness across all sectors of the economy; (viii) develop periodic competitiveness frameworks and strategies; (ix) provide a platform for dialogue between the public and private sector, labour, academia and non-State actors on the subject of competitiveness; and (x) build awareness and advocacy on matters related to competitiveness.

Outcome 2: **Improved regional cooperation in shared ecosystems**					**(100.0%)**
4. Common strategies on management and research on transboundary resources: Are there provisions to harmonize coherent policies, institutional and legal frameworks for aquaculture shared ecosystems? If yes, state them.	X			**100**	• In the **NEP**, the GoZ committed to working with neighbouring countries to formulate environmentally sustainable and integrated regional strategies for Natural Resources Management development, as a strategic measure under Guiding Principle 43 (Natural Resources Management in Zimbabwe is founded on the natural and cultural attractions of the country and so needs to be developed in environmentally sustainable and socially acceptable ways). Furthermore, under Guiding Principle 60 (Commitments made by signing multilateral agreements on the environment must be reflected in domestic legislation and practise) the Gov committed to: (i) promoting, participating in, and implementing global and regional environmental agreements; (ii) complying with and implementing those international agreements to which Zimbabwe is a signatory by incorporating the commitments made under these agreements into national legislation; (iii) developing appropriate national strategies and action plans to give effect to these commitments; (iv) establishing clear roles and responsibilities for, and promoting the coordination of the activities of those national bodies charged with implementing action plans; (v) ensuring that there is adequate capacity and resources to meet the responsibilities of implementing international agreements; & (vi) raising public awareness on the issues underlying and obligations arising from international agreements. • Zimbabwe is a party to the **SADC Protocol on Fisheries**, which commits parties to cooperate in the management of shared water bodies.
5. Are the policies consistent with best ecosystems management approaches (e.g., FAO, EAF, EAA, CCRF)? If yes, state which ones. If no, give the reasons.	X			**100**	• The **NEP** states that it is informed and based upon the concepts of sustainable development (and sustainable living), and the ecosystem approach as means of integrating social, economic and environmental relationships. It applies ecosystem management approaches by seeking to integrate social, economic and environmental issues to encourage outcomes that socially acceptable, economically efficient and environmentally supportable. • The **ZPW** acknowledges that conserving biodiversity can only be done by placing emphasis on complete ecosystems. It therefore advocates for ensuring adequate protection of ecosystems by encouraging conservation of biodiversity through sustainable utilisation and ensuring benefits accrue to custodians including local communities. • The **EMA Act** states that all elements of the environment are linked and inter-related, therefore environmental management must be integrated and the best practicable environmental option pursued.
6. Conformity with accreditation mechanisms- Are the Best Management Practices (BMPs) required for certification and standardization for sustainable aquaculture practices included in the policies? If no, give the reasons.	X			**100**	• The **NEP** concedes that industry/the private sector contributes to effective environmental management by adopting voluntary codes, setting up environmental management systems, and using Best Practicable Management procedures. Thus, under Guiding Principle 56 (Economic instruments can play a critical role in encouraging efficient and environmentally responsible management of natural resources and influence users to act in ways consistent with sound economic and environmental values), the GoZ committed to working together with stakeholders to: (i) developing mechanisms for encouraging companies to meet certification requirements; (ii) promoting use of certified or eco-labelled products particularly from small-scale producers as a means of supporting sustainable development. • A strategic initiative of the **NAPF** under Pillar V (Agricultural Marketing and Trade Development) is to capacitate and enhance skills of market players in regional and international standards.

POLICY AREA 4: RESPONSIBLE AND EQUITABLE FISH TRADE AND MARKETING [71.4%]					
Criteria for Alignment	**Check X to Indicate if:**			**Level of Alignment (%)**	**Comment and Reference**
	Yes	**In Part**	**No**		
Outcome 1: **Improved intra and inter regional trade**					**(100.0%)**
4. Is there compliance with agreed regional trade protocols and regulations? If yes, state which ones. If no, give the reasons.	X			**100**	• Zimbabwe is party to several regional trade, including the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA), & the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA), & the Southern African Development Community (SADC) Free Trade Protocols. The Free Trade Area (FTA) Protocols provide for duty-free trade in goods for COMESA and SADC member states, provided such goods meet set criteria on the rules of origin. Additionally, Zimbabwe is part of the Tripartite Free Trade Area (TFTA), which comprises 27 countries of the COMESA, the East African Community (EAC) and SADC regional economic communities (RECs). The TFTA aims at promoting economic and social development of the region; creating a large single market with free movement of goods and services to promote intra-regional trade; and cooperation in all trade-related areas among Tripartite Member/Partner States. Zimbabwe recognises the TFTA as an important platform to address challenges brought about by its overlapping membership to COMESA and SADC. In the Tripartite, Zimbabwe has maintained the prevailing preferential trading arrangements under SADC and COMESA. As a member of the African Union, Zimbabwe is a member of the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA), one of the Flagship Projects of Agenda 2063 Africa's development frameworks. • Zimbabwe's **National Trade Policy** towards the Vision 2030 National Agenda is guided by the following primary goals: (i) promote free and fair domestic and international trade.; (ii) advance export-led production and industrialisation; (iii) promote export product and export market diversification; (iv) enhance export development and promotion activities; (v) improve trade facilitation; & (vi) enhance bilateral, regional and multilateral trade integration. Two of the six objectives of the National Trade Policy include: (i) reform and open up Zimbabwe for free and fair trade, & (ii) improve integration into the multilateral trading system, which are in compliance with the regional trade protocols and regulations. • Within the **NAPF**, the GoZ acknowledges that the involvement of all key stakeholders in the agricultural sector is important for the successful implementation of the programmes, and their effective participation in the implementation of the **NAPF** will provide a platform for effective policy dialogue, review and shared responsibility, stronger and broadened partnerships, and strategic alliances with regional integration and international initiatives. • In the **CAPF**, it is stated that the GoZ will collaborate with other countries, to ensure that trade policies, rules and regulations in regional markets are harmonized.
5. Is it coherent with fish trade policies and other policies? If no, give the reasons.					• The **National Trade Policy** is coherent with trade policies, including COMESA and SADC Free Trade Protocols.

6. Is it Compliant with sanitary standards and market requirements? If no, give the reasons.	X			**100**	• The **Public Health Act [Chapter 15:17]** provides for the administration of public health and sanitation. It prohibits and/or regulates the setting up of structures and carrying out of activities that are likely to risk of harmful pollution of water bodies and supplies. The prohibits the sale unwholesome, diseased or contaminated articles of food. The Act empowers the Ministry of Health and Child Care (MoHCC) to make regulations to ensure sanitary food standards including: (i) the inspection of animals intended for human consumption, and of slaughter-houses, and of factories, stores, shops and other places where any article of food is manufactured or prepared or kept; (ii) the taking and examination of samples of articles of food, and the removal or detention, pending examination or inquiry, of animals or articles which are suspected of being diseased or unfit for human consumption, and the seizure and destruction or disposal so as not to endanger health of any such article which is found to be unwholesome or unsound for human consumption; (iii) the inspection and examination of, and the regulation, inspection and supervision of the manufacture, preparation, storage, keeping and transmission of, any article of food intended for sale or for export from Zimbabwe. • The **National Trade Policy** states that the GoZ aims at implementing internationally accepted quality standards and accreditation programs to develop local standards based on internationally accepted standards. This will be done by developing a national policy on standards and quality assurance which would ensure adherence to the World Trade Organisation Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) and Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) agreements, among other international standards agreements. Zimbabwe is currently developing standards for compulsory conformity to quality by producers to protect the public from harmful products. Presently, there is a voluntary standards system where producers or businesses are not required to get certification for quality assurance by the Standards Association of Zimbabwe (SAZ), a non-profit making organization funded by the national standards levy and income generated from the organizational activities. In March, 2024, Cabinet approved the principles of the Standards Bill to establish the Standards Institute of Zimbabwe (SIZ), which will guide the development of compulsory standards to guarantee quality assurance in products and services offered by industry and commerce. • The CAPF states that the GoZ will enforce compliance with local and international Sanitary and Phytosanitary Standards.
Outcome 2: **Increased competitiveness for African fish and fishery products**					**(60.0%)**
5. Economically efficient fisheries sector - Are fisheries in Zimbabwe sustainably managed and supported by appropriate infrastructure and prudent macroeconomic management?	X			**100**	• Infrastructure development is one of the pillars of **Vision 2030**. Vision 2030 envisages a modern, efficient, reliable, well-developed infrastructure which will be an enabler that catalyses Zimbabwe's economic transformation. The GoZ, through Vision 2030, aims develop a robust, elaborate and resilient infrastructure through the rehabilitation and development of power, road, rail and air transport, water and sanitation, housing and ICT infrastructure. • The goal of Pillar IV (Development of Agricultural Infrastructure) of the **NAPF** is to increase investment of resources in the development of infrastructure to support agricultural production, value addition, marketing and trade. The strategic objectives include: (i) to develop, rehabilitate and modernize agricultural infrastructure; (ii) to increase access to appropriate low-cost agricultural technologies; (iii) to reduce energy costs and increase production and use of renewable energy across the agricultural value chain; & (iv) to promote climate-smart agricultural infrastructure development.
2. Standards and supportive technology – *c.* Is infrastructure, such as the National fisheries quality control laboratory for standardization of fishery products in place? If yes, state it.			X	**0**	• Infrastructure for standardization of fishery products such as a National Fisheries quality control laboratory is not present.

d. Does it conform to international guidelines for certification of fishery products?	-	-	-	-	
6. Competitiveness through increasing value chain efficiencies - Are there appropriate pricing conditions for value addition across value chain segments?	X			**100**	• A target under **NDS1** on enhancing competitiveness is to improve both the Global Competitiveness and Ease of Doing Business rankings to below 100 by reviewing business regulations and doing business procedures and several initiatives. Some of the initiatives include: (i) implement measures that minimise postharvest and storage losses; (ii) review and establish general standards for agricultural commodities to meet local, regional and international market requirements; (iii) institute legal reforms to support fair and transparent pricing mechanisms, establishment of an Agricultural Commodity Exchange and access to funding; (iv) set up of an agriculture market information system that collects and disseminates information on local, national and regional, markets to enhance local production; (v) develop policies that promote market linkages and linking farmers to institutions. • The **NIDP** is centred on developing linkages across key sectors of the economy namely: agriculture, mining, manufacturing and services, with value addition and beneficiation recognised as the main anchors of the industrialisation strategy. • The **NCC** has mandate to enable the creation of a competitive environment for Zimbabwean businesses through the development, coordination and implementation of key policy improvements. Some of the functions of the Commission are to: (i) develop, coordinate and implement key income and pricing policies that will enhance Zimbabwe's global competitiveness; (ii) review all existing and new business regulations to ascertain their impact on the cost of doing business and recommend amendments or repeals where appropriate to enhance competitiveness; (iii) continuously monitor the cost drivers in the business and economic environment, and advise on measures to be taken to enhance productivity and address current and emerging costs challenges; and (iv) review all price changes by the Government, statutory corporations and local authorities when charging or levying user fees, rates, penalties and fines payable by the public and clients.
7. Coherence of trade policies (harmonization) - Are national trade policies coherent and harmonized at sub regional or regional levels? If yes, state them.	X			**100**	• The **National Trade Policy** is coherent and harmonized with the SADC and COMESA Trade Protocols, the Tripartite Free Trade Area (TFTA) agreement and the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) agreement.
8. Consumer Information - Is symmetric information ensured between buyers and sellers? If yes, state how.			X	**0**	Symmetric information is generally not ensured between buyers and sellers.

POLICY AREA 5: REGIONAL AND SUB-REGIONAL COOPERATION [91.7%]					
Criteria for Alignment	**Check X to Indicate if:**			**Level of Alignment (%)**	**Comment and Reference**
	Yes	**In Part**	**No**		
Outcome 1: **International fisheries issues at regional levels are coherent and harmonized**					**(83.3%)**
4. Are there provisions for entrenched awareness of important international instruments for sustainable fisheries management and frameworks that identify the need for their domestication in realizing sustainable fisheries management? If yes, state them.	X			**100**	• Section 34 (Domestication of international instruments) of the Constitution of Zimbabwe places a duty on the State to ensure that all international conventions, treaties and agreements to which Zimbabwe is a party are incorporated into domestic law. • The **International Treaties Act [Chapter 3:05]** provide a uniform procedure for the consideration, approval, ratification and publication of conventions, treaties and agreements • One of the objectives of the **NEP** is to promote public participation and a sense of responsibility for the environment through environmental education and awareness, and by promoting environmentally sustainable lifestyles. A general principle of the **NEP** is that environmental education, environmental awareness and the sharing of knowledge and experience must be promoted in order to increase the capacity of communities to address environmental issues and engender values, attitudes, skills and behaviour consistent with sustainable environmental management. Guiding Principle 58 asserts that to improve public understanding, support for, and participation in environmental management and governance, people must have adequate information about the environment, intended developments, and the likely consequences of those developments. The GoZ asserts to promote programmes to train, raise awareness, and build capacity on environmental issues at all levels to facilitate effective public participation in environmental management and governance. Thus, one of the strategic measures of the **NEP** with respect to biodiversity conservation is to develop an integrated strategy to build environmental awareness and improve the understanding of the importance of biodiversity through education and training at all levels. Therefore, under the **NEP** and with respect to international instruments Guiding Principle 60 (Commitments made by signing multilateral agreements on the environment must be reflected in domestic legislation and practise), the GoZ sets out, among other measures, to: (i) promote, participate in, and implement global and regional environmental agreements; (ii) establish a process for public consultation prior to and following international negotiations and agreements, to canvass stakeholder interests and concerns; (iii) comply with and implement those international agreements to which Zimbabwe is a signatory by incorporating the commitments made under these agreements into national legislation; (iv) develop appropriate national strategies and action plans to give effect to these commitments; (v) establish clear roles and responsibilities for, and promote the coordination of the activities of those national bodies charged with implementing action plans; (vi) ensure that there is adequate capacity and resources to meet the responsibilities of implementing international agreements; & (vii) raise public awareness on the issues underlying and obligations arising from international agreements.
5. Are there measures in place to address Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) fishing? If yes, state them.	X			**100**	• Both the **NEP** and **ZPW** assert that, among the measures that the GoZ will implement for conserving biodiversity, will be to take the necessary legal and enforcement measures to prevent the illegal use of wild life. • Zimbabwe is a Party to the SADC MCSCC Charter since November 2024. The MCSCC is a joint effort of SADC member states to limit IUU fishing in the southwest Indian Ocean and in inland lakes bordered by several countries.

6. Are there mechanisms to address food fraud in the fisheries sector? If yes, state them.		X		**50**	• The **Food and Food Standards Act [Chapter 15:04]** provides for the sale, importation and manufacture for sale of food in a pure state; to prohibit the sale, importation and manufacture for sale of food which is falsely described; and provides for the fixing of standards relating to food. • The **Control of Goods Act [Chapter 14:05]** provides for the control of the distribution, disposal, purchase and sale, and the wholesale and retail prices, of any manufactured or unmanufactured commodity or of any animal or poultry specified by the President by order or of any class of any such commodity, animal or poultry, for the control of imports into and exports from Zimbabwe.
Outcome 2: **RECs and RFBs are positive forces for fisheries management within the framework of regional economic and political integration agenda**					**(100.0%)**
4. Are there mechanisms for linkages between RECs and RFBs? If yes, state them.	X			**100**	The SADC Protocol on Fisheries, the SADC MCSCC Charter provide mechanisms for linkages among RFBs within SADC. At continental level, African Heads of State adopted the Abuja Declaration on Sustainable Fisheries & Aquaculture in Africa in 2005, in which they called for regional cooperation in fisheries and aquaculture through NEPAD, Regional Economic Bodies and Regional Fisheries Management Organisations, including in the management of transboundary and shared aquatic resources and ecosystems.
5. Are RECs and RFBs vehicles to promote a well-defined fishery and aquaculture?	X			**100**	The RECs and RFBs are vehicles to promote a well-defined fishery and aquaculture.
6. Are there strategies and mechanisms in place for preventing and resolving regional conflicts? *If yes, state them.*	X			**100**	Mechanisms for preventing and resolving regional conflicts are catered for under the **SADC Treaty**. The **NEP** provides strategies for preventing and resolving regional conflicts. Under Guiding Principle 6 (International co-operation over shared water resources is essential for their optimal, sustainable and equitable use), the NEP asserts that the GoZ will: (i) manage shared watercourses within the frameworks of international and regional agreements to which Zimbabwe is a signatory; (ii) work with other SADC countries to establish agreements and management institutions to ensure sustainable, equitable and reasonable use of shared water resources; (iii) promote international cooperation in water resources management by sharing information and resources, and undertaking joint activities, including research, technology development and application, and capacity building, where appropriate; (iv) promote the concept of managing the land and water resources of a shared watercourse on a catchment or basin level; (v) encourage integration of sectoral and regional water policies; (vi) cooperate in avoiding, managing and resolving conflicts over shared water resource development and use.

POLICY AREA 6: AWARENESS ENHANCING AND HUMAN CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT [100%]					
Criteria for Alignment	**Check X to Indicate if:**			**Level of Alignment (%)**	**Comment and Reference**
	Yes	**In Part**	**No**		
Outcome 1: **Enhanced sectoral competencies and proficiencies**					**(100.0%)**
4. Continuous professional education, mentorship and training: - Are there provisions to facilitate continuous awareness and enabling environment to seize and utilize opportunities for sectoral development? If yes, state them.	X			100	• Education is one of the components under the Social Development Pillar of **Vision 2030**, through which the GoZ seeks to enhance quality education and training facilities, and promote the development of education curricula that speaks to the need of industry. To increase skills development emphasis will be placed on Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM) subjects. The GoZ is also committed to ensuring that Tertiary Education facilities will be upgraded, and each administrative district, a Vocational Training Centre will be established to create opportunities for empowering youths throughout the country. Vision 2030 also targets development of key programmes for learners with special needs, as well as those that cater for adult training. • The GoZ, through the **NEP**, aims to: (i) develop an integrated strategy to build environmental awareness and improve the understanding of the importance of biodiversity through education and training at all levels; (ii) improve the effectiveness of existing environmental education programmes by promoting the inclusion of both scientific and indigenous knowledge and practices in formal, informal and non-formal teaching, learning, training and extension programmes; (iii) encourage and support capacity building and training programmes to enhance the skills and understanding of education personnel on environmental issues; & (iv) encourage greater public participation by promoting partnerships between the public and private sectors, and by broadening the scope of environmental education, training and awareness. • The **NAPF** concedes that agricultural education and farmer training is an integral part of human capital development that is linked and crucial for agricultural growth and development in the country. Among the initiatives to ensure continuous professional education, mentorship and training are: (i) realigning budgetary allocation to prioritise funding to capital and recurrent expenditure in agricultural research, education and extension activities; (ii) promote cost-recovery measures in research, education and extension provision; (iii) institutionalise retention policy that facilitates funded in-service training and skills enhancing; (iv) reviewing agricultural curricula and training on a regular basis in response to industry needs; (v) rehabilitating, upgrading and constructing new research and training infrastructure; and (vi) investing in modern teaching and training technologies that address challenges and gaps in agricultural knowledge. • Education and training is important aspect of the **CAPF**, and to ensure continuous professional education and training the GoZ of Zimbabwe will, among other interventions: (i) promote the upgrading of modern teaching and training technologies that address agricultural knowledge and skill challenges or gaps; (ii) promote synergies among education, research and extension delivery services; (iii) adequately resource agricultural education and training services; (iv) establish a system for regular review and streamlining of existing agricultural training courses to remain relevant; (v) promote participation of working agricultural professionals in the training processes; (vi) promote linkages with local and regional colleges; (vii) Promote agricultural training of all farmers; and (viii) Promote the development of training manuals on all facets of agricultural production and marketing in all local languages to improve access to knowledge.

5.	Accreditation of practitioners and institutions: - Are there provisions for relevant stakeholders/institutions to be accredited to maintain relevance? If yes, state them.	X			**100**	• The GoZ aims to ensure that during the implementation of the **NTP**, infrastructure for the Trade Measures Department and the Standards Association of Zimbabwe is upgraded, which will include accreditation, metrology, standards, testing and certification equipment. • The **Zimbabwe Council for Higher Education (ZIMCHE)**, which was established under the **Zimbabwe Council for Higher Education Act [Chapter 25:27]**, has the mandate for the registration and accreditation of institutions of higher education. **ZIMCHE** also sets standards and oversees the development of minimum bodies of knowledges and skills (MBKS) to ensure consistent quality of education across institutions of higher education. • The **Standards Association of Zimbabwe (SAZ)**, a member of Southern African Development Community Accreditation Services (SADCAS), develops and promotes national standards. It is also responsible for accrediting certification bodies that provide certification services, and ensuring that these bodies operate according to national and/or international standards.
6.	Facilitate centres of excellence of fisheries and aquaculture: - Are there provisions in the national policies to ensure continual establishment, development and maintenance of minimum operating standards? If yes, state them.	X			**100**	• Pillar II (*Agricultural Knowledge, Technology and Innovation System*) of the **NAPF** aims to promote increase in investment in agricultural research and development, technology and extension systems and adoption of climate- and business-smart technology and innovation, with some of the strategic objectives being: (i) to develop and promote an efficient and inclusive agricultural knowledge, technology, innovation and communication (exchange and dissemination) system; (ii) to increase public and private investment in agricultural research and development, technology and extension; and (iii) to improve agricultural colleges/universities and curricula adapted to needs (e.g. climate-resilient sustainable intensification, early warning systems, managing pests and diseases, nutrition) as well as practical training for extension staff on farms. • The **NEP** has provisions that allow for the establishment for centres of excellence, which include commitments by the GoZ to: (i) establish and maintain appropriate institutions under the Ministry responsible for environment, enabling them to provide technical support, policy analysis, implement and facilitate coordination of national environmental plans and programmes; (ii) improve capacity within key national institutions, including local authorities and local community institutions, to undertake and facilitate conservation, management and sustainable use of the environment; & (iii) support environmental research, and improve the monitoring and testing capabilities and facilities of national institutions to ensure effective and consistent monitoring of environmental quality, resource use, and environmental conditions and trends in the country.

Outcome 2: **Improved evidence-based decision making**					**(100.0%)**
4. Is Information-Based policy decision making evident in the policy?	X			**100**	• A key component of the **NEP** process is access to environmental information, both to establish the state of the environment and to monitor the effectiveness of management responses. Under Guiding Principle 51 (Effective environmental planning and management depends on having relevant, reliable and up-to-date information on the environment) of the NEP, the GoZ of Zimbabwe committed to: (i) continue to develop and maintain an Environmental Information System, including meta-data, to provide an inventory of information for use in environmental planning, management and protection; (ii) improve the collection, storage, retrieval and dissemination of information about the status and trends of major environmental variables; (iii) improve coordination of and encourage cooperation among the various national agencies and organizations holding environmental data; (iv) ensure that information on the state and prospects of the environment, including emerging issues and concerns, is generated, appropriately packaged for different user and interest groups, and disseminated in a timely manner by relevant institutions. • Aspects for enhancing information based policy decision making within the **NAPF** include: (i) development and deployment of information systems and mobile phone platforms for improved research and extension; (ii) set research priorities in consultation with all key stakeholders; (iii) enhancing local capacity to generate, disseminate and understand climate information and best practices; (iv) setting up integrated food and nutrition security information system and support information generation, management and sharing across government and stakeholders; (v) establishing market information systems to monitor input supply and demand, prices and services; (vi) facilitating access to up-to-date market information to all market players; (vii) enhancing local capacity to generate, disseminate and understand climate information and best practices; & (viii) enhancing capacity of AGRITEX to translate meteorological and climate information into advice for farmers and communicate this advice promptly and clearly, making use of ICT platforms; and enhancing capacity of farmers to use rain gauges, bio-indicators, ICT platforms, and other low-cost technologies to enhance their access to climate information.

5.	What provisions exist to facilitate Information sharing between policy makers and policy consumers?	X			**100**	• One of the general principles of the **NEP** is that environmental education, environmental awareness and the sharing of knowledge and experience must be promoted in order to increase the capacity of communities to address environmental issues and engender values, attitudes, skills and behaviour consistent with sustainable environmental management. The GoZ therefore committed to ensuring that information on the state and prospects of the environment, including emerging issues and concerns, is generated, appropriately packaged for different user and interest groups, and disseminated in a timely manner by relevant institutions. • The **ZPW** requires that ZimParks maintains a statistical database on all wildlife-related activities. • Withing the **NAPF**, the following initiatives facilitate information sharing between policy makers and policy consumers: (i) development and deployment of information systems and mobile phone platforms for improved research and extension; (ii) set research priorities in consultation with all key stakeholders; (iii) enhancing local capacity to generate, disseminate and understand climate information and best practices; (iv) setting up integrated food and nutrition security information system and support information generation, management and sharing across government and stakeholders; (v) establishing market information systems to monitor input supply and demand, prices and services; and (vi) facilitating access to up-to-date market information to all market player. • The CAPF advocates for: (i) establishment of commodity committees to enhance dialogue between public and private sectors; and (ii) strengthening Public-Private Sector Partnerships to undertake market research and participate in information systems
6.	Responsive to real community needs: - What strategies exist to improve enabling conditions in fish producing communities to enhance competence?	X			**100**	• The goals under **Vision 2030** of establishing a Vocational Training Centre in each Administrative District, and developing training programmes for adult training and learners with special needs, creates opportunities in fish producing communities to enhance competence. Furthermore, the GoZ will continue to its facilitative role in the areas of agricultural research, farmer education and animal husbandry best practices. • Under the **NAIP** the following strategies are responsive to the needs of farmers including fish producing communities: (i) develop and promote an efficient and inclusive agricultural knowledge, technology, innovation and communication (exchange and dissemination) system; (ii) improving delivery and coordination of public and private extension services adapted to farmers' current needs; (iii) improving access to finance for farmers to enhance their capacity to access adequate inputs on time, and customising financing models to the specific needs of smallholder and commercial farmers; (iv) capacitating agricultural extension services to be relevant to farmers' needs; and (v) reviewing agricultural curricula and training on a regular basis in response to industry needs.

POLICY AREA 7: HIGH SEAS FISHERIES [88.9%]					
Criteria for Alignment	**Check X to Indicate if:**			**Level of alignment (%)**	**Comment and Reference**
	Yes	**In Part**	**No**		
Outcome 1: **Greater African Voice in high seas fisheries**					**(100.0%)**
1 *d. Is there an avenue for effective participation of Zimbabwe in international deliberations, meetings, etc. and increased access to high seas fisheries? If yes, state the avenues.*	X			100	• Zimbabwe can participate in international deliberation, meetings and increased access to high seas fisheries through its membership to the **United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS)**, under which are three implementing agreements, (i) **International Seabed Authority (ISA)**; (ii) **International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea (ITLOS)**; and (iii) **Agreement on Marine Biodiversity of Areas beyond National Jurisdiction (BBNJ Agreement)**. (i) The **ISA** is an autonomous international organization established under the UNCLOS, through which States Parties organize and control all mineral-resources-related activities in the Area (54% of the total area of the world's oceans) for the benefit of humankind. It has the mandate to ensure the effective protection of the marine environment from harmful effects that may arise from deep-seabed-related activities. (ii) The **ITLOS is** the international authority that was established to address disputes arising from the application or interpretation of UNCLOS. (iii) The **BBNJ Agreement** was adopted in June 2023 with the goals towards ensuring the health and resilience of ocean ecosystems, and to level the playing field in the capacity to participate in and benefit from activities in areas beyond national jurisdiction. It addresses a range of issues under the overall objective of ensuring the conservation and sustainable use of marine biological diversity of areas beyond national jurisdiction for the present and in the long term, through effective implementation of the relevant provisions of the UNCLOS and further international cooperation and coordination. It sets out specific measures in respect of these issues, modalities to implement and monitor those measures, as well as institutional arrangements to support its implementation. • Zimbabwe can also participate in high seas fisheries through the **SADC Protocol on Fisheries**. Articles 11 (*High Seas Fishing*) of the Protocol states that consistent with Article 6 (*International Relations*) of the Protocol, State Parties undertake to: (i) recognise that all States have the right for their nationals to engage in fishing on the high seas; (ii) work towards effective management of the high seas living aquatic resources; (iii) collaborate in the establishment of common positions and policies with regard to the effective management of the high seas living aquatic resources; and (iv) support the activities of international organisations which conserve and manage living aquatic resources on the high seas, and which act in non-discriminatory manner in relation to State Parties.

e. Have provisions been made for Zimbabwe to become a member or cooperating party of appropriate RFMOs?	X			100	• Zimbabwe is a member of the **Committee for Inland Fisheries and Aquaculture of Africa (CIFAA)**, which has 37 members from across Africa, including Madagascar and Mauritius, and was established by the FAO Council in 1971. The main objective of the **CIFAA** is to promote the development of inland fisheries and aquaculture in Africa, covering all species in inland waters of member countries, as well as address emerging socio-cultural and economic concerns such as biodiversity conservation, climate change, pressure on resources and sustainability. • Zimbabwe also participates in the **African Fisheries Reform Mechanism (AFRM)**. The AFRM is an AU-based regional partnership platform that is established with the objective of facilitating the development, adoption and implementation of reforms in fishery governance and management that would contribute towards transforming Africa's fisheries from current levels of overexploitation and overcapitalization towards environmental, economic and social sustainability. • Zimbabwe is a member of the **Aquaculture Network of Africa (ANAf)**. The **ANAf** is a pan-African platform within the African Union Commission (AUC) system, representing the unified and independent voice of Directors of Aquaculture from African Union Member States (AU-MS). ANAF is dedicated to the coherent implementation of AU policies and strategies that promote sustainable aquaculture development across Africa. • Zimbabwe is a member of the Monitoring, Control and Surveillance Coordination Centre (**MCSCC**) since 21 November 2024. • Zimbabwe together with Zambia signed the **Zambia/ Zimbabwe Fisheries Protocol** in 1999 for managing fisheries and aquaculture on the transboundary waters of Lake Kariba and Zambezi River. The two riparian states have constituted the **Joint Fisheries Management Committee (JFMC)** and approved the establishment of a **Joint Operations Team (JOT)** to more effectively manage and develop fisheries and aquaculture activities.
f. Are there modalities/provisions for Zimbabwe to ratify United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea and the FAO Port States Measures Agreement?	X			100	• Zimbabwe signed the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) in 1982, and ratified it in 1997.
7. Are there mechanisms for strengthening the alignment of donor and partner efforts with PFRS? If yes, state them.	X			100	• The implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of the **NAPF** and subsector strategies is guided by collaborative approaches and institutional models that embraces partnerships at all levels and use of multi-stakeholder agricultural knowledge, technology and innovation platforms at regional, national, provincial and district levels.
8. Are there provisions for strengthening of Alignment to and co-ordination of development partners' efforts with the PFRS? If yes, state them.	X			100	• The **NAPF** has, as one of its policy objectives, the improvement of multi-stakeholder cooperation and exchange among arms of government, the private sector, farmers and farmer-owned institutions, civil society organisations and development partners. The **NAPF** is built on nine principles, which include use of participatory approaches that are collaborative and multi-sectoral, and ensuring that investments and interventions in the sector are private sector-led. • The **NEP** is premised on the understanding that the GoZ will implement the policy strategies in partnership and collaboration with all stakeholder, including local communities, private businesses, academia, NGOs, donors and development partners.
Outcome 2: **Increased participation and benefits for MS in high seas fisheries**					**(50.0%)**
3. Increased access to high seas fisheries -Is there a provision made in the policy that ensures high seas resource exploitation by Zimbabwe? If yes, state it.	X			100	• Zimbabwe can participate in high seas resource exploitation through its membership in the: (i) United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS); (ii) Biodiversity Beyond National Jurisdiction (BBNJ) Agreement; (iii) SADC Protocol on Fisheries. • The **NEP** provides the general principles and provisions that can be use for high seas exploitation by Zimbabwe.

4. Accrued benefits to concerned MS increased - Are there programmes and strategies proposed to increase investment for economic value addition (such as harbour)? If yes, state them.			X	0	• There are no programmes and strategies proposed to increase investment for economic value addition by Zimbabwe in high seas fisheries.
Outcome 3: **Active participation of MS in RFMOs processes and agenda**					**(100.0%)**
1 *c.* Cooperation for high sea fisheries management - What provisions are there to facilitate management decisions for active roles in intergovernmental cooperation?	X			100	• The **NEP** states that commitments made by signing multilateral agreements on the environment must be reflected in domestic legislation and practise. Therefore, the GoZ will take the following measures: (i) promote, participate in, and implement global and regional environmental agreements; (ii) establish a process for public consultation prior to and following international negotiations and agreements, to canvass stakeholder interests and concerns; (iii) comply with and implement those international agreements to which Zimbabwe is a signatory by incorporating the commitments made under these agreements into national legislation; (iv) develop appropriate national strategies and action plans to give effect to these commitments; (v) establish clear roles and responsibilities for, and promote the coordination of the activities of those national bodies charged with implementing action plans; (vi) ensure that there is adequate capacity and resources to meet the responsibilities of implementing international agreements; and (vii) raise public awareness on the issues underlying and obligations arising from international agreements. • Zimbabwe can cooperate in high seas fisheries management through its membership in; (v) the SADC MCSCC, which coordinates national, regional and international efforts to fight IUU fishing through facilitating the sharing of information and data; (vi) the UNCLOS, which specifies the rules governing all uses of the oceans and their resources; and (vii) the UNCLOS BBNJ Agreement for the conservation and sustainable use of marine biological diversity of areas beyond national jurisdiction. (viii) Port State measures agreement
d. Are there modalities guiding the participation in newly established partnerships? If yes, state them.	X			100	• The modalities guiding participation in partnerships are under the International Treaties Act [Chapter 3:05]. The Act provides a uniform procedure for the consideration, approval, ratification and publication of international treaties. It establishes the Public Agreements Advisory Committee (PAAC) to advise the on international treaties.

POLICY AREA 8: CROSS CUTTING ISSUES IN AFRICAN FISHERIES AND AQUACULTURE [88.1%]					
D. Strengthening resilience and reducing vulnerabilities to climate change in African fisheries and aquaculture [68.8%]					
Criteria for Alignment	**Check X to Indicate if:**			**Level of Alignment (%)**	**Comment and Reference**
	Yes	**In Part**	**No**		
OUTCOME 1: Adaptive capacity and resilience at the local level built					**(70.0%)**
6. Capacity building programme on climate smart fisheries: - Is there promotion of capacity building in the sector on climate change? If yes, state how.	X			**100**	• Under **Vision 2030**, the GoZ committed to broadening climate change mitigation and adaptation activities to include critical elements such as water management and harvesting measures to mitigate the effects of drought, respect for biodiversity and wetland management issues. • The **National Climate Policy of Zimbabwe (NCP)** notes that there is need to strengthen adaptative capacity in several sectors including agriculture, biodiversity, forestry and water. The NCP calls for climate proofing of all policies. • The **National Climate Change Response Strategy (NCCRS)** is founded on seven pillars, with Pillar 3 (*Capacity to effect*) focusing on enhancing capacity to effect: (i) adaptation and mitigation; (ii) climate change communication; (iii) education and raising awareness; (iv) research and development; and (v) appropriate institutions to address climate change issues. • One of the strategic objectives of the **NAIP** under Pillar VIII (Resilient Sustainable Agriculture) is to enhance local capacity to generate, disseminate and understand climate information and best practices. • The **NE**P calls for the national and local management measures and tools to be adaptive to accommodate the changing demographic, social economic and environmental realities including increasing poverty, land degradation and climate change.
7. Communication systems: - Are there systems on participatory Climate Change (CC) and Disaster Risk (DR) vulnerability assessment and aquaculture development? If yes, state them.	X			**100**	• The **National Climate Policy** is underpinned by eight principles, with the first two promoting participatory approaches. The two principles are: (i) base climate related decisions or actions on sound data based, modelling, robust scientific findings including Indigenous Knowledge System and rigorous analysis but also on integrated, participatory approach; and (ii) ensure Zimbabwe's resilience to climate related challenges by cross-sectional engagement inclusive of public-private sector involvement in the implementation. • The **NCP** is underpinned by 10 principles, with two of them being: (i) base climate related decisions or actions on sound data based, modelling, robust scientific findings including Indigenous Knowledge System and rigorous analysis but also on integrated, participatory approach; and (ii) ensure Zimbabwe's resilience to climate related challenges by cross-sectoral engagement inclusive of public-private sector involvement in the implementation. • The **Civil Protection Act [Chapter 10:06]** provides for the establish a civil protection organization, the operation of civil protection services in times of disaster, and for the establishment of a fund to finance civil protection. • The Zimbabwe Vulnerability Assessment Committee (ZimVAC) undertakes annual livelihoods vulnerability assessments in fulfilment of Commitment 6 (*Food and Nutrition Security Information: Analysis and Early Warning*) of the **Food and Nutrition Security Policy (FNSP)**. Under Commitment 6 of the FNSP, the GoZ commits to ensuring a national integrated food and nutrition security information system that provides timely and reliable information on the food and nutrition security situation and the effectiveness of programmes and informs decision making.

8. Facilitate the creation of alternative livelihoods: - Are there available opportunities for at least temporary shifting to alternative occupation in the event of shocks? If yes, state them.	X			100	• Many fishers and fish farmers are engaged in other ventures particularly agriculture.
9. Early warning system in place as a focus for disaster: - Are there provisions for early warning mechanisms at national level?		X		50	• The **NCP** advocates for an improved early warning and climate services through strengthening Geoinformation Science (GIS) and Earth Observation early warning systems & strengthening the documentation of IKS to complement scientific knowledge for climate change forecasting and early warning systems. • Some of the strategic initiatives under Pillar VIII (Resilient Sustainable Agriculture) of the **NAIP** are: (i) to increase finance flows towards early warning, rapid response systems, extension and research and development; (ii) invest in new early warning infrastructure, and upgrade existing ones; and (iii) Enhance capacity of Meteorological Services to provide accurate seasonal forecasts, long-term climate trends and early warnings of extreme weather events.
10. Are there mechanisms for disaster-related insurance and compensation in place? If yes, state them.			X	0	• The **NCP** calls for promotion and regulation of crop and livestock weather indexed insurance. However, none of the policies mention or address aspects relating to mechanisms for disaster-related insurance and compensation.
OUTCOME 2: Policy coherence and coordination at the national and regional levels improved					**(66.7%)**
4. Do the Disaster risk management (DRM) and climate change Adaptation (CCA) policies include fisheries and aquaculture?			X	0	• Both the **NCP** and the **NCCRS** state that there is a need to institutionalise climate change into strategies, actions and budgets of climate sensitive sectors such as agriculture, forestry, water, environmental management, fisheries, settlements, infrastructure, health and food security. However, apart from that reference to fisheries, none of two documents include fisheries and aquaculture.
5. Do the fisheries and aquaculture policies include DRM and CCA?	X			100	• Currently, Zimbabwe does not have a fisheries and aquaculture policy. However, the **National Climate Policy** addresses DRM and CCA with respect to agriculture, wildlife, forestry, water, environmental management, fisheries. The purpose of the **National Climate Policy** is to guide climate change management in the country, enhance the national adaptive captive, scale up mitigation actions, facilitate domestication of global policies and ensure compliance to the global mechanisms. One of its primary goals is to reduce vulnerability to climate variability and climate related disasters by strengthening adaptive capacity. One of the interventions that the GoZ has implemented to address DRM and CCA is to institutionalise climate change response into strategies, actions and budgets of climate sensitive sectors such as agriculture, wildlife, forestry, water, environmental management, fisheries, settlements, infrastructure and health.

6.	Are there policies for marine/inland water resources spatial planning?	X			**100**	• The **Regional Town and Country Planning Act [Chapter 29:12]** provides for the planning of regions, districts and local areas with the object of conserving and improving the physical environment and in particular promoting health, safety, order, amenity, convenience and general welfare, as well as efficiency and economy in the process of development and the improvement of communications. The Act also allows for authorisation of making of regional plans, master plans and local plans, whether urban or rural, for the protection of urban and rural amenities and the preservation of buildings and trees and generally to regulate the appearance of the townscape and landscape. Additionally, it provides for the acquisition of land, for the control over development, including use, of land and buildings, and the regulation of the subdivision and the consolidation of pieces of land. Under the Act, authorities, whether rural or urban are required to have plans and/or master plans for water bodies. • Combinations master plans, comprehensive development plans for areas encompassing multiple local authorities, aim to guide the coordinated growth and development of these areas. Examples of combination master plans to ensure coordinated development in are around water bodies include the Kariba Lakeshore Combination Master Plan and the Tugwi Mukosi Dam and Environs Combination Master Plan.

E. Gender and Youth [100%]					
OUTCOME 1: Increased access to resources					**(100%)**
1 *c. Do policies and interventions aim at attracting women and youth?*	X			**100**	• **Vision 2030** mainstreaming of cross-cutting themes covers support towards Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, Youth Development, Gender Equality and Women Empowerment. **Vision 2030** calls for youth development interventions to be integrated in policy formulation, programmes and strategies at all levels within Government, the private sector and civil society. The thrust of **Vision 2030** is also in sync with the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goal 5 which seeks to "Achieve Gender Equality and Empower all Women and Girls". It therefore advocates for mainstreaming gender equality in all sectors of the economy in order to eliminate all negative economic, social and cultural practices that impede equality of sexes. The GoZ commits to prioritising women's participation in politics and decision making in all development processes, a fundamental prerequisite for the attainment of gender equality and women empowerment. • Guiding Principle 24 (Vulnerable groups within society need special provisions that guarantee equitable access to natural resources) in the **NEP** commits the GoZ to mainstreaming gender within its environmental policy, planning and management initiatives by mobilising men and women in programmes aimed at achieving equitable and sustainable use of resources; and promoting a better understanding of environmental issues and concerns by the youth through enhanced access to information using all forms of media and through setting up forums for their participation and involvement in discussions of, and actions on, key environmental issues at local and national levels. • A key principle of the **NAIP** is inclusiveness of stakeholders to enable men, women and youths to be equal participants in decision making. The **NAPF** and all sub-sector strategies mainstream gender, youth, disability, ethnic minorities and other vulnerable groups. All sub-sector strategies and policies developed under the **NAPF** are supposed to assess the implications for youth, women, and men of any planned investments and interventions. One of the policy objectives of the **NAPF** is to generate income and decent employment to feasible optimum levels, with a special focus on women and youth. Among the strategic initiatives of Pillar I (Food and Nutrition Security and Resilience) is ensuring gender mainstreaming to guarantee support to the roles of men and women in food and nutrition provision at household and community levels. Under Pillar VII (Access, Tenure Security and Land Administration), the **NAIP**, also seeks to secure land rights and access to land for all, including women. The strategic initiatives that are specifically directed towards the youth include: (i) developing strategies that support youth employment in agriculture; (ii) strengthen government capacity to coordinate actions of stakeholders involved in youth employment in agriculture initiatives; (iii) put in place investments and incentives for promoting youth employment in agriculture • In the **CAPF** the GoZ seeks to mainstream gender and attract women into agricultural activities through: (i) consultation with relevant women's organisations, identify barriers to entry by women into agribusiness and enhance their participation removal of the barriers through policy, government incentive and training; (ii) identifying resources for investment, credit, partnership mechanism that will enhance women participation in the sector; (iii) reviewing existing and potential financing arrangements and mechanisms for women economic empowerment in the agricultural sector; and (iv) developing a resources mobilization strategy for women economic empowerment in the agricultural sector.

d. Do they address key barriers and constraints to entry and access to land and water?	X			100	• One of the commitments within **Vision 2030** by the GoZ is ensuring equal access to land for all Zimbabweans regardless of background or colour. • One of the objectives of the **NEP** is to promote equitable access to and sustainable use of natural and cultural resources with an emphasis on satisfying basic needs, improving people's standard of living, enhancing food security, and reducing poverty. Some of the strategic measures toward this that are highlighted within the **NEP** are to: strengthen the rights of the poor and vulnerable groups to access and use natural resources on a sustainable basis, including for purposes of income generation; promote measures to ensure equitable access by vulnerable groups to environmental resources and livelihood opportunities; put into place mechanisms that will ensure equitable access for all Zimbabweans to the resources and opportunities to develop the potential of the wild life industry, without undermining the obligations to conserve the country's biodiversity. • Under the **ZPW**, the GoZ intends to put in place mechanisms which will ensure broad participation in the wildlife industry through an equitable distribution of resources and access to opportunities. • The **CAPF** states that the GoZ will in consultation with relevant women's organisations, identify barriers to entry by women into agribusiness and enhance their participation removal of the barriers through policy, government incentive and training.
5. Child and forced labour: - Does the policy have provisions on the prohibition of child and forced labour?	X			100	• The **Zimbabwe Employment Policy** and **NAPF** uphold the International Labour Standards relevant to work and young persons on elimination of child labour and protection of children and young persons and on forced labour. The formulation of the National Employment Policy is underway
6. Are there provisions for the prevention/prohibition of Gender-based violence at all levels along the fisheries value-chain?	X			100	• The **National Gender Policy (NGP)** was enacted with the goal of eradicate gender discrimination and inequalities in all spheres of life and development, with one of its objectives to prevent all forms of Gender Based Violence in Zimbabwe.
7. Security of investment and access rights and ownership - Does the policy have provisions for the system to ensure security of investments and market certainty?	X			100	**Vision 2030** asserts that security of land tenure is a pre-requisite for enhanced investment on farms and agricultural production, and guarantees that all foreign investments, notwithstanding origin, are safe. In this regard, the GoZ accedes to: (i) promotion and protection of investments; (ii) fair and equitable treatment; (iii) transparency; (iv) compensation for damage or loss; (v) protection against expropriation; and (vi) dispute settlement. Pillar VII (Access, Tenure Security and Land Administration) of the **NAPF** aims at promoting equitable and secure land tenure and rights. One of its strategic objectives is strengthen the land tenure system to confer security of all land rights.
F. Private Sector Investments and Financing Mechanisms for Fisheries and Aquaculture in Africa (100%)					
OUTCOME 1: Improved enterprise performance within the fisheries and aquaculture sector					
7. Global competitiveness report of World Economic Forum - Does the policy Conform with the Global Competitiveness Report of World Economic Forum (WEF)?	X			100	• The policy and strategy framework, particularly Vision 2030 and NAPF, do conform with the Global Competitiveness Report of 2020 of the WEF. Both Vision 2030 and NAPF address the key aspects of (i) reviving and transforming the enabling environment; (ii) reviving and transforming human capital; (iii) reviving and transforming markets; and (iv) reviving and transforming the innovation ecosystem.
8. World Bank Fisheries Performance indicators - Does it align with the WB Fishery Performance Indicators (FPIs)?	X			100	• Generally, the policy and strategy framework address ecological/ environmental, community/social and economic performance aspects, towards enhancing sustainability.

9. Awareness of diversity of business structures - Are there provisions for awareness creation that enable practitioners and enterprise owners?	X			100	• The **ZPW** lists one of the functions of ZimParks as carrying out public awareness campaigns to stress the financial worth of wildlife. • The **Zimbabwe National Trade Policy (NTP)** contends that the GoZ through ZimTrade (the national trade development and promotion organisation) will nurture a culture of exporting in local enterprises through training and capacity building, export awareness and recognition of consistent exporters in the economy. Furthermore, all organizations/institutions involved in supporting trade are expected to initiate educational, awareness and training programmes for the broader public and private sector community to understand their respective roles and contributions in promoting trade. • **National, Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Policy (NMSMEP)** (2020-2024) advocates for the facilitation of MSME access to local markets, including the public sector procurement market, through initiatives such as raising awareness of available market opportunities, participation at local expos and exhibitions, and linkages with large companies. The holding of MSME sector specific expos and exhibitions is encouraged to improve visibility of the sector. Public institutions are required to set aside at least twenty five percentage of all procurement for MSMEs in accordance with the SMEs Act. • The **CAPF** has an aim of raising awareness on the opportunities inherent in bilateral, regional and multilateral trading systems. • National Industrial Development Policy ??
10. Financing options: - c. *Are the options for financing fisheries activities provided for?*	X			100	• In **Vision 2030**, the GoZ, acknowledges the need to adopt collaborative financing models by Government and the private sector to empower farmers, and particularly for new farmers to learn the ropes, and be established. • The goal of Pillar VI (Agricultural Finance and Credit) of the **NAPF** is to improve access, availability and appropriateness of agricultural financing. • One of the policy issues of the **CAPF** is to improve financing of agriculture, thus enhancing access to credit to farmers.
d. *Are there avenues for credit financing of fisheries activities?*	X			100	• The objectives under the pillar VI of the **NAPF** are: (i) to facilitate the mobilisation of affordable and long term lines of credit; (ii) to facilitate access to affordable credit and funding for the sector in line with sustainable agricultural intensification appropriate to agro-ecological zones; (iii) to avail farmers of incentives for sustainable agriculture and natural resource management, making use of payments for ecosystem services and climate finance; & (iv) To facilitate creation of a guarantee fund. However, credit financing for fisheries activities is not easily available in Zimbabwe. • To increase access to credit by farmers, the GoZ of Zimbabwe, through the CAPF, committed to: (i) establish an agriculture fund; (ii) Facilitate increased availability of funds for onward lending to farmers by requiring that a certain proportion of bank lending be earmarked for lending to agriculture; (iii) Reduce cost of lending to target groups of farmers through interest rate subsidies payable to banks; (iv) Operationalise the warehouse receipt system; (v) Guarantee agro bills, bonds and other instruments used to raise funds for agriculture; and (vi) Negotiate and guarantee international lines of credit for the benefit of farmers and agro-industrial firms.

11. Does the policy make available provisions of incentives for private sector investment? If yes, state them.	X			100	• **Vision 2030** acknowledges that the realisation of its aspirations will be anchored several key aspects including national unity, broad based participation by citizens, political & economic re-engagement with global community, creation of a competitive and friendly business environment, enhanced domestic and foreign investment, prevention of corruption, and pro-private sector led economic growth and development. • One on the nine guiding principles of the **NAIP** is private sector-led and public sector facilitated investments and interventions in the sector. The range of strategies and/or initiatives to avail incentives for private sector investment include: (i) avail farmers of incentives for sustainable agriculture and natural resource management, making use of payments for ecosystem services and climate finance; (ii) put in place investments and incentives for promoting youth employment in agriculture; (iii) provide incentives to the private sector to invest in input production and supply systems of the most valued inputs; (iv) provide reduced energy tariffs for agricultural production and incentives for on-farm generation of renewable energy and its exportation off-farm; (v) provide incentives to the private sector to invest in agro-processing and value addition industries; and (vi) promote sustainable agricultural intensification, including through capacity building and financial incentives.
12. Is the provision of an investment fund catered for in the document?	X			100	• The **CAPF** has provision for the establishment of Agricultural Fund to finance agricultural development initiatives and subsidies. The focus of the Fund is on improving service delivery to the sector and subsidizing agriculture production, thereby enabling farmers to produce more food at a lower cost. • The **NAPF** has provision for the facilitation of the establishment of an Agriculture Infrastructure Fund and Agricultural Development Fund.
OUTCOME 2: Improved private sector governance					
2. Consistency with industry best practices - Are the policies consistent with efficient structures that enable effective and well-documented best practices?	X			100	**Vision 2030**, the **CAPF, NAPF**, **NEP**, **NGP** and **ZPW** are generally consistent with efficient structure that enable effective and well-documented best practices.

APPENDIX 4: Assessment of Alignment of National Fisheries and Aquaculture Strategies and National Agricultural Investment Plans with the PFRS

A Framework for the Review of the Alignment of the Fisheries and Aquaculture Sector Policy, Strategy and Agriculture Investment Framework with the Policy Framework and Reform Strategy (PFRS) for Fisheries and Aquaculture in Africa

Title:

Document(s) Perused: (see Table 2 in main text)

	Computed Percentage (%) of Alignment of Policy Areas	= 82.5%
17.	POLICY AREA 1: Conservation and Sustainable Fisheries and Aquaculture Resource Use	= 81.3%
18.	POLICY AREA 2A: Small Scale Fisheries Development	= 75.0%
19.	POLICY AREA 3: Sustainable Aquaculture Management	= 88.5%
20.	POLICY AREA 4: Responsible and Equitable Fish Trade and Marketing	= 68.8%
21.	POLICY AREA 5: Regional and Sub-Regional Cooperation	= 100.0%
22.	POLICY AREA 6: Awareness Enhancing and Human Capacity Development	= 83.3%
23.	POLICY AREA 7: High Seas Fisheries	= 35.7%
24.	POLICY AREA 8: Cross Cutting Issues in African Fisheries and Aquaculture	= 100.0%

Alignment Scoring:

Note: Alignment Scoring, a 'Yes' is given a unit (1) score, 'In part' is assigned 0.5 and 'No' is given zero (0). Percent averages are computed for the various policy outcomes, policy areas, as well as the overall level of alignment of the document(s) perused. Mathematically, a sum total of the 'Yes' (1) and In-part (0.5) scores were expressed as a percentage of the number of questions under the policy outcome, area and the overall framework. Non-applicable (N/A) scores are not included in the computing the alignment score.

POLICY AREA 1: CONSERVATION AND SUSTAINABLE FISHERIES AND AQUACULTURE RESOURCE USE [81.3%]					
Criteria for Alignment	**Check X to Indicate if:**			**Level of Alignment (%)**	**Comment and Reference**
	Yes	**In Part**	**No**		
Outcome 1: **Policies, frameworks and tools in place to sustainably increase national benefits from fisheries and aquaculture**					**(81.8%)**
9. Fisheries and aquaculture are mainstreamed into national development					• The **National Development Strategy 1** (**NDS1**) **(2021–2025)** has improving fisheries management and utilisation as one of the strategies towards achieving improved status of protected areas. • The **Multi-Sectoral Food and Nutrition Security Strategy (MSFNSS) (2023–2025)** highlights the continuation of Presidential Fisheries Community Scheme which was launched in 2021 with a target of stocking 1200 dams across the country with approximately 60 million fingerlings of various fish breeds such as Mozambique tilapia (*Oreochromis mossambicus*), green headed tilapia (*O. macrochir*), red breasted tilapia (*Coptodon rendalli*) and Nile tilapia (*O. niloticus*), restocking 5000 ponds with over five million tilapia, as a key result area. Another key result area under the **MSFNSS** is the development of the Fisheries and Aquatic Resources Strategy whose aim to increase fish production from the current 20 000 tonnes per year to 55 000 tonnes by 2025. • The **Agriculture, Food Systems and Rural Transformation Strategy (AFSRTS) (2023 – 2025)** has six strategic objectives to be achieved by 2025, with the first objective focusing on increase crop, livestock and fisheries production and productivity for national food and nutrition security, and for food sovereignty and build a USD 13.75 billion agriculture sector. One of the specific targets under this objective is increase development of multi-stress tolerant and yielding crops, livestock and fisheries by 20%. The third objective of the AFSRTS is to build a modern, technology-driven, resilient, inclusive and climate-smart agricultural sector by 2025, which has several specific objectives/targets including: (i) to construct and complete 13 dams and associated portable water, irrigation development, electricity generation, fisheries and cause rural development; and (ii) to promote crop varieties, livestock and fish breeds and agroforestry that are adapted to varied weather conditions. • The **Livestock Growth Plan (2020 – 2025)** has a Private Sector-Led Command Livestock Programme, under the GoZ guarantees and the requisite incentives to facilitate farmers' access to credit targeting cattle, goats, sheep, poultry, pigs and fisheries farmers and off-takers. The private sector includes off-takers, processors and mining companies. • One of the illustrative activities within the **Zimbabwe Agriculture Investment Plan (ZAIP) (2013 – 2017)** for increasing production and productivity through improved management and sustainable use of land, water, forestry and wildlife resources focused on strengthening law enforcement for forestry, fisheries and wild life protection. • The **National Climate Change Response Strategy (NCCRS)** calls for institutionalisation of climate change into strategies, actions and budgets of climate sensitive sectors such as agriculture, forestry, water, environmental management, fisheries, settlements, infrastructure, health and food security. • In **the National Climate Change Adaptation Plan (NCCAP)**, enhanced community led conservation initiatives such as aquaculture, apiculture and ecotourism are identified as adaptation actions that can provide enhanced alternative natural resource-based livelihoods options. • The **Climate Smart Agriculture Framework (CSAF) (2018 – 2018)**, promotes the diversification of crop/livestock production systems, including less common enterprises such as aquaculture, bee-keeping and forestry, as a means of maximising synergies, as well as spreading and diversifying risk profiles of income source. • Target 4 of the **National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) 2014** proposed the use of ecosystem-based approaches to aquatic resources management on Lake Kariba and other water bodies to avoid overfishing, enable the recovery of fish stocks, and reduce loss of indigenous species. Among its key recommendations are: (i) the development of a fisheries and aquaculture policy; (ii) promoting the implementation of the code of conduct for responsible fisheries; (iii) adopting and implementing international guidelines for securing sustainable small-scale fisheries; (iv) enhancing trans-boundary management of aquatic resources through engagement; and (v) review and develop appropriate framework to strengthen community-based management of fisheries.

i.	*Has Zimbabwe increased allocation of national budgets to fisheries and aquaculture? If yes, state the increment.*	-	-	-	-	
j.	*Does Zimbabwe have aquaculture development programmes that focus on areas where market-led aquaculture investments and developments are underway and accelerated rates of aquaculture production are being achieved, or great potentials exist? If yes, please state them and elaborate.*	**X**			**100**	• Some of key strategies in the **NDS** to ensure food security include: (i) the introduce private sector led production and marketing initiatives for small stocks based on the Hub and Spoke Model for smallholder farmers to promote access to finance, inputs and outputs markets; and (ii) implement financial services-led livestock development initiatives models which gradually phase out Government guaranteed command programme through banks to a wholly private sector driven financing model. • Among the strategic thrusts of the **ZAIP** are: (i) fostering Partnerships so as to mobilize more public investment which makes it attractive for private sector to invest viably and make profits in the agricultural sector; and (ii) policy alignment and institutional reforms to create a profitable and viable environment for business operations by farmers, private sector and development partners. • One of the strategic objectives of the **AFSRTS** is to catalyse public and private sector reform and mobilise investments for accelerated agricultural development. Strategic interventions include: (i) promoting investment in modern, appropriate and sustainable value chain based agro-processing facilities; (ii) promoting investment in appropriate decentralised transportation, postharvest and agro-processing facilities amongst value chain players; and (iii) develop and implement various fiscal and non-fiscal incentives to stimulate private sector investments towards post-harvest loss reduction. • The **MSFNSS** acknowledges that the private sector is a key partner in advancing its food and nutrition security goals, and are to be given an enabling policy and intervention space. • Private Sector-Led Command Livestock Programme within the **Livestock Growth Plan** in which the GoZ provides guarantees and the requisite incentives to facilitate farmers' access to credit targeting cattle, goats, sheep, poultry, pigs and fisheries farmers and off-takers. • The **Climate Smart Agriculture Framework (CSAF) 2018–2028**, identifies engaging the private sector as one of the six key drivers that are required across a number of objective areas to support adoption of Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA) at scale. It calls for greater attention to be paid to aligning private sector commercial incentives with the goals and objectives of farmers, since market driven processes are the most sustainable option for leapfrogging Zimbabwean agriculture into a productive and climate resilient economic sector supporting improved wellbeing of millions of households.
k.	*The state should focus on strengthening the private and public sectors' capacity to develop comprehensive and realistic strategic plans and their implementation in the short to medium term?*		**X**		**50**	• All public entities in Zimbabwe are required under the **NDS1** to develop strategic plans in line with the Integrated Result Based Management (IRMB) approach.

I. *What measures has the State taken to encourage the development, expansion or introduction of new and proven production techniques?*	X			100	• Under the **NDS1**, there is a programme towards the Promotion of effective agriculture knowledge, technology and innovation systems, to ensure that contemporary ameliorative agricultural practices are adopted. This involves the strengthening of the coordination and strategic programming of Agricultural Knowledge and Innovation Services (AKIS) through several initiatives including: (i) linking farmers, research, extension and agriculture education; (ii) strengthening agricultural research; (iii) training farmers to enhance their effectiveness to support innovations and technology adoption; (iv) continuous capacitation of extension workers; (v) promoting policies and investment that encourage adoption of digital and modern agriculture production and marketing technologies; (vi) providing contemporary education in theory and practice of science agriculture through existing Agricultural Colleges and other higher institutions of learning in collaboration with Development Partners; and (vii) capacitating the existing Agricultural Colleges and extension workers including motorisation and e-extension and advisory services; • The **MSFNSS** identifies the promotion of: (i) the adoption of biotechnology, post-harvest handling and storage technology as well as e-agriculture; (ii) adopting of ICT based advisory services; & (iii) uptake of appropriate modern machinery and technology. • The **NCCRS** notes that capacity development and technology transfer are some of the most important requirements to the overall response to climate change impacts. It recommends as its strategies: (i) the creation of a policy framework that will improve access to and promote uptake of cleaner and more efficient technologies across all economic sectors; and (ii) supporting research and development of technologies in all sectors to mitigate and adapt to climate change. • One of the intermediate results areas of the ZAIP was improve agricultural research, technology dissemination and adoption. • The **AFSRTS** has as one of its strategic objectives targeted towards building a, modern, technology-driven, diverse, resilient, inclusive and climate-smart agriculture sector. Some of the specific initiative towards this objective include: (i) to construct and complete 13 dams and associated portable water, irrigation development, electricity generation, fisheries and cause rural development; (ii) to promote crop varieties, livestock and fish breeds and agroforestry that are adapted to varied weather conditions; and (iii) to promote investment in and the adoption of appropriate conservation agriculture principles and technologies. • Some of the measures identified under the **CSAF** for improving access to, and sustainable use of CSA inputs, tools and technologies include: (i) *Targeted research and testing*: Putting a strong emphasis on targeted research is at the centre of the strategy to ensure availability of appropriate inputs, tools and technologies. (ii) *Lowering the cost of importation*: Reducing the cost of imported tools and technologies is key to accessing key products that are not locally produced. Key to reducing the cost of such products is to review import duties payable on such imports. (iii) *Bridging the last mile*: Village level networks of agro-dealers (some of them farmers) can be capacitated to offer a innovative approaches to bridging the last mile in linking farmers with input suppliers. (iv) *A service provider model*: The high cost of implements and the majority of other relevant technologies is the single biggest constraint to a shift towards technology driven agriculture, particularly for smallholders. Other barriers include limited exposure to available options and generally limited capacity to operate more sophisticated equipment. The Framework adopts a service provider approach to improving access to mechanised services for operations • To ensure enhanced climate change adaptation research, innovation and technology development and transfer, the **CCNAP** promotes the following initiatives: (i) strengthening climate change adaptation research; (ii) improving local understanding of climate risks for better adaptation and resilience innovation leading to adaptation and resilience solutions that meet local needs and demands; and (iii) promoting and increasing access to adaptation technologies. • The **NBSAP** advocates for promoting the use of indigenous fish species in aquaculture.
At regional level					
i. *What measures has the State taken to harmonize policy, institutional, legal, regulatory, and monitoring regimes to govern fisheries and aquaculture operations that occur in waters that go beyond national jurisdiction?*	X			100	• Among the strategies adopted under **NDS1** to achieve improved status of wildlife and protected areas are: (i) Engaging local, regional and international communities to unlock value of wildlife; and (ii) Improving transboundary collaborations and joint law enforcement. Furthermore, NDS1 aims at ensuring that international and regional initiatives such as SDGs, Africa Agenda 2063, and the SADC Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan (RISDP) are mainstreamed. • The **NBSAP** encourages enhancing trans-boundary management of aquatic resources through engagement.

j.	*What measures has the State taken to endorse and apply standards and norms on aquatic animal health: fish disease, safety, quality and traceability?*		X		50	• Among the key strategies in the **NDS1**, towards enhancing livestock production and ensuring food security is the promotion of research on and providing laboratory for the diagnosis of animal diseases. • One of the priority initiatives, during the **NDS1** period, to ensure improved food reserves is to review and establish general standards for agricultural commodities to meet local, regional and international market requirements. • Key Result Area 4 of the **MSFNSS** focuses on food safety, quality and standards, with some of the key strategies being to: (i) review and establish food safety, quality regulations and standards for individual crops and livestock products and ensure coordination among key competent authorities along the value chain; (ii) sensitise and promote mandatory implementation of basic food safety principles by all industry players; (iii) test and enforce compliance to set food safety and quality regulations and standards; (iv) capacitate food inspectors with adequate training and equipment; (v) capacitate national food safety laboratories on both chemical and microbiology testing on food and water quality monitoring.
k.	*What measures has the State taken to implement quarantine measures for the introduction of exotic and genetically modified genomes?*		X		50	• In its Strategic Plan (2021 – 2025), the National Biotechnology Authority of Zimbabwe (NBA) has, as its third goal, ensuring effective and efficient regulation of biotechnology applications and products in the country. Consequently, under this goal, the NBA has the objective of strengthening the regulatory framework for the production of safe and quality biotechnology products, using the following strategies: (i) increasing registration facilities; (ii) investing in new and emerging technologies and continual review of the NBA Act and Policy; and (iv) improving GMO surveillance programmes.
l.	*What mechanisms does the State have to support and harmonize the activities of regional aquaculture and capture fisheries bodies?*	X			100	• Among the strategies adopted under **NDS1** to achieve improved status of wildlife and protected areas are: (i) engaging local, regional and international communities to unlock value of wildlife; and (ii) Improving transboundary collaborations and joint law enforcement. Furthermore, **NDS1** aims at ensuring that international and regional initiatives such as SDGs, Africa Agenda 2063, and the SADC Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan (RISDP) are mainstreamed.
10.	Globally accepted best practices integrated into national policy frameworks and tools					

e.	*Promotion of globally accepted best practices and policies and pursuing excellence in fisheries science and integrated evaluations*	X			**100**	• Among the strategies for improving agricultural research, technology dissemination and adoption in **ZAIP** is the development and distribution of manuals for best practices in crop and livestock production. • Several measures under Key Result Area 4 (Food Safety, Quality and Standards) of the **MSFNSS** promote the use of globally accepted practices, including: (i) sensitise, mandatorily implement and certify value chain (VC) stakeholders to the local Good Agricultural Practices (GAP); (ii) sensitise and promote mandatory implementation of basic Food Safety principles by all industry players; (iii) test and enforce compliance to set food safety and quality regulations and standards; (iv) publicise quality and safety standards; and (v) increase awareness on food safety and quality including permitted chemicals and chemicals residue limits among communities through use of participatory approaches. • One of the interventions in the **Livestock Growth Plan** is on training and raising awareness of farmers on good agricultural practices, including livestock and wildlife production and health. • The **CSAF** and **CCNAP** advocate for the adoption of climate smart agriculture practices by enhancing training of farmers and other stakeholders in climate smart crop and livestock production systems including crop and livestock diversification. • One of the priority adaptation measures of the Zimbabwe **Revised Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) 2021** is to develop, implement and scale-up climate smart agriculture solutions and strengthen the resilience of agricultural value chains and markets. Under this measure, Zimbabwe will promote the use and roll-out of gender sensitive climate-smart agriculture technologies and practices such as land and water resources conservation, sustainable mechanisation, agro-ecology, water-efficient irrigation, renewable energy and energy efficiency, climate adapted crop types/varieties and livestock types/breeds, crop/livestock diversification, agro-forestry, integrated pest and disease management, post-harvest technologies, improved livestock management systems. Additionally, the country will also implement actions that focus on: (i) increasing resource-use efficiency along the agricultural value chain (ii) supporting value addition to agricultural products (iii) improving market access for women and youth farmers in remote areas, (iv) minimizing waste, and (v) reducing inequalities along agricultural value chains. • The actions proposed under the **NBSAP** that promotes globally accepted best practices and polices and pursuing excellence in fisheries science include: (i) monitor and effectively manage fish stocks of key commercial species; (ii) promote the implementation of the code of conduct for responsible fisheries; (iii) develop appropriate monitoring mechanism for water quality and determinant factors in key water bodies; (iv) adopt and implement international guidelines for securing sustainable small-scale fisheries; (v)review and develop appropriate framework to strengthen community-based management of fisheries; (vi) enhance trans-boundary management of aquatic resources through engagement; (vii) promote the use of indigenous species in aquaculture; and (viii) develop fisheries and aquaculture policy.

f. *Promotion of effective management, improved product processing, utilization and technology transfer*	X			**100**	• The **NDS1** prioritises animal health and production through strengthening farmer knowledge, skills in livestock production and health so as to enhance productivity, with some of strategies being: (i) create livestock business centres for small stocks based on the Hub and Spoke Model; and (ii) implement financial services-led livestock development initiatives models which gradually phase out Government guaranteed command programme through banks to a wholly private sector driven financing model. The **NDS1** also seeks to promote effective agriculture knowledge, technology and innovation systems through several initiatives including: (i) linking farmers, research, extension and agriculture education; (ii) strengthening agricultural research; (iii) training farmers to enhance their effectiveness to support innovations and technology adoption; (iv) continuous capacitation of extension workers; and (v) promoting policies and investment that encourage adoption of digital and modern agriculture production and marketing technologies. • One of the key activities under the **ZAIP** is the development of policies that stimulate private sector investment in agriculture, trade and food-processing industries to ensure that agriculture not only serves as a sustainable and equitable source of growth but is also a driver of development and growth. Improving agricultural research, technology dissemination and adoption is one of the objectives of the **ZAIP**, with some of the activities being: (i) promoting up/out scaling of adoption of conservation farming; (ii) identifying and adapting appropriate small-scale farmer labour saving technologies for conservation farming, (iii) linking farmers with commercial suppliers of appropriate machinery and equipment for conservation farming; (iv) promoting the adoption of water harvesting/capturing/storage techniques; (v) strengthening law enforcement for forestry, fisheries and wild life protection; and (vi) promoting aquaculture. • The **AFSRTS** has several interventions, including: (i) construction of rural agro-processing infrastructure; (ii) establishment of post-harvest infrastructure (e.g., storage facilities and cold-chain systems); (iii) promoting the use of appropriate packaging and transportation methods to reduce spoilage; (iv) strengthening linkages between smallholder farmers and agribusinesses to facilitate value chain integration and improve market access for agricultural produce • Some of the strategies espoused under the **MSFNSS** for enhancing food safety, quality and standards, include (i) enforcing compliance and certification of all locally produced and imported foods; (ii) advocating for broader food legislation reform (restriction of marketing of unhealth foods, consumer friendly front of pack labelling); and (iii) publicising quality and safety regulations and standards and enforcing penalties for non-compliance. • The **NCCRS** and the **CCNAP** call for enhancing capacity through supporting research and development of technologies in all relevant sectors to mitigate and adapt to climate change. • To improve access to, and sustainable use of CSA inputs tools and technology, the **CSAF** advocates for several interventions including: (i) incentivising partnerships between the private sector and farmers; (ii) proving business skills training to farmers; (iii) promote local adaptation of imported CSA tools and technologies; (iv) remove duty on CSA tools and technology not available locally; (v) establish CSA centres of excellence to showcase best practices; and (vi) revise agriculture training curricula to integrate CSA.
11. Are policy and management decisions made based on the existence of reliable data and information management systems? If yes, please state the data and systems used.		X		**50**	• Under the **ZAIP**, key activities for strengthening of the capacity of key institutions in agricultural marketing and development include: (i) strengthen capacity of farmer organizations to distribute market information and provide extension services; and (ii) strengthen market intelligence systems (data collection, analysis and dissemination) • One of the outcomes of the **AFSTS** was the creation of an Agriculture Information Management System (AIMS), which was launched in 2021. • One of the goals of the **MSFNSS** is to ensure the timely collection, collation and dissemination of up to date, accurate, and disaggregated food and nutrition security information by 2025.

12. Has Zimbabwe adopted participatory fisheries management mechanisms/ approaches? If yes, please elaborate.	X			**100**	• The **NDS1** advocates for stakeholder engagement and participation in its implementation. • The development of **ZAIP** has been premised on a participatory and inclusive engagement of all the relevant actors in the agricultural sector, hence ensuring a shared ownership of the process and outcomes. It advocated for participatory monitoring and evaluation, which enabled stakeholder to participate in measuring, collecting data, processing and communicating on the progress in achieving objectives and outputs. • Generally, the development and implementation of the AFSRTS, MSFNSS, NCCRS, and CCNAP are grounded on participatory approaches.
Outcome 2: **Effective and sustainable national and regional Monitoring, Control and Surveillance systems in place to ensure that sustainable benefits are realized**					**(50.0%)**
5. Are there aspects of MCS in place? If yes, please state them.		X		**50**	• The **NBSAP** calls the promotion and strengthening of transboundary mechanisms for conservation of threatened species including shared ecosystems • Generally, aspects of MCS are lacking in the National Strategies and Investment Plans.
6. Are there mechanisms in place for efficient and effective regional cooperation on fisheries MCS? If yes, please state them.		X		**50**	• The **NDS1** advocates for improving transboundary collaborations and joint law enforcement to ensure conservation and sustainable use of wildlife. • None of the other strategies/plans proffer mechanisms for regional cooperation on wildlife, fisheries and environment.
Outcome 3: **Healthy ecosystems to support sustainable fisheries and aquaculture**					**(100.0%)**
3. Are Scientific research (natural, social, economic and technological) that support fisheries management and aquaculture development in place? If yes, state them.	X			**100**	• The **NDS1** advocates for strengthening research by linking farmers, researchers, and extension services. Among the food security programmes and projects directed towards increasing food security under the NDS1 is crop and livestock research and development. • One of the four intermediate result areas of the **ZAIP** was on improving agricultural research, technology dissemination and adoption. • One of the strategic interventions of the **AFSRTS** is to promote stakeholder-driven and farmer centric agricultural research. • The **AFSTS** advocated for the allocation of at least 1% of the agricultural GDP to research and development, and enhanced Public and Private Partnerships in research and development. • According to the **MSFNSS** the national capacity to identify and define appropriate solutions through operational research is critical towards ensuring food and nutrition security in the long term. Thus, the MSFNSS proposes several research strategies including: (i) promoting food and nutrition research in Zimbabwe; (ii) improving institutional capacity of agricultural research (to improve productivity of crop and livestock through improved genetics), and technical training and extension services capacity (crop and livestock extension officers and veterinary extension officers); and (iii) promote conduct of research on sustainable resource use efficiency in farming. • The **NCCRS** promotes several research initiatives including: (i) promote research on the impacts of climate change in the water sector; (ii) promote research and advancement of appropriate to facilitate efficient water management; (iii) strengthen research, planning and financial support to forestry and natural resources management, to develop cost effective adaptation options; (iv) develop frameworks for promoting long-term research and development initiatives on diversification and improvement of stress tolerance against climatic and environmental factors in crops and livestock; (v) identify and promote farmer prioritized crop types and varieties and livestock breeds known to be tolerant to climatic stress based on indigenous knowledge systems and/or scientific research. • The **CCNAP**, **CSAF** and the **NBSAP** all recommend promotion of research to ensure sustainable development.

2. e. *Are there tools and programmes in place to protect fishery resources and their habitats? If yes, state them.*	X			**100**	• According to the **NDS1**, environmental protection, climate resilience and natural resources management are key enablers for the attainment of vision 2030 and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Some of the strategies towards protection the environment and improving ecosystems health to be implemented during **NDS1** include: (i) Reviewing the policy and legal framework for sustainable management of sensitive ecosystems; (ii) Mapping, gazetting, adoption and protection of sensitive ecosystems; (iii) Capacitating environmental protection institutions to restore and protect degraded landscapes and catchment areas including ground water; (iv) Engaging communities on issues of sustainable mining, sand abstraction, brick moulding and stream bank cultivation to address ecosystem degradation and pollution; (v) Enhancing and enforcing local by-laws; (vi) Strengthening local level environmental information management systems; and (vii) Strengthening environmental monitoring and environmental assessments systems. Overall, during the NDS1, the GoZ is promoting implementation of the following programmes in order to improve ecosystems health: (i) land and ecosystems management and protection; (ii) rivers and catchment area management; and (ii) pollution and waste management. • One of the illustrative activities of the **ZAIP** was to strengthen law enforcement for forestry, fisheries and wild life protection. • The **AFSRTS** has, as one of its specific objectives, the promotion of the conservation and management of agro-biodiversity. • The strategies promoted under **NCCRS** include: (i) develop, rehabilitate, maintain and protect surface and groundwater resources; (ii) strengthen stakeholder institutions in water resources management; (iii) promote more efficient water use practices; (iv) promote catchment protection; and (v) promote and strengthen biodiversity conservation management and the integrity of natural ecosystems by using an ecosystem based-approach to adapt to climate change. • The **NBSAP** highlights the strategies and actions for protection of the environment and the conservation and sustainable utilisation of biodiversity in Zimbabwe from 2024 to 2025.
f. *Are there measures to adhere the policy to national, regional and international pollution instruments, standards and practices, especially regarding chemical products and plastics? If yes, state them.*	X			**100**	• During the **NDS1** period, GoZ is promoting implementation of the following programmes in order to improve ecosystems health: (i) land and ecosystems management and protection; (ii) rivers and catchment area management; and (iii) pollution and waste management. With respect to plastic, the GoZ is promoting ventures which convert plastic waste into recycled plastic products, including high value products such as housing for LED light bulbs, through targeted incentives. • The **NBSAP** had a target for integration, by 2020, pollution prevention and control strategies to reduce detrimental effects to ecosystem functioning and biodiversity. Proposed actions included: (i) enhancing monitoring and enforcement of national quality standards for water, air and solid waste: (ii) reviewing environment fines and mechanisms for enforcement: (iii) promoting increased recycling of waste; (iv) promoting and supporting alternative uses for solid waste, such as biogas production; (v) undertaking measures to ensure environmental impact assessments are effective; and (vi) conducting assessment of the extent of impact of chemical use on water bodies.

POLICY AREA 2A: SMALL SCALE FISHERIES DEVELOPMENT [75.0%]					
Criteria for Alignment	**Check X to Indicate if:**			**Level of Alignment (%)**	**Comment and Reference**
	Yes	**In Part**	**No**		
Outcome 1: **Role and importance (contribution) of fisheries for improved livelihoods, food and income of small-scale fishing communities and related operators are evident, recognized and secured in Member States**					**(100.0%)**
9. Are there mechanisms and strategies that highlight the economic and social importance of small-scale fisheries development? If yes, state them.	X			**100**	• The **NDS1** notes that increases in agriculture production and productivity, especially by smallholders will ensure food and nutrition security, enhanced income, increased opportunities for value addition and the development of agrobusiness value chains. During the NDS1 period, measures towards improving fisheries management and utilisation will be implemented. • The **MSFNSS** supports the Home-Grown School Feeding Programme (HGSFP), which promotes the sourcing of food from local small-scale producers thus boosting income generation and entrepreneurship in local communities. The HGSFP was adopted by the GoZ in 2016 as a strategy to ensure optimal school enrolment, improve school attendance, retention and completion rates whilst improving the health and nutrition status of all learners with the socioeconomic effect of improving the livelihoods of small-scale food producers and others in the agro-processing value chain, particularly women and youth. • The **Agriculture, Food Systems and Rural Transformation Strategy (AFSRTS)** notes that the stocking of dam with fish under the Presidential Fisheries Community scheme will accelerate the growth of the smallholder fisheries sector.
10. Are there mechanisms and strategies to unlock and unleash potentials of the subsector to generate socio-economic benefits? If yes, state them.	X			**100**	• The strategies that are being implemented under the **NDS1** to ensure wildlife/biodiversity conservation and enhance socioeconomic benefits include: (i) engaging local, regional and international communities to unlock value of wildlife; (ii) improving fisheries management and utilisation; (iii) creating community wildlife conservancies and partnerships; (iv) completing and implement reviewed Communal Areas Management Programme for Indigenous Resources (CAMPFIRE); (v) aligning policies and legislation for wildlife management with the constitution; and (vi) implementing natural capital accounting. • Presidential Community Fisheries Scheme is a programme under **AFSRTS**. The Scheme is aimed at improving access to affordable protein at household level while enabling commerce from the sale of surplus production. The Scheme entails establishment of village, schools and ward fish ponds, two per site. Altogether 180 million fingerlings will be distributed. To aid this scheme, five fingerling production centres will be established on strategic locations to service the entire country. • The **CCNAP** and **CSAF** propose the adoption of climate smart agriculture practices through actions such as enhanced training of farmers and other stakeholders in climate smart crop and livestock production systems including crop and livestock diversification, investing in climate smart agricultural equipment/ mechanisation and upscaling research, development and uptake of drought tolerant crop and livestock varieties.

11. Is there a system to facilitate organized value chain development in order to effectively derive the benefits from small-scale fisheries? If yes, state.	X			100	• Under the **AFSRTS**, the measures that facilitate organized value chain development include: (i) facilitating the establishment of post-harvest infrastructure, such as storage facilities and cooling systems; (ii) promoting the use of appropriate packaging and transportation methods to reduce spoilage; (iii) Facilitating access to market information and market linkages to minimize storage time; (iv) developing a National Post Harvest Loss Management Strategy; (v) establishing farmer cooperatives and producer organizations to facilitate collective marketing, bulk purchasing, and negotiation for better prices and market access; (vi) developing e-commerce platforms and digital marketplaces to enable rural producers to connect directly with consumers and access a wider market; & (vii) Facilitate market linkages for rural agro-processing enterprises.
12. Are small Scale Fisheries prioritized in National Agricultural Investment Plans (NAIP), Poverty alleviation documents and National strategy documents, etc.? If yes, state how.	X			100	• Small-scale food producers, including small-scale fishers are prioritized in the **NDS1**, **MSFNSS**, **AFSRTS, Livestock Growth Plan**, **CSAF**, and **CSAIP** However, in most of the documents, the small-scale fisheries sector is not specifically mentioned or identified, but grouped under the livestock producer category.
Outcome 2: **Bilateral and regional cooperation for effective management of shared fishery resources and ecosystems is strengthened**					**(25.0%)**
5. Are there provisions for the adoption and implementation of Regional and intra-regional minimum terms and conditions for access? If yes, state them.			X	0	• Generally, provisions for adoption and implementing regional minimum terms and conditions for access are not addressed in the National Strategies and Investment Plans.
6. Are there mechanisms in place for efficient and effective regional cooperation on fisheries management, including MCS, migratory and shared stocks? If yes, state them.		X		50	• The **NBSAP** proposed the promotion and strengthening of transboundary mechanisms for conservation of threatened species including shared ecosystems. It identified coordination and integration of the implementation of conventions, such as the CBD, UNCCD, Convention on the Migratory wild Species, SADC Protocol on Fisheries, and SADC Protocol on Wildlife Conservation and Law Enforcement as a strategy to ensure that at least 28% of Zimbabwe's terrestrial and inland water under protection, is maintained and conserved, and protected area connectivity enhanced through integrated resource management. • However, none of the national strategies and plans mention a mechanism for efficient and effective cooperation on fisheries management.
Outcome 3: **Fishers are organized to foster good fisheries governance, sustainable development and responsible use of natural resources**					**(75.0%)**
9. Are the international Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-scale Fisheries appropriately applied? If yes, state how. If no, state the reasons.		X		50	• The **NBSAP** recommended adoption and implementing international guidelines for securing sustainable small-scale fisheries as one of the measures for applying ecosystem-based approaches to aquatic resources management on Lake Kariba and other water bodies so as to avoid overfishing, enable the recovery of fish stocks, and reduce loss of indigenous species. • However, none of the national strategies and plans mention or address the need for application of guidelines for securing sustainable small-scale fisheries.

10. Are provisions made for the capacity of fisheries stakeholders and institutions for participatory management of the fisheries to be developed and nurtured? If yes, state them.	X			**100**	• A key target of the **NDS1** is to attain improved and inclusive governance and socio-economic development. This is being addressed through a Devolution and Decentralisation agenda aiming for: (i) enhanced democratic participation of people in decision making; (ii) improved good governance and service delivery; (iii) maintaining Zimbabwe as a Unitary peaceful state; (iv) utilising local competitive and comparative advantages; (v) stimulate economic development; (vi) fiscal capacitation of the lower tiers of Government; (vii) cohesive policies and legislation; (viii) configure Government structures at lower levels; and (ix) implement a new culture in the management of public affairs and resources in local government structures. • The development of **ZAIP** was premised on a participatory and inclusive engagement of all the relevant actors in the agricultural sector, ensuring a shared ownership of the process and outcomes. Its implementation framework also adopted a participatory approach, which enabled participation of key stakeholders. • According to the **AFSRTS**, the transformation of the agriculture sector requires a whole of sector-multi-stakeholder coordination mechanism supported by a "whole-of-government" system, to provide participatory and inclusive agriculture sector planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation mechanisms. • The **AFSTS** stated that agriculture development is a synergistic sum of public, private and development partners, and civil society efforts. requiring stakeholder coordination to ensure policy consistency and shared ownership and responsibility of agriculture development processes and outcomes. This can be achieved through participatory and inclusive agriculture sector planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation mechanisms that engage all relevant agriculture value chain players and related support sectors. • The development of the **MSFNSS** and its implementation are based on a multi-sectoral participatory approach to ensure partnerships and coordination among stakeholders. • The focus of one of the strategic objectives of the **NBSAP** (Strategic Objective 5) was on enhancing implementation through participatory planning, knowledge management and capacity building.

POLICY AREA 3: SUSTAINABLE AQUACULTURE MANAGEMENT [88.5%]					
Criteria for Alignment	**Check X to Indicate if:**			**Level of Alignment (%)**	**Comment and Reference**
	Yes	**In Part**	**No**		
Outcome 1: Improved market-led aquaculture investments					**(85.0%)**
17. Are market campaigns included for aquaculture products (awareness creation, PPPPs – Price, Place, Promotion and Product)?	X			**100**	• The **NDS1** lists the following strategies, as part of broader range of strategies towards enhancing livestock production in the country: (i) creating livestock business centres for small stocks (goats, sheep, pigs) based on the Hub and Spoke Model; (ii) implementing financial services-led livestock development initiatives models which gradually phase out Government guaranteed command programme through banks to a wholly private sector driven financing model; (iii) climate-proofing livestock production through commercialisation of fish, rabbits, bees and small stock; (iv) resuscitating the Cold Storage Commission; (v) promote local production of livestock inputs, and veterinary vaccines and medicines; establish a Livestock Information Management and Traceability Systems for disease control and market access; and (vi) training and capacitation of extension officers. • The growth plan of the Fish Production Programme of the Livestock Growth Plan is founded on the creation of market linkages for small-scale producers with retail outlets through contract farming with commercial producers. • The strategies highlighted in the **MSFNSS** include: (i) promoting reduction of pre-and post-harvest losses and improved handling, storage technologies, food preservation and food conservation processes; (ii) strengthening animal and crop health and nutrition, disease surveillance and control; (iii) promoting Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) across the whole value chain; (iv) establishing community fishponds; promoting the establishment of aquaculture clusters. • One of the five key areas or objectives of the **CSAF** is to improve participation in vibrant markets for farm produce, which would be achieved through by ensuring: (a) *Improved farmer support services, extension and climate information services*, through measures such as: (i) facilitating innovative partnerships for funding and providing high quality extension and other farmer support services; (ii) deploying ICT solutions for improving efficiencies in extension and other support services; and (iii) programs for recognizing and rewarding innovation, cooperation and excellence in providing extension and other services to farmers; (b) *Inclusive and viable partnerships for value addition and marketing of products,* through activities such as (i) Improving existing models and developing new models of inclusive, fair, and mutually beneficial partnerships between farmers and the private sector for marketing of products; (ii) capacity building and support on market intelligence for farmers to better synchronise production with market needs and trends; (iii) formalisation, regulation, registration/accreditation of local aggregators/commodity brokers; (iv) increasing participation of local farmers in regional and international markets; and (v) ICT based platforms for marketing produce. (c) *Improved connectivity for communication and transportation*, through measures such as: (i) design and implementation of climate-proofed transport and communication infrastructure; and (ii) innovative use of ICTs to better organise local communities for information exchange and early warnings. • The **NBSAP** recommended the promotion of market driven rearing and consumption of local livestock varieties as an intervention towards safeguarding diversity. • The **AFSRTS** also lists several of the strategic interventions that are mentioned in the **NDS1** and **MSFNSS**

18. Aquaculture infrastructure- Are there measures for the state to provide basic infrastructure for aquaculture development? If yes, state them.	X			**100**	• The **NDS1** highlights that under the programme on Agricultural Engineering and Infrastructure Development, the GoZ seeks to promote agricultural mechanisation, farm structures and irrigation technologies and utilisation of existing water bodies as a means to increase crop and livestock productivity and production through several strategies including: (i) upscaling innovation and modernisation of agriculture, including ICT-based advisory services; automation of mechanisation and irrigation, and precision farming such as drip irrigation, smart greenhouses and use of satellite technology to provide real time information; & (ii) promoting local manufacture of farm implements as well as establishment of mechanisation service providers focusing on repair and maintenance of farm equipment • One of the strategies of the **MSFNSS** advocates for development, rehabilitation and design of food and nutrition infrastructure during community works that improves food security at household and community level. The Presidential Fisheries Community scheme, which seeks to enable local communities to use water resources for fish production is promoting the construction and stocking of fish ponds across the country. • Under the strategy on strengthening national research and extension capacity for development and integrated management of agricultural water resources, the **National Climate Change Response Strategy (NCCRS)**, has an action on developing infrastructure and associated technologies for irrigation, but integrating mechanisms for handling excess water and flooding.
19. Financing/investment strategy - Are there strategies for the promotion of financial instruments such as guarantee funds, micro-credit institutions? If yes, state them.	X			**100**	• The key strategies to increase access to affordable agriculture financing, and thus promote resilience and sustainable agriculture and ensure food security that are being pursued through the **NDS1** include: (i) establishing an agricultural revolving fund with appropriately structured lines of credit; (ii) promoting weather-based agriculture, including the localisation of seasonal weather forecast and weather-based index insurance mechanisms for smallholder farmers; (iii) strengthening the use of Public- Private Partnerships (iv) implementing of smart subsidies; (v) reviewing contract farming provisions to become more binding and also include timely payments; and (vi) establishing a stop-order system to strengthen and promote contract farming to cover all crops and livestock. • The strategies listed under the **MSFNSS** include: (i) support the financial services sector with risk-reducing, risk-sharing policy and related instruments to promote lending that has a bias towards agri-based loans; and (ii) strengthening community-based savings initiatives through local savings and lending schemes. • Innovative finance is one of the six key drivers identified in the **CSAF** as critical catalysts, game-changing actions and investments that will be required across a number of objective areas of the framework for adoption of CSA to materialise at the scale and pace that will represent a real transition. It is acknowledged that the success of the **CSAF** will be defined by successes in finding sustainable models for financing agriculture, especially for smallholders. The interventions identified under the **CSAF** that will improve access to sustainable financing for farmers, particularly smallholders, resulting improved access to, and sustainable use of CSA inputs, tools and technologies include: (i) facilitating contract farming models; (ii) facilitating out grower schemes; (iii) incentivising partnerships between private sector and farmer; (iv) business skills training for farmers; (v) support bankable farm business planning; (vi) build credit reference systems for farmers; (vii) facilitate group lending; (viii) adopt ICTs that lower transaction costs; and (ix) deploy public/donor resources as guarantees to de-risk loans. • The **AFSRTS** identified several project activities including raising finance for all agriculture value chains, for mechanisation, dam construction and borehole drilling, through public, private, public-private-partnerships and donor sources.

20. Quality assurance and standards - Are there provisions for aquaculture product labelling and traceability through certification programmes? If yes, state them.	X			**100**	• The offering of specialised training for SMEs in business process re-engineering, product development, standardisation and certification and other production related training is proposed as one of the strategies in the **NDS1** towards increasing performance of SMES in the production of value-added products. • The **AFSRTS** has promotion of Global Gap certification as a means to for enhanced access to domestic and international markets for agricultural products. • To ensure the provision of safe and wholesome food for all, the **ZAIP** recommended that all food, whether imported or locally produced, shall meet both national public health legislation and international standards for quality safety. The proposed interventions included: (i) ensure the adoption of the 'farm-to-fork approach' to promoting food safety and quality at each level of the food supply chain is based on national and international standards; (ii) strengthen the enforcement and capacity of national food safety legislation at national, provincial, district and sub-district level; (iii) strengthen the enforcement and capacity of national food safety legislation at national, provincial, district and sub-district level; (iv) ensure that all food imports comply with relevant national food safety regulations; (v) ensure that safe (non-contaminated) water is used in agricultural production, for human consumption and all in food premises. • The MSFNSS has five goals towards enhancing food safety, quality and standards, which are: (i) Production processing and distribution of safe and quality food across the crop and livestock value chain in Zimbabwe by 2025; (ii) Increase consumer led demand for safe and quality food by 50% by end of 2025; (iii) Strengthen capacity and enforcement of national food safety legislation throughout the crop and livestock products value chain; (iv) Promulgate, coordinated, sound and relevant food safety and quality standards, legislation and policies by 2025; and (v) Mainstreaming household hygiene, sanitation and waste management in all food and nutrition programmes in the country by 2025. Some of the interventions include: (i) review and establish review food safety, quality regulations and standards for individual crops and livestock products and ensure coordination among key competent authorities along the value chain; (ii) sensitise, mandatorily implement and certify value chain stakeholders to the local Good Agriculture Practices (GAP); (iii) sensitise and promote mandatory implementation of basic Food Safety principles by all industry players; (iv) test and enforce compliance to set food safety and quality regulations and standards; and (v) ensure strengthening of enforcement of food safety standards and legislation for both domestic and imported food.
21. Skills development plan - Are there provisions in the policy for aquaculture development plan and strategies to appropriately address competencies and skills development? If yes, state them.	X			**100**	• Human Capital development and Innovation is identified as the engine that will drive the **NDS1** and the country's progress towards Vision 2030, as it will create the right conditions for a knowledge driven economy for sustained growth, industrialisation and modernisation of the country. The **NDS1** identifies a broad range of interventions that will produce a specialised workforce with a broad range of critical skilled experts, as well as increased innovation for industrialisation, and improved access and utilisation of advanced knowledge and technologies. The interventions will include: (i) re-configuring of the Higher and Tertiary Education System; (ii) harnessing knowledge and skills from the specialised workforce in the diaspora; and (iii) establishing post qualification Industrial Training Institutions, a National Civil Service Strategic Academy for training of Critical Skills in the civil service and developing a heritage-based research and innovation framework. • Skills capacity development is one of the key results areas of the **ZAIP**. The plan proposed the following activities towards strengthening practical skills of all research and extension officers: (i) strengthen the capacity of agricultural training institutes to provide appropriate training; (ii) providing appropriate training materials, communication equipment, transport and tools to extension officers; (iii) strengthen farmer-extension-research linkage to improve access to appropriate agricultural technologies to increase productivity; and (iv) strengthen coordination and quality control for extension services and research. • Training of farmers and extension services personnel on a broad range of livestock production issues is a core component of the **Livestock Growth Plan**. • Skills development interventions within the **MSFNSS** include improving institutional capacity of agricultural research (to improve productivity of crop and livestock through improved genetics), technical training and extension services (crop and livestock extension officers and veterinary extension officers)

22. Research and Extension Services - Are there provisions of adequate funding for research to enhance technology development and innovation?	X			**100**	• To realise the thrust of improved research development and innovation throughput under the **NDS1**, the GoZ will undertake the following strategies: (i) equip training and R&D Institutions with state-of-the-art infrastructure; (ii) engage private, public and other stakeholders to develop state of the art research infrastructure through Public, Private, Partnerships (PPPs), Built Operate and Transfer (BOT), Built Own Operate and Transfer (BOOT) and Repair Own Operate and Transfers (ROOT) arrangements for the commercialisation of health, engineering technology and agricultural research; (iii) strengthen Centres for Educational Research, Innovation and Development (CERIDs); and establish a framework for competitive incentives, remuneration packages and conditions of service for researchers. • The key research strategies identified in the **MSFNSS** include: (i) promoting food and nutrition research; (ii) enhancing institutional capacity of agricultural research to improve productivity of crop and livestock through improved genetics, as well as strengthening technical training and extension services (crop and livestock extension officers and veterinary extension officers); (iii) promoting research on sustainable resource use efficiency in farming. • In the **NCCRS**, the actions identified for enhancing research to strengthen capacity to generate new forms of empirical knowledge, technologies and agricultural support services that meet emerging development challenges arising from increased climate change and variability are: (i) developing frameworks for promoting long-term research and development initiatives on diversification and improvement of stress tolerance against climatic and environmental factors in crops and livestock; (ii) Using research and/or indigenous knowledge systems to identify and promote farmer prioritized crop types and varieties and livestock breeds that are tolerant to climatic stress; (iii) introducing competitive national research funding schemes and strengthen research capacity to stimulate innovative solutions and generation of empirical evidence in climate change adaptation and mitigation in agriculture.
23. Fish farmers associations or cooperatives- Is there the existence of an institutional framework to allow Fish farmers associations and cooperatives to flourish? If yes, state the institutions.	X			**100**	• The **AFSRTS** also has one its strategic interventions directed towards the establishment of farmer cooperatives and producer organizations to facilitate collective marketing, bulk purchasing, and negotiation for better prices and market access. • The proposed interventions of the **ZAIP** included promoting the development of additional commodity and trade associations, and strengthening farmer associations.
24. Enabling environment – Is there provision of policy and institutional framework as well as one stop shop to facilitate registrations and investments by the private sectors? If yes, state it.		X		**50**	• The NDS1 is premised on the adoption and swift implementation of bold policies and programmes aimed at achieving economic transformation through the creation of a thriving private-sector led, open and competitive economy, with sound macroeconomic policies anchored on fiscal discipline, monetary and financial sector stability, a business-friendly environment which promotes both foreign and domestic investment. The agriculture sector is identified as having the potential to drive pro-poor economic growth and sustainable development, and the key to unlocking the potential is resolving the security of tenure on the land in order to attract investment. • The AFSRTS, MSFNSS, and AFSTS all promote investment in agriculture. However, none of the strategies and plans recommend a one-stop-shop framework to facilitate registrations and investments by the private sector.
9 *e.* Growth in trade of locally produced aquaculture products- Are there measures for the protection of local aquaculture products from imported products? If yes, state them.			X	**0**	• None of the strategies and plans addresses the protection of local aquaculture products from imported products.

f. Are there programmes in place to increase competitiveness of locally produced aquaculture products? If yes, state them.	X			**100**	• The **NDS1** has a target of improve both the Global Competitiveness and Ease of Doing Business rankings to below 100. To realise the milestones, focus has been on reviewing business regulations and doing business procedures. Furthermore, a skills audit was done to address the gaps. The National Competitiveness Commission also produces a periodic industrial competitiveness index in order to closely monitor local progress. • The overall goal of the **ZAIP** was to facilitate sustainable increase in production, productivity and competitiveness of Zimbabwean agriculture through building capacity of farmers and institutions, and improving the quantity and quality of public, private and development partner investment and policy alignment. The **ZAIP** identified four intermediate result areas for attainment towards overall goal, which were: (i) Increasing production and productivity through improved management and sustainable use of land, water, forestry and wildlife resources; (ii) Increased participation of farmers in domestic and export markets through development of an efficient agricultural marketing system and an enabling environment for competitive agricultural production, investment (Domestic and FDI) and Trade; (iii) Ensuring food and nutrition security by facilitating a cohesive multi-sectoral agricultural response; and, (iv) Improving Agricultural Research, Technology Dissemination and Adoption. • The objectives of the **CSAF** contribute to the regional agricultural policy priorities and fall within the RISDP outcome indicator of increased production, productivity and competitiveness of crops, livestock, forestry, fisheries and wildlife to support trade, industry and food security in the region within the Strategic objective; Improved human capacities for socio-economic development as part of member states' commitment to domesticate RAP and other harmonized policies and programmes on agricultural development.
Outcome 2: **Improved regional cooperation in shared ecosystems**					**(100.0%)**
7. Common strategies on management and research on transboundary resources: Are there provisions to harmonize coherent policies, institutional and legal frameworks for aquaculture shared ecosystems? If yes, state them.	X			**100**	• In order to enhance the status of wildlife and protected areas and enable harmonization of policies, institutional and legal frameworks for shared ecosystems, the **NDS1** advocates for: (i) Engaging local, regional and international communities to unlock value of wildlife; and (ii) Improving Transboundary collaborations and Joint law enforcement.
8. Are the policies consistent with best ecosystems management approaches (e.g., FAO, EAF, EAA, CCRF)? If yes, state which ones. If no, give the reasons.	X			**100**	• The interventions proposed by the national strategies (**NDS1, CSAF, NCCRS)** and plans (**ZAIP, CSAIP**) are consistent with best ecosystem management approaches. The interventions include; (i) training and capacity building; (ii) use of participatory approaches; (iii) transboundary cooperation and collaboration for shared ecosystems; and enhancing research and adoption of appropriate technology; (iv) sustainable use of natural resources; and (v) gender mainstreaming.
9. Conformity with accreditation mechanisms- Are the Best Management Practices (BMPs) required for certification and standardization for sustainable aquaculture practices included in the policies? If no, give the reasons.	X			**100**	• The **NDS1** advocates for provision of specialised training for SMEs in Business Process Re-engineering, product development, standardisation and certification and other production related training, as one of the interventions to increase capacity of SMEs in the production of value-added products. • The **AFSRTS** is promoting and encouraging Global GAP certification as a means of facilitating and enhancing access to domestic, regional and international markets for locally produced and processed agricultural products. The AFSRTS also calls for the certification of consultants and extension advisory agents to harmonise agricultural extension and advisory services.

National Policies

POLICY AREA 4: RESPONSIBLE AND EQUITABLE FISH TRADE AND MARKETING [68.8%]					
Criteria for Alignment	**Check X to Indicate if:**			**Level of Alignment (%)**	**Comment and Reference**
	Yes	**In Part**	**No**		
Outcome 1: Improved intra and inter regional trade					**(100.0%)**
7. Is there compliance with agreed regional trade protocols and regulations? If yes, state which ones. If no, give the reasons.	X			**100**	• According to the **NDS1**, trade facilitation is a key factor in the country's trade policy. Therefore, during the NDS1 period, GoZ has been implementing reforms aimed at streamlining and simplifying exporting and importing procedures, eliminating customs delays and improving customs administration. This is in line with the SADC Protocol on Trade and the COMESA Protocol on Rules of Origin. • Harmonisation of trade related standards and regulations with the regional and international trading partners as well as negotiating mutual recognition agreements is one of the export facilitation strategies of the **Zimbabwe National Export Strategy (NES)**, which also include: (i) improving border efficiency; (ii) improving transport and communication infrastructure; (iii) reducing time and cost to obtain export and import permits through deployment of ICT solution; (iv) enhancing electronic commerce; and (v) review of regulations affecting the ease of doing export business.
8. Are there coherent with fish trade policies and other policies? If no, give the reasons.	X			**100**	• The reforms being implemented under **NDS1** and strategies in the **NES** for facilitating regional trade are coherent with the SADC Protocol on Trade and the COMESA Protocol on Rules of Origin.
9. Are there Compliant with sanitary standards and market requirements? If no, give the reasons.	X			**100**	• Animal health, sanitary and food safety issues are, according to the **Livestock Growth Plan** some of the major challenges associated with the livestock sector in Zimbabwe. The Transforming Zimbabwe's Animal Health and Food Safety Systems for the Future (SAFE) project was therefore initiated to build capacity in animal health and disease control, sanitary and phytosanitary/food safety systems for improved livestock productivity, food safety and consumer safety in the livestock and food processing and handling sectors in the country and the major ports of entry. In line with the "Farm to Fork" concept, the SAFE project has implemented interventions aimed at improving the overall environment for value chain actors to express their full potential in the production of targeted animal products that meet both domestic and international quality and food safety standards. The two main areas of focus are animal disease control and food safety services. • To reduce preventable disease burden due to consumption of unsafe food and water, the **National Health Strategy 2021 – 2015**, has as its strategic intervention, the strengthening of food quality monitoring in the market. The focus is on strengthening monitoring of food fortification, strengthening food analytics, inspection of food imports and exports as well as strengthening monitoring of food poisoning. Strengthening port health management system at Points of Entry and capacitating the Government Analysts Laboratory are also prioritised. • One of the guiding principles of the **MSFNSS** is respect for regional and global protocols and commitments on food and nutrition security made by the country at global, continental and regional levels, including: i) the SDGs, ii) African Union Agenda 2063, iii) Africa Regional Nutrition Strategy 2015-2025 and iv) the SADC Regional Food and Nutrition Strategy 2015-2025.

Outcome 2: **Increased competitiveness for African fish and fishery products**					**(50.0%)**
9. Economically efficient fisheries sector - Are fisheries in Zimbabwe sustainably managed and supported by appropriate infrastructure and prudent macroeconomic management?		X		**50**	• Macroeconomic stability and infrastructure and utilities are key pillars of the **NDS1**. Thus, one of the objectives of the **NDS1** is to strengthen macroeconomic stability, characterised by low and stable inflation, as well as exchange rate stability. Efficient infrastructure delivery is critical for realisation of National Priorities and overall socio-economic development. Hence the NDS1 aims at restoration of basic infrastructural services, including expansion in critical areas mainly targeting the key sectors of energy, transport, water and sanitation, housing, health, education and information and communication technology. Consequently, the **NDS1** seeks to promote agricultural mechanisation, farm structures and irrigation technologies and utilisation of existing water bodies as a means to increase crop and livestock productivity and production through the several strategies including: (i) upscaling innovation and modernisation of agriculture, including ICT-based advisory services; automation of mechanisation, and precision farming, fertigation and smart greenhouses and use of satellite technology to provide real time information; and (ii) promoting local manufacture of farm implements as well as establishment of mechanisation service providers focusing on repair and maintenance of farm equipment. • Establishment and/or resuscitation of infrastructure are key components of the **AFSRTS,** which are being addressed through the establishment of post-harvest infrastructure, such as storage facilities and cooling systems; investing in rural infrastructure development, including roads, irrigation systems, electricity, and water supply, to improve connectivity and access to services.
2. Standards and supportive technology – *e.* Is infrastructure, such as the National fisheries quality control laboratory for standardization of fishery products in place? If yes, state it.			X	**0**	• Infrastructure for standardization of fishery products such as a National Fisheries quality control laboratory is not present.
f. Does it conform to international guidelines for certification of fishery products?	-	-	-	_	

10. Competitiveness through increasing value chain efficiencies - Are there appropriate pricing conditions for value addition across value chain segments?	X			100	• To create new and accelerate the domestication of existing value chains, during the **NDS1**, the country's macroeconomic: fiscal, monetary and trade policy environment as well as incentive and regulatory frameworks, are being revamped to promote diversification and competitiveness. One of the macroeconomic objectives of the NDS1 is to accelerate value addition and beneficiation of agriculture and mining production, which has necessitated prioritising developing and strengthening already existing value chains, decentralisation of industrialisation initiatives and provision of a consistent, stable policy environment. The NDS1 proposed the implementation of an Agricultural Research and Development programme for the value addition and beneficiating of agricultural goods and services. • A target under **NDS1** on enhancing competitiveness is to improve both the Global Competitiveness and Ease of Doing Business rankings to below 100 by reviewing business regulations and doing business procedures and several initiatives. To realise the milestones, focus has been on reviewing business regulations and doing business procedures. Some of the strategies for enhancing competitiveness, particularly in the agricultural sector include: (i) implement measures that minimise postharvest and storage losses; (ii) review and establish general standards for agricultural commodities to meet local, regional and international market requirements; (iii) institute legal reforms to support fair and transparent pricing mechanisms; (iv) set up of an agriculture market information system that collects and disseminates information on local, national and regional, markets to enhance local production; (v) develop policies that promote market linkages and linking farmers to institutions. • One of the strategic objectives of the **AFSRTS** is to enhance value addition and beneficiation of agricultural produce through aggregation and agro-industrialisation through: (i) the establishment of 2,400 ward and 60 aggregation centres (1 in each district) for value addition and beneficiation of agricultural products (crops, livestock, fish and horticulture); (ii) establishment of eight agro-industrial parks (one in each province) for rural industrialisation and economic development; (iii) promoting value chain development and cold chain facilities in each district for key agricultural commodities; (iv) facilitating provision of fiscal and non-fiscal incentives for investment in value addition and agro processing in rural areas; and (v) facilitating the development of efficient modern and reliable infrastructure for transport, logistics, marketing and trade of agricultural commodities. • The **AFSTS** also had as one of its strategic objectives the trebling agriculture trade through improved market access and competitiveness of agriculture commodities on the domestic and export markets through quality produce and value addition. • The **CCNAP** identifies the establishment of efficient value chains and markets for crop and livestock as one of the strategies to strengthen resilience of the agricultural and food systems to climate change.
11. Coherence of trade policies/ strategies/action plans (harmonization) - Are national trade policies/ strategies/action plans coherent and harmonized at sub regional or regional levels? If yes, state them.	X			100	• According to the **NDS1**, trade facilitation is a key factor in the country's trade policy. In this regard, the GoZ is implementing reforms aimed at streamlining and simplifying exporting and importing procedures, eliminating customs delays and improving customs administration. • Harmonisation of trade related standards and regulations with the regional and international trading partners as well as negotiating mutual recognition agreements is one of the export facilitation strategies of the **Zimbabwe National Export Strategy (NES)**, which also include: (i) improving border efficiency; (ii) improving transport and communication infrastructure; (iii) reducing time and cost to obtain export and import permits through deployment of ICT solution; (iv) enhancing electronic commerce; and (v) review of regulations affecting the ease of doing export business.
12. Consumer Information - Is symmetric information ensured between buyers and sellers? If yes, state how.			X	0	• Symmetric information is generally not ensured between buyers and sellers.

POLICY AREA 5: REGIONAL AND SUB-REGIONAL COOPERATION [100.0%]					
Criteria for Alignment	**Check X to Indicate if:**			**Level of Alignment (%)**	**Comment and Reference**
	Yes	**In Part**	**No**		
Outcome 1: International fisheries issues at regional levels are coherent and harmonized					**(100.0%)**
7. Are there provisions for entrenched awareness of important international instruments for sustainable fisheries management and frameworks that identify the need for their domestication in realizing sustainable fisheries management? If yes, state them.	X			**100**	• The **NDS1** advocates promoting research and development, education, training and awareness, the ratification, domesticating, implementing and monitoring Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs) and strengthening capacity building and awareness on climate change adaptation and mitigation as part of a range of measures in order to improve the health of ecosystems and climate action.
8. Are there measures in place to address Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) fishing? If yes, state them.	X			**100**	• One of the objectives of the **NDS1** is to ensure sustainable environmental protection and resilience. The thrust of environmental protection, climate resilience and natural resource management on sustainable management of wetlands, rehabilitation of mined areas, climate change mitigation and sustainable natural resources management. Improving fisheries management and utilisation, and improving transboundary collaborations and joint law enforcement are some of the strategies identified for implementation. • The **ZAIP** recommends strengthening law enforcement for forestry, fisheries and wild life protection so as to increase the area under sustainable forestry and wildlife management.
9. Are there mechanisms to address food fraud in the fisheries sector? If yes, state them.	X			**100**	• The **ZAIP** requires that all food whether imported or locally produced, shall meet both national public health legislation and international standards for quality safety to ensure the provision of safe and wholesome food to all. This is being advance through several measures including: (i) the adoption of the 'farm-to-fork approach' to promoting food safety and quality at each level of the food supply chain is based on national and international standards: (ii) strengthening the enforcement and capacity of national food safety legislation at national, provincial, district and sub-district level; (iii) ensuring that all food imports comply with relevant national food safety regulations; (iv) ensuring that safe (non-contaminated) water is used in agricultural production, for human consumption and all in food premises; and (v) ensuring that food safety and standards are an integral component of existing multi-sectoral structures and/or that multi- sectoral structures are put in place for the coordination of food safety and food standards, with clearly defined roles and responsibilities for the different sectors and authorities in order to ensure consistence and harmony. • One of the key result areas of the **MSFNSS** is on enhancing food safety, quality and standards, with the goals being to: (i) Facilitate the production, processing, and distribution of safe and quality food across crop and livestock value chains in Zimbabwe by 2025; (ii) increase consumer led demand for safe and quality food by 50% by 2025; (iii) Strengthen capacity and enforcement of national food safety legislation throughout the crop and livestock products value chain; (iv) Promulgate coordinated, sound and relevant food safety and quality standards, legislation and policies by 2025; and (v) Mainstreaming household hygiene, sanitation and waste management in all food and nutrition programmes in the country.

Outcome 2: **RECs and RFBs are positive forces for fisheries management within the framework of regional economic and political integration agenda**					**(100.0%)**
7. Are there mechanisms for linkages between RECs and RFBs? If yes, state them.	X			**100**	• The **NDS1** incorporates engaging local, regional and international communities to unlock value of wildlife, ensuring that international and regional initiatives such as the SDGs, Africa Agenda 2063 and the SADC Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan (RISDP) are mainstreamed, and improving transboundary collaborations and joint law enforcement to enhance conservation and sustainable use of wildlife. • The **NBSAP** advocates enhancing trans-boundary management of aquatic resources through engagement.
8. Are RECs and RFBs vehicles to promote a well-defined fishery and aquaculture?	-	-	-	-	• The RECs and RFBs are vehicles to promote a well-defined fishery and aquaculture.
9. Are there strategies and mechanisms in place for preventing and resolving regional conflicts? *If yes, state them.*	X			**100**	• The **NDS1** advocates for engaging local, regional and international communities to unlock value of wildlife, and mainstreaming of international and regional initiatives and agreements.

POLICY AREA 6: AWARENESS ENHANCING AND HUMAN CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT [83.3%]					
Criteria for Alignment	**Check X to Indicate if:**			**Level of Alignment (%)**	**Comment and Reference**
	Yes	**In Part**	**No**		
Outcome 1: Enhanced sectoral competencies and proficiencies					**(66.7%)**
7. Continuous professional education, mentorship and training: - Are there provisions to facilitate continuous awareness and enabling environment to seize and utilize opportunities for sectoral development? If yes, state them.	X			**100**	• Human Capital Development and Innovation is a key component of the **NDS1**. The focus is on creating a knowledge driven economy for sustained growth, innovation for industrialisation and modernisation of Zimbabwe through reconfiguration of the education system with a strong emphasis on Science, Technology, Engineering, Arts and Mathematics (STEAM). Several strategies are being implemented to enhance continuous professional education, mentorship, including: (i) re-configuring the Higher and Tertiary Education System from the tripartite education system that focuses on Teaching, Research and Community-service (Education 3.0) to one the includes Innovation and Industrialisation (Education 5.0), to enhance the production of entrepreneurs, quality goods and services; (ii) enhancing capacity building in critical skills shortage areas across all sectors; (iii) capacitation National Strategic Institutions such as Centres for Education Research, Innovation and Development (CERIDs) and National Manpower Advisory Council (NAMACO); (iv) capacity building initiatives in inclusive education for schools, colleges, training institutes and universities; (v) designing appropriate Staff Development Programmes for capacity building; (vi) incentivising specialist education and training skills; (vii) internationalising the Zimbabwean education and training sector; (viii) re-aligning curricula on skills training and development to meet needs of industry, commerce and the public sector; (ix) re-configuring Technical Vocational Education and Training (TVET) to Education 5.0; and (x) implement targeted mentorship and talent management programmes. • One of the strategic thrusts of the **ZAIP** to attain the agricultural sector objectives and feed into the aspirations of the wider Zimbabwean economy is ensuring capacity building so as to build capacities for farmers, private sector and of public institutions which support farmers so that farmers and agri-businesses can participate profitably and competitively and supply both domestic and export markets. The key activities include: (i) strengthening the capacity of agricultural training institutes to provide appropriate training; (ii) providing appropriate training materials, communication equipment, transport and tools to extension officers; (iii) strengthening farmer-extension-research linkage to improve access to appropriate agricultural technologies to increase productivity; (iv)strengthening coordination and quality control for extension services and research. • Among the strategies of the **MSFNSS** is the thrust to improve institutional capacity of agricultural research (to improve productivity of crop and livestock), technical training and extension services (crop and livestock extension officers and veterinary extension officers). • The **NCCRS** strategies towards climate change education and training are: (i) enhancing the teaching and learning of climate change at all levels of education (formal and informal); (ii) providing relevant training on climate change issues for educators and practitioners working with communities. Among its strategies in agriculture and food security are: (i) strengthening capacity to generate new forms of empirical knowledge, technologies and agricultural support services that meet emerging development challenges arising from increased climate change and variability; (ii) strengthening the capacity to identify and promote adoption of indigenous and improved livestock breeds that are tolerant to climate related stresses; (iii) strengthen national research and extension capacity for development and integrated management of agricultural water resources. • The **CCNAP** calls for: (i) upscaling training of extension workers, farmers and other stakeholders in weather and climate information access and use; and (ii) enhancing training of farmers and other stakeholders in climate smart crop and livestock production systems including crop and livestock diversification. • To ensure improved awareness, exposure and technical capacity for CSA, the **CSAF** advocates for several training and capacity building initiatives which include: (i) AI training for farmers and service providers; (ii) structured CSA training programs for farmers and service providers; (iii) integration of CSA into formal and informal training curricular for extension officers; (iv) establishment of local CSA study groups for farmers; (v) Public/Private/Donor cooperation in funding extension services; (vi) farmer/private/public/donor partnerships for showcasing CSA technologies and practices; (vii) centres of CSA excellence (training hubs) established in each district; and (ix) training on CSA practices: CA, including improved soil, water and integrated nutrient management, weed management, diversified productions systems, integrated pest management; agroforestry; fodder production & preservation for supplementation/fattening livestock; grazing & rangeland management; energy efficiency on-farm.

					• The training programmes mentioned in the **NES** are: (i) export marketing training – for equipping exporters with necessary knowledge and skills on marketing and branding for international competitiveness; and (ii) export packaging training – with the aim of enhancing the functionality and aesthetics of their packaging.
8. Accreditation of practitioners and institutions: - Are there provisions for relevant stakeholders/institutions to be accredited to maintain relevance? If yes, state them.			X	**0**	• One of the specific interventions of the **AFSRTS** towards catalysing public and private sector reform and mobilising investments for accelerated agricultural development is to harmonise agricultural extension and advisory services to provide a standard technical back up knowledge, including through certification of consultants and extension advisory agents. However, in all the strategies and plans accessed, there are no mentions of provisions for accreditation of stakeholders and/or institutions.
9. Facilitate centres of excellence of fisheries and aquaculture: - Are there provisions in the national strategies/ plans to ensure continual establishment, development and maintenance of minimum operating standards? If yes, state them.	X			**100**	• The **AFSRTS** espouses for the conversion of the Provincial Integrated Youth Development Centres, which were established in 2021 to encourage youth involved in agriculture, to centres of excellence in training and production. • The **Livestock Growth Plan** promotes the establishment of Climate-Proofed Livestock Production centres. These centres focus on commercialisation of fish, rabbits, bees and small stock production through breeding and distribution of improved breeds, especially targeting surrounding farmers supported by trained livestock extension officers. Zimbabwe Agricultural Knowledge and Innovation Services (ZAKIS) seeks to link agriculture research, education and extension. ZAKIS is establishing three flagship Agricultural Centres of Excellence (ACE) which comprise Chibero Agricultural College serving the Northen region, Matopos Research Institute serving the Southern region, and a digital/ virtual ACE which will be accessible to everyone in the agricultural space. The ACEs promote research in crop and animal husbandry research, demonstration of Good Agricultural Practices, and the development and showcasing modern farming technologies. The physical ACEs will be administered by the Department of Agricultural Education and Farmer Training (DAEFT) in collaboration with the Department of Research and Specialist Services (DRSS) and the Department of Agricultural Extension (AGRITEX). The private sector is involved in ensuring that viable business models are applied within the activities of ACEs such that they are sustainable. Several revenue streams will be developed and implemented leveraging on both crop and animal husbandry. The ACEs have a further role to cascade the knowledge they have attained to other educational centres within the country. • The **CSAF** also advocates for the establishment of CSA centres of excellence for training and showcasing practices and technologies, so as to improve awareness, exposure and technical capacity for CSA among farmers, and consequently lead to increase in the use of climate smart farm practices.

Outcome 2: **Improved evidence-based decision making**					
7. Is Information-Based decision making evident in the policies/ strategies/plans?	X			**100**	• Monitoring and evaluation under the **NDS1** are based on an e-enabled Information Management System. The **NDS1** advocates for the establishment of a comprehensive Agricultural Information Management System including crop and livestock assessment, livestock information management system, and lands information management system. • One of the objectives of the **ZAIP** was to ensure the establishment of a national integrated food and nutrition security information system that not only provides timely and reliable information on food and nutrition security situation and effectiveness of programmes but also informs decision-making. The national integrated and nutrition security information systems is tasked with: (i) ensuring that all assessments and surveillance contribute to an integrated national food and nutrition security information system; (ii) ensuring that individual technical sectors are accountable for producing high-quality information and ensure that a food and nutrition security information system is in place for the organization, harmonization, integration and synthesis of information from the relevant technical sectors; (iii) ensuring that all components of the food and nutrition security information system reflect best practice methodologies; integrate nutrition and food security information appropriately; are robust and transparent; and have buy-in from multiple government ministries as well as partner organizations; and is based on a standardized, agreed and comparable set of indicators; (iv) ensuring that decentralized ownership of information systems is promoted and the relevance and meaning of information is enhanced at decentralized levels through timely feedback and disaggregation by district, gender, socioeconomic group and agro-ecological zone, where possible; (v) ensuring that the information system includes the analysis of routine programme monitoring data designed to track the effectiveness of food and nutrition security interventions; (vi) ensuring that that relevant food and nutrition information leads to decision-making and national action; (vii) ensuring that a central repository for the storage, retrieval, maintenance and update of information is established; (viii) ensuring that the food and nutrition security Information system encompasses tools that are both quantitative and qualitative, with emphasis on participatory approaches; (ix) ensure that, where possible, the food and nutrition security information system will be informed by, and will inform, regional and global food and nutrition information systems; (x) ensure that the food and nutrition security information system distinguishes between chronic and transitional acute food and nutrition insecurity and risk. • **AFST** – advocated for the establishment of a Comprehensive Market Information System to provide market players with up-to-date market, trade and price information. • **AFSRTS** – The Agricultural information Management System (AIMS) which was launched in 2021 to support the AFSTS promotes information-based decision making. • Food and Nutrition Information: Assessment, Analysis and Early Warning is a key result area of the **MSFNSS**, with the following goals: (i) establishment of a secure and integrated central repository for the storage, retrieval, maintenance, and updating of information by 2025; (ii) the timely collection, collation, and dissemination of up to date, accurate, and disaggregated food and nutrition security information for informing policy, programming and tracking of national, regional and global food and nutrition targets by 2025; and (iii) the timely provision of climate related information to households by 2025. • The Livestock Growth Plan advocates for the establishment of a digitalized Livestock Information Management System (LIMS). • One of the NCCRS is the development and establishment of an effective climate change communication information management and communication system that facilitates access by all stakeholder groups. With agriculture, particularly with respect to livestock production, promote linkages for coordination of information and knowledge sharing on climate change mitigation. • According to the **CCNAP** there is need for enhanced climate risk information generation, utilization and management to ensure that relevant climate information services is accessible at appropriate times and is communicated in a medium and manner which end-users can understand. Improved access to weather and climate information services in the agricultural sector will require upscaling training of extension workers, farmers and other stakeholders in weather and climate information access and use, and the increase the density of hydro-meteorological network and early warning infrastructure.
8. What provisions exist to facilitate Information sharing between policy makers and policy consumers?	X			**100**	• The strategies of the **NDS1** of (ii) developing & implementing a community-based feedback mechanism to track the impact of social service delivery programs; (ii) establishing and implementing a citizen feedback mechanism to improve disaster risk management; (iii) develop a robust national publicity strategy with a clear communication protocol to enable a two-way communication between Government and its publics. • Enhancing knowledge sharing through multi-tier media and communication platforms through the **AFSRTS**

9.	Responsive to real community needs: - What strategies/plans exist to improve enabling conditions in fish producing communities to enhance competence?	X			**100**	• The NDS1 has the following strategies: (i) specialised training for SMEs in Business Process Re-engineering, product development, standardisation and certification and other production related training

POLICY AREA 7: HIGH SEAS FISHERIES [35.7%]					
Criteria for Alignment	**Check X to Indicate if:**			**Level of alignment (%)**	**Comment and Reference**
	Yes	**In Part**	**No**		
Outcome 1: **Greater African Voice in high seas fisheries**					**(83.3%)**
1 *g. Is there an avenue for effective participation of Zimbabwe in international deliberations, meetings, etc. and increased access to high seas fisheries? If yes, state the avenues.*		X		**50**	• In the **NDS1**, the ratification, domesticating, implementing and monitoring Multilateral Environmental Agreements is a strategy towards achieving improved ecosystem health. Furthermore, engaging local, regional and international communities to unlock value of wildlife is a strategy to achieving improved status of protected areas.
h. Have provisions been made for Zimbabwe to become a member or cooperating party of appropriate RFMOs?	-	-	-		• Zimbabwe is a member of SADC Regional Fisheries Monitoring, Control and Surveillance Coordination Centre (MCSCC).
i. Are there modalities/ provisions for Zimbabwe to ratify United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea and the FAO Port State Measures Agreement?	-	-	-		• Zimbabwe is a member of UNCLOS, but not a member of the Port State Measures Agreement.
11. Are there mechanisms for strengthening the alignment of donor and partner efforts with PFRS? If yes, state them.	X			**100**	• Mechanisms for strengthening the alignment of donor and partner efforts that are mentioned across the strategies /plans include, public-private partnerships (PPPs), technical assistance, financial resources and capacity development initiatives.
12. Are there provisions for strengthening of Alignment to and co-ordination of development partners' efforts with the PFRS? If yes, state them.	X			**100**	• The GoZ acknowledges that the input and support of the private sector and development partners is welcome in the implementation of the **NDS1**. The terms of reference for the National Joint Review Committee of the **NDS1** require engagement of all key stakeholders to ensure that NDS1 is inclusive in its implementation. • A key assumption in implementation model of the **ZAIP** is that there is cooperation, shared interest, and unity of purpose for achievement among all key stakeholders, including government, private sector, farmers and development partners.
Outcome 2: **Increased participation and benefits for MS in high seas fisheries**					**(0.0%)**
5. Increased access to high seas fisheries -Is there a provision made in the strategies/ plans that ensures high seas resource exploitation by Zimbabwe? If yes, state it.			X	**0**	• None
6. Accrued benefits to concerned MS increased - Are there programmes and strategies proposed to increase investment for economic value addition (such as harbour)? If yes, state them.			X	**0**	• There are no programmes and strategies proposed to increase investment for economic value addition by Zimbabwe in high seas fisheries.

Outcome 3: **Active participation of MS in RFMOs processes and agenda**					**(0.0%)**
1 *e.* Cooperation for high sea fisheries management - What provisions are there to facilitate management decisions for active roles in intergovernmental cooperation?			X	**0**	• There is no mention of RFMOs in the strategies and action plans.
f. Are there modalities guiding the participation in newly established partnerships? If yes, state them.			X	**0**	• None are specified in the strategies and action plans.

POLICY AREA 8: CROSS CUTTING ISSUES IN AFRICAN FISHERIES AND AQUACULTURE [100%]					
G. Strengthening resilience and reducing vulnerabilities to climate change in African fisheries and aquaculture (100.0%)					
Criteria for Alignment	**Check X to Indicate if:**			**Level of Alignment (%)**	**Comment and Reference**
	Yes	**In Part**	**No**		
OUTCOME 1: Adaptive capacity and resilience at the local level built					**(100.0%)**
11. Capacity building programme on climate smart fisheries and aquaculture: - Is there promotion of capacity building in the sector on climate change? If yes, state how.	X			**100**	• One of the strategic objectives of the **AFSRTS** is to build a, modern, technology-driven, diverse, resilient, inclusive and climate-smart agriculture sector. An intervention under this objective is the establishment of climate smart livestock demonstration centres to capacitate and promote the adopting of climate smart livestock technologies. • Among the key result areas of the **MSFNSS** is increasing the proportion of farmers adopting climate-smart agriculture practices. This is being done through the promotion and upscaling of the use of CSA management practices and technologies in crop and livestock production. • Strengthening capacity in and promoting adoption of CSA is one of the short to medium term actions proposed in the **NCCRS** towards meeting the emerging challenges arising from increased climate change and variability. • One of the four adaptation measures of the Zimbabwe **Revised NDCs** is the development, implementation and scaling-up of climate smart agriculture solutions and strengthening agricultural value chains and markets. Among the activities to promote the adoption of CSA practices is enhancing training of farmers and other stakeholders in climate smart crop and livestock production systems including crop and livestock diversification. • One of the objectives of the **CSAF** is to increase the use of climate smart farm practices, through improving awareness, exposure and technical capacity for CSA among farmers, and improving farmer support services, extension and climate information services. The interventions include establishing CSA centres of excellence to showcase practices, strengthening of on-going farmer CSA training programmes, review and revision of agriculture training curricula to integrate CSA, production of CSA training manuals, and promoting public/private/donor partnerships for funding and provision of high-quality extension services in CSA.
12. Communication systems: - Are there systems on participatory Climate Change (CC) and Disaster Risk (DR) vulnerability assessment and aquaculture development? If yes, state them.	X			**100**	• The establishment of the Vision 2030 Vulnerability Livelihoods Assessment Tracker (VALT) in the MLAFWRD to monitor the effect of various factors, including climate variability and natural disasters on livelihoods. • The adoption and implementation of the High Frequency Monitoring System (HFMS) and Crisis modifier (CM) to track agricultural production, as well as shock and stresses, and provide alerts for timely intervention. • According to the Revised **NDCs**, one of Zimbabwe's priority adaptation measures is to enhance early warning and climate-related disaster risk reduction systems (including information management systems) by taking the following measures: (i) enhance early warning systems, including through better information management systems; (ii) provide the systems and knowledge to manage disaster risks at national and community-level, and (ii) support the coordination of responses to climate hazards and to climate impacts across sectors and geographies. • The proactive, inclusive, climate risk management systems in the CSAF

13. Facilitate the creation of alternative livelihoods: - Are there available opportunities for at least temporary shifting to alternative occupation in the event of shocks? If yes, state them.	X			**100**	• The promotion of crop and livestock diversification at household level a strategy in the **MSFNSS** to increase the proportion of households with acceptable food consumption score from 35% in 2022 to 75% by 2025. • Enhancing training of farmers and other stakeholders in climate smart crop and livestock production systems including crop and livestock diversification a strategy in the **CCNAP** to promote adoption of CSA practices. • The **CSAF** advocates building the capacities and supporting communities towards a diversification of livelihoods and shifts from agriculture into other sectors, where needed. The **CSAIP** also promotes the crop and livestock adoption among farmers/ producers are a means of promoting sustainable and resilient livelihoods.
14. Early warning system in place as a focus for disaster: - Are there provisions for early warning mechanisms at national level?	X			**100**	• The adoption and implementation of the High Frequency Monitoring System (HFMS) and Crisis modifier (CM) to track agricultural production, as well as shock and stresses, and provide alerts for timely intervention.
15. Are there mechanisms for disaster-related insurance and compensation in place? If yes, state them.	X			**100**	• Zimbabwe - Africa Disaster Risk Financing (ADRiFi) Capacity-building Project, under the African Development Bank (AfDB) run Africa Disaster Risk Financing Programme (ADRiFi) aims to strengthen Zimbabwe's disaster risk management capacity. The ADRiFi programme has the overall goal to enhance the resilience and response to climate shocks in African countries by improving the management of climate disaster risks. The programme's specific objectives are: (i) to strengthen the capacity of Regional Member Countries (RMCs) to evaluate climate-related risks and costs and elaborate subsequent adaptation measures; and (ii) to promote the development and provision of efficient disaster risk financing through climate insurance solutions and support their financing for enhanced preparedness to climate shocks. The project will enhance Zimbabwe's capacity to manage the risks of extreme climate events, including droughts, floods and tropical cyclones, as well as promote the adoption of disaster risk financing tools such as sovereign risk insurance, as a viable solution for addressing climate risks. • Zimbabwe is a member of the African Risk Capacity (ARC), which comprises 39 AU Member States. The ARC runs the African Risk Capacity (ARC) Group's sovereign insurance policy, which is designed to trigger payouts when specific disaster thresholds are crossed, such as below-average rainfall, and to ensure early action and support to vulnerable communities during droughts and other natural disasters. • During the 2021/2022 agricultural season, the GoZ in partnership with the ARC and the Start Network, a group of more than 80 non-governmental organisations across five continents, purchased of an innovative insurance policy to protect more than 800,000 people in Zimbabwe from drought risk. The policy was built on parametric insurance, which means it could pay out before a crisis, according to pre-agreed scientific triggers, based for example on rainfall data. Unlike the standard humanitarian model, in which aid agencies receive funding only after a crisis has hit, the approach enables governments and their partners to plan for and respond before the worst effects of a drought are felt, thereby saving more lives and livelihoods.
OUTCOME 2: Policy coherence and coordination at the national and regional levels improved					**(100.0%)**
7. Do the Disaster risk management (DRM) and climate change Adaptation (CCA) policies/ strategies/plans include fisheries and aquaculture?	X			**100**	• The **NCCRS** states that there is a need to institutionalise climate change into strategies, actions and budgets of climate sensitive sectors such as agriculture, forestry, water, environmental management, fisheries, settlements, infrastructure, health and food security. However, apart from that reference to fisheries, none of documents mention fisheries and aquaculture with respect to DRM and CCA. • The NDCs include fisheries.

8. Do the policies/strategies/plans include DRM and CCA?	X			**100**	• The strategies for implementation, during NDS1, towards improved action include: (i) prioritising the mainstreaming of climate change and related financing in all national programmes; (ii) strengthening early warning systems; (iii) promoting climate smart innovations and technology transfer; (iv) strengthening capacity building and awareness on climate change adaptation and mitigation; (v) upgrading meteorological radar seismology and weather station network; (vi) implementing disaster risk management; (vii) cloud seeding; (viii) promoting low emissions development pathways; and (ix) promoting the reduction of greenhouse gases and alternative energy solutions. • Strengthening climate change adaptation in sustainable agricultural production practices is a risk mitigation strategy in the **ZAIP**. • The **AFSRTS** advocates for climate proofing agriculture. • The **CSAF**, **CSAIP**, **NCCRS**, and **CCNAP** all advocated for enhancing investment in and the adoption of climate smart agricultural practices and solutions, and mainstreaming of CSA into policy, regulatory and disaster risk management to enhance climate change adaptation.
9. Are there policies/strategies/plans for marine/inland water resources spatial planning?	X			**100**	Among the objectives of the **NDS1** are: (i) strengthen coordination within Government and across other sectors in enforcing land use planning regulations, orderly resettlements and ensuring that maximum farm sizes are adhered to; (ii) strengthen service delivery capacity and land information management systems; and (iii) strengthen land survey and mapping. Strengthening capacity for surveillance and predictive analysis of agricultural water use patterns across temporal and spatial scales is one of the proposed actions in the **NCCRS** towards enhancing national research and extension capacity for development and integrated management of agricultural water resources.

H. Gender and Youth (100%)					
OUTCOME 1: Increased access to resources					**(100.0%)**
1 e. *Do policies/strategies and interventions aim at attracting women and youth?*	X			**100**	• Gender and youth, together with people living with disabilities, arts and creative industry, environmental protection, social protection, financial inclusion, poverty alleviation and safety nets, climate resilience and natural resources management, institutional alignment, governance and property rights, and and information communication technology, are cross cutting issues that have been mainstreamed in all Thematic Working Programmes during the implementation of **NDS1**. Priority has been accorded to Gender Mainstreaming, through visible initiatives that confer equal opportunities to women to participate in development processes in line with the Constitution, the SADC Protocol on Gender and Development, the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and People's Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa, United Nations' Sustainable Development Goal 5, which seeks to "Achieve Gender Equality and Empower all Women and Girls". • The interventions implemented in gender mainstreaming during **NDS1** include: (i) Enhancing mainstreaming of gender sensitive policies and legislation; (ii) Integrating gender issues into national and sectoral economic policies, national budget policies; (iii) Programming and budgeting, which involves identification of gender issues, interventions, budget costings, and setting of performance benchmarks; (iv) Prioritisation of resource allocation, disbursement and implementation of national and sectoral gender plans and programmes through; and (v) Implementation of gender sensitive programmes and projects, targeting women. Some of the programmes that implemented to ensure gender mainstreaming include: (i) Women Affirmative Action; (ii) Equal Opportunity for All Program; (iii) Promoting Women into Positions of Influence; (iv) Advancing Women Political Representation; (v) Women Advocacy Initiatives; and (vi) Enhancing Access to Financing for Women in Business. • The **NDS1** aims to increase youth participation in decision-making and development processes from 3.3% in 2020 to 25% by 2025; and to increase the number of youths who accessed empowerment opportunities in all sectors of the economy by 1,150% from 16,000 in 2020 to 200,000 by 2025. The strategies to improve youth participation during the NDS1 Period include: (i) Supporting youth participation in legislative and policy processes; (ii) Enhancing leadership development training; (iii) Enhancing youth participation in decision-making processes at national, regional and local levels; (iv) Mainstreaming youth policy across all sectors of the economy; (v) Reconfiguring of technical vocational education; (vi) Developing and modernising the VET infrastructure, machinery and equipment; (vii) Promoting the creation and reinforcement of synergies between the youth and Youth Development Partners; (vii) Developing effective enabling legal and policy framework; and (viii) Establishing institutional mechanism with the capacity to identify and nurture youth innovations. Some of the programmes implemented to achieve increased youth participation in development and decision making include: (i) Youth Leadership capacity development; (ii) Installation and support of junior councils and parliament; (iii) National Youth Service programme; and (iv) Youth Build Zimbabwe programme and development of Community projects. • One of the strategic objectives of the **AFSRTS** is to mainstream women and youth in agriculture. The involvement of youth in agriculture is being encouraged through the policy of allocating 20% of new land to youth, who must go through requisite training first at the Provincial Integrated Youth Development Centres established in 2021. Under the **AFSRTS**, 4800 Youth Business Units will be established across the country by 2025, and at the centres livestock multiplication centres will be set-up. The growth of the smallholder fisheries sector is being accelerated through stocking of village-schools/ youth business units, irrigation schemes and dams under the Rural Development 8.0 thrust. • The strategies of the **MSFNSS** aimed at mainstreaming gender include: (i) Analyse existing policies to assess whether they are nutrition sensitive, gender sensitive and promote inclusion of the vulnerable groups; (ii) Promote gender and nutrition sensitive agriculture capacitation of farmers for full, efficient, sustainable and productive utilisation of land and water resources; (iii) Roll-out appropriate and inclusive (gender, disability, and age specific) nutrition-sensitive information packages through relevant social protection interventions; (iv) Scaling up services and integration of gender-based violence services in the context of food and nutrition; and (v) Identify and document social, cultural and gender-based factors affecting FNS and ensure that they are systematically recognized and reflected in FNS strategies.

					• One of the strategic objectives of the **NCCRS** is to mainstream gender, children and youth, people living with HIV and AIDS and other vulnerable groups into all climate change interventions. The proposed actions to mainstream gender and vulnerable groups include: (i) Review cross-sectoral policies and mainstream adaptation of vulnerable groups to climate change; (ii) Build adaptive capacity in vulnerable groups and mainstream these groups in all responses; and (iii) Develop culturally appropriate and gender sensitive laboursaving green technologies. The actions to mainstream children and youth include: (i) Determine the vulnerabilities of children and youth and how these vulnerabilities will be magnified by the impacts of climate change; (ii) Incorporate children and youth in the climate change governance framework; (iii) Promote the participation of children and youth in climate change policy issues; (iv) Provide support to ensure that all children in Zimbabwe are food secure and able to attend and complete school in a changing climate; and reduce the incidence of diseases in children, especially those associated with climate change; and (v) Build capacity of children and youth for adaptation and provide resources for them to participate in climate change adaptation and mitigation activities. • Mainstreaming gender responsive climate policies and emphasise special efforts to support vulnerable groups (women, youth, and children) in climate change adaptation efforts within all sectors of the economy is a sectoral adaptation effort in the **CSAF**. To increase gender equity and women participation in climate response the **CSAF** encourages that all facets of the response to climate from tools and technologies, farm practices, markets, policies and disaster risk management measures need to consistently adopt gender disaggregation in assessing design and implementation needs, as well as in evaluation of outcomes. • To increase youth participation and empowerment, the **CSAF** focuses on: (i) Addressing barriers and risks that disproportionately affect young people's ability to enter into profitable agricultural activities, at various points along the value chain, including non-production activities, e.g. access to land by encouraging partial leasing arrangements, share farming etc., finance; (ii) Especially encourage and support those graduating from agricultural colleges to go into farming; (iii) Building practical technical skills that empower youth in agricultural enterprises; (iv) Using digital technology based systems that engage youth, such as mobile money, mobile devices, satellite data, and the internet; (v) Providing agricultural business development and entrepreneurship skills training, including financial management and related skills needed for youth to succeed as producers, agro-dealers, processors, and farm service providers; and (vi) Developing innovative business models that promote financial inclusion and unlock capital, and business mentorships needed by the youth. • The **CSAIP** proposes investing in women and youth-focused value chain development to increase the productivity and resilience of women- and youth-run smallholder farming enterprises by developing all aspects of crop and livestock value chains. This can be done through: (i) Investing in climate resilient organic vegetable and small livestock production on women and youth-owned farms; (ii) Investing in sustainable financial inclusion mechanisms that cater to women and youth, targeting more widespread affordable access to financing for inputs; and (iii) Investing in marketing networks and capacity building that strengthen women- and youth-oriented production and marketing networks, including gender- and youth-sensitive extension services. • Among the interventions to develop, implement and scale-up climate smart agriculture solutions and strengthen the resilience of agricultural value chains and markets for its **NDCs**, Zimbabwe will (i) increase resource-use efficiency along the agricultural value chain (ii) supporting value addition to agricultural products (iii) improving market access for women and youth farmers in remote areas, (iv) minimizing waste, and (v) reducing inequalities along agricultural value chains. • On of the objectives of the Zimbabwe **Climate Change Gender Action Plan (CCGP)** is to facilitate & strengthen women's influence & participation in climate change decisions at the national and global level.

f. Do they address key barriers and constraints to entry and access to land and water?	X			**100**	• The GoZ acknowledges that generally the situation has largely been characterised by pronounced youth exclusion and limited gender mainstreaming. Thus, women still face hurdles in respect of opportunities to ascend to commanding heights in the national economy, which include limited access to finance; limited access to land and freehold property; limited opportunities to influence policy; and legal, cultural and patriarchal barriers. Consequently, during the **NDS1**, priority will be accorded to Gender Mainstreaming, through visible initiatives that confer equal opportunities to women. • Under the **AFSRTS**, the involvement of youth in agriculture is being encouraged through the policy of allocating 20% of new land to youth. • One of the interventions in the implementation of **MSFNSS** to enhance the capacity of women and youth to safely provide for their food, health and nutrition security needs using appropriate technologies by 2025 is advocating for provision of land to youth and women for community gardens and agribusiness activities. • Addressing barriers and risks that disproportionately affect young people's ability to enter into profitable agricultural activities, at various points along the value chain, including non-production activities, e.g. access to land by encouraging partial leasing arrangements, share farming etc., finance is an intervention identified in the **CSAF** to increase youth participation and empowerment. • The **CSAIP** advocates for the establishment of a quota for women and youth to access land. • Among the interventions to develop and promote resilient water resources management for its **NDCs**, Zimbabwe will explore options to increase water supply from surface and underground (water demand management and water use), considering gender differences in water supply and access.
8. Child and forced labour: - Do the strategies/plans have provisions on the prohibition of child and forced labour?	X				• The GoZ acknowledges that lack of Specialised Protection Systems for children has led to increased child marriages, child labour, school drop-outs, drug and substance abuse. Therefore, during **NDS1**, measures will be taken to ensure that quality and affordable social protection services are availed to protect children and other vulnerable groups. These measures include: (i) Expansion of child protection services; (ii) National Case Management for the care and protection of children; (iii) Registration and monitoring of Private Voluntary Organizations and Residential child-care Institutions; (iv) Information, Documentation, Tracing and Reunification of children living outside the family environment; (v) Introduction of old age and children grants; (vi) Women and youth empowerment programmes; (vii) Market linkage programmes for empowerment interventions; (viii) Scale up youth empowerment and self-help programmes including for survivors of gender based violence and persons with disabilities to improve their livelihoods; and (ix) Community Capacity Building for self-sustenance.
9. Are there provisions for the prevention/prohibition of Gender-based violence at all levels along the fisheries value-chain?	X			**100**	• A Decent Work Programme is being implemented during the **NDS1**, which is founded on strengthen four pillars of decent work, Promotion of jobs and income opportunities; Access to social protection; Social dialogue; and Labour standards. Additionally, during the NDS1, measures to modernise and enhance efficiency of the dispute settlement system, strengthening of the he Labour Inspectorate System to upscale protection of labour rights and promotion of safe work environments, and review labour laws is being done to as part of a broader strategy to improve compliance with the international labour standards. • One of the key result areas of the **MSFNSS** is on social protection, in which three elements of social protection are recognised, with one being the social legislation providing legal frameworks that define and protect citizen's rights and ensures minimum civic standards to safeguard the interest of the individual (e.g. labour laws, health and safety standards);

10. Security of investment and access rights and ownership – Do the policies/strategies/plants have provisions for the system to ensure security of investments and market certainty?	X			**100**	• According to the **NDS1**, the key to unlocking the potential of the agriculture sector is resolving the security of tenure on the land in order to attract investment. The **NDS1** thus promotes the adoption and swift implementation of bold policies and programmes aimed at achieving economic transformation through the creation of a thriving private-sector led, open and competitive economy, with sound macroeconomic policies anchored on fiscal discipline, monetary and financial sector stability, a business-friendly environment which promotes both foreign and domestic investment. • Some of the key values of the **ZAIP** include: (i) Consistent public sector investment to ensure attractiveness of the agricultural sector to the private sector; (ii) Consistent alignment, interpretation and implementation of the agricultural policies, decisions and regulations to reduce the perceived uncertainty and risks; and (iii) Continuous stakeholder consultations to ensure that major decisions are acceptable. • One of the strategic objectives of **AFSRTS** is to catalyse public and private sector reform and mobilise investments for accelerated agricultural development. Among the strategic interventions under this objective is the creation of an enabling policy and regulatory environment for agricultural investment. The establishment of an enabling agriculture policy and regulatory environment to facilitate the flow of investment into the agriculture sector was also identifies as one of the key success factors under the **AFSTS**. • The **Livestock Growth Plan** is promoting incentives for encouraging private sector participation and partnerships in • agriculture investment initiatives. One key element is the Ease of Doing Business in the various livestock value chains with a view to harmonise and align regulations. • The **CCNAP** acknowledges that there is need to strengthen the enabling environment for climate action to enhance private sector participation in financing and implementing adaptation actions. Hence, The **CCNAP** endeavours promote harnessing of the potential of the private sector to support adaptation and reduce climate risks, recognizing their role. It acknowledges that the private sector can contribute to climate change adaptation through strengthening market value chains and access to markets, designing and deploying innovative financing instruments and technologies including climate related insurance, promoting corporate social responsibility for improved adaptation action, enhanced investments into climate resilient infrastructure, and research and development. • The **CSAF** identifies six key drivers or game-changing actions and investments that will be required across a number of objective areas to support adoption of CSA at scale, and engaging the private sector is one of the key drivers.
I. Private Sector Investments and Financing Mechanisms for Fisheries and Aquaculture in Africa (100%)					
OUTCOME 1: Improved enterprise performance within the fisheries and aquaculture sector					**(100.0%)**
13. Global competitiveness report of World Economic Forum - Does the policy Conform with the Global Competitiveness Report of World Economic Forum (WEF)?	X			**100**	• Overall, strategy framework, consisting of the **NDS1**, **ZAIP**, **AFSRTS**, **MSFNSS**, **AFSTS**, **MSFNSS**, **NCCRS**, **CCNAP**, and **CSAIP** do conform with the Global Competitiveness Report of 2020 of the WEF, as address the key aspects of (i) reviving and transforming the enabling environment; (ii) reviving and transforming human capital; (iii) reviving and transforming markets; and (iv) reviving and transforming the innovation ecosystem.
14. World Bank Fisheries Performance indicators - Does it align with the WB Fishery Performance Indicators (FPIs)?	X			**100**	• Generally, the strategy framework address ecological/ environmental, community/social and economic performance aspects, towards enhancing sustainability.

15. Awareness of diversity of business structures - Are there provisions for awareness creation that enable practitioners and enterprise owners?	X			**100**	• Awareness programmes during the implementation of the **NDS1** include: (i) taxpayer education and awareness programmes; (ii) strengthen food and nutrition awareness on diet diversification to promote commercial production of nutrient-rich foods; (iii) promoting research and development, education, training and awareness: (iv) strengthening capacity building and awareness on climate change adaptation and mitigation; (v) strengthening advocacy and awareness campaigns on consumer rights and protection. • One of the targets **ZAIP** is to strengthen the dissemination of market information using several approaches, including: (i) create agricultural marketing Information systems; (ii) strengthen capacity of farmer organisations to distribute market information; (iii) dissemination of market information through print media, TV, radio, internet and mobile phones; and (iv) facilitate hosting of regional fares/field days/workshops. • The strategic interventions of the **AFSRTS**, which include: (i) creation of commodity platforms to share market information; (ii) facilitating market linkages for rural agro-processing enterprises; and (iii) awareness campaigns • Training and raising awareness of farmers on good agricultural practices (livestock and wildlife production and health) in the implementation of the **Livestock Growth Plan**. • One of the goals of the **MSFNSS** is to ensure that by 2025 there is timely collection, collation, and dissemination of up to date, accurate, and disaggregated food and nutrition security information for informing policy, programming and tracking of national, regional and global food and nutrition targets. The strategies being implemented include: (i) promoting the use of efficient data collection systems; (ii) strengthen sector capacity in food and nutrition security data collection, analysis, reporting and timely information dissemination, utilisation, and feedback; (iii) increasing media engagement, e.g., electronic, social and print media at national and subnational levels; and (iv) increasing information dissemination platforms at national and subnational levels. • The **NCCRS, CCNAP**, **CSAF**, **CSAIP**, and **NBSAP** all advocate for ensuring effective information dissemination through the use of a broad range of technologies and communication channels for raising awareness among stakeholders.
16. Financing options: - e. *Are the options for financing fisheries activities provided for?*	X			**100**	• The facilitation under the **NDS1** of access to affordable agricultural financing through various strategies including, establishing a land bank, the AFC Land and Development Bank, strengthening the use of PPPs, as well as reviewing the contract farming and agricultural marketing frameworks to cover all crops and livestock.

f. *Are there avenues for credit financing of fisheries activities?*	X			**100**	• One of the strategies being implemented under the **NDS1** to increase access to affordable agriculture financing, is the establishment of an agricultural revolving fund with appropriately structured lines of credit. • A key result area of the **ZAIP** is to increased access to agricultural finance services and value of agriculture credit and facilitate both domestic and foreign investment in the agricultural sector with emphasis on FDI in areas with huge capital outlays. Interventions include: (i) facilitate development and access to appropriate credit mobilizing resource-based value system and documentation (CMRBS); (ii) provide tax incentives for lending to the agricultural sector; (iii) promote rural savings as a way of mobilizing additional funding for agricultural loans; (iv) promote domestic lending to agriculture through targeted incentives, e.g. lower tax on profit from agricultural loans, RBZ capital requirement exemptions on agricultural loan portfolio, etc; (v) mobilization of international credit and donor support at concessional interest rates to increase the pool of loan funds in financial institutions; and (vi) promoting contract farming through tax exemptions and strengthening the legal framework on contract farming. • A Private Sector-Led Command Livestock Programme is being implemented under the **Livestock Growth Plan** in which the GoZ is providing guarantees and the requisite incentives to facilitate farmers' access to credit targeting cattle, goats, sheep, poultry, pigs and fisheries farmers and off-takers. • The **MSFNSS** has a strategy of enhancing support to financial services sector with risk-reducing, risk-sharing policies and related instruments to promote lending that has a bias towards agri-based loans. Additionally, the MSFNSS aims to strengthen community-based savings initiatives through local savings and lending schemes. • The **CSAF** is promoting innovative and more inclusive models for financing farmers, including through contract farming, out-grower, cooperative/group lending, credit guarantees, government input schemes and private sector/farmer partnerships for improving access to upfront input financing.

17. Does the policy/strategy/plan make available provisions of incentives for private sector investment? If yes, state them.	X			100	• Through the **NDS1**, the GoZ seeks to revamp the macroeconomic (fiscal, monetary and trade policies, incentive and regulatory frameworks) environment to create new and accelerate the domestication of existing value chains and promote diversification and competitiveness. Some of the initiatives implement include reviewing and streamlining tax incentives, provision of incentives for the development of a one village, one product concept to enhance the performance of SMEs in the production of value-added products, and promotion of private sector led production and marketing initiatives such as the Hub and Spoke Model for smallholder farmers. • The **ZAIP** lists some of the tax incentives that are relevant to the agricultural sector, and which include: (1) Income tax (i) Build Own Operate and Transfer (BOOT) and BOT Arrangements, in which the investor enjoys tax holiday for first 5 years and is taxed at 15% for the second five years. (ii) Manufacturing Companies – taxable income from manufacturing or processing company which exports 50% or more of its output taxed at a special rate of 20%. (iii) Special Initial allowance (SIA) – a capital allowance or deduction, allowed on expenditure incurred on construction of items such as new buildings, farm improvements, and staff housing. (iv) Farmers Special Deductions – special deductions over and above the normal deductions for instance expenditure on fencing, clearing and stamping land, sinking boreholes, wells, aerial and geophysical surveys. (v) Double Taxation Agreements (DTAs) – agreements meant to avoid or mitigate double taxation of the same income in the two countries to the agreement, that is, where a business entity operates in the two territories. (2) Value Added Tax (i) Farming inputs and equipment are subject to VAT at 0% – most farm inputs such as animal feed, animal remedy, fertilizer, plants, seeds and pesticides and equipment or machinery used for agricultural purposes are zero rated. (ii) Deferment of collection of VAT on the importation of capital goods – value added tax can be deferred on some capital equipment for the exclusive use in agriculture, manufacturing, mining and aviation industries whose investment generally relies on imported capital. The whole amount becomes due within 90 days from the date of deferment. (3) Provide tax incentives for lending to the agricultural sector. (4) Promote domestic lending to agriculture through targeted incentives, e.g. lower tax on profit from agricultural loans, RBZ capital requirement exemptions on agricultural loan portfolio, etc • One of the specific objectives of **AFSRTS** towards enhancing value addition and beneficiation of agricultural produce through aggregation and agro-industrialisation is to facilitate the provision of fiscal and non-fiscal incentives for investment in value addition and agro processing in rural areas. • During the period of the **AFSTS**, the Agrinvest initiative (a blended FAO finance initiative that uses public funding to attract sustainable private investments in the agrifood sector) was alunched to facilitate improvements in the enabling environment by tackling the risks associated with agricultural investment, such as inconsistent and unpredictable agricultural and/or subsector policies, or the existence of legislative, regulatory or other institutional bottlenecks. The initiative resulted in the development of instruments such as: (i) Agriculture Development and Investment Fund to provide funding and incentives for investment in various sectors of the value chain; (ii) Agriculture sector investment de-risking measures such as guarantees, insurance; (iii) An agency to promote agriculture aggregation and regulation of aggregation; (iv) Sector Industry Associations; (v) Commodity Sector Development Plans and Agreements for each value chain; and (vi) Spatial Development initiatives such as agriculture growth poles, corridors, industrial parks, or geographic clusters. • A Private Sector-Led Command Livestock Programme is being implemented under the **Livestock Growth Plan** in which the GoZ is providing guarantees and the requisite incentives to facilitate farmers' access to credit targeting cattle, goats, sheep, poultry, pigs and fisheries farmers and off-takers. The incentives include tax holidays and duty exemptions on capital expenditure as well as tax deductions, for example the Special Initial Allowance and accelerated depreciation of capital equipment. • Increased engagement with the private sector is identified as an important cross-cutting in the **CSAF** that promote comprehensive win-win partnerships that unlock access to technology (e.g. drought tolerant livestock breeds, implements, equipment), finance, markets, information, insurance and other risk management tools that build resilience of smallholder farming systems, while helping businesses stabilize supply, increase trade volumes and capacity utilisation, access better quality products, lower transaction costs, and minimise contractual defaults. This is can be achieved by having embedded policy and regulatory incentives for promoting CSA through incentives for CSA within relevant policies such as import duty exemptions on equipment and renewable energy components, rural investment tax rebates, concessionary funding for private sector supporting CSA, feed-in tariff systems for renewable energy etc.)
18. Is the provision of an investment fund catered for in the document?	X			100	• The establishment of an agricultural revolving fund with appropriately structured lines of credit is one of the strategies of the **NDS1** to increase access to affordable agriculture financing. • Agricultural Infrastructure Development Fund is mentioned in the **AFSRTS** for the promotion of investment in community-based primary agricultural produce value addition infrastructure and technologies. The **AFSRTS** also mentions the establishment of the Agricultural Value Addition Development Fund to develop of various fiscal and non-fiscal incentives to stimulate private sector investments towards post-harvest loss reduction.

OUTCOME 2: Improved private sector governance					**(100.0%)**
3. Consistency with industry best practices - Are the policies/ strategies/plans consistent with efficient structures that enable effective and well-documented best practices?	X			**100**	• The **NDS1**, **ZAIP**, **AFSRTS**, **MSFNSS**, **CCNAP**, and **NCCRS** all together do provide a strategy framework that is consistent with efficient structure that enable effective and well-documented best practices, for improved private sector participation in fisheries and aquaculture.



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