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UNITED NATIONS ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR AFRICA
SUBREGIONAL DEVELOPMENT CENTRE FOR SOUTHERN
AFRICA (ECA/SRDC/SA)

MISSION REPORT

Staff Members on Mission:	Z.W. Kazeze, Population Affairs Officer V.T. Kachoka, Economic Affairs Officer
Purpose of Mission:	To collect data for (a) the preparation of documents for the Ad-hoc Expert Group Meeting on Population, Food and Environment; and (b) other data for use by the SRDC/SA
Venue:	Harare, Zimbabwe
Duration:	18 - 22 May, 1998

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INTRODUCTION

The Mission to Harare was undertaken to collect data for: (a) the preparation of document for the Ad-hoc Expert Group Meeting on Population, Food and Environment, to be convened in September, 1998; and data for the general work of the Lusaka SRDC. Ms. Catherine Masaka and Ms. N. Maguchu at the UNDP Office in Harare facilitated in clearing of the mission and making appointments with various government offices and other institutions. While in Harare, the Mission also followed up on the FSSDD questionnaires on Agenda 21 and on the ICPD Programme of Action. The institutions visited and the data collected are presented below.

MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT

The Mission had discussions with Mr. D.A. Marongwe, Assistant Secretary in the Ministry of Mines, Environment and Tourism. It briefed him on the objective of the mission and gave him a copy of Aide Memoir on the Ad-hoc Expert Group Meeting. Mr. Marongwe was aware of mission's visit and was expecting it. The Mission indicated the type of data required from the Ministry of Environment and gave specific titles of the documents.

The mission managed to obtain from him the following documents:

1. Zimbabwe Country Profile: Review of Progress made since UNCED - June 1992, prepared by the Ministry of Environment and Tourism, Zimbabwe, March, 31, 1997 revised May 22, 1997;
2. Zimbabwe Environmental Impact Assessment Policy, August 1997, prepared by the Ministry of Mines, Environment and Tourism;

3. The Zimbabwe National Conservation Strategy, Zimbabwe's Road to Survival, prepared by the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism, April, 1987; .*
4. Zimbabwe Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan: Status of Biodiversity and Unmet Needs (Draft document for the First National Workshop), December, 1997;
5. Draft Environmental Management Bill (For Discussion and Consultation Purposes Only) Ministry of Mines, Environment and Tourism, March, 1998;
6. A Report of SADC Regional Workshop on Integrating Economic, Environmental and Equity Impact Assessment in Development Decision-Making, 20 - 22 October, 1997 held in Harare, Zimbabwe by the SADC Environment and Land Management Sector Coordination Unit, Maseru, Lesotho;
7. Towards National Action For Sustainable Development: The Report on the National Response Conference to the Rio Earth Summit, 2 - 4 November 1992, Government of Zimbabwe, Ministry of Environment and Tourism, March, 1993;
8. Environmentally Sustainable Development objectives and Environmental Priorities in Zimbabwe, by D.A. Marongwe and G.R. Milne, Working Paper: MET 001-93 SD December, 1993, Ministry of Environment and Tourism;
9. Combating Desertification in Southern Africa: The NAP Process. Report of the SADC-ELMS Workshop held in Windhoek, Namibia, 26 to 28 May 1997, by the SADC Environment and Land Management Sector.

The Mission also had discussions with Mr. M. Moyo, Programme Manager - District Environmental Action Plans (DEAP), a UNDP funded project. The Pilot project was conducted, covering 8 Districts in phase one but it is being extended to other districts in the second phase.

Within the overall goal of achieving sustainable utilization of natural resources and combating poverty, DEAP objectives are to: assist people at community level to assess their human and ecosystem well-being; empower people to understand action based on their own assessment and plans; develop capacity for strategic planning and taking action at district and community level; link local and national sustainable development strategies; link sectors in holistic planning; develop a mechanism for integrating environmental issues into development programmes; generate participatory methodological guidelines for consulting local communities in identification of environmental problems.

A Workshop for Heads of Departments on the District Environmental Action Planning Programme and the National Action Programme to combat Desertification and/or Drought was organized from 20 - 21 May, 1998.

The Mission followed up with Mr. M.D. Munemo, Director of the Department of Natural Resources in the Ministry of Mines, Environment and Tourism, on the FSSDD Agenda 21 Questionnaire. He had completed it in April and that he had passed it on to the Environment Head Office for transmission to ECA. On checking with the Head Office, there was no information on the transmission of the questionnaire to ECA. The SRDC-SA would liaise with FSSDD to find out if the questionnaire was received at the ECA, FSSDD in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

CENTRAL STATISTICAL OFFICE (CSO)

The Mission called on the Central Statistical Office and met Mr. Nyoni, Deputy Director, Mr. W.T. Mapeta, Assistant Director and Mr. J. Matorofa, Demographer. The visit there was to find out current publications by the CSO and obtain those that would be relevant to the general work of the Lusaka SRDC-SA. The Mission managed to collect and or buy the following publications from CSO:

1. Zimbabwe Facts and Figures, CSO, November 1997;
2. 1992 Census National Report, CSO, 1994;
3. Quarterly Digest of Statistics, CSO, 1997;
4. Women and Men in Zimbabwe: Facts and Figures, CSO, August, 1995;
5. Quarterly Migration and Tourist Statistics, June 1997, CSO, October, 1997 Issue;
6. 1994 Indicator Monitoring - Labour Force Survey Report, CSO, October, 1996;
7. Zimbabwe Production Account of Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing, 1987 - 1996, CSO, January, 1998;
8. Zimbabwe Agricultural and Rural Development Authority (ARDA) Estates, 1992 - 1996, CSO September, 1997;
9. Zimbabwe Agricultural Development Authority (ADA) Estates, 1988 - 1994, CSO, May, 1996;
10. Zimbabwe Suicide Deaths 1992, CSO, March, 1998;

11. In-depth Analysis Report, Vol 1, CSO, November, 1997;
12. Zimbabwe Demographic and Health Survey 1994*, CSO and DHS Macro International Inc. September, 1995;
13. National Accounts, 1985 - 1986, CSO, September, 1997.

THE UNFPA COUNTRY SUPPORT TEAM (UNFPA CST) FOR SOUTHERN AFRICA

A meeting was held at the UNFPA CST with: Mr. Amde Wolle, Adviser on Population, Human Resources, Development Planning and Policy, who was Officer-in-Charge as the Director was out of Harare at that time. Professor Alfred Opulbor, IEC Adviser; Dr. Mohamed Barakets, Reproductive Health Adviser; Mr. Isaac Bropleh, Management Officer; and Mr. Raj Roop Tripathi, Adviser on Population Data and Research.

The Mission briefed the UNFPA CST on the Ad-hoc Expert Group Meeting on the nexus issues on population, food and environment and the objective of the mission to Harare. Reference was made to earlier communications from the ECA/SRDC-SA in January and March, 1998 to the UNFPA CST soliciting partnership with that organization on the ad-hoc expert group meeting. The Mission noted that there had been no feed back from the UNFPA to ECA/SRDC.

In the exchange of views, there was need to ensure that the outcome of the expert group meeting was practically oriented. The UNFPA indicated that their programme was rather tight. However, there was indication that UNFPA CST would respond soon on its participation in the expert group meeting. The Mission then briefed the UNFPA CST on the Committee on Sustainable Development (CSD) Meeting to be organized by the FSSDD at ECA in September, 1998. The Mission was informed that the Harare UNFPA CST had no information on that. The Mission indicated that it would make an

attempt to have the FSSDD pass on information to the UNFPA CST.

The following working papers were collected from the UNFPA CST:

1. Basic Concepts of Geographic Information System and its Application in Population Programmes;
2. From Bucharest to Cairo - Two Decades of Experience in Population Policy Formulation and Implementation in Africa;
3. Hints on How to Organize a Short Training Activity;
4. Socio-cultural Sensitization for Population Education: An Approach to Awareness Creation on Factors Affecting Attitudes, Beliefs and Practices on Population Issues and Related Matters;
5. The Significance of Decentralization on Population Policies: International Recommendations Versus African Realities.

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZIMBABWE: DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

The Mission had discussions with Professor Lindela R. Ndlovu, Dean of Agriculture and Mr. Godfrey D. Mudimu, Farm Business and Agriculture Resource Policy Economist. The University has done research on food security and some projects are in the pipeline, one of which is on nexus issues.

The Mission collected the following publications from the University:

1. Market Reforms, Research Policies and SADCC Food Security, May, 1991;
2. Food Security in Southern Africa: Policy Implications, March, 1992;
3. Household and National Food Security in Southern Africa, 1989;
4. Agricultural Competitiveness, Market Forces and Policy choices: Eastern and Southern Africa Perspectives and Case Studies, 1996.
5. Paper on Population Growth Pressure and Environmental Degradation in Zimbabwe's Communal Lands: Trends and Implications for Common Property Resource Management, by Godfrey Mudimu, University of Zimbabwe, April, 1998.

SADC REGIONAL FOOD SECURITY COORDINATING UNIT

The Mission had discussion with: Mr. Mugwagwa, Sector Coordinator; Ms. Shiela T. Machiri, Deputy Sector Coordinator; Ms. Everjoce Muzvondiwa, Assistant Coordinator; Ms. Phumzile E. Mdladla, Senior Agricultural Economist - Regional Early Warning Unit; and Mr. Bentry P. Chaura, Senior Statistician/Economist - Regional Early Warning Unit.

The Mission collected the following documents:

1. SADC Regional Policy and Strategy for Food, Agriculture and Natural Resources, October, 1992;
2. Food Security Quarterly Bulletin December, 1997/January 1998;

3. Food Security Monthly Update - March 1998;
4. Statistics on Trends in Food Production, deficits, food aid, etc. on (Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Mauritius, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Swaziland, Zambia and Zimbabwe);
5. 1998 SADC Calendar of Activities related to Food Security and Agriculture.

The Mission requested that ECA/SRDC-SA be reinstated on the mailing list of SADC Food Security Quarterly Bulletin. That request was accepted.

The Mission also requested SADC to extend an invitation to the ECA/SRDC-SA to attend the SADC Food, Agriculture and Natural Resources Officials and Ministers Meeting that will be held in Lusaka, Zambia from 29 June to 3 July, 1998. SADC indicated that an invitation would be extended to the SRDC-SA.

SADC will respond soon to the SRDC-SA request on participation in the Ad-hoc Expert Group Meeting on Population, Food and Environment.

UNIFEM

At the UNIFEM, the Mission had discussions with Ms. Martha Mahonde a consultant. The Regional Programme Director for Southern Africa was out of Harare. Ms. Mahonde briefed the Mission on activities of UNIFEM in coordinating Gender issues with other UN organizations and Government institutions. She particularly noted UNIFEM's contribution to the development of the SADC Gender Programme and Declaration. UNIFEM has also been instrumental in the establishment of a Gender Forum in Zimbabwe. A number of NGOs

participate in the Gender Forum.

The Mission collected the following publications which included environmental issues:

1. Policy Brief Issue No. 1 on Constraints and Opportunities in Rural Industries in Selected Countries of the Southern Africa Development Community - Some Policy Recommendation, Harare, 1998 by the ZERO Regional Environment Organization;
2. Energy and Sustainable Rural Industries: Issues from Pilot Studies in Tanzania, Zambia, Botswana, Mozambique and Zimbabwe, Harare, 1998 by the Zero Regional Environment Organization;
3. Report on Gender Analysis Training Workshop for Energy, Transport Communication SADC Sectors, held in Harare July 11 - 22, 1994 organized by ESAMI, SADC and UNIFEM;
4. Report on Gender Sensitization and Gender Planning in Forestry Programmes and Projects, held in Mangochi, Malawi, November 14 - 18, 1994 organized by ESAMI, SADC and UNIFEM;
5. Signed Poster on the SADC Declaration on Gender.

NATIONAL ECONOMIC PLANNING COMMISSION

The Mission had discussions with the following people:
Mr. E.O.M. Hove, Director National Planning Commission; Mr. M. Chihota, Deputy Director, Policy and Plan Formulation; Mrs. M. Makuwaza, Principal Economist; Mr. S.P. Washaya, Economist; and Mr. Gombera, Economist. The purpose of the visit was to collect

some data and relevant documents like the Development Plan; and the Vision 2020 and to follow-up on the ICPD Programme of Action Questionnaire as well as to find out the status of the Population Policy.

The Mission collected the 1991-95 Second Five-Year Development Plan. The Current Medium Development Plan was approved by Parliament in April this year, however, it was not possible to obtain a copy as it was still being reproduced. The 2020 Zimbabwe Vision is being finalized.

The Mission was informed that the National Population Policy was approved by Parliament in April, 1998 and it was being finalized at the time of the Mission.

With regard to the ICPD Programme of Action Questionnaire for FSSDD, the Director of Planning, Mr. Hove was working on it but was not completed by the end of the ECA/SRDC-SA Mission.

MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND ENERGY

The Mission had some discussions with Mr. C.T. Mzezewa, Director and Mr. Johannes Tonderayi Chigwada, Assistant Director (Research and Development) in the Department of Energy.

The Mission's interest was on programmes and projects to alleviate women's burden regarding fuelwood. The Mission was briefed on what Zimbabwe was doing since the 16 - 17 September, 1996 World Solar Summit held in Harare. The Government has identified strategic renewable energy projects under the following broad categories:

- Building the capacity for training and research in renewable energy resources in schools, technical colleges

and universities;

- Solar energy projects;
- Biomass utilization projects; and
- Mini-hydro electrification projects.

The government has prepared 20 projects to be implemented under the 1996 - 2005 World Solar Programme. Use of solar energy and other renewable energy sources is expected to improve living standards of the people in rural areas, especially women as the burden of carrying fuelwood and drinking water would be alleviated.

The projects for reducing the workload of rural women focus on: promotion of Wood and other Biomass stoves; wide scale dissemination of Solar Cookers; promotion of Biogas Technologies for Households; and Biomass production for households use.

The Mission borrowed a copy of the Zimbabwe Solar Programme: 1996 - 2005. The copy was returned as it was the only copy. However, a report of the 1996 World Summit on Solar Energy, a copy of the Zimbabwe Renewable Energy Industry Directory and the 1997 Annual Report on the Zimbabwe Solar Project, funded by the UNDP GEF, were collected.

MINISTRY OF LANDS AND AGRICULTURE

The Mission had discussions with Mr. G. Sithole, Deputy Secretary (Policy and Planning) and Mr. C.T. Bwenje, Agricultural Economist. For most of the data we needed, we were referred to the SADC Food Security Coordinating Unit. However, we obtained the Zimbabwe's Agricultural Policy Frame Work 1995 - 2020; Social Trends in Zimbabwe under Structural Adjustment - Results from

Sentinel Surveillance, July, 1996.

THE WORLD CONSERVATION UNION (IUCN) REGIONAL OFFICE, FOR SOUTHERN AFRICA

The Mission had discussions with Ms. Carmel Lue Mbizvo, Institutional Development Programme Coordinator and Mr. Emmanuel Guveya, Environmental Economist. IUCN expressed interest in the ad-hoc expert group meeting on population, food and environment. An invitation will be extended to IUCN but the dates of the meeting seem to conflict with some of their other meetings.

The IUCN made available the following publications to the Mission:

1. The Missing Links: Reviving Indigenous Knowledge Systems in Promoting Sustainable Natural Resource Management in Southern Africa (Proceedings of a Regional Workshop held in Midmar, KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa, 23 - 28 April, 1995, IUCN Regional Office for Southern Africa, 1998.
2. Human and Social Imperatives for Environmental and Resource Management in Southern Africa (Proceedings of the Second Round Table Meeting, 20 - 24 August, 1995), IUCN Regional Office for Southern Africa.
3. Summary Proceedings of the IUCN Drought Study Follow-up Workshop on the Environmental Impact of the 1991 - 1992 Drought on Zambia.
4. Managing Natural Resource Issues and Challenges in Natural Resource Strategy Development and Implementation in Southern Africa (Report of a Workshop held from June 23 - 24, 1997 in Harare, Zimbabwe) IUCN and USAID.

5. Report of a Regional Workshop on Development and Implementation of Local Strategies for Sustainability, 22 - 26 April, 1996, Hwange, Zimbabwe, organized by IUCN Regional Office for Southern Africa, and USAID.
6. The Economics, Policy and Natural Resource Management, Southern Africa Workshop held at Pretoria, South Africa, September 11 - 13, 1996 organized by IUCN Regional Office for Southern Africa.
7. Managing Communal Resources in Namibia: Theory and Practice (Report of a Training course for Natural Resource Managers in Namibia held at Rossing Foundation Adult Education Centre, Windhoek, Namibia, 23 September to 10 October, 1996) IUCN Regional Office for Southern Africa.

FAO SUB-REGIONAL OFFICE FOR SOUTHERN AND EASTERN AFRICA

The Mission met and had discussions with Professor Georges E. Codjia, Regional Food and Nutrition Officer and Mr. Cary R. Joseph, Senior Policy Officer. The Mission briefed the FAO officials on the Ad-hoc Expert Group Meeting on Population, Food and Environment. It referred to the earlier correspondence on FAO's possibility to participate in the meeting. Unfortunately the two officials were not aware of the earlier communications. Consequently the Mission made available copies of the letters, including the Aide Memoire. The Mission then appealed to FAO to inform the SRDC-SA on whether that organization would participate in the meeting and make some contribution.

The Mission made a request for a number of FAO publications and gave a list. A follow-up to collect the documents was scheduled for Friday. Unfortunately, and without knowing, the

second visit was done in the afternoon of that day. It was learnt that UN organizations and agencies do not work on Friday after 13:00 hours. However, a message was left at FAO, to have the documents mailed to Lusaka.

MEETING WITH MS. EVELYN ZINANGA, GENDER ANALYST, POVERTY REDUCTION UNIT, UNDP

The Unit focusses on gender issues and in particular on women and children being the most vulnerable group.

It is mainly concerned with the implementation of Poverty Reduction Action Plan (PRAP) in conjunction with community projects. The objective is to improve the lives of the community.

Among the projects the unit supports include:

- (a) Employment generation for poverty alleviation;
- (b) Informal Sector which has always been neglected. An APPEX organization called ZAISA is being formed;
- (c) Women Miners Association who are always marginalized in favour of the menfolk;
- (d) Women health and poverty alleviation which is being implemented by WHO.

With regard to (b) Ms. Zinanga observed that once the Zimbabwe Apex of Informal Sector Association is formed it will spearhead the support for women informal sector programmes. She added that the newly formed Women Miners Association will also provide a base for lobbying on issues which affect them most, since the Zimbabwe Chamber of Mines mainly supports the male miners.

Finally, she highlighted the role of yet another project called Women in Politics and Decision Making which aims at enhancing the status of women and brings them to the forefront in decision making. It is currently identifying women's involvement in power position other than in Parliament. She added that the concern of the Unit was to mainstream gender in all sectors. The Unit participates in the Gender Working Groups initiated by UNIFEM and is also part of the newly formed Gender Forum.

The Mission collected the following documents:

1. UNDP Action Against Poverty - International Day for the eradication of poverty.
2. Annual Report - Women in Politics and Decision Making Project.
3. Poverty Reduction Forum Newsletter, Vol. 1 No. 4, August, 1997.

CONCLUSIONS

The Mission to Zimbabwe was extremely rewarding. Useful data was obtained that will be used in the preparation of documents for the Ad-hoc Expert Group Meeting. In addition, various documents for use in the other activities of the work of the SRDC-SA were collected. The mission followed-up with partners based in Harare - UNFPA-CST; SADC Food Security Coordinating Section; and the FAO Sub-Regional Office for Eastern and Southern Africa. Personal contacts initiated will facilitate networking. The Mission was able to follow-up on the FSSDD questionnaires on Agenda 21 and ICPD- Programme of Action. The FSSDD will be briefed on the follow-up.

The Mission disseminated the brochure on the SRDC/SA to all those we had contact with. To some of them copies of the Report of High Level Policy Seminar on Gender, Equity and Empowerment of Women were made available. That seminar was organized by the SRDC/SA in partnership with COMESA, 6 - 8 April, 1998.

The Mission wishes to acknowledge the excellent cooperation received from UNDP in facilitating arrangements for appointments; the government and its officials; and all institutions visited; and individuals with whom the Mission met. They all contributed to the success of the mission.