COVID-19 Resilient Food Supply Chain
90% of food produced by smallholders finds its way to consumers through mass markets, traders and vendors.

Mass markets are potential hot spots for infectious diseases such as COVID-19 because of the high human traffic, inadequate water, hygiene and sanitation facilities, and market infrastructure.

Closure of mass markets and vending sites to stop the spread of the COVID-19 pandemic has presented a huge threat to household and national food security and loss of livelihoods for many.

Decongesting, adapting and transforming the food supply chain so as to contain and prevent COVID-19 from spreading while guaranteeing adequate food supply and continued livelihood opportunities.
1. Introduction of market regulation and guidelines for market participation
2. Decentralisation of retailing from mass markets to vending sites (satellite markets) in high density areas
3. Development and rehabilitation of food market infrastructure
4. Installation of adequate water and sanitation facilities
5. Aggregation of produce in production regions for easy access to dry and cold storage, logistics and markets
6. Coordination of food supply and demand at food market places through a call centre and e-market platform
7. Capacity building of implementing agencies / partners
### Pilot Sites and Produce Categories

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>City</th>
<th>Aggregation Centre</th>
<th>Main Markets</th>
<th>Vending sites</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Harare</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bulawayo</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gweru</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mutare</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Masvingo</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Food Commodities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Vegetables</td>
<td>Cabbage, covo, rape, viscos, baby corn, baby marrow, carrots, tomatoes, cauliflower, celery, peas, green beans, cucumber, onion, ginger, garlic, peppers and many others.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gourds</td>
<td>Horned cucumber, thorned cucumber, Jam squash, pumpkins</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tubers</td>
<td>Madhumbe, Magogoya, potatoes and sweet potatoes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fruits</td>
<td>Apples, lemon, banana, pears, strawberries, avocados, oranges, naarjies and a wide range including diverse wild fruits who popularity is demonstrating their nutritional prowess.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Field crops</td>
<td>Sweet reeds, sugar bean, groundnuts, roundnuts, cow peas, green mealies, water melons, pumpkins and many others.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Partnership

- Ministry of Lands, Agriculture, Water and Rural Resettlement
- Ministry of Women Affairs, Community, Small and Medium Enterprise Development
- Local Authorities (Municipalities and rural district councils)
- Agricultural Marketing Authority
- Knowledge Transfer Africa – eMKambo
- Agritex
- Farmers Unions
- Horticulture Development Council
- Department of Civil Protection Unit (CPU)
- UN Agencies and World Bank
- ... Other Development Partners ...

Programme approach

1. Quick deployment using existing funding
   ~ 300 – 500K available immediately
2. Leveraging existing programmes e.g.
   UNDP/UNICEF Urban Resilience
   UN Women Spotlight Safe Markets
   ... Others ...
3. Development full joint approach
4. Resource mobilisation and partnerships