

# Food Security and Livelihood Cluster Zimbabwe - DRAFT

## Meeting Minutes

**Date:** 26<sup>th</sup> May 2022

**Location:** Online via Microsoft Teams at 10:00–12:00

### Agenda

1. Opening remarks
2. Second Round Crop and livestock assessment report
3. Presentation on disability
4. Update on ZimVAC Process
5. Updates from DSD in distribution
6. Hivos – presentation of research on the urban food system of Harare and Bulawayo.
7. Partner Updates

**Participants** 85 registered, 36 organisations represented

### **List of organisations:**

ACF, ActionAid Zimbabwe, ADRA, CAFOD, CAFP, CARE , CBM International , Cesvi, Christian Aid, COSV, CRS, FAO, FEWS NET, GOAL, Hivos, ICRISAT, MeDRA, Mercy Corps, Municipal Development Partnership Organization, Plan International Zimbabwe, Practical Action, SALT, Start Network, Trócaire, UNDP, UNHCR, UNICEF, Welthungerhilfe, WFP, World Vision, World Vision Zimbabwe, Zimbabwe Council of Churches, Zimbabwe Red Cross Society, UNOCHA

### **Discussion**

#### **1. Notes and comments on the previous Minutes of Meeting**

There was no feedback on the previous minutes of the meeting held on 29<sup>th</sup> April 2022. Minutes approved with no further amendments.

#### **2. Second Round Crop and livestock assessment report**

Agritext sent apologies

### 3. Presentation on disability

Key Principles for Disability Inclusive Development for Food Security and Livelihoods with focus on:

- The 'what': what do we mean when we talk of disability?
- The 'why': The policy and contextual foundations of disability inclusion in food security and livelihoods
- The 'how': Disability inclusion in practice
- The role of Cluster groups/ Sector Coordination

[Disability presentation](#)

[Additional material](#)

Questions/Comments:

Q: On proxy participation, if after disability analysis we concluded that accessibility is going to be very difficult, would we allow a person responsible or cohabiting with a person with disability to act on behalf of the affected person who are unable to fully participate in the deliberation of the process?

CBM: Direct participation of individuals with disability is encouraged and are supposed to ensure that people with disability right to participation is upheld and by trying all means possible to remove any barriers that may hinder effective participation of people with disabilities. Proxy participation is possible but should always be the last resort.

### 4. Update on ZimVAC Process

FNC sent apologies

### 5. Updates from DSD in distribution

DSD sent apologies

### 6. Hivos – presentation of research on the urban food system of Harare and Bulawayo.

Key highlights:

- Market condition – Availability & Prices
- Macro-economic Situation
- Livelihoods update
- Food consumption & Coping
- Food security outcomes

[Presentation](#)

[Research and Policy Report](#)

## Questions/Comments

Plan International Zimbabwe: Why did you target the youth in particular?

A: When looking at a food system, any intervention, benefits all groups are critical. We had a particular on youth lived experience, UNICEF was a funding partner and that is their priority. The findings and recommendations are beneficial to all age groups.

Q: How did you make sure that the facilities are exhaustive and that all the facilities are captured in your analysis?

A: We did try to be comprehensive but might not have been exhaustive and a lot is changing. This is a living map and will be updated as time goes by.

WHH: In terms of the youth, we need to consider the demographic of the country and majority are youth and therefore needs to be on focus.

Q: In terms of understanding food prices, are there different VAT levels on different food items especially in formal shops?

A: There are different levels of VAT and food was one of the commodities that were either zero rated or very low rated VAT.

Q: The other point is managing food waste especially in markets and supermarket chains where tremendous amounts of fruits and vegetables go to waste. Are there institutions that collect and redistribute the food among urban poor?

A: There are no food banks, and we aren't aware what happens and is an area to intervene.

Q: Regarding fast food, is this that younger people are not so interested in cooking anymore or lack of access to cooking facility so that fast food is very convenient?

A: The fast-food wave is driven by market vigorous advertising by fast food outlets. Those selling good food may consider to equally go further with advertising.

CESVI: was there an opportunity to overlay water availability and the ability to produce food within the urban areas as this affects production?

A: The conclusion that there is more food production in Harare than Bulawayo is a direct link with water availability

FEWSNET: Could the impacts of micro-economics and volatility of the currency be a factor affecting youth food choice?

A: What the research found out was that there are different currencies being used in different areas of the country for instance, in rural areas, there is no use of card, the informal areas prefer cash and especially in USD and therefore this could be a factor as well.

## **7. Updates from Partners**

MLAFWRD, working with FAO under the ACP-MEAS 3 project which is focused on a) capacity building through multilateral engagement via the Farmer Field School models, b) reducing over dependence of highly hazardous pesticides and c) policy & research on enhanced biodiversity; are planning to host a multistakeholder dialogue sessions under the National Biodiversity Forum and Pillar 8.

## **8. AOB**

Nothing reported

Next meeting 24<sup>th</sup> June 2022

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