

Moving Zimbabwe Forward

An Evidence Based Policy Dialogue Initiative

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Abstract

The two-year ‘Moving Zimbabwe Forward: An Evidence Based Policy Dialogue Initiative’ was implemented by the Institute of Environmental Studies (IES), University of Zimbabwe, in collaboration with the University of Manchester’s Brooks World Poverty Institute (BWPI). The project aimed to promote poverty reduction and inclusive growth in Zimbabwe through sound policy judgements, by encouraging policy dialogue and debate, and disseminating policy-relevant information.

A total of 28 policy dialogue events were held with government policy makers and representatives from non-governmental organisations, international development partners, the private sector and academia, in the form of in-house seminars, seminars, round tables, workshops and international conferences. During implementation IES working closely with government partners, held meetings with Permanent Secretaries and other senior government officials in the Ministries of Economic Planning; Environment and Natural Resources; Agriculture, Mechanisation and Irrigation Development; Lands; Labour and Social Services; Finance; Information and Communication Technologies; and the National Statistics Agency (ZIMSTAT).

The project generated new knowledge through a sample wellbeing and poverty survey with 3,445 households in 16 Districts throughout Zimbabwe. This provided policy makers with up-to-date information on the nature of poverty in the country.

Two books were produced: five hundred copies of the *Moving Forward in Zimbabwe: Reducing Poverty and Promoting Growth* report consisting of eleven chapters which were widely distributed through a national and provincial launches; and *Understanding Poverty, Promoting Wellbeing and Sustainable Development: A Sample Survey of 16 Districts of Zimbabwe*, a comprehensive report comprised of nine chapters of the findings, interpretations and policy recommendations from the poverty survey. Each book was accompanied by an executive summary for policy makers

Arising from the policy dialogues, three policy dialogue briefs were produced on cash transfers for development, promoting smallholder agriculture, and minerals for sustainable development. Following the ‘Pathways out of Poverty International Conference’, six conference papers were published and disseminated, while five are in draft form being edited for submission to academic journals.

Five post-graduate student researches were commissioned and draft papers and policy briefs have been produced, as well as two Masters of Science dissertations.

During the project 99 people were trained in: poverty survey implementation; data entry; and advanced poverty survey data analysis (including the use of stata).

Implementation of the project resulted in sustained interest and commitment from policy makers, who indicated the need for more research and dialogue on priority issues. A second phase of the Moving Zimbabwe Forward Policy Dialogue Initiative would keep up this momentum and build on it providing a forum for continued debate and research on sustainable development issues and promotion of green inclusive growth.

Key words: Zimbabwe, policy dialogue, poverty and wellbeing survey, sustainable development, equitable growth.

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I. The Research Problem

Zimbabwe is emerging from a decade of socio-economic decline. The gains the country saw after independence in 1980; particularly the impressive progress in reducing poverty and inequality as well as the high standards in health and education; had stagnated and in some cases been reversed.

Zimbabwe's economy had been in decline since the mid-1990s, initially caused by failed structural adjustment policies but later compounded by shortages of foreign exchange. It became increasingly difficult to import raw materials, spare parts and fuel, which undermined manufacturing and agriculture, and accelerated a downward economic spiral. Alongside this decline in productivity came a sharp decline in disposable incomes and employment. Provision of key public services also suffered as the government failed to keep education, health services and infrastructure running.

By 2003, 72 per cent of the population lived below the total consumption poverty line, compared to 55 per cent in 1995. Hyperinflation peaked at over 200 billion per cent in 2008, which became a year of economic and political crisis.

The formation of the Government of National Unity in March 2009 and introduction of the use of multi-currencies stabilised the country and laid the foundation for long-term socio-economic development. The formula for sustained economic growth has been elaborated in the government's newly launched Zimbabwe Medium Term Plan, 2011-2015. The rapid resumption of economic and social activity in the past two years shows the resilience, skills and innate abilities of the Zimbabwean people. It also shows that rather than being destroyed by the era of hyperinflation, many institutions and activities were simply put 'on hold' and activity could resume quite quickly. Land reform, and the expertise and experience of Zimbabwean farmers, provide the basis for an agricultural revolution. Despite this positive outlook, the past decade has caused huge disruptions and dislocations resulting in an increase in poverty. One of the key issues for the government is to rapidly reduce this poverty, taking care to deliberately formulate policies that directly address poverty.

For Zimbabwe's rapid economic transition to bring significant improvements to the social and economic conditions of its people and especially of the poor majority, carefully considered policy choices are essential. Improved access to food and employment are central to sustainable development and thus any strategy should be led by agriculture, and the consolidation of a transformed rural sector.

Zimbabwe, with its abundant high value resources, including minerals and wildlife, has potential to achieve sustainable development in a conducive and enabling environment. The challenge is how can these valuable natural resources be mainstreamed into the economy without causing environmental degradation so that they can contribute towards sustainable development and poverty reduction?

Prompt action is needed to support the majority of Zimbabweans living in poverty. At the same time, maximum advantage must be taken of the experience and institutions, land reform and the rapid resumption of economic activity caused by the use of multi-currencies. But there are a huge number of demands on the government and a very large range of interests, not only in Zimbabwe but in the donor community. The Moving Zimbabwe Forward Evidence-Based Policy Dialogue Initiative is an attempt to promote research and discussion leading to policy choices and implementation which promote poverty focussed growth and sustainable development.

The policy environment is constantly changing and the policy process is non-linear, history dependent, governed by feedback and characterized by trade-offs and compromise. The process is adaptive and evolving. We considered appropriate pathways of influence by which research could impact on policies in the Zimbabwean situation. Initial engagement with policy and decision makers indicated that there was a clear demand by Government and other relevant stakeholders for evidence-based research that can inform the policy process. Government officials do not have time to carry out in-depth research and therefore rely on academics. There was an expressed desire for follow up activities in collaboration with key government ministries with robust policy dialogue based on evidence.

There is lack of reliable data for planning and specifically, the available data on poverty and wellbeing are now out of date. The last Poverty Assessment Study was done in 2003. This was well before the peak of the socio-economic crisis in Zimbabwe. There was a need to prioritize poverty knowledge generation to help with long term planning. Such knowledge would be a basis for social protection policies and future interventions in other areas of social and economic policy, and hence the inclusion in the project of the poverty survey.

2. Fulfilment of Objectives of the Moving Zimbabwe Forward: An Evidence-Based Policy Dialogue Initiative

The project aimed to enhance poverty-focused stabilisation, recovery and growth in Zimbabwe through sound policy judgements, through encouraging policy dialogue and debate, and by disseminating policy-relevant information. Achievement of the three specific objectives for the project are detailed in the following sections.

Specific Objective: *Initiate and encourage policy dialogue for poverty focused stabilisation, reconstruction and development in post-crisis Zimbabwe.*

Policy changes can be major, but more likely to be minor, more incremental modifications of policies. The quality of policy can be determined as much as by the procedures of deliberation and dialogue, as by its content. A prerequisite for dialogue with policy and decision makers is a perception of relevance of the intervention for policy as well as receptivity by the policy makers and implementers of the research outputs. There has to be a

rapport, respect and trust between the academics and policy makers. Such a conducive environment for engagement has to be nurtured by the researchers. We found that the policy dialogue process is not a one-shoe-fits-all linear process. In such a politically polarised situation as exists in Zimbabwe today engagement in policy dialogue requires skill and sensitivity, and also dedication. We had to walk gently and thoughtfully. The engagement process with policy makers was assisted by the presence of project teams' established networks, partners and social capital.

Beginning with developing the project concept and proposal, the project team members continuously engaged with policy makers, including meetings at their offices, poverty working group meetings, in-house seminars, round tables, stakeholder research seminars and international conferences. Participants in these dialogue events were senior government officials, including Permanent Secretaries and Directors; senior officials from non-governmental organisations (NGO) and international development organisations; senior academics and students; the private sector and civic society.

After more than two year's engagement with policy makers, significant inroads have been made in linking research to policy, with modest achievements in contributing to shaping the policy process. Highlights of these policy dialogues are described below:

Cash transfers for development.

Social protection plays a vital role in cushioning the large number of poor households in Zimbabwe. Cash transfers are not only protective they can also be developmental. Recognising the potential of cash transfers for reducing poverty, the project took advantage of the presence in Harare of Dr Joseph Hanlon, a visiting research fellow with the London School of Economic (LSE) who co-authored 'Just Give Money to the Poor: The Development Revolution from the Global South', to present a seminar on Cash Transfers for Development. The seminar generated a lot of interest, so a concept note was developed (Appendix 7.1) and we organised another 'In-House' seminar on cash transfers for development for government policy and decision makers. Following these two seminars, a panel session discussion on Cash Transfers for Development was held at the December 2010 Launch Conference where both government (Department of Social Services) and non-government (chair of the NGO Cash Transfer Committee) actors presented their perspectives and experiences.

The Moving Zimbabwe Forward policy dialogue on cash transfers has provided a platform bringing State and non-State actors involved together to form synergies, share information, experiences and resources. This has contributed towards a revitalised, progressive, development-oriented social protection system in Zimbabwe. In particular, the government has recently embarked upon a harmonised cash transfer programme (Appendix 12.5).

A policy dialogue brief on cash transfers for development has been produced and widely circulated (Appendix 6.1).

Policy dialogue on promoting smallholder agriculture

Promoting small-holder farming is the way forward for reducing poverty and promoting equitable growth in Zimbabwe since smallholder farmers, consisting of communal, small-scale commercial and resettled farmers, are numerically the larger number now as the Fast Track Land Reform Programme has greatly increased the number of farming production units. Previous debates highlighted the need for development to be inclusive in that if economic growth focused predominantly on industry or commercial agriculture then the majority of the population would be excluded from development efforts. For growth with equity, the bulk of the population cannot be excluded, thus the focus on smallholder farmers.

A concept note was developed for an In-House Seminar with the Ministry of Agriculture, Mechanisation and Irrigation Development to discuss issues around smallholder agriculture (Appendix 7.2). Several priority issues were identified including irrigation, mechanisation, inherent soil infertility of communal areas, low value crops and lack of inputs and markets. Marketing was the burning issue that was taken forward to a Round Table which was held with a wider range of stakeholders, where farmers elaborated their constraints and problems around marketing, and other players involved in marketing agricultural produce including the private sector, NGOs, international development partners and agricultural extension responded to the concerns and gave advice and opportunities. The issue of promoting smallholder farmers was also addressed in launch seminar and conference presentations by Professor Paul Mapfumo.

A policy dialogue brief was produced on *Promoting Smallholder Agriculture for Poverty Reduction and Equitable Growth* (Appendix 6.2).

Minerals for sustainable development.

The concept of minerals for development was identified as an important issue for sustainable development in Zimbabwe. Zimbabwe is richly endowed with mineral deposits and should strive to avoid the resource curse that has afflicted many other mineral rich countries, where vast wealth exists alongside abject poverty and massive environmental degradation. The opening up of the diamond fields in Marange, eastern Zimbabwe, estimated to be the second largest in the world, has precipitated much debate and expectations around the possibilities that revenues from valuable minerals can be used for development. This sentiment has been enunciated at the highest policy level.

Seminars on ‘*Minerals for sustainable environmental, economic and social development in Zimbabwe*’ were held during the provincial report launches, as well as presentations made during the international conferences. The issue of uncontrolled gold panning and massive environmental degradation being caused by small scale miners arose during our interactions with the Executive Director of the Environmental Management Agency (EMA) and the Permanent Secretary in the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources Management. We were requested to prepare a position paper on how the problems could be addressed and solved so that mining is environmentally sustainable so as to help guide policy development. To this end we produced the draft position paper/ policy brief ‘*Minerals for Sustainable Environmental, Economic and Social Development in Zimbabwe*’ (Appendix 6.3).

The draft Policy Brief describes the current situation in Zimbabwe which is that uncontrolled panning and small scale mining are damaging the environment and, furthermore, local communities are generally not benefiting from the mineral resources. Zimbabwe has an enabling policy and legislative framework which promotes access and benefit sharing of natural resources and that is conducive to local-level management of natural resources. For this to be developed to extend to minerals there is need to: revisit and revise mining legislation to provide for meaningful involvement of local communities; support the formation and strengthening of community institutions in mineral rich areas to participate in exploitation of minerals; facilitate fair and equitable compensation for communities; and promote sustainable environmentally friendly mining practices and technology as well as rehabilitation of mining sites.

These issues were discussed with the Permanent Secretary in the Ministry of Mines and Mining Development and the Chief Executive Officer for the Zimbabwe Chamber of Mines who expressed interest in having multi-stakeholder dialogue on the proposed amendments to the Mines and Minerals Act, the need for environmental sustainability and equitable economic benefits. All stakeholders expressed concern over the current situation and welcomed the opportunity to move forward in a mutually beneficial way through multi-sectoral dialogue as proposed our policy dialogue initiative.

The debate was moved further through the publication of the Pathways out of Poverty paper by the project, entitled ‘*How Zimbabwe’s natural resources can provide a pathway out of poverty*’ by the Executive Director of the Environmental Management Agency (Appendix 2.3). The paper tackles controversial issues such as sustainable mineral extraction and community involvement in mining, and indigenisation policies, as well as calling for environmentally sustainable management of natural resources. The Minister of Youth Development, Indigenisation and Empowerment and his Permanent Secretary personally requested that we continue the engagement with all stakeholders on access and benefit sharing of natural resources.

Our evidence-based policy dialogue and recommendations on exploring possibilities for harnessing mineral wealth for development, including issues of benefits, equity and rights are

innovative and consist of agenda setting by promoting community empowerment in the extraction of mineral resources.

Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs) for development.

ICTs have significant potential for promoting development. Mobile phones are widely used in the country and Zimbabwe apparently has one of the highest internet usages in Africa (despite the economic crisis and slowness of service providers). A seminar on ICTs was held with Dr Einar Braathen a political scientist and principal research fellow of the Norwegian Institute for Urban and Regional Research. The debate on ICTs for poverty reduction and development was taken further at the international conference with a presentation by the Chairperson of the Computer Science Department, University of Zimbabwe, who gave some practical ways in which ICTs, particularly mobile phones can be used for accessing more information and enhancing business opportunities in the rural areas. Following up on this, we held a meeting with the Minister and Permanent Secretary for Information and Communication Technology, discussing the various ICT initiatives that are currently being implemented in the rural areas, and the potential for scaling up and introducing more ICT projects.

Education for poverty reduction

Quality education is key to addressing poverty and the importance of appropriate and relevant education was presented by Dr Fay Chung, former Minister of Education, at the national and provincial launch conferences. During the discussions, the issue of free education was hotly debated. (Appendix 12.2 and 12.3).

Specific Objective: Disseminate policy relevant information to a wider audience in Zimbabwe especially among the policy and decision makers.

Research can improve the intellectual framework surrounding policy making by introducing new ideas to the policy agenda. An important role of academics therefore is to provide quality scientific research findings on issues of national priority, with sound, evidence-based progressive recommendations which are locally generated and grounded that can feed into the policy process. For this to happen, firstly, the findings must be packaged in such a way that they are accessible and in a language that is meaningful to the policy-makers who are by nature very busy with many commitments and deadlines to meet. They do not have time to plough through piles of data and academic arguments.

Dissemination of policy relevant knowledge was intricately linked with the policy dialogue process described in the preceding section. To add value and make the dialogue meaningful, we procured relevant research findings on priority issues and presented these to the policy makers.

One of the first activities under the Policy Dialogue Initiative was the production of hard copies of the Report *Moving Forward in Zimbabwe: Reducing Poverty and Promoting Growth*, for dissemination (Appendix 1.1 and 1.2). The Report was the outcome of collaboration between the Brooks World Poverty Institute, University of Manchester and the University of Zimbabwe, which began in 2008 when 14 sector papers were commissioned to understand the multiple dimensions of Zimbabwe's development challenges and to generate ideas for future development. These papers were peer-reviewed and consolidated into the first edition of an electronic version of the Moving Forward in Zimbabwe Report, edited by Admos Chimhowu, BWPI. The development of the proposal for this project was inspired by the need to disseminate this important Report and use it to inform policy processes in Zimbabwe.

The electronic version of the report was launched in Manchester 2009, by the Zimbabwean Minister of Finance. Realising that Zimbabwe had moved on since the launch the report was updated by IES to produce a Second Edition.

The purpose of the Second Edition of the Report was to lay a base for discussion in identified priority areas that is not prescriptive, but which is meant to stimulate dialogue. The editing did not change the technical substance or main narrative of the report which is the promotion of small-holder agriculture for poverty reduction and equitable growth. While policy-relevant research findings must be presented in a way that guarantees credibility, objectivity and neutrality, some of the suggestions in the Report were controversial and meant to tease minds and encourage debate and discussion.

The *Moving Forward in Zimbabwe: Reducing Poverty and Promoting Growth*' report was launched by the Permanent Secretary in the Ministry of Economic Planning and Investment Promotion, at an international conference in Harare (Appendix 9.1). The dissemination was extended more widely to include stakeholders country-wide through a series of five Provincial launches. Regional universities were used as vehicles for planning and hosting the provincial launches, and at each university the Vice Chancellor launched the report (Appendix 9.1). A newsletter and project brochure assisted with dissemination (Appendix 10.1 and 10.2)

The Report, as well as other researches, including the post-graduate student's five case studies and papers by senior academics from partner institutions, and four policy briefs were disseminated at the various dialogue events nationally and internationally including the Universities of Manchester and Aberdeen UK, and to university libraries in the United States via the Library of Congress.

Specific Objective: *Generate and disseminate policy relevant knowledge on poverty and wellbeing in Zimbabwe through a sample survey to determine the nature, depth and spread of poverty and wellbeing in selected Districts in Zimbabwe*

An effective response to poverty requires a better understanding of what it means to be poor, and better analysis of the characteristics and underlying social processes that result in sustained and intractable poverty. Policy relevant knowledge on poverty and wellbeing in Zimbabwe was generated through the implementation of a sample wellbeing and poverty assessment survey in 16 Districts in all Provinces of Zimbabwe, representative of most bio-physical and livelihood situations.

The survey found that poverty was widespread in Zimbabwe. The results indicated that 81.6 per cent of sampled households were poor because they lived below the Total Consumption Poverty threshold. Nearly half, 44.4 per cent, of sampled households were very poor as they live below the Food Poverty Line, which meant their total household monthly expenditures were unable to meet the minimum recommended food requirements of 2,100 calories per capita/day. A major finding of the survey was the continued deepening of rural poverty and further increase in the rural – urban divide. Ninety five per cent of the rural households sampled were classified poor, while 63 per cent of urban households were classified poor. Sixty eight per cent of the rural households were classified as very poor, while only 8 per cent of urban households were classified as very poor.

These divisions were also highlighted in the poverty depth and severity measurement, with the deepest and most severe poverty being in the rural areas. The depth of poverty in rural areas, at 71 per cent, was twice that in urban areas whose depth was 27 per cent. This suggests that Zimbabwe would need to spend more than twice more resources in rural areas compared to urban areas to bring the poor rural households to consumption/expenditure levels within the Total Consumption Poverty Line threshold.

Inequality in Zimbabwe was relatively high as the Gini coefficient from the survey was 0.574. Inequality is slightly less amongst the rural households, at 0.476, than amongst urban households at 0.5.

Official definitions and local definitions derived from people's lives and experiences differ in detail. The Moving Zimbabwe Forward poverty study explored how people who are experiencing poverty themselves regard *their* poverty and wellbeing. Using an imaginary ten-step "economic ladder" the survey found that most people thought that they were on step three, near the bottom, and have not progressed up the ladder in the past five years. However, on the bright side, most people thought that they would have progressed at least two steps in the next five years.

The qualitative data from interviews and focus group discussions complement findings obtained from the household questionnaires. Together they generated a vivid picture of the current nature of poverty in sampled districts of Zimbabwe which is complex, interrelated, and consists of compounding factors, which reinforced each other to produce cycles of poverty. Local people know and understand *why* they are poor, with causes ranging from recurrent droughts and crop failure; lack of traction; lack of inputs and markets; to high prices

and unemployment. They also know what strategies can lift them out of poverty. Overall, people identified that having more money, and the means of getting more money through more and better jobs; increased agricultural production; and more and better education, would solve most of their poverty-related problems.

Regression analysis was used to determine the major drivers of poverty in the sampled districts. The analysis found that key factors correlating with poverty were rural locality; large household size with a high dependency ratio; as well as lack of education, employment, business enterprises, and productive assets.

Interpreting the analysed data, a number of poverty traps were identified including: lack of education and its effects on access to opportunities; lack of quality employment; low total productivity, where both agricultural and economic production is below optimum; and health issues, such as HIV and AIDS, and maternal health, which undermine productivity and capital accumulation.

Using the survey data findings, together with relevant literature, reports and policy documents on poverty and development, a number of suggestions are put forward to address these poverty traps, namely: there is need to improve total factor productivity with a focus on agricultural production; provide quality employment; and boost the urban areas as industrial, manufacturing and commercial centres. Furthermore, comprehensive social protection will continue to be needed.

Analysis and interpretation of the survey findings have been produced in a comprehensive report '*Understanding Poverty, Promoting Wellbeing and Sustainable Development: A Sample Survey of 16 Districts of Zimbabwe*' (Appendix 1.3). The 200-page report consists of nine chapters, covering the contextual background; methods and approaches use for the study; consumption expenditure poverty indices and inequality; perceptions of poverty; shocks, vulnerability and coping mechanism; gendered aspects of poverty; environment and natural resource use for sustainable development; and suggested strategies for ways out of poverty. It is imperative that poverty be reduced and that economic growth is inclusive, benefiting all Zimbabweans. The Moving Zimbabwe survey provides empirical evidence about the occurrence and nature of poverty that can contribute towards better understanding of poverty by policy makers and all relevant stakeholders, resulting in evidence-based policies that inform implementation of development strategies in Zimbabwe.

The main report is accompanied by a four page Executive Summary which is convenient for engaging in dialogue with policy makers Appendix 1.4). The poverty survey has been widely disseminated through consultations, seminars, workshops and conferences. Government policy makers, including the Ministries of Labour and Social Services; Economic Planning and Investment Promotion; Environment and Natural Resources Management; Small and Medium Enterprises; and Youth development, Indigenization and Empowerment as well as

representatives from local and international development agencies, have indicated that the Moving Zimbabwe Forward survey has been useful in timorously contributing new knowledge on wellbeing and poverty that can assist in evidence-based policy making and has stimulated debate on development and pro-poor growth strategies for Zimbabwe.

Besides the poverty survey, other researches were undertaken to generate new knowledge as part of the Moving Zimbabwe Forward Policy Dialogue Initiative. Two PhD student researches on food security and vulnerability were set in Mbire District, a remote area of low agricultural potential (Appendix 3.2 and 3.3; Appendix 14.1 and 14.2). Three Masters in Environmental Policy and Planning students focused on Mazowe District, a region of high agricultural potential. These studies used satellite imagery of woody vegetation cover to determine the impact of fast track land reform, on the environment (Appendix 5.1 and 5.2; Appendix 14.3 and 14.4).

3. Methodology

The first two project objectives of stimulating policy dialogue and disseminating policy relevant research information were achieved through continuous engagement with policy and decision makers and other relevant stakeholders by means of a series of policy dialogue events. These regular events led to the development of rapport between the project team and the policy makers. Presentations, policy briefs, position papers and conference papers were available on the project website.

The wellbeing and poverty survey

The third project objective of generating new knowledge through the poverty survey involved the development of the survey instruments; implementation of the survey country wide; and analysis and interpretation of the data.

Using both quantitative and qualitative research approaches, the Moving Zimbabwe Forward (MZF) wellbeing and poverty survey study took a multidimensional approach to poverty. The survey was developed and implemented with the guidance of a technical Working Group of relevant expert stakeholders including the Zimbabwe Statistical Agency (ZIMSTAT) and the Department of Social Services. The process was peer-reviewed to ensure that it was sound and scientific.

The survey included 16 Districts covering all the ten provinces of Zimbabwe. The households were interviewed over the period April-May 2011. The survey was designed to provide representative estimates of poverty at the rural-urban level and the sample took into account the national rural-urban population distribution ratio which officially stands at approximately 60:40. The 16 districts surveyed are representative of a wide range of land uses, Agro-ecological Regions with varying agricultural potential, and Livelihood Zones in Zimbabwe.

A two-stage sampling procedure was used to select areas to include in the sample. In the first stage, enumeration areas were the primary sampling units and these were selected based on the 2002 Zimbabwe Master Sample (ZMS02) developed by the Zimbabwe National Statistics Agency (ZIMSTAT) using the probability proportional to size procedure. In the second stage, households were selected from the 76 enumeration areas using the systematic random procedure. A total of 3,448 households comprising 15,430 individuals were surveyed. Of the households sampled, 71 per cent of the household heads were male and 29 per cent female. In each sample household the head, spouse or a senior member present were the target interviewees for the questionnaire survey.

Data was collected on a wide range of issues including education; health and disabilities; employment; household food and non-food expenditures; incomes and expenditure; access to land and agricultural activities; households' access to assets and activities that sustain their livelihoods; vulnerability and exposure to shocks as well as the coping mechanisms adopted; water use; natural resource use and environmental management; communication and social networks; and people's perceptions of poverty (Appendix 15.1).

Seventy five institutional questionnaires were administered to health and educational institutions and businessmen at business centres in the sampled districts. The health institutional questionnaire looked at the status of the health delivery system in the district from the official's point of view (Appendix 15.3). It also sought to understand issues of people's access to health facilities, the availability of drugs and personnel, as well as major challenges encountered. The schools questionnaire sought to understand access to education, state of the schools, enrolment patterns and school fee charges (Appendix 15.2). The business centre questionnaire sought to explore the availability of goods and to understand the consumption patterns, including the type of basic products being sold and the population's ability to buy them (Appendix 15.4).

In order to get a deeper understanding of the nuances of poverty and wellbeing, the MZF study also collected qualitative data from key informants, such as local leaders, and from focus group discussions with communities in each selected district. The targeted number of people for each focus group discussion was between 8-12 with a gender balance and cutting across all adult age groups. Focus group discussions followed a guideline of questions including: perceptions and causes of poverty and wellbeing in that particular community; status of food security; perceptions about development; external support in times of need; and environmental issues and natural resources management and use (Appendix 15.5).

The MZF survey used household consumption and expenditures as measures of welfare, following other surveys in Zimbabwe such as the Income Consumption Expenditure Survey (ICES) of 1990/91 and the Poverty Assessment Study Surveys (PASS) of 1995 and 2003. Although the survey collected information on household incomes such as employment incomes, incomes from business enterprises, agricultural incomes, and transfers, for practical

reasons; expenditures are preferable in Zimbabwe as own consumption from agriculture is common in the rural areas. For instance, a substantial proportion of households in rural areas have missing values for income items included in the questionnaire.

The items considered in household consumption are: food and non food expenditures. Different recall or reference periods were used, depending on the item, to capture information on different sub-components of household expenditures.

Expenditure data were collected on an item by item basis. Seventeen food items were used which comprise the national food basket determined by ZIMSTAT. The food items in the national basket are adequate to supply 2,100 kilo calories a day as specified by the World Health Organisation (WHO) and consist of the most consumed foods, usually reflecting food preferences of the poor.

For households, especially rural ones, where own production was the main food source, proxy expenditure was calculated using the respective provincial prices and quantities of each food item consumed. Purchases and consumption from other sources such as own production, barter, public transfer, and private transfers were calculated and inputted using the standard hedonic model.

Hedonic pricing was used to reveal the value that households give to some specific services or goods. A ‘hedonic model’ involves the regression of the value of food expenditures on a number of household characteristics (for example, the number of meals consumed in a day, consumption of major products such as maize, and household size). The estimated relationship was used to predict values of food expenditures out of own production for households where this information on own production as well as other means of acquiring food, such as by gifts and bartering, was not collected but whose other household characteristics were collected.

Food consumption expenditures (FCE) were computed by summing up food expenditure on the national food basket items for each household for the month of May 2011 as determined by ZIMSTAT. The total food expenditure for each household was divided by the respective number of household members to get per capita food expenditure for each household.

For calculation of the total consumption poverty, besides food items, 42 non-food items consumption expenditures were collected and used to calculate total consumption expenditure of households. In addition it was decided that rentals be imputed and, using the hedonic procedure, rentals were worked out for both urban and rural households. The expenditures were aggregated according to the recall period used and by broader sub-components of expenditures to a household level. Given the different recall periods used to collect data on household expenditures, conversion factors were applied to change the data to a monthly basis, after which all the different sub-components of the expenditures were aggregated to derive the total expenditures at the household level.

Conceptually, the study aimed to measure an individual's poverty. However, it was observed that the most common poverty measure is consumption at the household level. Consequently, an assumption was made that all members of a household have the same level of wellbeing. However, it is acknowledged that within households individuals may have different poverty status. The household roster in the socio-economic module collects individual information for regular members of the household. To make poverty comparisons across households with different household size and composition in terms of sex and age, the consumption aggregate was adjusted by dividing with the household size to generate an indicator for household consumption per capita.

In Zimbabwe, the Total Consumption Poverty Line used is the minimum amount of consumption required to meet the basic food and non-food requirements. The MZF study used the total consumption poverty line provided by ZIMSTAT based on the May 2011 prices. There are different poverty lines for different provinces in Zimbabwe with the average total consumption poverty line standing at about USD 100 per person per month, while the food poverty line is about US\$ 30 per month.

Poverty indices were constructed in order to establish the welfare status of households surveyed. Three poverty indicators were used: P0, P1 and P2 of the Foster, Greer and Thorbecke class were used to characterize the level of poverty in the sampled districts.

The P0 ($\alpha = 0$) indicator is 'headcount' or poverty incidence: the percentage of individuals estimated to be living in households with per capita consumption below the poverty line for their province. Thus a P0 of 81 implies that 81 percent of people in the 16 sampled districts are estimated to live in households which spend less than what is necessary to provide their calorie requirements and a mark-up for non-food needs. The headcount shows how broad poverty is, although not necessarily how deep it is. That is to say, the answer does not portray how far the poor are below the poverty line. The P1 or P2 indicators were used to derive this information.

The P1 ($\alpha = 1$) indicator is the 'poverty gap' or depth. This is the sum over all individuals of the shortfall of their per capita consumption and the poverty line, divided by the poverty line. One way to interpret the P1 is that it gives the per capita cost of eradicating poverty, as a percentage of the poverty line, if money could be targeted perfectly. Thus if P1 is 53, then in an ideal world, it would cost 53 percent of the poverty line amount per person in order to eradicate poverty through cash transfers. In practice, it is impossible to target the poor perfectly and issues such as administrative costs and incentive effects have to be taken into account if such a scheme is to be considered. The P1 measure gives an idea of the depth of poverty. However, it is limited because it is insensitive to how consumption is distributed among the poor. If money is transferred from the very poor to the marginally poor, this might be expected to show up as an increase in poverty but it does not on the P1 measure. To satisfy this condition, the P2 measure is used.

The P2 ($\alpha = 2$) indicator is the “squared poverty gap”. This is the sum over all individuals of the square of the shortfall of their real private consumption per adult equivalent and the poverty line divided by the poverty line. The reason for squaring the shortfall is to give greater weight to those who are living far below the line. It is hard to give a clear intuition about what a P2 indicator of say, 39, denotes. However, higher values of the indicator imply higher poverty.

Using food and non-food consumption expenditure the households were divided into poor and non-poor categories. If total consumption (food plus non-food expenditure) per capita household falls below the Total Consumption Poverty Line then that household was deemed to be poor, and those above the Total Consumption Poverty Line were deemed to be non-poor. In households whose total consumption expenditure per capita fall below the Food Poverty Line, then the household was deemed to be very poor.

Poverty category	Total consumption expenditure
Very poor	Below the Food Poverty Line (USD 30)
Poor	Equal to USD 30, but below Total Consumption Poverty Line (USD 100)
Non-Poor	Above the Total Consumption Poverty Line (USD100)

The extent of inequality in the sampled households was measured using the Lorenz curve and the Gini coefficient. The Lorenz curve is obtained by ordering households along the x-axis by levels of household consumption and plotting the cumulative share of the sample of households with a given level of consumption on the y-axis. The further away a Lorenz curve is from the 45 degree line, the more unequal society is by that respective measure of welfare status.

In addition to the overall inequality measure, the Theil index was used to explore the ‘within’ and ‘between’ group variations. For instance, how does inequality vary between urban and rural households or how does inequality vary by agro-ecological regions of Zimbabwe.

The various characteristics of wellbeing may be correlated. For instance, it is possible that a household is very poor because it is in the rural area and in an Agro-ecological Region that routinely faces droughts. To better understand whether the correlations are genuinely explanatory, a regression analysis was run.

The variables chosen for inclusion in the analysis were: employment status; demographics including the household characteristics of gender of the household head, the age and square

for the head, household size, marital status of the household head, and the presence of orphans within the household; socio-economic characteristics including per capita household consumption expenditure used as the household welfare measure, and the educational attainment of the individual; assets such as, ownership of livestock, bicycle, peanut butter machine, plough, and scotch cart, as well as household access to electricity and access to cultivable land for agricultural households; and experience of a variety of shocks.

4. Project activities

Project Timeline

Date	Activity
2008 - 2010	<p><i>Collaboration and development of the proposal.</i></p> <p>Commissioning by the Brooks World Poverty Institute (BWPI) of 14 sector papers to understand the multiple dimensions of Zimbabwe's development challenges and to generate ideas for future development.</p> <p>BWPI/University of Zimbabwe Round Table Conference '<i>Zimbabwe: Toward Poverty Focused Reconstruction and Development</i>' held in Harare, August 2009.</p> <p>Launch by the Minister of Finance, Honourable T. Biti, of the electronic version of '<i>Moving Forward in Zimbabwe: Reducing Poverty and Promoting Growth</i>' at University of Manchester, UK.</p> <p>Development of the Moving Forward in Zimbabwe: An Evidence-based Policy Dialogue for implementation in Zimbabwe project proposal.</p> <p>Consultations with IDRC technical staff in Nairobi to refine the project proposal</p> <p>Letter of approval by the Ministry of Finance.</p>
2009-2010	<p><i>Pre-project engagement with policy makers</i>, including the Ministry of Economic Planning and Investment Promotion, ZIMSTAT, the Department of Social Services and the Ministry of Finance, and other key stakeholders, such as the Vice Chancellor of the University of Zimbabwe, to identify priorities and get advice on implementation.</p> <p>Presentation on poverty in Zimbabwe to Parliamentarians in the Portfolio Committee on Millennium Development Goals</p>
13 Aug 2010	<p><i>Approval of the Grant by IDRC</i></p> <p>The Memorandum of Grant Conditions signed by IDRC Regional Controller and the Vice Chancellor of the University of Zimbabwe.</p>
Aug 2010	<p><i>Multi-stakeholder seminar on Cash Transfers for Development</i>, presented by Dr Joseph Hanlon, held at Tropical resources Programme (TREP) Seminar Room, University of Zimbabwe.</p>
Aug - Nov 2010	<p><i>The 'Moving Forward in Zimbabwe: Reducing Poverty and Promoting Growth' Report and Executive Summary</i></p> <p>The main report and summary updated, revised and edited by the Institute of Environmental</p>

	<p>Studies (IES).</p> <p>Printed by Sable Press, Harare.</p> <p>500 copies of the 142-page main report produced (Appendix 1.1).</p> <p>500 copies of the 13-page accompanying discussion document ‘<i>Moving Forward in Zimbabwe: Reducing Poverty and Promoting Sustainable Development through Policy Dialogue</i>’ (Appendix 1.2).</p>
Sept 2010	<p><i>International conference</i></p> <p>Visit by the project leader to attend the Chronic Poverty Research Centre Conference, Ten Years of ‘War against Poverty: What have we learned since 2000 and what should we do 2010-2020?’ Manchester University, UK.</p>
Sept 2010	<p><i>Seminar on Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs)</i></p> <p>Presented by Einar Braathen, at IES Boardroom , University of Zimbabwe.</p>
Nov 2010	<p><i>In-House Seminar on Cash Transfers for Development</i></p> <p>Organised in collaboration with the Permanent Secretary in the Ministry of Economic Development and Investment Promotion, held at the Wild Geese Lodge, Harare.</p> <p>Attended by Ministries in the Economic Cluster (Economic Development; Finance; Agriculture; Lands; Industry and Commerce; Energy; Tourism; Mines; Environment; and Indigenisation, plus the Department of Social Services.</p>
Nov-Dec 2010	<p><i>Development of the project website www.zimdialogue.ac.zw</i> with assistance from the Computer Centre, University of Zimbabwe.</p>
Nov-Dec 2010	<p><i>Selection of research students.</i></p> <p>Call for Concept Notes advertised within the University of Zimbabwe.</p> <p>Three Masters students selected, together with two PhD students.</p>
Dec 2010	<p><i>National Report Launch conference.</i></p> <p>The report launched in Harare, at the international conference ‘<i>Moving Zimbabwe Forward: Reducing Poverty and Promoting Sustainable Development through Policy Dialogue</i>’ by Dr D. Sibanda, Permanent Secretary in the Ministry of Economic Planning and Investment Promotion</p> <p>The two-day launch conference comprised of four key note addresses on a range of development issues and perspectives, plus a number of presentations on the following themes: poverty, economics, agriculture and environment and development.</p> <p>The conference was attended by over 100 participants drawn from government departments and parastatals, academia, non- governmental organizations and the private sector (Appendix 9.1).</p>
Jan-Feb 2011	<p><i>Provincial report launches.</i></p> <p>The report was launched by Vice Chancellors of five universities country-wide:</p> <p>Great Zimbabwe University, Masvingo, Masvingo Province,</p> <p>Africa University, Mutare, Manicaland Province,</p>

	<p>Chinhoyi University of Technology, Chinhoyi, Mashonaland West Province, The National University of Science and Technology, Bulawayo, Midlands State University, Gweru, Midlands Province.</p> <p>Each Provincial Launch comprised of seminars on poverty reduction and sustainable development issues. The provincial launches were attended by academics, students, provincial government and parastatal heads, provincial NGOs and donors, Town Clerks and the media (Appendix 7.5 and 9.3).</p>
Jan-Feb 2011	<p><i>Provincial launch seminars.</i></p> <p>Three seminars presented by Prof Christopher Magadza, on ‘A vision for pro-poor, inclusive growth and sustainable development in Zimbabwe: Some insights into future directions for development’ at Great Zimbabwe University, Masvingo; Midlands State University, Gweru; and Africa University, Mutare.</p> <p>Two seminars presented by Dr Fay Chung on ‘A vision for pro-poor, inclusive growth and sustainable development in Zimbabwe: Education as a way out of poverty?’ at the National University of Science and Technology, Bulawayo; and Midlands State University, Gweru.</p> <p>A seminar presented by Mr. Mutuso Dhliwayo of Zimbabwe Environmental Lawyers Association -(ZELA on ‘Minerals for Sustainable Development in Zimbabwe’, at Africa University, Mutare.</p> <p>A seminar presented by Prof Paul Mapfumo on ‘Small holder farmers, poverty traps and opportunities for ways out of poverty’, at Chinhoyi University of Technology, Chinhoyi.</p>
Jan 2011	<p><i>Formation of the Poverty Survey Technical Working Group</i></p> <p>The poverty assessment process was guided by a Poverty Technical Working Group which consisted of representatives from ZIMSTAT, the Department of Social Services, Ministry of Economic Planning and Investment Promotion members of IES and social protection specialists.</p> <p>Terms of Reference were established for the Working Group.</p> <p>The Working Group guided the process of the poverty survey. It revised and verified the survey instruments and also gave input to the training of survey District supervisors.</p>
Jan 2011	<p><i>Learning Visit to South Africa</i></p> <p>The project team visited centres of poverty studies in South Africa in order to share and learn about poverty issues, specifically about methodological issues and measuring poverty in the southern African context.</p> <p>Meetings held with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Professor Julian May in the School of Development Studies at the University of KwaZulu-Natal (UKZN) who was the Principal Investigator for the KwaZuluNatal Income Dimensions Survey (KIDS). b) Prof Ingrid Woolard (National Income Dimensions Survey [NIDS] Principal Investigator) and her team at the Southern Africa Labour and Development Research Unit, University of Cape Town (UCT). The team gave a demonstration of software and

	the survey operations by the South African researchers.
Feb-Mar 2011	<p><i>Preparations for the poverty survey</i></p> <p>The survey questionnaires were developed, piloted and revised accordingly.</p> <p>5,000 copies of the 30-page household questionnaire were printed by Sable Press (Appendix 15.1).</p> <p>Implementation and monitoring plan with logistics and timeframe for the survey was drawn up.</p> <p>Survey personnel were recruited. Each District had a Supervisor and five enumerators. Supervisors consisted of ZIMSTAT personnel and university lecturers.</p> <p>Training of Trainers course with the District Poverty Survey Supervisors was held 15-18th March 2011 at the TREP Seminar Room, University of Zimbabwe. A training manual was developed with input from ZIMSTAT, and used during the training period.</p> <p>Training of District level enumerators was done by District Supervisors.</p>
Feb - Mar 2011	<p><i>Collaboration Visit to Manchester.</i></p> <p>Meeting with the BWPI participating team to update on progress and discuss future plans for the project and identified areas of input needed from BWPI.</p> <p>Two seminars were presented by the project leader at the Centre for Sustainable International Development, the University of Aberdeen, on the Moving Zimbabwe Forward Policy Dialogue Initiative, and on women and land reform in Zimbabwe.</p>
Mar – April 2011	<p><i>A Peer Review of the Poverty Survey process</i></p> <p>Carried out by Professor Marvellous Mhloyi of the Centre for Population Studies, University of Zimbabwe.</p> <p>The process was interactive and some of the issues raised during implementation were addressed. An example was revision of the list of questions for the Focus Group Discussions. (Appendix 4.3).</p>
March 2011	<p><i>Data entry training</i></p> <p>A two day workshop on familiarization with the Census Survey Programme version 4.0 (CSPro 4.0) software.</p>
April – May 2011	<p><i>Implementation of the Poverty Survey in 16 Districts throughout Zimbabwe</i></p> <p>Supervisors and enumerators provided with official name tags for ease of identification by officials and respondents.</p> <p>Permission obtained from the relevant Provincial and District authorities, and the police and state security officers were also informed in each District. The Supervisors worked closely with Provincial and District-level stakeholders.</p> <p>Logistics were organised by the Institute of Environmental Studies.</p> <p>The wellbeing and poverty survey was successfully implemented in 16 Districts to 3448 households in all Provinces throughout Zimbabwe.</p> <p>Institutional questionnaires were administered to schools, health centres and business centres.</p>

	<p>Focus group discussions were held with communities in 16 Districts.</p> <p>A report of the implementation has been compiled by the Poverty Survey Coordinator (Appendix 4.1).</p>
April – May 2011	<p><i>Monitoring of the Poverty Survey in 16 Districts throughout Zimbabwe</i></p> <p>Monitoring was carried out by the Poverty Coordinator, and other members of the project team covering all districts where the survey was being implemented.</p> <p>Problems experienced by teams were addressed during the monitoring.</p> <p>Professor Marvellous Mhloyi who was carrying out a Peer Review of the Poverty Survey process visited Mutare Rural and Mutare Urban Districts during implementation.</p> <p>Dr Paul Okwi, the Programme Specialist based at IDRC Regional Office in Nairobi visited the project and accompanied the monitoring team to Kariba.</p>
June-July 2011	<p><i>Data capture</i></p> <p>The data was inputted into CSPro by a team of data capturers and then imported into SPSS. The data was later imported to stata.</p> <p>This process was overseen by Collen Matema, who carried out the training and quality checks in collaboration with ZIMSTAT colleagues (Appendix 4.2).</p>
June 2011	<p><i>Poverty and Sustainable Development Research Seminar I</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) <i>The role of formal institutions in livelihood resilience, poverty and vulnerability reduction in complex vulnerability contexts: The case of Mbire Communal Area in the Zambezi Valley:</i> Admire Nyamwanza (PhD Student) b) <i>Underlying causes of nutritional variation in CAMPFIRE Districts of Zimbabwe:</i> Collen Matema (PhD Student)
June 2011	<p><i>Newsletter</i></p> <p>A newsletter was produced (Appendix 10.1) and distributed electronically to stakeholders.</p>
July 2011	<p><i>Moving Zimbabwe Forward Poverty and Sustainable Development Research Seminar II</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) <i>The impacts of land reform on natural resources: A case study of land-use change in Mazowe District:</i> Veronica Gundu (MSc student) b) <i>Remote sensing and GIS based spatial and temporal change of woodland canopy cover and tree density in miombo woodlands, Mazowe, Zimbabwe:</i> Kelman Taruwinga (MSc student) c) <i>An assessment of human population relocation impacts on land cover: A case study of Mazowe District, 1995-2010:</i> Manase Viriri (MSc student)
July, 2011	<p><i>Economic Cluster In-house Seminar on Promoting Smallholder Agriculture for Poverty Reduction and Equitable Growth</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) <i>The current situation regarding smallholder agriculture in Zimbabwe: Opportunities and challenges:</i> the Ministry of Agriculture, Mechanisation and Irrigation Development. b) <i>Fostering vibrancy in Zimbabwe's smallholder agriculture:</i> Prof P. Mapfumo

	<i>c) Strategies to address market challenges faced by smallholder farmers:</i> Dr R. Mano
Aug –Sept 2011	<p>Preliminary analysis of the data</p> <p>Preliminary analysis of the data was carried out by Collen Matema with assistance from ZIMSTAT and Department of Social Services and other members of the Poverty Working Group.</p> <p>Various measures of poverty were calculated, including the Total Consumption Poverty Line and the Food Poverty Line and poverty gaps.</p> <p>Institutional questionnaires and focus group discussions were analysed by Dr Dominica Chingarande, Department of Sociology, University of Zimbabwe (Appendix 4.4).</p>
Aug 2011	<p>Presentation of preliminary findings of the poverty survey</p> <p>Preliminary findings were presented to the project team and Project Steering Committee for their input and advice on use, and further analysis.</p> <p>A workshop to discuss preliminary findings held with a stakeholders working group at Cresta Lodge, Harare (consisting of academics, ZIMSTAT who carry out the Income Consumption Expenditure Surveys, Department of Social Services who carry out the Poverty Assessment Surveys, other Government Departments, the Food and Nutrition Council (who carry out the ZIMVAC assessments), NGOs and international organisations active in social protection.</p>
Sept - 2011	<p>Collaboration Visit to Manchester.</p> <p>Meeting with the BWPI participating team to update on progress and the interpretation of the poverty survey.</p> <p>The preliminary findings were presented to academics and survey experts at the School of Environment and Development, Manchester University. Discussions were held with poverty survey experts, including David Lawson and Jenny Olsen, who gave advice on the methodology used.</p>
Sept - 2011	<p>Collaboration visit to the Trade and Industrial Policy Strategies (TIPS), Think Tank, in Pretoria, South Africa.</p> <p>Discussion of potential collaboration and joint proposal writing</p>
Oct 2011 Aug 2012	<p>Policy dialogue on minerals for sustainable development</p> <p>A position paper for policy dialogue on ‘<i>Minerals for sustainable environmental, economic and social development in Zimbabwe</i>’ was developed and discussed with senior officials in the Ministry of Environment, Mines and Mining Development and the Chamber of Mines. (Appendix 6.3).</p>
Nov-Dec 2011	<p>Pathways Out of Poverty international conference</p> <p>Two-day multi-stakeholder conference, Pathways Out of Poverty for Zimbabwe, Harare. (Appendix 9.2). Dr D. Sibanda, Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Economic Planning and Investment Promotion opened the conference, and Roger Riddell, who had been Chairman of the Government Incomes Commission in 1981, gave a keynote address. The themes of the conference consisted of: aspects of poverty; and strategies of moving out of poverty with a focus on promoting smallholder agriculture and using natural resources.</p>

	A project brochure was produced for the conference (Appendix 10.2).
Jan-Feb 2012	<p><i>Advanced analysis of data and data cleaning</i></p> <p>Consultant Dr Ibrahim Kasirye, Economic Policy Research Centre, Makerere University, Uganda carried out further analysis and data cleaning, in conjunction with the project team (Appendix 4.5 and 4.6).</p>
Jan-Feb 2012	<p><i>Training in advanced poverty data analysis and use of Stata package</i></p> <p>Survey Data Analysis Training Course, at IES, University of Zimbabwe, conducted by consultant Dr Ibrahim Kasirye (Appendix 8.1 and 8.2).</p>
Jan-Feb 2012	<p><i>Development of academic paper ‘Understanding the current nature of poverty: A sample survey of well-being and poverty in 16 Districts in Zimbabwe’</i></p> <p>Collaboration between Jeanette Manjengwa, Ibrahim Kasirye, and Collen Matema.</p> <p>Submission to and acceptance of abstract by Centre for the Study of African Economics (CSAE) for the Conference on Economic Development in Africa (Appendix 1.5).</p>
Mar 2012	<p><i>Presentation at Centre for the Study of African Economics (CSAE) Conference on Economic Development in Africa</i></p> <p>Presentation of the paper ‘Understanding the current nature of poverty: A sample survey of well-being and poverty in 16 Districts in Zimbabwe’ at the CSAE Conference on Economic Development in Africa, St Catherine’s College, Oxford, UK.</p>
Mar 2012	<p><i>Presentation at the Joint Initiative for Urban Zimbabwe’s Symposium</i></p> <p>‘A sample survey of well-being and poverty in 16 Districts in Zimbabwe’ presented at the Joint Initiative for Urban Zimbabwe’s Symposium on the Challenges of Urbanisation, Poverty Reduction and National Development in Zimbabwe, Harare (Appendix 13.4).</p>
April to Aug 2012	<p><i>Production of Pathways out of Poverty Conference paper series</i></p> <p>Production and dissemination of 4 conference papers:</p> <p>‘Some lessons from the past and from global experiences to help move Zimbabwe forward out of poverty and towards sustainable development’ by Roger Riddell (chairman of the Riddell Commission in 1981) (Appendix 2.1).</p> <p>‘What strategies are needed to ensure that education can contribute to moving Zimbabwe out of poverty?’ by Fay Chung, former Minister of Education (Appendix 2.2).</p> <p>‘How Zimbabwe’s Natural Resources can provide Pathways out of Poverty’ by Mrs Mutsa Chasi, Executive Director of the Environmental Agency (EMA) (Appendix 2.3).</p> <p>‘Children after the Long Socio-economic Crisis in Zimbabwe: Situation Analysis and Policy Issues’ by Lauchlan T. Munro (Appendix 2.4).</p> <p>Conference papers at the printers:</p> <p>‘How Can Zimbabwe Move Ahead with Pro-Poor Policies and Strategies that will Move the Poor Out of Poverty Permanently’ by Dr Desire Mutize Sibanda, Permanent Secretary in the Ministry of Economic Planning and Investment Promotion (Appendix 2.5).</p>

	Smallholder Agriculture as a Way Out of Poverty. What are the Challenges and Opportunities for Smallholder Farmers in Zimbabwe?', by Simba Mupodyi, Ministry of Agriculture, Mechanisation and Irrigation Development (Appendix 2.6).
April – Aug 2012	<p><i>Development of policy dialogue briefs</i></p> <p>Arising from the policy dialogue events two policy dialogue briefs have been produced:</p> <p>‘Cash Transfers for Development in Zimbabwe’ (Appendix 6.1)</p> <p>‘Promoting Smallholder Agriculture for Poverty Reduction and Equitable Growth’ (Appendix 6.2).</p>
April – Sep 2012	<p><i>Dissemination of materials</i></p> <p>Distribution and dissemination of conference papers and policy dialogue briefs to a wide range of stakeholders, including government ministries, universities, NGOs and international development partners.</p>
May 2011	<p><i>Writing workshop on the poverty survey report</i></p> <p>Presentation of over view of chapters by individual authors.</p> <p>Chapter authors and poverty experts discuss the format and content of the poverty report.</p>
Sept 2012	<p><i>Executive summary of poverty study</i></p> <p>Production of the executive summary ‘Understanding poverty, promoting wellbeing and sustainable development: A sample survey of 16 districts of Zimbabwe’ (1.4).</p>
Sept 2012	<p><i>Round Table on the poverty study</i></p> <p>Round Table with policy makers on the findings and interpretation of the poverty survey.</p>
Oct 2012	<p><i>Academic seminar on poverty study</i></p> <p>Seminar with academics and students at the University of Zimbabwe to discuss findings of the poverty survey.</p>
Oct 2012	<p><i>Finalisation of the poverty report</i></p> <p>Collation of chapters</p> <p>Editing</p> <p>Content review</p> <p>Submission o the printers (Sable Press) (Appendix 1.3 and 1.4)</p>
Oct 2012	<p><i>Final Technical Report</i></p> <p>Production and submission of the Final technical report for IDRC</p>

The project was implemented by the Institute of Environmental Studies (IES), a non-faculty unit in the University of Zimbabwe. The mission of IES recognises the inextricable link between poverty and the environment and aims to contribute to the sustainable use of natural

resources, poverty alleviation and prosperity of stakeholders. The extensive activities described above were made possible through competence of the IES team, which provided both intellectual, administrative and logistical support.

5. Outputs

Research

Most of the research outputs available on the project web site www.zimdialogue.ac.zw . Appendix 11.1 contains the Website summary.

The ‘Moving Forward in Zimbabwe: Reducing Poverty and Promoting Growth’ Report

Chimhowu, A., Manjengwa, J. and Feresu, S. (eds) (2010). *Moving Forward in Zimbabwe: Reducing Poverty and Promoting Growth*. (Second Edition), Institute of Environmental Studies, University of Zimbabwe, Harare. ISBN 978-0-7974-4406-5 and EAN 9780797444065 (Appendix 1.1).

Manjengwa, J., Feresu, S. And Chimhowu, A., (eds) (2010). ‘*Moving Forward in Zimbabwe: Reducing Poverty and Promoting Sustainable Development through Policy Dialogue*. Institute of Environmental Studies, University of Zimbabwe, Harare. ISBN 978-0-7974-4407-2 and EAN 9780797444072 (Appendix 1.2).

The wellbeing and poverty survey

Manjengwa, J, Feresu, S. and Chimhowu, A. (2012). *Understanding Poverty, Promoting Wellbeing and Sustainable Development: A Sample Survey of 16 Districts of Zimbabwe*. Institute of Environmental Studies, University of Zimbabwe, Harare. ISBN number: 978-0-7974-51-80-3, EAN: 9780797451803 (Appendix 1.3).

Manjengwa, J., Feresu, S. and Chimhowu, A. (2012). *Understanding Poverty, Promoting Wellbeing and Sustainable Development: A Sample Survey of 16 Districts of Zimbabwe*. Executive Summary (Appendix 1.4).

Manjengwa, J. And Nyelele, C. 92012) ‘Urban poverty’ . Poverty survey issues paper (Appendix 3.10).

Pathways out of Poverty Conference Paper Series

Riddell, R. (2012). Some Lessons From the Past and From Global Experiences to Help Move Zimbabwe Forward Out of Poverty and Towards Sustainable Development. *Pathways Out of Poverty for Zimbabwe Conference Paper Series Number 1, April, 2012*. Institute of Environmental Studies, University of Zimbabwe, Harare (Appendix 2.1).

Chung, F. (2012). What Strategies are Needed to Ensure that Education Can Contribute to Moving Zimbabwe Out of Poverty? *Pathways Out of Poverty for Zimbabwe Conference Paper Series Number 2, May, 2012*. Institute of Environmental Studies, University of Zimbabwe, Harare (Appendix 2.2).

Chasi, M. (2012). How Zimbabwe's Natural Resources Can Provide Pathways Out of Poverty. *Pathways Out of Poverty for Zimbabwe Conference Paper Series Number 3, July, 2012*. Institute of Environmental Studies, University of Zimbabwe, Harare (Appendix 2.3).

Munro, L. (2012). Children After the Long Socio-economic Crisis in Zimbabwe: Situation Analysis and Policy Issues. *Pathways Out of Poverty for Zimbabwe Conference Paper Series Number 4, August, 2012*. Institute of Environmental Studies, University of Zimbabwe, Harare (Appendix 2.4).

Sibanda, D. M. (2012). How Can Zimbabwe Move Ahead with Pro-Poor Policies and Strategies that Will Move the Poor Out of Poverty. *Pathways Out of Poverty for Zimbabwe Conference Paper Series Number 5, October, 2012*. Institute of Environmental Studies, University of Zimbabwe, Harare (Appendix 2.5).

Mupodyi, S. (2012). Smallholder Agriculture as a Way Out of Poverty. What are the Challenges and Opportunities for Smallholder Farmers in Zimbabwe? *Pathways Out of Poverty for Zimbabwe Conference Paper Series Number 6, October, 2012*. Institute of Environmental Studies, University of Zimbabwe, Harare (Appendix 2.6).

Academic papers

Manjengwa, J., Kasirye, I. and Matema, C. (2012). 'Understanding the current nature of poverty: A sample survey of well-being and poverty in 16 Districts in Zimbabwe' Submission to the Centre for the Study of African Economics (CSAE) Conference on Economic Development in Africa, March 2012, St Catherine's College, Oxford, UK (Appendix 1.5).

Available on <http://editorialexpress.com/conference/CSAE2012/program/CSAE2012.html>

Chimhowu, A. and Manjengwa, J. (2012) *Drivers of Poverty in Zimbabwe: Emerging Lessons for Wealth Creation from the Protracted Relief Program*. A Report Commissioned by the Protracted Relief Program (PRP) Harare, Zimbabwe (Appendix 1.6).

Master's of Science Dissertations

Taruwinga, Kelman (2011). *Remote Sensing and GIS Based Spatial and Temporal Change of Woodland Canopy Cover and Tree Density in Miombo Woodlands, Mazowe District.*

Zimbabwe. A thesis submitted to the Department of Geography and Environmental Science in partial fulfilment of the requirements of a Master of Science Degree in Environmental Policy and Planning. June 2011. University of Zimbabwe, Harare (Appendix 5.1).

Gundu, Veronica (2011). *The impact of land reform on natural resources: A case study of land use changes in Mazowe District*. A thesis submitted to the Department of Geography and Environmental Science in partial fulfilment of the requirements of a Master of Science Degree in Environmental Policy and Planning. June 2011. University of Zimbabwe, Harare (Appendix 5.2).

Unpublished papers

A number of research papers have been produced which are in draft form (i.e. not on the website or published, but are being edited for submission to academic journals)

‘A vision for pro-poor, inclusive growth and sustainable development in Zimbabwe: Some insights into future directions for development’ by Prof C. Magadza (Appendix 3.1).

‘Underlying causes of nutritional variation in CAMPFIRE Districts of Zimbabwe’ by C. Matema (Appendix 3.2).

‘The role of formal institutions in livelihood resilience, poverty and vulnerability reduction in complex vulnerability contexts: The case of Mbire Communal Area in the Zambezi Valley’ by A. Nyamwanza (Appendix 3.3).

‘Promotive social protection: Can cash transfers be developmental and lift the poor out of poverty? Graduation and exist strategies from donor funded programmes’ by L. Dumba (Appendix 3.4).

‘What role can women play in moving Zimbabwe out of poverty? What enabling policies and measures need to be put in place?’ by Prof R. Gaidzanwa (Appendix 3.5).

‘Land reform as a pathway out of poverty’ by Prof S. Moyo (Appendix 3.6).

‘Natural resources including minerals, for sustainable development’ by M. Dhliwayo (Appendix 3.7).

‘Beyond the Enclave: Inclusive pro-poor and inclusive development in Zimbabwe’ by P. Chitambara (Appendix 3.8).

Student policy briefs

The postgraduate students produced draft policy briefs:

Admire Nyamwanza, 'Is it Worth the Tussle? An Insight into Cotton Company-Farmer Relations in Mbire Communal Areas' (Appendix 14.1).

Collen Matema, 'Underlying Causes of Nutritional Variation in CAMPFIRE Areas of Zimbabwe: A Case Study of Mbire District' (Appendix 14.2).

Veronica Gundu and Manase Viriri, 'Status of Livelihoods and Natural Resources after the 2000 Fast Track Land Reform Programme in Mazowe District of Zimbabwe'. (Appendix 14.3).

Kelman Taruwinga, 'Remote Sensing and GIS Based Spatial and Temporal Change of Woodland Canopy Cover and Tree Density in Miombo Woodlands, Mazowe District, Zimbabwe'(Appendix 14.4).

Research reports

Kujinga, K. (2011). Moving Zimbabwe Forward - Poverty Assessment Survey Project Implementation Report (Appendix 4.1).

Matema, C. (2011). Wellbeing and Poverty Assessment: Data Entry Report (Appendix 4.2).

Mhloyi, M. (2011). Peer review report on: Wellbeing and poverty assessment survey (Appendix 4.3).

Chingarande, S.D. (2012). A Sector Poverty Analysis in Zimbabwe (Appendix 4.4).

Kasirye, I. (2012). Technical Report on Data Cleaning/Adjustments Made to the MZF (Appendix 4.5).

Kasirye, I. (2012). Report on Methodology for the Moving Zimbabwe Forward Survey (Appendix 4.6).

Capacity

Student Training

Three Master's students (one female and two male) from the Department of Geography and Environmental Science, together with two PhD students (male) carried out research on poverty aspects of environment, land reform and small holder agriculture. During seminar presentations, feedback from academics was valuable for refining and improving their studies. The PhD students provided some mentoring for the Masters students, particularly in

methods and analysis. The project teams at the Universities of Zimbabwe and Manchester provided mentoring to the PhD students on research design and methods, and development of academic papers.

Training of the Poverty Survey Personnel

The poverty survey Training of Trainers trained 16 Supervisors (six female and ten male) were trained. The supervisors then trained enumerators in each of the survey districts. Altogether 77 enumerators were trained, 34 women and 43 men. The course involved training on the questionnaire, GIS mapping, qualitative techniques, sampling, survey logistics, entry protocols for the survey including letters of introduction, plus piloting in the field.

The length of the training proved to be too short and did not cover the qualitative aspects adequately. Another lesson learnt was that it would have been better to train all the enumerators together, to ensure standardisation.

Training on Data Entry

Eleven people were trained during a two day workshop on familiarization with the Census Survey Programme version 4.0 (CSPro 4.0) software. The training also involved practical data entry exercises.

Survey Data Analysis Training Course

Eleven people (5 female and 6 male) were trained by a consultant, Dr Ibrahim Kasyire, in the use of advanced survey analysis including Stata (Appendix 8.2). Five of the trainees were from ZIMSTAT, one PhD student and two Master's of Philosophy students from the University of Zimbabwe, one officer from the Ministry of Economic Planning and Investment Promotion, and two members of IES.

A training manual was developed for use in the course (Appendix 8.1).

Building Capacity in Policy Makers

Government officials gained new information and insights on various development issues. A number of policy makers (including the Permanent Secretary in the Ministry of Economic Development and the Executive Director of the Environmental Management Agency) were involved in writing academic papers. They received guidance and mentoring in this process from the project team.

Building Capacity in Academics

The poverty survey training, including use of Stata analysis package, and implementation of the survey, built capacity in the project personnel. The project team's knowledge on measuring poverty and poverty survey issues was enhanced through the learning visit to University of KwaZulu-Natal and University of Cape Town.

Institutional Capacity Building

The experience of successfully implementing the poverty survey was logically a formidable undertaking. This experience, together the experience of organising the launch conference, provincial launches and seminars, as well as the process of publishing the Report has built capacity in the IES staff. This resulted in more effective and efficient managerial, organisational and administrative skills as well as team building as the staff members worked together. The project equipment, including two desktop computers, four laptop computers, one printer, one scanner/copier, a white board, and office furniture, IT equipment and website development enhanced the productive and communication capacity of the institution.

Building Partnerships

Working partnerships were established during implementation of the project with: government ministries, in particular the Ministries of Economic Planning, Environment, and Social Services; the National Statistics Agency (ZIMSTAT); University of Zimbabwe Departments, in particular Sociology, Agricultural Economics and Soil Science; Provincial universities; international universities, especially Manchester University; and international development agencies, in particular DFID and UNICEF.

Policy and Practice

The main focus of the project was to engage with policy makers and contribute to the policy making processes through creating a platform for debate and dissemination of policy relevant knowledge. This was done through a series of policy dialogue events ranging from one-on-one meetings with policy makers to international conferences, and the production of concept notes, a position paper, and policy dialogue briefs.

Policy dialogue events

A total of 28 policy dialogue contact events were held which consisted of:

Three international conferences (including the 2009 Round Table conference with Brooks World Poverty Institute; the 2-day national launch conference of the Moving Forward in Zimbabwe Report 2010; and the Pathways out of Poverty conference, 2011).

Five provincial launches of the Moving Forward in Zimbabwe Report.

Seven provincial launch seminars.

Five student research seminars.

Two in-house seminars with government of Zimbabwe policy makers (Cash transfers and Smallholder Agriculture).

Three round tables with multi-stakeholders (cash transfers, smallholder agriculture and the poverty survey results).

One feed-back workshop with technical stakeholders on the poverty survey findings.

One poverty survey seminar with academics.

One writing workshop on the poverty survey report

To introduce the project concepts and to keep the policy dialogue momentum going, numerous meetings were held with Permanent Secretaries, Directors and other senior government officials in the Ministries of Economic Planning; Environment and Natural Resources; Agriculture; Lands; Labour and Social Services; Finance; Information and Communication; the Environmental Management Agency, the National Statistics Agency (ZIMSTAT). Meetings were also held with six university Vice Chancellors, the Canadian Ambassador, and representatives from USAID, the USAID SERRA program, DFID, UNICEF and Mercy Corps who implement the Joint Initiative on Urban Poverty,

Besides presentations given at various fora in Zimbabwe, such as at The Joint Initiative for Urban Zimbabwe's Symposium on the Challenges of Urbanisation, Poverty Reduction and National Development in Zimbabwe, presentations of the poverty survey were also given at: the Centre for the Study of African Economics, Oxford University; the School of Environment and Development, Manchester University; Centre for Sustainable International Development, Aberdeen University; the Joint Initiatives Conference on Urban Poverty.

Concept Notes and Position Papers

A number of concept notes and papers were initially developed and used in the policy dialogue events:

Cash Transfers for Development (Appendix 7.1)

Promoting Smallholder Agriculture for Poverty Reduction and Equitable Growth (Appendix 7.2)

The Poverty Survey (Appendix 7.3)

Minerals for Sustainable Environmental, Economic And Social Development in Zimbabwe. (Appendix 6.3).

Supporting Land Reform Farmers To Reduce Poverty. (Appendix 7.4).

Concept note for Provincial Launches (Appendix 7.5)

Arising from the policy dialogue events two policy dialogue briefs were developed which document the process as well as providing policy information and recommendations. These documents were published by Sable Press and are currently being used for policy dialogue.

Cash Transfers for Development in Zimbabwe. *Moving Zimbabwe Forward Policy Dialogue Brief, Number 1, April 2012*. Institute of Environmental Studies, University of Zimbabwe, Harare (Appendix 6.1).

Promoting Smallholder Agriculture for Poverty Reduction and Equitable Growth. *Moving Zimbabwe Forward Policy Dialogue Brief, Number 2, August, 2012*. Institute of Environmental Studies, University of Zimbabwe, Harare (Appendix 6.2).

A newsletter was produced in June 2011 (Appendix 10.1) and distributed electronically to stakeholders. A project brochure was produced for the November 2011 conference (Appendix 10.2).

6. Project Outcomes

Research

Implementation of the evidence-based policy dialogue and the wellbeing and poverty survey study resulted in the development of new working partnerships with government departments and universities. In some cases these partnerships have resulted in further collaboration in working together on other initiatives, and also in the development of joint proposals.

A technical panel of experts was set up to look at measuring poverty in Zimbabwe. This poverty survey advisory group comprised of key stakeholders from the University of Zimbabwe, ZIMSTAT, the Department of Social Services, the Ministry of Economic Planning, the World Bank, the Poverty Reduction Forum and the Food and Nutrition Council (who coordinate the vulnerability assessments)

The UNICEF Zimbabwe Country Office invited IES to collaborate with them in undertaking an assessment study on Multi-Dimensional Urban Poverty. The aim of this project is to contextualize urban poverty by looking at a well-selected poor urban community and vertically analyse the level of deprivations, access to rights, and children's integration into broader urban society and opportunity. A Technical Working Group has been formed and a meeting scheduled for 23rd October 2012 to obtain insights, peer review, and guidance on the initial design and methodological approach of the proposed work.

Collaboration with the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources Management has contributed to IES being commissioned to undertake the National Climate Change Response Strategy and the National Environmental Action Plan.

Following on from the cash transfers initiative, IES was asked to provide a multi-stakeholder platform for the various actors – State and non-State, involved with cash transfers and social protection to come together to forge a united way forward, as the efforts of both sectors are uncoordinated and consequently there are gaps and overlaps. The recently launched Harmonised Cash Transfer programme is being piloted in 10 Districts by the Ministry of Social Services, with support from UNICEF and other donors. UNICEF have indicated that they would like IES to initiate further dialogue on the implementation of the cash transfer programme.

IES was invited by the Ministry of Labour and Social Services, to be a member of the Zimbabwe National Poverty Observatory Steering Committee, through recognition of the work done on generating new poverty knowledge under the project. The committee was formed under the SADC Poverty Observatory Steering Committee. Furthermore, the Director of the Department of Social Services asked the project Principal Investigator to represent him at a SADC Regional Workshop for the Development of the SADC Common Poverty Matrix, September 2012. The development of the SADC Common Poverty matrix is critical to the operationalization of the SADC Regional Poverty Observatory which has been mandated to provide a coordinated approach and common standards to data gathering, systematic analysis and dissemination of data; and monitoring of poverty related issues at the national level.

Engagement with the Ministry of Economic Planning contributed to promoting pro-poor policies, as evidenced by inclusion of pro-poor policies in the Zimbabwe's Medium Term Plan 2011-2012 (GoZ, 2011) as well as in the Permanent Secretary's speeches at the Moving Zimbabwe Forward conferences (see press cutting in Appendix 12.1). IES was also invited by the Ministry of Economic Planning to participate in deliberations on progress on Zimbabwe's Millennium Development Goals and UNDP has indicated that they would like IES to be involved in developing the next Human Development Reports for Zimbabwe.

Engagement with the Ministry of Agriculture and other agricultural stakeholders has helped to promote supporting smallholder farming and has kept issues on the table, creating debate as well as putting forward new ideas for consideration. The agricultural Round Table resulted in new networks being developed between farmers and the private sector.

A number of joint proposals and concept notes were developed, such as a proposal for an environmental audit in collaboration with the Environmental Management Agency and Manchester University (Appendix 13.1)

A joint concept was developed with the Trade and Industrial Policy Strategies (TIPS), Think Tank in Pretoria, South Africa for a regional initiative on 'South African Development

Community (SADC) – Sustainable Development Research and Dissemination' (Appendix 13.2). The proposal was submitted to IDRC, but was not successful.

Another joint concept note on 'Supporting women small-holder farmers in Zimbabwe to move out of poverty' was developed with the Women Farmers Land and Agriculture Trust (WFLA). It was submitted to IDRC, but was not successful (Appendix 13.3).

Policy influence

Policy makers have been involved at all stages of the project activities. The two policy dialogue briefs were compiled with input from relevant government ministries. Compilation of the wellbeing and poverty report involved input from a number of authors. The concluding chapter was finalised after input and recommendations on the way forward from key stakeholders during a Round Table. Several of the outputs were produced in collaboration with policy makers, such as Mrs Chasi, Executive Director of the Environmental Management Agency, Dr Sibanda, Permanent Secretary for Economic Planning, and Dr Fay Chung, former Minister of Education. The Permanent Secretary in the Ministry of Small and Medium Enterprises was part of the panel discussion at the Pathways out of Poverty conference. The Permanent Secretary in the Vice President's Office, Dr Judith Kateera, has requested a meeting to discuss the poverty survey and its implications for policy, including its consideration in poverty-based budgeting for the year 2013. A number of stakeholders, especially from industry have requested for more dialogue on issues of renewable energy and green growth.

Communication policy to academic audiences

The project communicated its findings to local and international academic audiences through a number of conferences, seminars and presentations including the Centre for African Economics, Oxford University; School of Environmental and Development, Manchester University, the Centre for International Sustainable Development, Aberdeen University.

The project had the ability to draw experts from the international community to participate in the policy dialogue, such as Dr Joseph Hanlon, Prof Philip Woodhouse, Prof David Hulme, Roger Riddell and Dr Lauchan Munro (ex IDRC Vice President).

The project publications and presentations are available on project website www.zimdialogue.ac.zw. Even though people still struggle to access internet our site had many hits per publication. (Appendix 11.1). We are still facing some challenges with the web site, in particular with the discussion forum. If working properly the discussion forum could provide a vibrant platform for discussion and debate.

The Poverty Survey Round Table was featured on the University of Zimbabwe's Weekly Bulletin¹ (and also Appendix 12.4). Midlands State University devoted their February Newsletter to events around the Moving Forward in Zimbabwe Report launch².

Collaboration with the BWPI involved seminars, exchange visits, writing of joint papers and reports. The project features in the BWPI annual report³.

7. Overall assessment and recommendations

The policy-making process is complex, being influenced by many factors. It is difficult to determine whether or when a particular research finding becomes incorporated into policy. Often, as in the case of Zimbabwe, policy rhetoric is frequently quite different to implementation. However, through dissemination of the Moving Forward in Zimbabwe Report, the policy dialogue events and particularly through implementation of the poverty survey in 16 Districts throughout Zimbabwe, the project has achieved a considerable reach amongst national and provincial level policy and decision makers, non-governmental stakeholders, international development partners and academics. A substantial degree of rapport, confidence and trust has been built, as indicated by the various requests for more engagement and the inclusion of IES in policy initiatives, such as the National Poverty Observatory Steering Committee, reviewing progress on Zimbabwe's Millennium Development Goals, and collaboration with UNICEF on an urban poverty study of children.

The Moving Zimbabwe Forward project helped to retain interest in poverty and pro-poor development issues in Zimbabwe. Engagement with policy makers, in particular, the Ministry of Economic Planning, contributed to promoting a pro-poor agenda. Although the project generated new poverty knowledge, more importantly it explored options that can be adopted by policy makers for moving out of poverty. Despite the high levels of poverty found through the survey, the message is that Zimbabwe has the natural and human resources needed to tackle poverty and move forward with a pro-poor sustainable development agenda. Engagement with the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources Management has helped to strengthen the sustainable use of natural resources paradigm for inclusive green growth.

During implementation of the project, there was a snow-balling effect as interest grew and momentum gained. Each dialogue event led to more issues to debate and stakeholders to involve. In retrospect, a longer time frame would have been needed to continue the work.

¹ <http://www.uz.ac.zw/index.php/aboutus/uz-weekly/finish/16-uz-weekly/53-uz-weekly-28-september-2012.html>

² www.msu.ac.zw

³ http://www.bwpi.manchester.ac.uk/BWPI_Annual_Report_2011_webversion.pdf

Recommendations

A clear message from our engagement with policy and decision makers and other key stakeholders was that there is a need for more policy dialogue, linking empirical research to the policy process. The Institute of Environmental Studies at the University of Zimbabwe was recognised as an appropriate vehicle for providing such a forum for policy dialogue and dissemination of policy relevant, sound information. The Moving Zimbabwe Forward Evidence-based Policy Dialogue Initiative was regarded as politically neutral, providing impartial knowledge. In a polarised political environment it was able to cut through the political divide gaining support from all policy makers. The project events got good reports in all segments of the polarised media (see press cuttings in Appendix 12.2 and 12.3). There were calls from policy makers and other key stakeholders for more research on the various knowledge gaps, and to collate and disseminate poverty knowledge to all relevant players.

It is our recommendation that there be a second phase of the Moving Zimbabwe Forward Initiative which continues and builds on the work already started, drawing on the experience gained and the partnerships forged. This consolidation phase would see the formalisation of a policy dialogue institution that would be tasked with generating new knowledge, providing policy relevant information in appropriate formats, and providing a forum for continued debate on sustainable development issues and promotion of green growth.

The economy of Zimbabwe is improving and industry is growing, therefore, there is need to make sure that this economic growth is both environmentally and socially sustainable. It is imperative that growth is green and inclusive. Through the first phase of the Moving Zimbabwe Forward Initiative a number of priorities for sustainable development in Zimbabwe were identified, including the sustainable use of natural resources, especially minerals. Dialogue on these issues had started, but the process is complex and there is still a long way to go.

Our experience has demonstrated that policy dialogue is useful and appreciated by the policy makers. We would like to have the opportunity of taking the Moving Zimbabwe Forward Initiative forward into a second phase which through research and policy dialogue promotes sustainable development and pro-poor growth, focusing environmentally sustainable mining, clean technologies, sustainable energy and promotive social protection.

APPENDICES TO THE REPORT

1.0 Books, reports and academic papers

- 1.1 Chimhowu, A., Manjengwa, J. and Feresu, S. (eds) (2010). *Moving Forward in Zimbabwe: Reducing Poverty and Promoting Growth.* (Second Edition).
- 1.2 Manjengwa, J., Feresu, S. And Chimhowu, A., (eds) (2010). *Moving Forward in Zimbabwe: Reducing Poverty and Promoting Sustainable Development through Policy Dialogue.*
- 1.3 Manjengwa, J., Feresu, S. And Chimhowu, A., (eds) (2012). *Understanding Poverty, Promoting Wellbeing and Sustainable Development: A Sample Survey of 16 Districts of Zimbabwe.*
- 1.4 Manjengwa, J., Feresu, S. And Chimhowu, A., (eds) (2012). *Understanding Poverty, Promoting Wellbeing and Sustainable Development: A Sample Survey f 16 Districts of Zimbabwe.* Executive Summary.
- 1.5 Manjengwa, J., Kasirye, I. and Matema, C. (2012). ‘Understanding the current nature of poverty: A sample survey of well-being and poverty in 15 Districts in Zimbabwe’
- 1.6 Chimhowu, A. and Manjengwa, J. (2012) *Drivers of Poverty in Zimbabwe: Emerging Lessons for Wealth Creation from the Protracted Relief Program.*

2.0 Pathways out of Poverty Conference Paper Series

- 2.1 Riddell, R., Some lessons from the past and from global experiences to help move Zimbabwe forward out of poverty and towards sustainable development.
- 2.2 Chung, F., What strategies are needed to ensure that education can contribute to moving Zimbabwe out of poverty?
- 2.3 Chasi, M., How Zimbabwe’s Natural Resources can provide Pathways out of Poverty.
- 2.4 Munro, L., Children after the Long Socio-economic Crisis in Zimbabwe: Situation Analysis and Policy Issues.
- 2.5 Sibanda, D. M. How Can Zimbabwe Move Ahead with Pro-Poor Policies and Strategies that will Move the Poor Out of Poverty.
- 2.6 Mupodyi, S. Smallholder Agriculture as a Way Out of Poverty. What are the Challenges and Opportunities for Smallholder Farmers in Zimbabwe?

3.0 Unpublished papers

- 3.1 C. Magadza. Moving Zimbabwe Forwards: The communal lands.
- 3.2 C. Matema. ‘Underlying causes of nutritional variation in CAMPFIRE Districts of Zimbabwe’.
- 3.3 A. Nyamwanza. ‘The role of formal institutions in livelihood resilience, poverty and vulnerability reduction in complex vulnerability contexts: The case of Mbire Communal Area in the Zambezi Valley’.
- 3.4 L. Dumba. ‘Promotive social protection: Can cash transfers be developmental and lift the poor out of poverty? Graduation and exist strategies from donor funded programmes’
- 3.5 R. Gaidzanwa. ‘What role can women play in moving Zimbabwe out of poverty? What enabling policies and measures need to be put in place?’
- 3.6 S. Moyo. ‘Land reform as a pathway out of poverty’.
- 3.6 M. Dhliwayo. ‘Natural resources including minerals, for sustainable development’.
- 3.7 D. Ncube and M. Rukuni. ‘Pathways out of poverty: With a focus on smallholder agriculture’.
- 3.8 P. Chitambara, ‘Beyond the Enclave: Inclusive pro-poor and inclusive development in Zimbabwe’.
- 3.9 F. Chung. ‘Education for Poverty Reduction and Sustainable Development’.
- 3.10 J. Manjengwa and C. Nyelele, ‘Urban poverty in Zimbabwe.

4.0 Research reports

- 4.1 The Poverty Survey Implementation Report
- 4.2 The Data Entry Report
- 4.3 The Peer Review Report
- 4.4 A sector poverty analysis in Zimbabwe
- 4.5 Technical Report on data cleaning/adjustments made to the MZF
- 4.6 Report on Methodology for the Moving Zimbabwe Forward Survey.

5.0 Master's Dissertations

5.1 Taruwinga, K. (2011). Remote Sensing and GIS Based Spatial and Temporal Change of Woodland Canopy Cover and Tree Density in Miombo Woodlands, Mazowe District. Zimbabwe.

5.2 Gundu, Veronica (2011). The impact of land reform on natural resources: A case study of land use changes in Mazowe District.

6.0 Policy dialogue briefs

6.1 Cash Transfers for Development in Zimbabwe.

6.2 Promoting Smallholder Agriculture for Poverty Reduction and Equitable Growth.

6.3 Minerals for sustainable environmental, economic and social development in Zimbabwe.

7.0 Concept notes

7.1 Cash Transfers for development

7.2 Promoting Smallholder Agriculture for Poverty Reduction and Equitable Growth seminars

7.3 The poverty survey

7.4 Supporting land reform farmers to reduce poverty. Draft policy brief.

7.5 Concept note for Provincial Launches

8.0 Training manuals

8.1 Stata Training manual

8.2 Course outline

9.0 Conference reports

9.1 Moving Zimbabwe Forward: Reducing Poverty and Promoting Sustainable Development through Policy Dialogue, 2010.

9.2 Moving Zimbabwe Forward: Pathways out of Poverty, 2011

9.3 Report on provincial launches, 2011

10.0 Newsletters and brochures

10.1 Newsletter

10.2 Moving Zimbabwe Forward Brochure

11.0 Website

11.1 Website Summary

12.0 Press releases

12.1 The Herald: Dr Sibanda 8/12/10

12.2 News 24 (Bulawayo): Fay Chung, 12/02/211

12.3 News Day: Fay Chung 10/02/11

12.4 University of Zimbabwe Bulletin, 28/09/12

12.5 Cash transfers

13.0 Joint proposals and other collaboration

13.1 Concept Note for an Environmental Audit

13.2 South African Development Community (SADC) – Sustainable Development Research and Dissemination

13.3 Supporting women small-holder farmers in Zimbabwe to move out of poverty.

13.4 Write up of presentation at the Joint Initiative for Urban Zimbabwe's Symposium.

14.0 Research students papers and policy briefs

14.1 ‘Is it Worth the Tussle? An Insight into Cotton Company-Farmer Relations in Mbire Communal Areas’, Admire Nyamwanza.

14.2 ‘Underlying Causes of Nutritional Variation in CAMPFIRE Areas of Zimbabwe: A Case Study of Mbire District’, Collen Matema .

14.3 ‘Status of Livelihoods and Natural Resources after the 2000 Fast Track Land Reform Programme in Mazowe District of Zimbabwe’, Veronica Gundu and Manase Viriri.

14.4 ‘Remote Sensing and Gis Based Spatial and Temporal Change of Woodland Canopy Cover and Tree Density in Miombo Woodlands, Mazowe District, Zimbabwe’, Kelman Taruwinga,

15.0 Poverty Survey Instruments

- 15.1 Household Questionnaire
- 15.2 Schools Questionnaire
- 15.3 Health Institutions Questionnaire
- 15.4 Business Centre Questionnaire
- 15.5 Focus Group Discussion Guide