
Section Four

**SYNTHESIS OF THE
ISSUES AND
CLOSING SESSION**





Workshop Synthesis

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The participants identified the following highlights of the consultation forum:

- Constraints needed to be identified as Government regulates and restricts trade;
- The need for Government to provide an enabling environment and not to control everything;
- The need for decentralisation of permit procedures;
- Inputs should be made available at the right price and time and of the right quality to ensure sustainable production.



Summary Of Recommendations



The following were policy recommendations raised during the Zimbabwe Stakeholder workshop:

- Increase of stakeholder participation in policy formulation was needed.
- Liberalise but with consideration given to food security, including rationalisation of the roles of state and the GMB.
- Greater financial commitment to export marketing was required.
- Provision of marketing information and intelligence to all involved in the agricultural sector was vital.
- Strengthening of indigenous players through policy, extension and technology transfer was necessary.
- Streamlining and rationalization of procedures including issuance of permits, import clearance and variety release were essential.
- There was need to institute new or alternative technologies, particularly for energy provision and fertiliser production.
- Land reform and investigation of land tenure arrangements were vital to sustainability.
- Negotiations on regional and international trade protocols must bear in mind local and stakeholder needs and interests.



Areas For Further Research By The FANRPAN Zimbabwe node:-



The workshop identified the following areas for further research:



- Ways of liberalising and privatising the market to maximise benefits to producers without jeopardising import substitution.
- Appropriate technology for smallholder farmers.
- Prospects for indigenisation of trade.
- Market intelligence and its dissemination.
- Relevance of international standards to regional markets.
- Scientific establishment of a new list of quarantine diseases.
- Alternative and cost effective sources of power.
- Alternative and cost effective sources of fertiliser and its inputs.
- Financial and exchange rate policy options in support of the agricultural sector, including smallholder farmers.
- Improve land tenure systems.
- Investigation of the regulations and legislation controlling trade in agricultural commodities and inputs.





Closing Remarks - Professor Sam Moyo



Professor Moyo expressed appreciation to the FANRPAN secretariat and other stakeholders, who had attended the workshop. It was hoped that they would continue being committed to this policy network. There were other initiatives taking place as part of the agricultural sector and as development initiatives but these tended to have heavy donor influence. For the FANRPAN network to succeed, there was need for stakeholders to be committed and to maintain the momentum from this consultation.



Finally, Professor Moyo thanked the following institutions:



- The organisers from the SARIPS Policy Dialogue Programme;
- The Ministry of Lands, Agriculture and Rural Resettlement;
- The SADC Food Security Sector;
- University of Zimbabwe for funding the workshop.

