

Pathways Out of Poverty in Conditions of Chronic Fragility

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Presentation Outline



- Context
 - ✓ Zimbabwe's Fragility
 - ▼ The decline 2000-2008
 - ✓ A focus on the 2008 meltdown
- Pathways out of poverty
- What next? Beyond 2010













Is Zimbabwe a fragile state?



OECD/DAC definition of fragile state- "where the state power is unable and/or unwilling to deliver core functions to the majority of its people: security, protection of property, basic public services and essential infrastructure"













Ripple effects of fragility



- Unprecedented decline in human development indicators
- ↓ Over 85% categorized as poor- a 55% leap from 1995
- Unemployment estimated at 80% (ZimVac, 2009)
- ↓ Fastest shrinking economy with GDP contracting by 40% since 2000
- ↓ 50% reduction in agriculture production (by volume)
- ↓ Deterioration of water, sanitation and hygiene



Early Donor Responses



Objective-To save lives

- Food Programming
 - Vulnerable group feeding
 - Safety Net feeding (chronically ill)
 - Institutional feeding (OVC, Lactating mothers)
 - School feeding (children under 13years)
- Agricultural recovery (Seed and agriculture inputs support, drip irrigation kits)



PRP Model – pathways out of poverty



Holistic & graduated package
Mainstreaming gender, disability, and

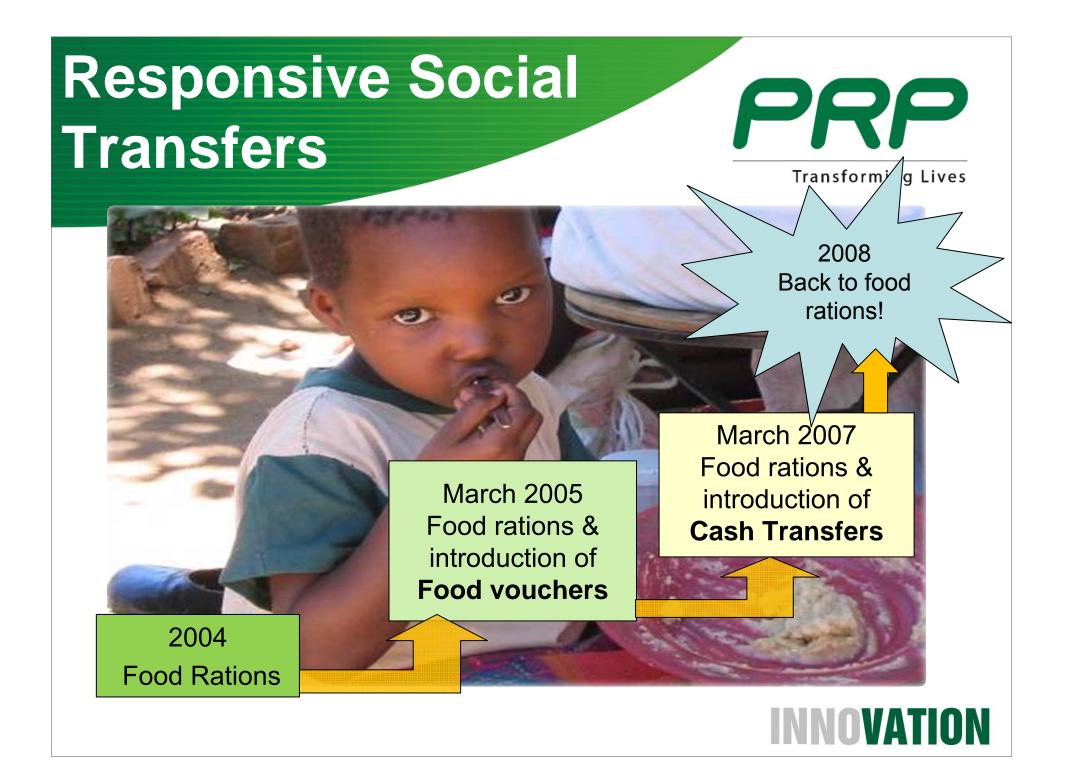
- Conservation farming
- Agric Input support
- Garden support
- •Small Livestock support



- Social transfers
- Community home based care
- Block grants

Livelihoods

- •WASH
- Internal Savings and lending
- Income generating activities



Cash Transfers



- Regular and predictable cash transfers were reintroduced in 2009
- Reaching 5,000+ households and scaling up
- Integrated with other livelihood support (CF, Seed & Inputs, ISAL and IGA) to allow for graduation and exit
- Post-distribution monitoring indicates that the CTs are being used to
 - —purchase food,
 - -pay school fees,
 - —access health care,
 - investment in microfinance and IGAs.



Conservation Farming



As a food security & nutrition intervention:

Promotes the conservation of soil, water, nutrients & farm power through minimum tillage instead of ploughing

✓ Addresses the lack of draught power characterising vulnerable

smallholder farmers

✓ Allows for spreading of labour for land prep over the dry season

- Promotes timely planting
- ✓ Promotes crop diversity & income generation (legumes)
- ✓ Yield gains of 10 to 100% + over conventional practice



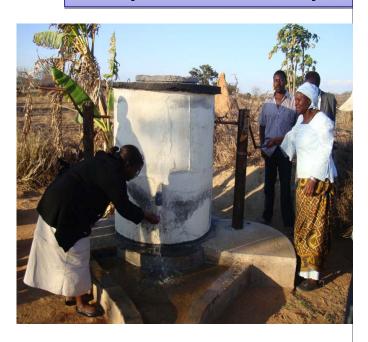


Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

- Provision of safe water (domestic and productive uses)
- Construction of low cost, aesthetically sound and user responsive sanitation latrines for small scale irrigation
 - ✓ elephant pumps cost ¼ the cost of a borehole.
 - ✓ Sand abstraction-taps water from sandy river beds
 - ✓ Emphasis on community based institutions for management of WASH facilities and services.



Elephant Pump





Beyond 2010- Paradigm Shift



Greater emphasis on:

- Demand Driven Approaches to Development
- Market linkage support
- Community Managed Microfinance
- Income Generating Activities
- Innovations
- Microfinance
- CA Mechanization





Thank You

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