Hand-in-Hand Initiative

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

Hand-in-Hand
INVESTMENT PLANS

ZIMBABWE



ZIMBABWE INVESTMENT PLAN | 2026

Resource mobilization under HIH since 2023

Irrigation development and rehabilitation | post harvesting, aggregation and agro-processing | mechanization | resilience and food security

2023 - 2026 Resources mobilized

- **US$ 25.5 million** mobilized from AFDB. Supported the ZEFPP: On-farm value addition and agro processing, resilience and food security
- **US$ 384.5 million** mobilized from private sector through Irrigation Development Alliance: Developed **29 275Ha** of irrigation
- **US$ 20 million** mobilized under the Bain New Holand Mechanisation Facility -Mechanization Development Alliance
- **US$ 450 000** mobilized from AMA Fund through maize import levies. Developed 50Ha and rehabilitated 20Ha irrigation schemes

US$ 430 million
investment secured

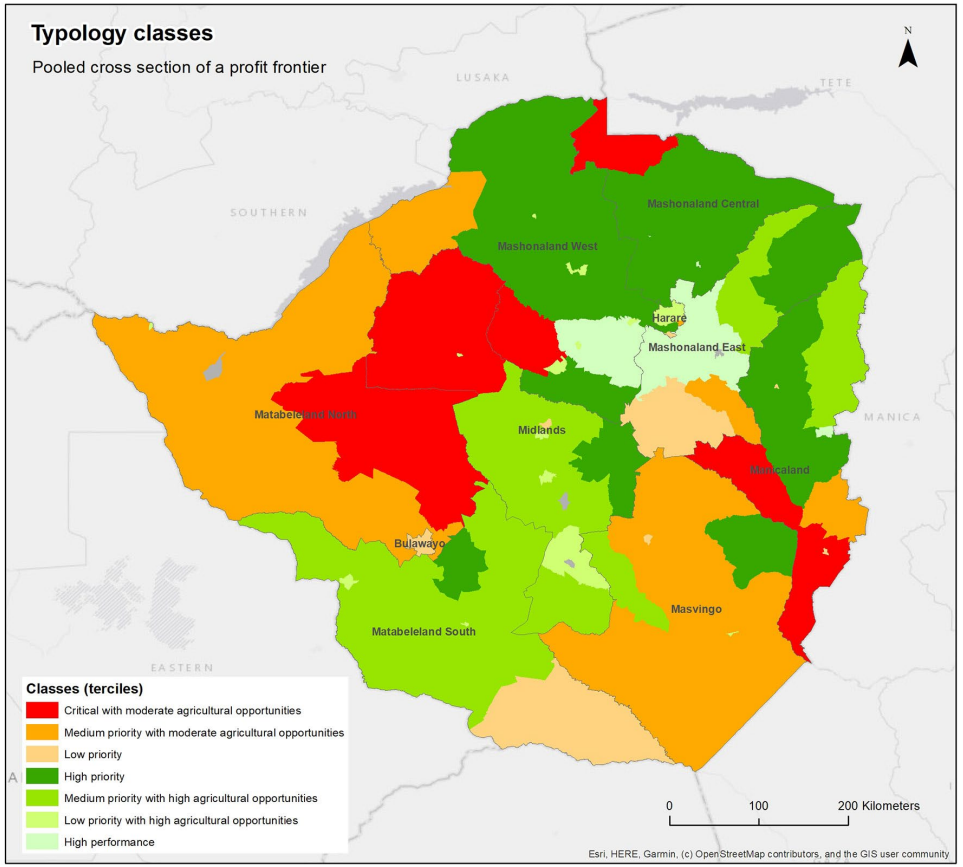
2023 - 2026 Resources under negotiation

- **US$ 172 million** deal signed with Valley Irrigation for the supply and installation of centre pivot irrigation systems.
- **US$ 51 million** signed between Grupo Charmatín of Spain and Zimbabwe Munda Wedu. Altogether target to develop **35 725Ha**
- Government is negotiating various mechanization deals under the **Mechanization Development Alliance**
- Government negotiated **US$ 350 000** from UAE Aid, targeting tomato processing and onion aggregation

US$ 223.35 million
under negotiation

ZIMBABWE INVESTMENT PLAN | 2026

ZIMBABWE AT A GLANCE



VISION 2030

Zimbabwe aims to become an Upper Middle Income by Economy by 2030

Source: FAO- HIH Team, 2021

17.3 million
Population (2026)
46% youthful

1.9%
Population Growth Rate (2026)

$45.7 billion
GDP (2024)

49.9%
Poverty rate

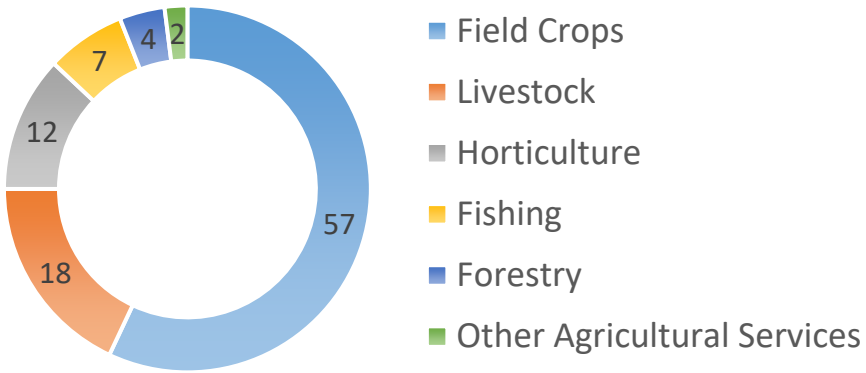
14.03%
Average annual Inflation rate

6%
GDP Growth Rate (2025 Forecast)

102.25%
Cellular Penetration

38.4%
Internet coverage

Agriculture GDP Composition



11.1%
% to GDP

ZIMBABWE INVESTMENT PLAN | 2026

Hand-in-Hand Initiative

WHY INVEST IN ZIMBABWE

Resource Base

Agricultural Land

33.3 million ha arable

Water Resources

10 600 dams with the potential to irrigate **2 million hectares**

90% Literacy Rate
Skilled human resources

6 Distinct Agroecological Zones

Easy access to land through partnerships and joint ventures

Market Access



- Membership to SADC,COMESA, ACP, AfCFTA, WTO
- **600M People** Linked through Road/rail and air to SADC and COMESA
- Strategically located in SADC and COMESA
- Trade agreements (bilateral and multi-lateral)

Policy support

- **National Agriculture Policy Framework (NAPF) (2018 – 2030)**
- **Agriculture Food Systems and Rural Transformation Strategy (AFSRTS)**
- **Zimbabwe Agriculture Food Systems and Rural Transformation Investment Plan (ZAFSRTIP)**
- ***Supported by various sub sector plans***

Incentive framework

Multi-Currency

Multi-currency system - eliminates exchange rate risk

Profit Remittance

Dividends and profits are freely remittable

Business Reforms

Ongoing reforms to improve the ease of doing business

Political , Economic, Social, Technical, Environment, Legal

- Political and economic stability
- New secure land tenure
- Legal investment protection

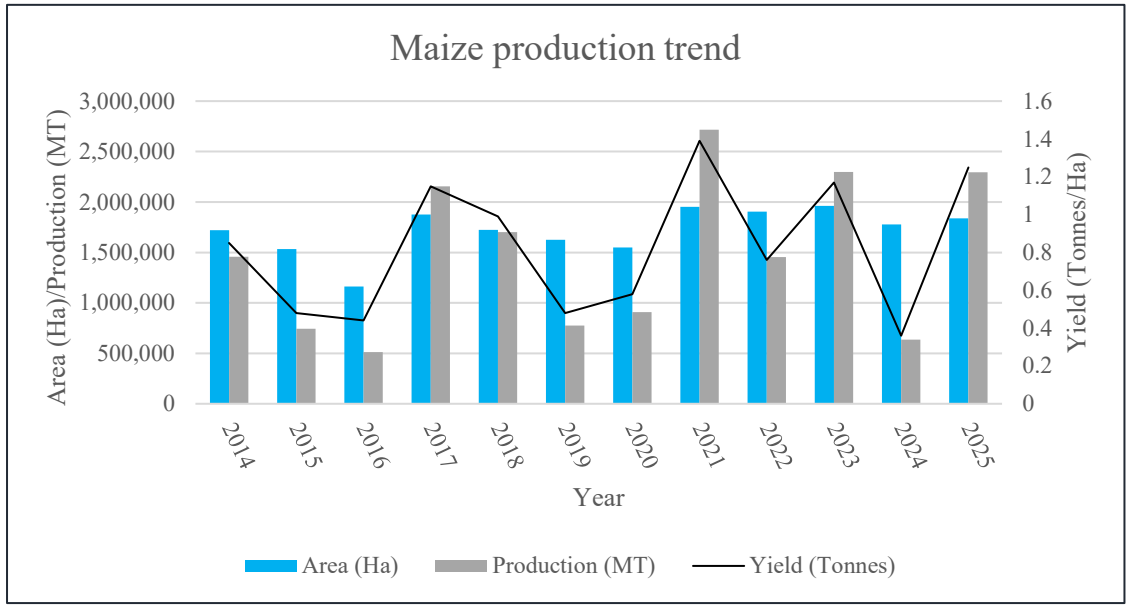
0.4710
Human Capital Index

ZIMBABWE INVESTMENT PLAN | 2026

HiH investment areas

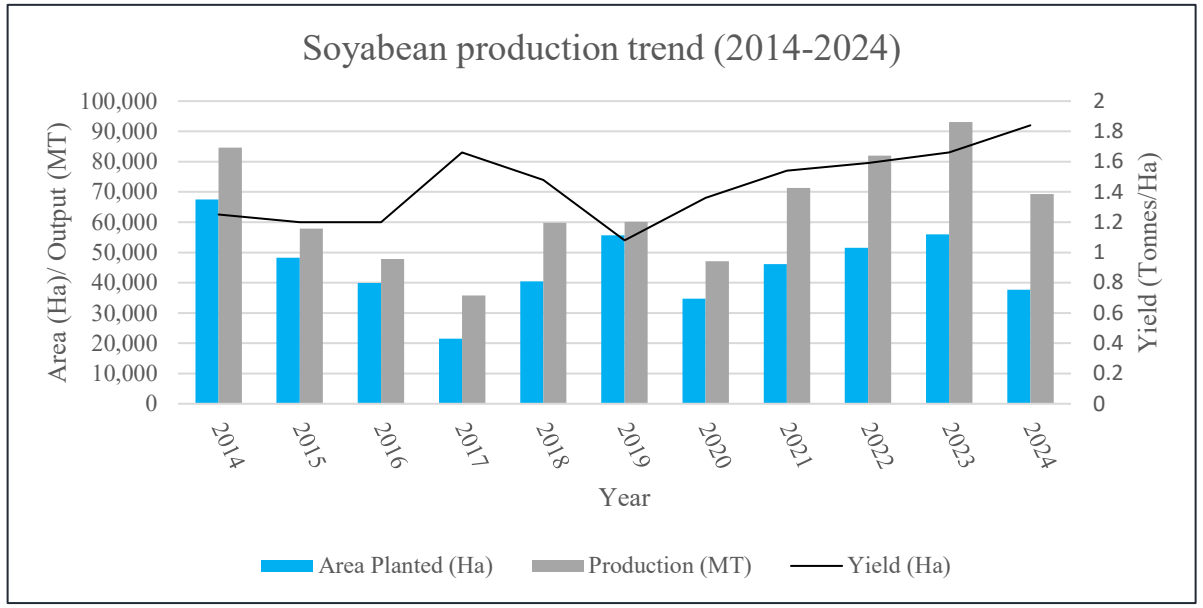
1 MAIZE

- Staple food for Zimbabwe and form the base for food house security
- Low productivity levels has been affecting production
- National average productivity is 1.2MT/Ha
- Bulk of the production is by smallholder farmers, mainly under rain fed.



2 SOYABEAN

- Strategic crop and widely grown by commercial scale farmers
- Low productivity mainly due limited irrigation infrastructure and limited access to improved seed
- Average productivity is around 1.5MT/Ha

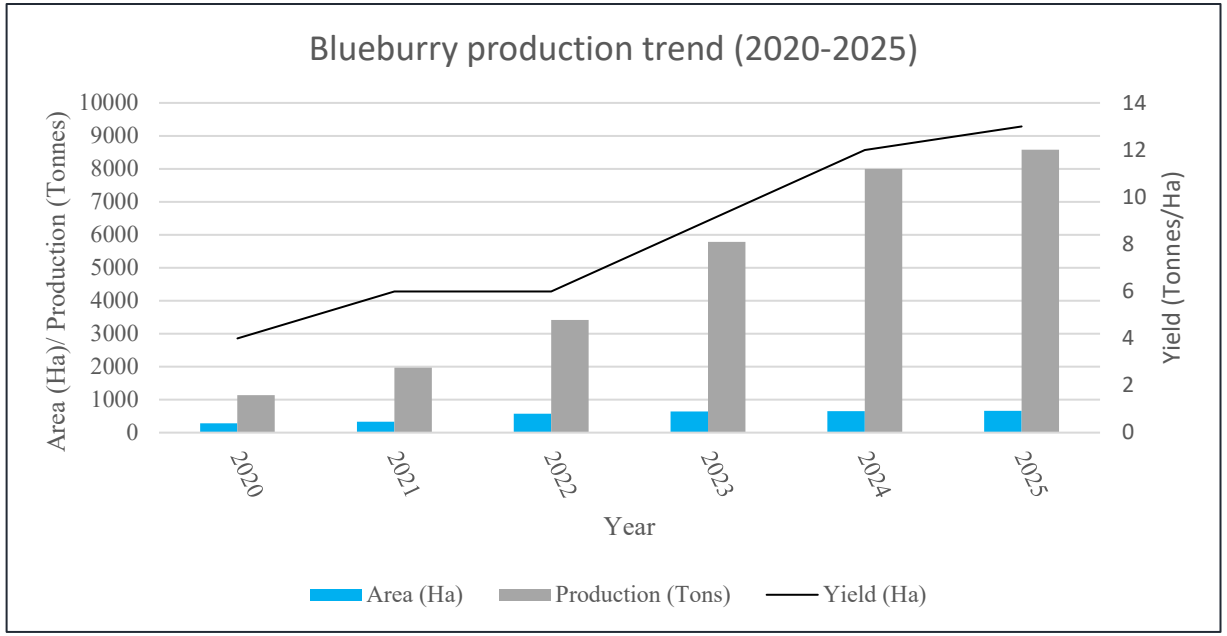


ZIMBABWE INVESTMENT PLAN | 2026

HiH investment areas

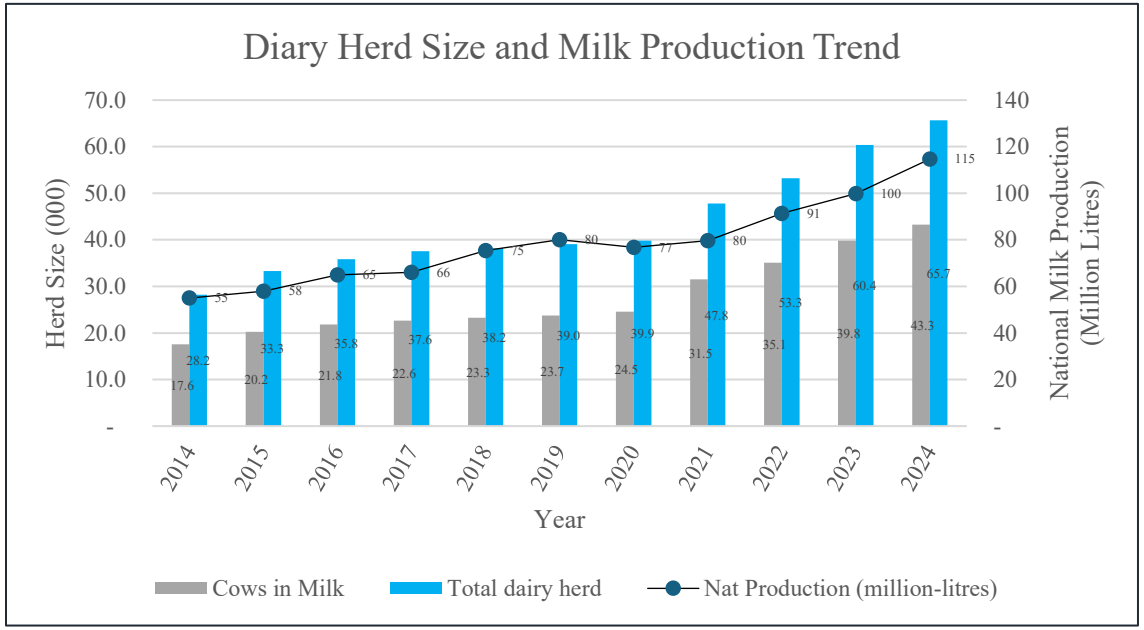
3 BLUEBERRY

- Commercial crop and strategic for driving exports
- Blueberry is purely an export crop and Zimbabwean produce has attracted global markets
- Average productivity is 18MT/Ha



4 DAIRY

- Annual domestic demand is 130 million litres
- Average productivity is around 9Litres/cow by smallholders and 15Litres/cow by large scale farmers



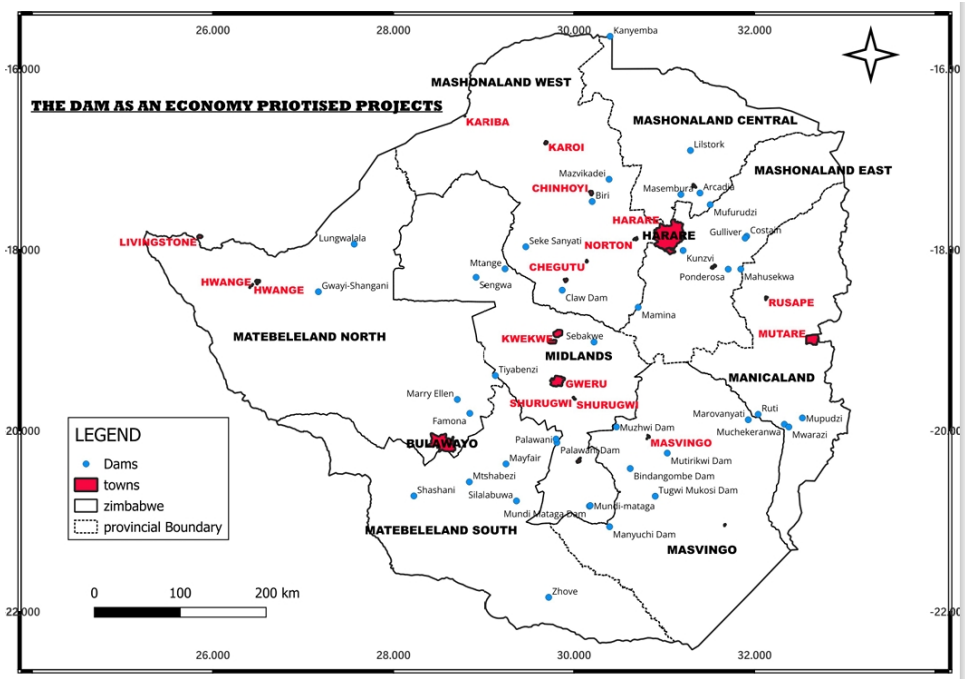
ZIMBABWE INVESTMENT PLAN | 2026

HiH investment areas

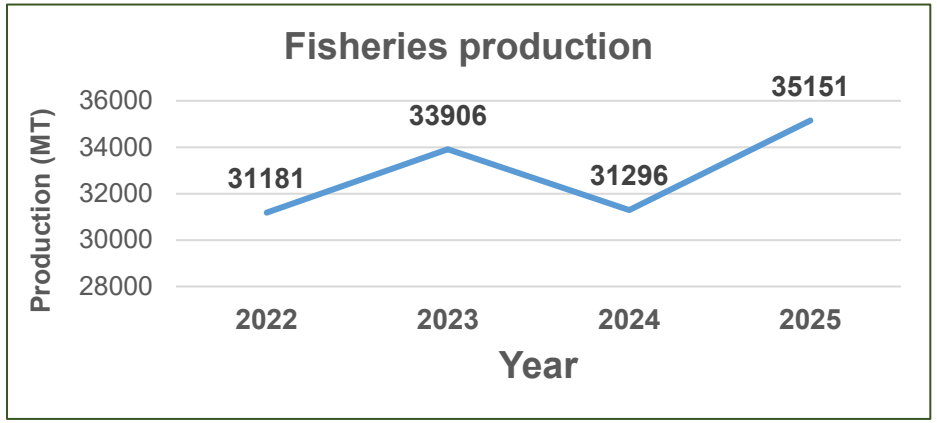
5 DAM AS AN ECONOMIC DRIVER

- **DAM INFRASTRUCTURE** (Dam, Water Harvesting)
- **IRRIGATION INFRASTRUCTURE** (Crop Production)
- **RURAL AGRO INDUSTRY** (Agro-processing, Agro-tourism)
- **HYDRO POWER** (Power supply: Industrial and Community)
- **WATER AND RETICULATION** (Water supply to rural/ urban communities)
- **FISH FARMING INFRASTRUCTURE** (Fish Production)

- 10 600 dams with potential to irrigate 2 million hectares
- Target to increase irrigated area from 274 439Ha to 496 000Ha by 2030
- Accelerated Irrigation Development and Rehabilitation Plan (AIDRP)
- Agro processing facilities located far away from production centres
- Devolution agenda and Rural Development
- Accounts 5-7% of electricity consumption, agriculture is among the fastest-growing electricity demand sectors
- Reliable and affordable power is a prerequisite for agricultural transformation
- 43% of rural population travel >500m and even 1km to fetch water
- Basic hygiene coverage is only 42%, with rural areas lagging significantly behind urban areas
- Per capita fish consumption (3.2kg) far below regional (9kg) and global (20.5kg).
- National demand of 70 000MT significantly exceeds domestic production of 35 151MT, creating a large supply deficit



Source: Department of Irrigation Development, Ministry of Agriculture, Mechanisation and Water Resources Development, 2026



ZIMBABWE INVESTMENT PLAN | 2026

Maize investment case

INVESTMENT CASE 1
MAIZE

Current and target production

Increase production from **2.35 million MT** in 2026 to **3 million MT** by 2030

Market Demand

Annual domestic demand is **2.4 million MT** comprised of **1.8 million MT** human and **550 000 MT** livestock.

Major investment areas

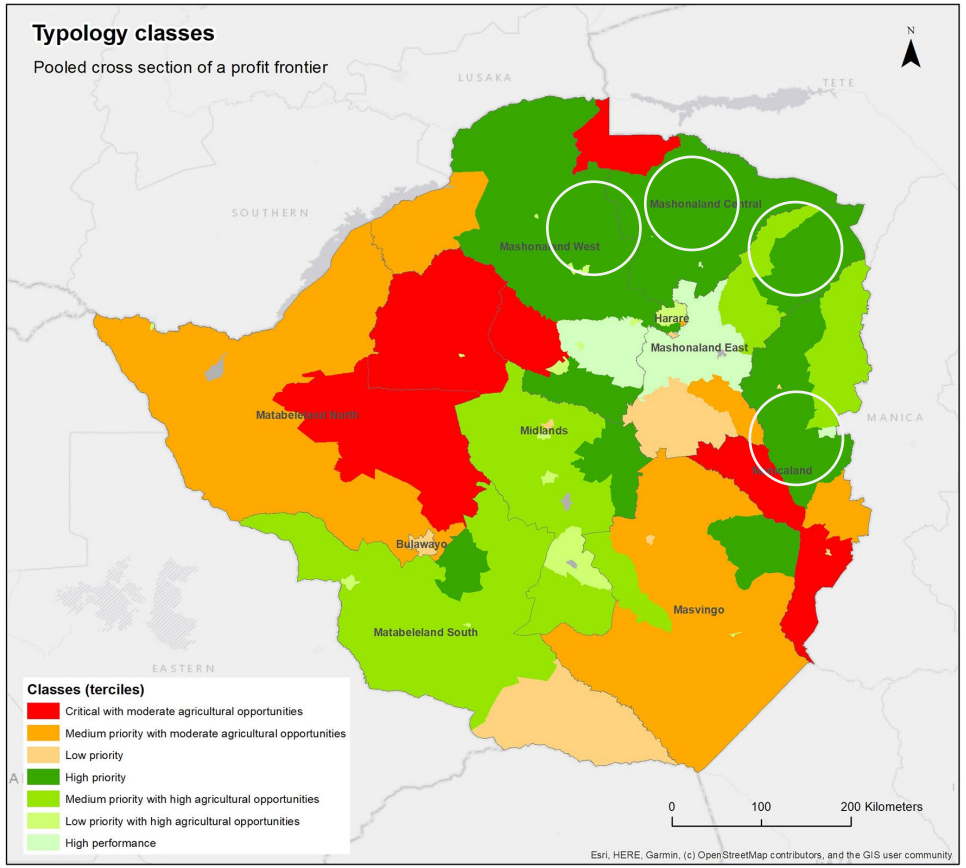
- Irrigation infrastructure,
- mechanization,
- water infrastructure,
- seed breeding,
- soil health management
- integrated pest and crop management

Target Market

- Domestic market
- **GMB, millers**

Target regions

High potential areas of the country (Mash East, Mash Central, Mash West and Manicaland)



Source: FAO- HIH Team, 2021

ZIMBABWE INVESTMENT PLAN | 2026
Maize investment case

Maize – Total Investment: US$468 Million

Bottlenecks	Key investment areas	Risks	Mitigation measures
Limited conveyance of water and siltation of dams	**Water source infrastructure - US$70.2m (PPP)** Construction of 150km steel piped water conveyance system from dams to irrigable areas downstream **($17.5m**); construction of 240km secondary concrete canals **($11m);** 8 raw water abstraction systems of 4-5 m^3/s each **($18m);** 20 balancing reservoirs of between 10,000m^3 each - 20,000m^3 each **($8.5m)**, catchment management through afforestation, reforestation and training on GAPs **($5m)**	Reduced dam yields from upstream catchment degradation. Water losses in canals due to poor conveyance system	Upstream afforestation and reforestation for catchment management and rehabilitation Climate-resilient water conveyance: Use of concrete canals and piped conveyance from water source and infield
Low irrigation coverage leaving production highly dependent on rainfall patterns	**Irrigation infrastructure for 81,250Ha – US$187.2m (PPP)** Acquisition of 4,063 of capacity 20ha centre-pivots **($89m)**; 2,600km underground HDPE pipe distribution network **($26.5m)**; 850km electrical distribution network **($9m)**; 120 distribution transformers of 500 – 750kVA each **($10.5m)**; 150 hybrid solar power stations of 300 – 500kW each as power backup **($16.5m)**; 180 units of pump houses and field control units **($11.2m)**; 400km Primary and secondary distribution pipelines **($13.5m)**; Drainage infrastructure (drainage collectors, culverts, water retention ponds) **($7m)**	Grid electricity interruptions Flood damage to irrigation infrastructure	Hybrid Solar power backup systems with dedicated transformers for each block Climate-resilient irrigation systems for 81,250Ha: Construction of drainage systems in and around irrigation area, field controls incorporating climate resilient engineering design
Low farm power, with most smallholder farmers unable to access modern machinery	**Mechanization centres & equipment** – **US$117m (Private)** Establishment of 6 mechanization centres (two per each Province) **($18.5m);** Each with 96 tractors of 90–120HP, 96 disc ploughs, 60 planters, 48 boom sprayers, 120 10–15Tonne grain trailers, 18 combine harvesters; 12 Units grain dryers; supported by mobile repair units, and spare parts inventory. **(US$88m)** 6 workshops with spare parts and equipment **($10.5m)**	Equipment downtime and high maintenance costs	Regional mechanisation and after-sales service centres: 6 centres **supported by fully equipped workshops, mobile repair units and strategic spare-parts inventories.**
Increasing incidence of pests and diseases	**Seed breeding & improved varieties – US$37.4m (Private)** Establish 1 National maize breeding and research centre **($8.2m)**; 1 Biotech laboratory plant **($5.2m)**; 2 Seed processing plant **($8.5)m**; 4 seed storage warehouses of 5000MT capacity **($4m)**; 3,500Ha seed multiplication farms **($7.4m)**; 80 Demonstration sites, 150 farmer field schools; 1 National digital seed traceability system **($2.8m)** **Integrated pest & crop management – US$23.4m (PPP)** 1 Pest surveillance centre **($4m)**; 1 Diagnostic centre **($3.4m);** 80 Drone surveillance fleet **($5m);** 1 Biological control facility **($4.2m);** 1 Digital early warning system **($2.8m);** 150 farmer field schools **($1.5m),** Mobile extension and pest monitoring system **($2.5M)**	Slow uptake of improved varieties and continued seed recycling Increasing pest and disease pressure and low IPM adoption	Climate-resilient maize seed production: national Breeding centre, biotechnology laboratory, seed-processing plants, storage warehouses and 3,500Ha seed multiplication farms, **supported by demonstration sites, farmer field schools and digital seed traceability to accelerate adoption of certified varieties.** Integrated digital pest surveillance and response system: pest surveillance and diagnostic centres, drone fleet, biological-control facility, digital early-warning system, farmer field schools and mobile extension/pest monitoring services
Declining soil fertility and high soil acidity levels	**Soil health management – US$32.8m (Private)** Precision soil mapping for 81,250Ha **($4.5m)**; 6 mobile soil laboratories **($7.5m);** Soil liming **($12.5m)**; Digital soil database	Poor soil information and declining fertility	Develop soil maps and digital soil information system to track soil data

ZIMBABWE INVESTMENT PLAN | 2026

Maize investment case

Parameter	Maize
Investment needs	US$468 million
NPV	US$182.4million
IRR	22%
BCR	1.39
Payback period	4.2 Years
Direct beneficiaries	44,126
Indirect beneficiaries	397,134
Average per capita income increase	US$2,850
Carbon emissions (@0.63MT/Ha)	51,187.5 tCO_2e/year
Carbon credit potential (Per Year @ US$15/MT)	US$767,812.50

ZIMBABWE INVESTMENT PLAN | 2026

Soyabean investment case

INVESTMENT CASE 2
SOYABEAN

Current and target production

Target to increase production from **96 129MT** in 2026 to **291 000 MT** by 2030

Market Demand

Annual domestic demand is **600 000 MT** to satisfy national oil requirements, while **200 000MT** required to satisfy demand for **150 000MT** of soya meal

Major investment areas

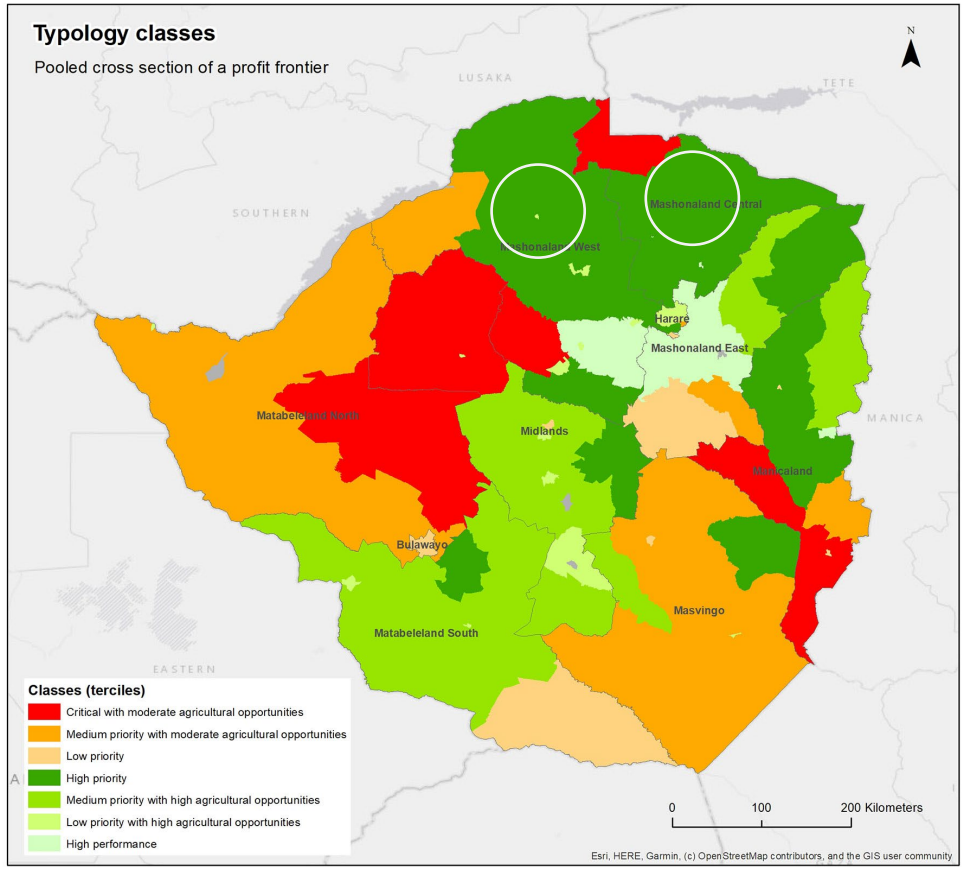
- Irrigation development,
- mechanization,
- water infrastructure,
- seed,
- soil diagnostics,
- production finance

Target Market

- Domestic market (Oil pressers, stock feed manufacturers)
- Export market to regional markets

Target regions

High potential areas of the country
(Mash West and Mash Central)



Source: FAO- HIH Team, 2021

ZIMBABWE INVESTMENT PLAN | 2026

Soyabean investment case

Soyabean – Total Investment: US$ 402.7 Million

Bottlenecks	Key investment areas	Risks	Mitigation measures
Limited conveyance of water	**Water source infrastructure – US$56.4m (PPP)** 6 raw water abstraction systems of 4–5 m^3/s each **($15m)**; 140km bulk steel conveyance pipelines **($14.2m);** 180km secondary conveyance pipelines **($7.5m);** 12 balancing reservoirs of 10,000–20,000 m^3 each **($7.2m);** catchment management (afforestation, reforestation and training on GAPs) and reservoir rehabilitation **($5m)**	Catchment degradation	Integrated water-source and catchment protection infrastructure: reservoir rehabilitation and upstream afforestation/reforestation with GAP training to protect water yields and reduce siltation.
Low irrigation coverage leaving production highly dependent on rainfall patterns	**Irrigation infrastructure – US$209.4m – 48,718Ha (PPP)** 2,436 centre pivots of 20Ha capacity each **($105.5m);** 320km primary and secondary transmission pipelines **($14.5m)**; 1,650km underground pressure distribution pipelines **($28.5m);** 520km electrical distribution network **($9.5m);** 75 distribution transformers of 500 – 750kW each **($8.5m);** 90 solar hybrid backup power stations (300-500 kW each) **($18.5m);** 120 units of pump house and irrigation control stations **($12m);** drainage infrastructure **($10m)**	Water losses and low irrigation efficiency may reduce project returns. Power supply interruptions	Develop underground HDPE pressure pipelines, centre pivots and modern irrigation control systems to improve water-use efficiency and reduce conveyance losses. Establish hybrid solar backup stations to guarantee uninterrupted power supply
Smallholder farmers have limited access to affordable seasonal finance for inputs	**Production finance support – US$32.2m (Private)** Revolving seasonal input finance facility for around 25,000 farmers **($17m);** 12 aggregation centres for warehouse receipt financing facilities **($5.2m);** National credit guarantee facility **($5.2m),** Business Development and Financial literacy trainings; Digital loan system	Loan default and weak farmer financial management	Digital lending and loan monitoring, combined with farmer financial-literacy and farm-business-management training and offtake agreements
Low levels of mechanization leading to delayed planting and harvesting	**Mechanisation centres & equipment – US$88.6m (Private)** 4 Mechanisation centres with 2 per Province **($15.5m);** Main components include 72 – 120HP Tractors; Disc ploughs; planters; Boom sprayers; Trailers; Combine harvesters; Mobile repair vehicles; Dryers; Workshop - **(US$73.1m)**	Equipment downtime and high maintenance costs	Regional mechanisation and after-sales service centres: 4 centres supported by fully equipped workshops, mobile repair units and strategic spare-parts inventories.
Inadequacy of soyabean seed	**Climate-resilient seed systems – US$40.3m (Private)** Establish 1 National soyabean breeding and research centre **($8.5m);** 1 Biotech laboratory plant **($5.6m);** 2 Seed processing plants **($9m);** 2 seed storage warehouses of 5,000Ha capacity each **($3.8m);** 3,000Ha seed multiplication farms **($8.5m);** 60 Demonstration sites **($1.8m),** 100 farmer field schools	Continued recycling of farm-saved seed	Climate-resilient soyabean seed production and distribution system: Production of improved seed backed by demonstration sites and farmer field schools promoting certified seed adoption
Low soil fertility and poor nutrient management	**Soil diagnostics & fertility management – US$32.2m (Private)** Precision soil mapping for 48,718Ha **($4.2m);** mobile soil laboratories **($7m)**; Soil liming **($13m);** 80 Demonstration plots	Limited access to soil-testing services and some of the farmers stay far away from testing centres	**obile soil laboratories**, soil liming and demonstration plots to provide location-specific fertility recommendations, including services for remote farmers.

Soyabean investment case

Parameter	Soya bean
Investment needs	US$402.7 Million
NPV	US$96.8
IRR	19%
BCR	1.24
Payback period	4.6 years
Direct beneficiaries	44,949
Indirect beneficiaries	404,541
Average per capita income increase	US$3,120
Carbon emissions	12,971.10 tCO_2e/year
Carbon credit potential (year @US$15/MT)	US$194,355.51

ZIMBABWE INVESTMENT PLAN | 2026
Blueberries investment case

INVESTMENT CASE 3
BLUEBERRIES

Current and target production

Increase production from
8 500 MT in 2026 to
19 000 MT by 2030

Market Demand

Blueberry crops are mostly an export crop **(95%),** and demand for Zim produced blueberries enjoy strong and growing demand in premium export markets, driven by their high quality and favourable counter-seasonal supply

Major investment areas

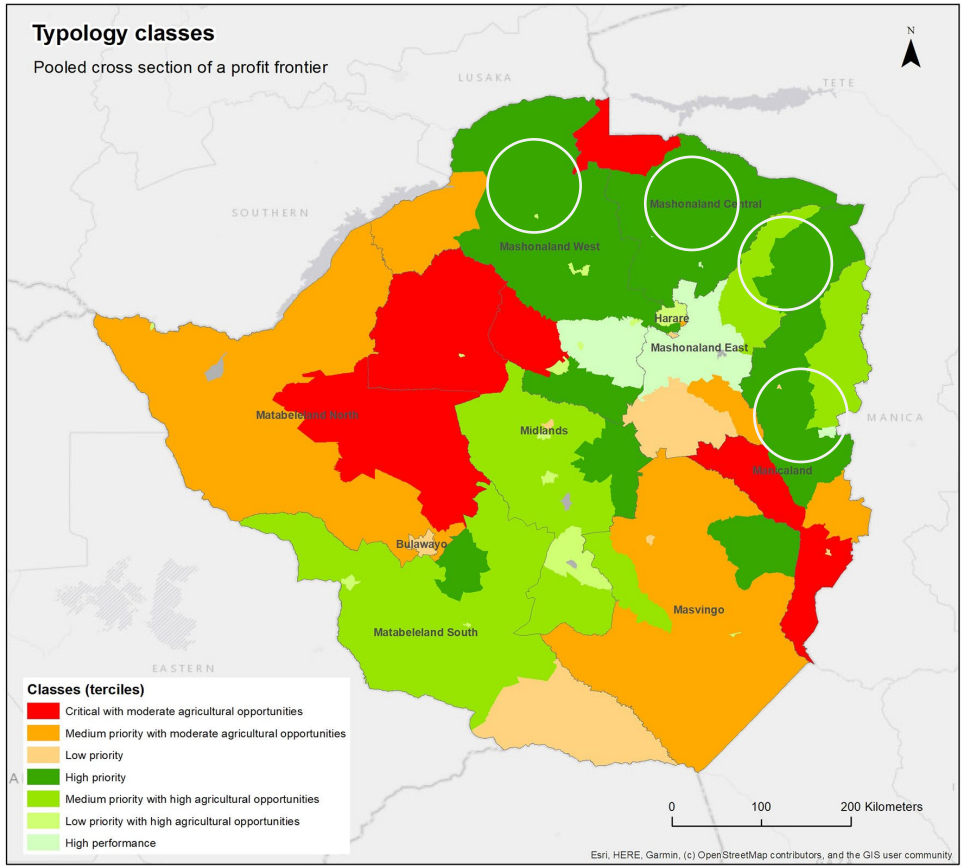
- Irrigation systems,
- pack house & cold chain facilities,
- greenhouses,
- processing plants & value addition,
- inputs (seedlings, fertilizers, substrate, agrochemicals),
- mechanisation

Target Market

- Primary target market is export (Europe, Far East, South Africa)
- Emerging new markets include China, India as well as SADC and COMESA

Target regions

High potential areas of the country
(Mash East, Mash Central, Mash West, Manicaland)



Source: FAO- HIH Team, 2021

ZIMBABWE INVESTMENT PLAN | 2026
Blueberries investment case

Blueberries – Total Investment: US$23.7 Million

Bottlenecks	Key investment areas	Risks	Mitigation measures
Production is constrained by limited irrigation infrastructure	**Irrigation systems (drip irrigation, water weirs) – US$5.9m (PPP)** 525Ha drip irrigation system **($2.3m);** 8 pumps and intake works for raw water abstraction **($0.9m);** 65km conveyance pipelines **($0.7m);** 16 water storage reservoirs 3000 – 5000 m^3 each **($0.8m);** 28 automated fertigation units **($0.5)**	Damage to drip lines from rodents, farm machinery or field operations resulting in water loses and increased maintenance costs Emitter clogging caused by sediment, algae and mineral deposits	Use of high-quality UV-resistant drip lines; routine inspection Incorporating **filtration, flushing and routine drip-line inspection systems** to minimize clogging and water losses.
Inadequate pack house and cold-chain capacity to meet export market requirements.	**Pack houses & cold-chain facilities – US$4.7m (Private)** 4 export pack houses with one per Province **($1.6m);** 2,200MT cold storage rooms **($1m);** 4 Quality assurance laboratories **($0.4m);** 4 units of precooling facilities **($0.6m)**	Failure to meet stringent export standards	Export-compliant pack house and cold-chain network supported by continuous produce testing and export-standard compliance systems.
High establishment costs limit expansion of commercial blueberry production	**Greenhouses & production infrastructure – US$3.4m (Private)** 8Ha propagation greenhouses **($0.9m)**; 525Ha substrate preparation and growing systems **($0.8);** windbreak establishment **($0.5m);** frost protection **($0.6m);** shed net structures for 525Ha **($0.6m)**	Frost, hail, wind and extreme weather	Climate-protected blueberry production systems: propagation greenhouses, substrate production, windbreaks, frost-protection systems, hail netting and crop insurance across production areas.
Limited domestic processing means most berries are exported fresh, increasing dependence on a single market channel	**Processing plants & value addition – US$3.6m (Private)** 3 tonnes/hour frozen blueberry processing plant **($1.3m);** 2MT/Day fruit drying facility **($0.5m)**; 3MT/ day juice and pure processing line **($0.6m);** 1 Food safety and quality testing laboratory **($0.6m)**	Fresh-market price volatility and food-safety compliance	**Diversified blueberry processing:** frozen, dried, juice and purée processing supported by internationally accredited food-safety and quality-testing facilities to reduce dependence on fresh-export markets.
Dependence on imported planting material and specialised production inputs	**Agricultural inputs (seedlings, substrates, agrochemicals) – US$3.8m** Establish a 1.5million plants/ year certified blueberry nursery **($1.4m);** 3,000 bee hives for pollination support **($0.4m)**	Poor pollination leading to reduced fruit set, smaller berries and lower yields.	Deploy bee hives across blueberry orchards during flowering, supported by professional hive management and pollinator-friendly crop protection practices.
Labour-intensive operations increase production costs and constrain expansion	**Mechanisation (tractors, sprayers, planters) – US$2.3m (Private)** 16 units compact orchard tractors **($0.75m);** 24 Air-blast and mist sprayers **($0.45m)**; 4 units of fertigation services **($0.25m);** 8 fotklifts for packhouse **($0.4m)**	Labour costs and equipment downtime	Specialised orchard and packhouse mechanisation: Compact orchard tractors, air-blast/mist sprayers, fertigation equipment and forklifts, supported by specialised frost-management equipment and maintenance services.

ZIMBABWE INVESTMENT PLAN | 2026

Blueberries investment case

Parameter	Blueberries
Investment needs	US$23,7 million
NPV	US$41.5million
IRR	24%
BCR	1.75
Payback period	3.1 Years
Direct beneficiaries	1,440
Indirect beneficiaries	12,960
Average per capita income increase	US$9,800
Carbon emissions	18,375 tCO_2e/year)
Carbon credits potential (Per year @US$15/t)	US$275,625

ZIMBABWE INVESTMENT PLAN | 2026

Dairy investment case

INVESTMENT CASE 4
DAIRY

Current and target production

Target to increase production from **121.8 million** litres in 2026 to **165 million** litres by 2030

Market Demand

Domestic demand is **130 million litres** per annum, with huge scope for exports, especially for processed dairy products

Major investment areas

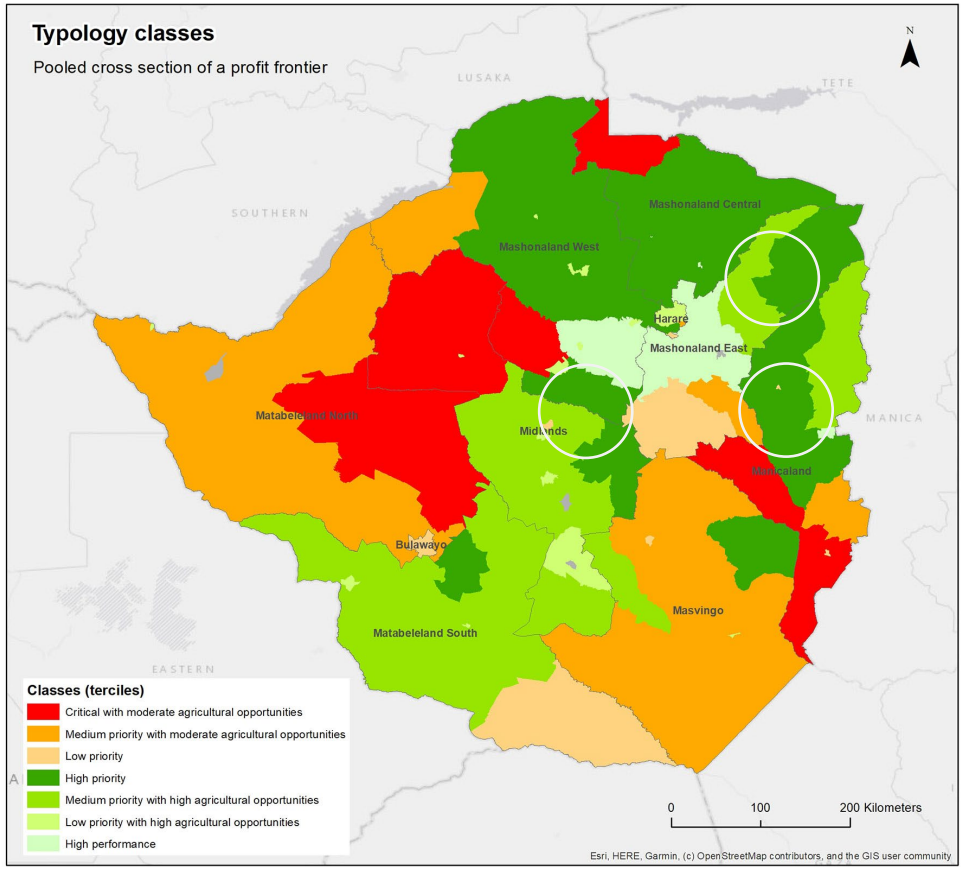
- Irrigation for pasture,
- feed and fodder,
- milking parlors,
- mini processing plants,
- breeding stock,
- forage mechanisation

Target Market

- Market estimated at **USD100 million**, with huge potential for growth
- Domestic market (Demand is at **135 million litres**)
- Export market to regional markets

Target regions

High potential areas of the country (Manicaland, Mash East, Midlands)



Source: FAO- HIH Team, 2021

ZIMBABWE INVESTMENT PLAN | 2026
Dairy investment case

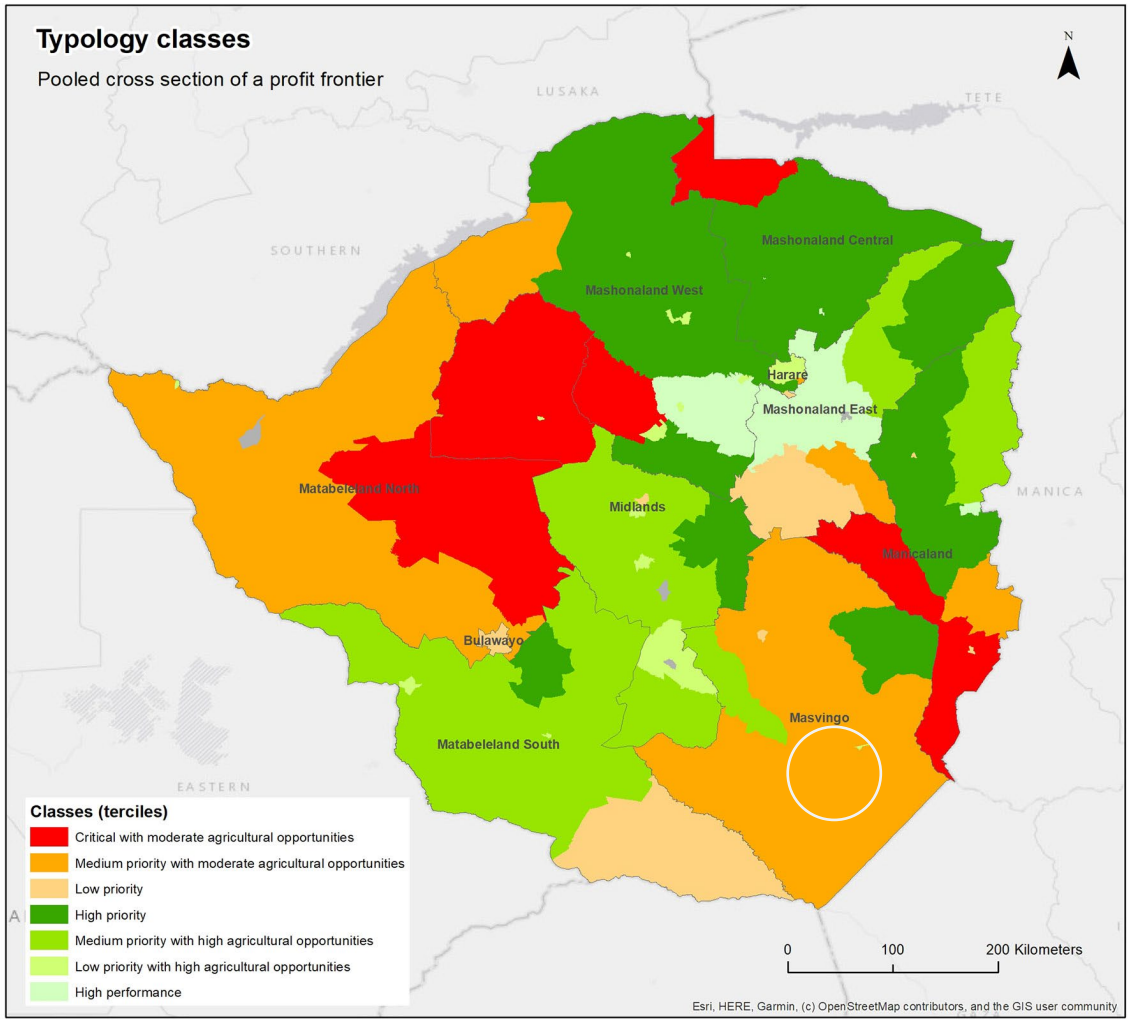
Dairy – Total Investment: US$71.4 Million

Bottlenecks	Key investment areas	Risks	Mitigation measures
Shortages of quality pasture	**Irrigation for pasture (centre pivots & equipment) – US$21.4m (PPP)** 120 centre pivots of 50Ha capacity covering 6,000Ha **($10.2m);** 6 raw water abstraction systems (pump stations and intake works) **($1.8m);** 160km HDPE pressure pipelines **($2.2m);** 20 distribution transformers of 500kVA – 1MVA **($1m);** 20 hybrid solar powered boreholes drilled through comprehensive hydro assessments and capacity testing **($1.8m);** 20 reservoirs of 2000 – 5000 m^3 each **($1.6m)**	Groundwater variability and power interuptions	hybrid solar-powered boreholes supported by hydrogeological assessments and capacity testing, plus water reservoirs to secure reliable year-round pasture irrigation.
Deficit of quality livestock feed	**Feed & fodder development – US$14.3m (Private)** 20 commercial silage production units **($3.5m);** 30 feed storage bunkers **($2.1m);** 4 Commercial feed mixing plants **($3m);** Improved pasture and lucerne establishment **($2.7m)** on 2,500Ha; Feed quality testing laboratory **($1.2m)**	Feed price and availability fluctuations affecting milk yield	on-farm feed formulation and planned pasture/fodder production to secure year-round availability of quality feed.
High milk losses due to inadequate on-farm cooling and collection infrastructure.	**Milking parlours & cold-chain infrastructure – US$12.9m (Private)** 20 modern milking palours **($4m);** 40 tanks of 3,000 – 5,000 litres capacity **($2.6);** 12 milk collection centres **($2m);** 8 refrigerated milk tankers **($1.8m);** Digital milk quality testing equipment **($1m)**	Milk spoilage due to inadequate cooling or transport delays	Digital milk-quality testing equipment and integrated cold-chain infrastructure to minimize spoilage and quality deterioration during collection and transport.
Limited processing capacity constrains value addition and market expansion	**Mini-processing plants & transport systems – US$8.6m (Private)** 4 mini dairy processing plants of 20,000 litres/ day **($4.2m);** 4 Cheese and yoghurt production equipment **($1.4m);** 4 production lines of Pasteurization and packaging equipment **($1.2m)**	Inconsistent milk supply and processing capacity utilization	long-term milk-supply agreements with dairy farms, cooperatives and organised out-grower schemes to secure consistent raw milk supply and improve plant utilisation.
Low genetic potential and disease outbreaks continue to suppress milk yields.	**Breeding stock improvement & animal health (vaccines) – US$7.1m (PPP)** 6 Artificial insemination centres **($1.8m);** Breeding bulls and semen banks **($1.3m);** 10 mobile veterinary units **($1.1m);**1 Disease surveillance and diagnostic laboratory **($1.4m),** 1 National Digital herd recording and traceability system **($0.4m)**	Disease outbreak and slow adoption of improved genetics	Genetic improvement and animal-health system: artificial insemination, demonstration herds and farmer training to accelerate adoption of improved genetics, while surveillance and veterinary services to reduce disease-related production losses.
Most dairy farmers lack specialised forage harvesting equipment.	**Forage mechanisation (hay cutters, balers) – US$7.1m (Private)** 10 units of Self-propelled forage harvesters **($1.8m);** 20 round balers **($1.1m);** mower conditioners **($1m);** silage transport trailers **($1m);** 20 units of Hay rakes and tedders **($0.6m);** regional workshops equipped with spare parts **($0.6)**	Equipment breakdowns and limited availability of spare parts disrupting forage harvesting operations.	Develop regional maintenance workshops, maintain strategic spare parts inventories and enter into long-term service agreements with equipment manufacturers and dealers.

Parameter	Blueberries
Investment needs	US$71.4 million
NPV	US$38.6 million
IRR	21%
BCR	1.32
Direct beneficiaries	710
Indirect beneficiaries	6,390
Average per capita income increase	US$6,400
Carbon emissions	41,360.34 tCO_2e/year)
Carbon credits potential (Per year @US$15/t)	US$620,405.10

INVESTMENT CASE DAM AS AN ECONOMIC DRIVER

Component	Location
Irrigation development (20,000Ha)	Downstream of the Dam along the Tokwe and Runde River floodplains
Commercial Fisheries	Within the dam, particularly the deeper sections near the dam wall and designated aquaculture zones
Integrated Agro-Industrial Park	Adjacent to the irrigation estate, near the main access road
Waterfront Tourism Estate	Along the northern and north-eastern shoreline of Tugwi-Mukosi Dam, overlooking the reservoir
Hydropower Plant (15 MW)	Immediately downstream of the Dam wall
Bulk Water Treatment & Distribution	Adjacent to the dam wall and intake structure, with transmission pipelines extending to surrounding communities, growth centres and the Agro-Industrial Park



Source: FAO- HIH Team, 2021

Dam as an economic driver investment areas

Bottlenecks	Key investment areas	Risks	Mitigation measures
Limited irrigation infrastructure leading to low agricultural productivity High dependence on rain-fed agriculture	**Irrigation development (Private) – US$150m** ▪ 20,000Ha Land clearing and levelling in blocks of (8,000Ha maize, 5,000ha wheat, 4,000 soya bean & 3,000 citrus)– **US$14m** ▪ 850 centre pivots of 20ha size – **US$40m** ▪ Drip irrigation for 3,000ha citrus **– US$10m** ▪ Water conveyance, pumps, reservoirs and on-farm irrigation infrastructure – **US$38m** ▪ Commercial and out-grower farming for maize, wheat, soybean and citrus – **US$49.8m** ▪ Hybrid solar power backup – **US$7m**	▪ Water availability due to climate change and grid electricity interruptions	▪ Climate resilient irrigation infrastructure (centre pivots, drip), supported by hybrid solar backup and dedicated transformers.
▪ Dams fisheries resources remain largely under exploited ▪ Large fisheries import bill	**Fisheries production (Private) – US$20m** ▪ 250 fish cages of 20MT/cage/year; Cage mooring systems 250 systems; 12 service boats– **US$4.5m** ▪ Fish hatcheries of 10 million fingerlings/year; 40 nursery ponds; feed storage warehouse 5,000MT; ice production plant of 20MT/day; 1 fish quality laboratory – **US$7.3m** ▪ 1,500mt cold storage; 8 refrigerated trucks; 4 fish collection centres – **US$2.5m,** Disease survaillence – **US$0.6**	▪ Fish disease outbreaks and extreme water levels	▪ engineered cage mooring systems, supported by routine disease surveillance and biosecurity protocols.
▪ Tourism potential largely untapped due to limited accommodation, recreation facilities and supporting infrastructure.	**Tourism estate (PPP) – US$30m** ▪ Eco-lodge and resort; 40 chalets; 3 restaurants – **US$10m** ▪ 500 delegates conference centre, 80 marina and 20 luxury houseboats – **US$8.2m** ▪ 150 camping sites, 6 sport fishing boats; and water sports facilities – **US$3.5m** ▪ Game drives – **US$2m**	▪ Lower-than-expected tourist arrivals and seasonal demand fluctuations	▪ Diversify tourism products, integrating multiple products like lodges, houseboats, conference centres, resorts, restaurants, camping sites, fishing sports, game drive.

Dam as an economic driver investment areas

Bottlenecks	Key investment areas	Risks	Mitigation measures
▪ Most agricultural produce sold in raw form	**Rural Agro Industrial park (Private) – US$85m** ▪ 150MT/day maize milling plant, 120mt/day flour milling, 200mt/day soybean crushing plant, 10MT/hour juice processing plant; 20mt/hour citrus pack house and fish processing facilities – **US$53m** ▪ Support a contract farming system to out-grower farmers **($5m)** ▪ 5,000MT Cold storage, 60,000MT grain silos, 20,000 m² warehousing and logistics infrastructure - **US$12.5**	▪ Variability in raw material supply	▪ Integrated agro-industrial and aggregation hub: maize and flour milling, soybean crushing, juice processing, citrus pack house, fish processing, cold storage, grain silos, warehousing and logistics, supported by contract farming/out-grower schemes, input support and structured aggregation systems to secure raw material supply.
▪ Limited reliable electricity supply	**Hydro power plant (Private) – US$35m** ▪ 15 MW hydropower plant. – **US$13.5** ▪ **3 step up transformers of 6.3MVA – US$2.8m** ▪ 4 standby generators of 1.5MW – **US$4.2m** ▪ 35km 33 KV transmission and distribution infrastructure – **US$3.5m**	▪ Hydrological variability and capital intensity	▪ Resilient hydropower plant, supported by long-term PPAs and appropriate financing structures.
▪ Limited access to safe and reliable water	**Water treatment and distribution –US$60m (PPP)** ▪ Bulk water treatment plant. – **US$16m** ▪ Transmission pipelines – **US$13.5m** ▪ 10 storage reservoirs and distribution networks; 180km distribution pipelines; 8 Booster pump stations – **US$12m;** Smart metering – **US$3m**	▪ High upfront capital requirements and non-revenue water losses	▪ Smart metering, leakage monitoring, phased development, continuous water-quality monitoring and catchment protection.

ZIMBABWE INVESTMENT PLAN | 2026

DAM as an economic driver

USD 680m	USD 377.6m	16.9% - 24.6%	571 460	6.1 Years	2,700 tCO_2e/year
Total Investment	NPV	IRR	Beneficiaries	Payback Period	Net Carbon emission

Investment Summary indicators	Irrigated agriculture	Fisheries Production	Rural industrial Agro Processing Hub	Hydropower Generation	Water treatment and Distribution	Tourism
Dam infrastructure costs US$300m						
Investment needs	US$150m	US$20m	US$85m	US$35m	US$60m	US$30m
NPV	US$92m	US$20.8	US$165m	US$28.4	US$36.8m	US$34.5
IRR	18.9%	21.5%	24.6%	17.8%	16.9%	22.4%
Payback Period	7.2 Years	4.8 years	4.9 Years	6.6 Years	7.5 Years	5.6 Years
BCR	2	2.04	2.48	1.82	1.74	2.15
Direct beneficiaries	14,150	2,620	8,500	12,145	18,281	1,450
Indirect beneficiaries	127,350	23,580	76,500	109,305	164,529	13,050
Per capita income increase	US$5,400	US$3,400	US$5,400	US$3,400	US$1,562	US$3,827
Carbon emission	12,600 tCO_2e/year	8,200 tCO_2e/year	9,800 tCO_2e/year	-38,000 tCO_2e/year	6,500 tCO_2e/year	3,600 tCO_2e/year
Carbon value (Per year at US$15/MT)	US$189,000	US$123,000	US$147,000	US$570,000	US$97,500	US$54,000

ZIMBABWE INVESTMENT PLAN | 2026

Hand-in-Hand Initiative

US$1.65 Billion	USD 147.3m	21%	1.48 million	USD 5 199	126 594 tCO_2e/year	USD 3.04m /year
Total Investment	NPV	IRR	Beneficiaries	Av Per capita income	Net Carbon emission	Carbon credits potential

Parameter	Maize	Soya bean	Blueberries	Dairy	Dam as an Economic driver
Investment needs	**US$468m**	**$402.69m**	**$23.68m**	**$71.38m**	**US$680m**
NPV	US$182.4m	$96.8m	$41.5m	$38.6	US$377.5
IRR	22%	19%	24%	21%	20%
BCR	1.39	1.24	1.75	1.32	2.04
Direct beneficiaries	42,126	44,949	1,440	710	57,146
Indirect beneficiaries	397,134	404,541	12,960	6,390	514,314
Per capita income increase	US$1,095	US$1,456	-	US$1,020	US$3,827
Carbon emission	51,187.5 tCO_2e/year	12,971.10 tCO_2e/year	18,375 tCO_2e/year)	41,360.34 tCO_2e/year)	2,700 tCO_2e/year
Carbon credit potential (Per year @15/mt)	US$767,812.50	US$194,566.51	US$275,625	US$620,405.10	US$1.18m