



Enabling the Business of Agriculture



WORLD BANK GROUP

Farbod Youssefi, Alva Kretschmer

Agriculture Global Practice

World Bank

Harare | 22 May 2017

EBA 2017 indicators

EFFICIENCY INDICATORS

Processes as experienced by the private sector in complying with legal and regulatory requirements

LEGAL INDICATORS

Public regulations, other legal texts of general application, judicial decisions and administrative rulings

EBA 2017 Scored Indicators

	"LEGAL" INDICATORS	"EFFICIENCY" INDICATORS
SEED	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Plant breeding > Variety registration > Seed quality control 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Time and cost to register new varieties
FERTILIZER	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Fertilizer registration > Quality control of fertilizer > Importing and distributing fertilizer 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Time and cost to register a new fertilizer product
MACHINERY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Tractor operation > Tractor testing and standards > Tractor import 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Time and cost to obtain type approval > Time and cost to register a tractor
FINANCE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Branchless banking > Movable collateral > Non-bank lending institutions 	
MARKETS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Producer organizations > Plant protection > Agricultural trade 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Documents, time and cost to export agricultural goods
TRANSPORT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Trucking licenses and operations > Cross-border transportation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Time and cost to obtain trucking licenses > Time and cost to obtain cross-border licenses
WATER	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Integrated water resource management > Individual water use for irrigation 	
ICT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Information and communication technology 	

EBA 2017 Additional Indicators

LAND	<p><i>(pilot scoring for 38 countries)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">> Coverage and relevance of land records> Public land management> Gender disaggregation of land records> Leasing of land between private parties> Procedural safeguards in case of expropriation
LIVESTOCK	<p><i>(not scored)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">> Requirements to register veterinary medicinal products> Requirements for importing veterinary medicinal products> Requirements for labeling of veterinary medicinal products
ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY	<p><i>(not scored)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">> Conservation of plant genetic resources> Access and sustainable use of plant genetic resources> Water quality management> Soil health management
GENDER	<p><i>(not scored)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">> Availability of gender-disaggregated data> Restrictions on women's employment and activity> Women's participation and leadership in collective institutions> Non-discrimination provisions

EBA 2017 Report & Website

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Enabling the Business of Agriculture

Zimbabwe

Region: Sub-Saharan Africa
Income Group: Low Income
Population: 15,602,751
GNI Per Capita (US\$): 850

Export to Excel | Country Profile

Seed | Fertilizer | Machinery | Finance | Markets | Transport | Water | ICT

CONTACT

1818 H Street, NW
Washington, DC 20433
USA (202) 473-1000
E-mail

WORLD BANK GROUP | IBRD | IDA | IFC | MIGA | ICSID

	Economy Score
+ Plant breeding index (0 - 10)	10.0
+ Variety registration index (0 - 8)	4.0
+ Variety registration (time and motion)	
+ Seed quality control index (0 - 12)	8.5

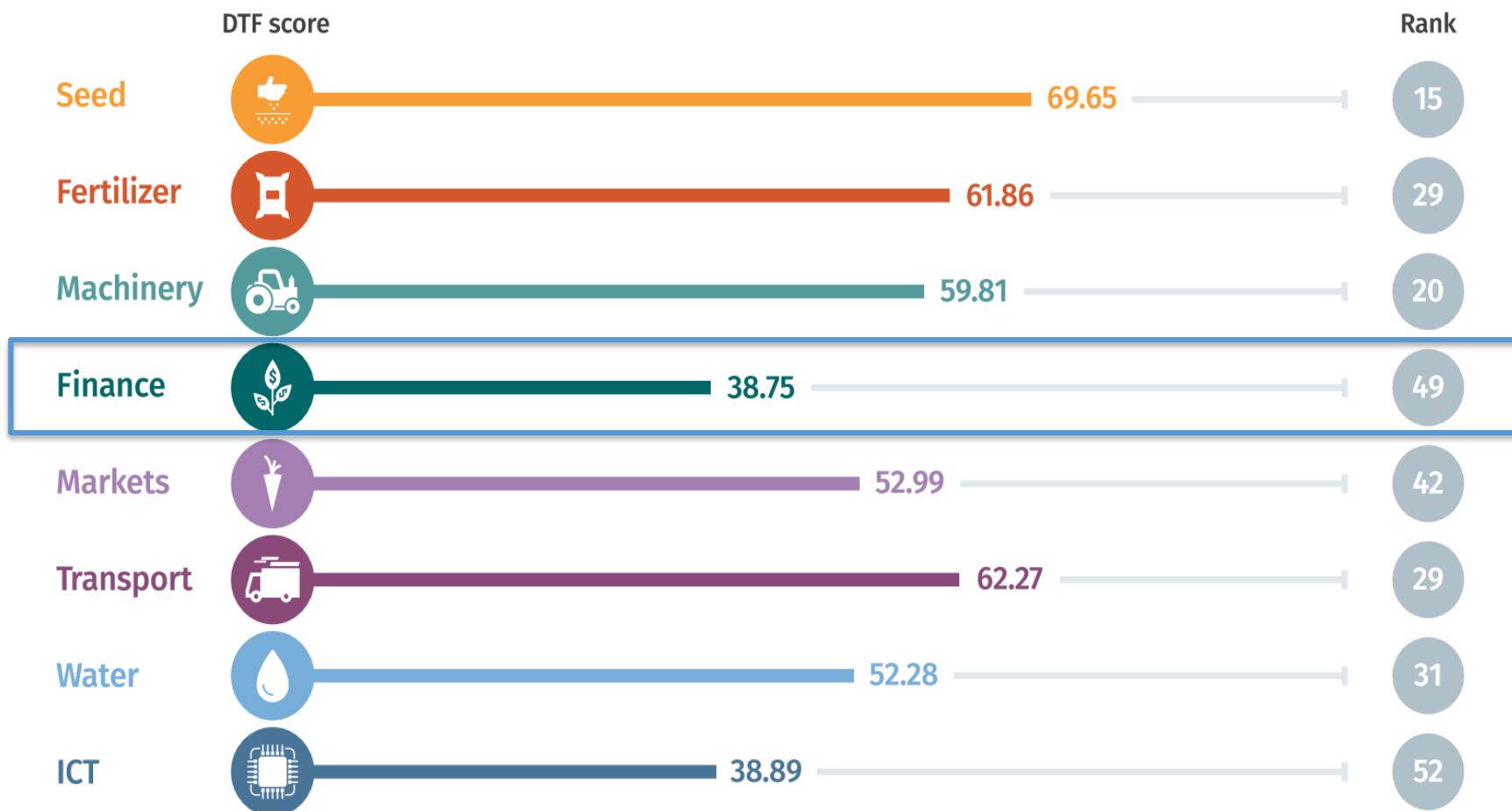


ENABLING THE BUSINESS OF AGRICULTURE 2017



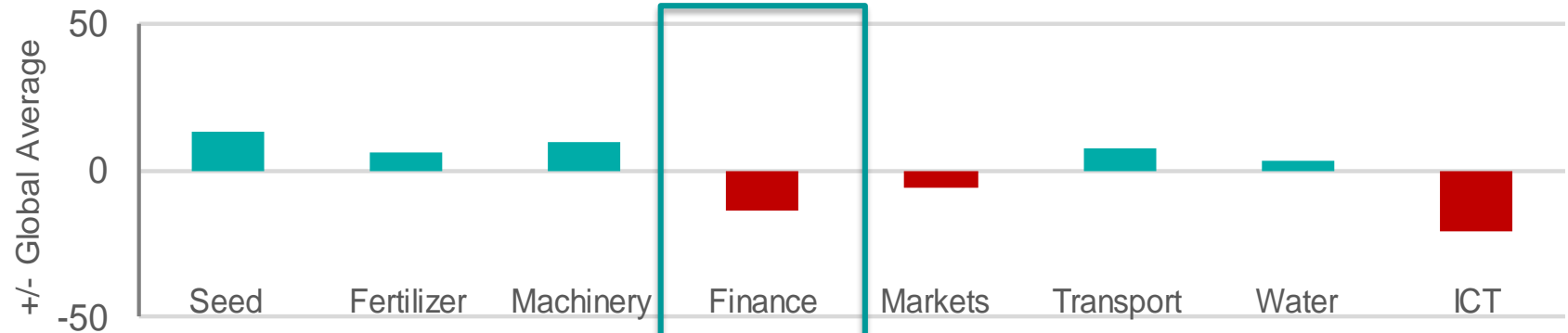
ZIMBABWE: finance score

EBA
2017

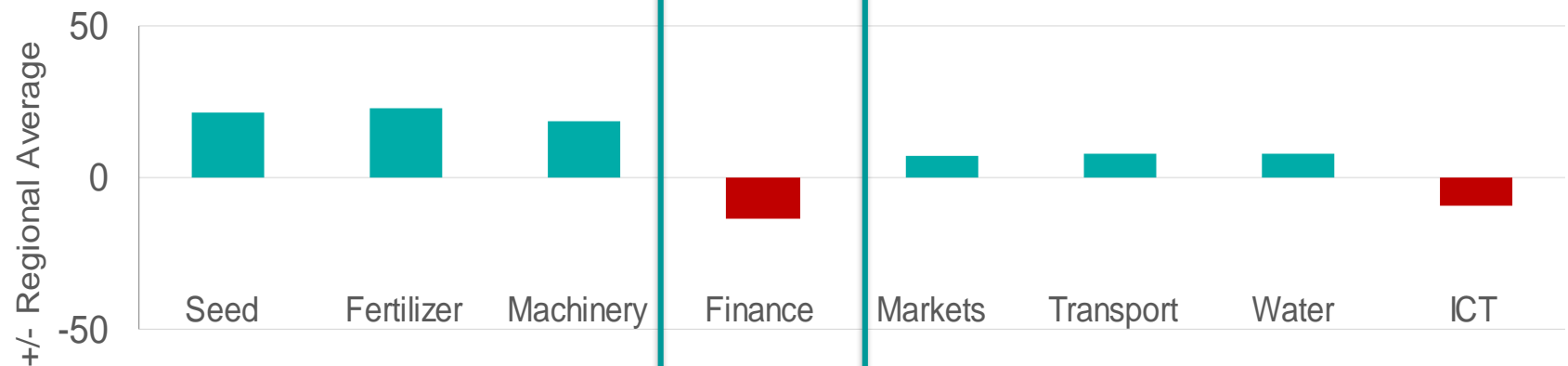


ZIMBABWE vs global topic averages

Zimbabwe vs. Global Averages



Zimbabwe vs. Regional Averages - Sub-Saharan Africa



FINANCE – Topic Coverage



Non-Bank Lending Institutions

Prudential regulations and consumer protection standards for microfinance institutions (MFIs)

Governance regulations and consumer protection standards for financial cooperatives

Branchless Banking

Minimum standards and qualifications to operate as a banking agent

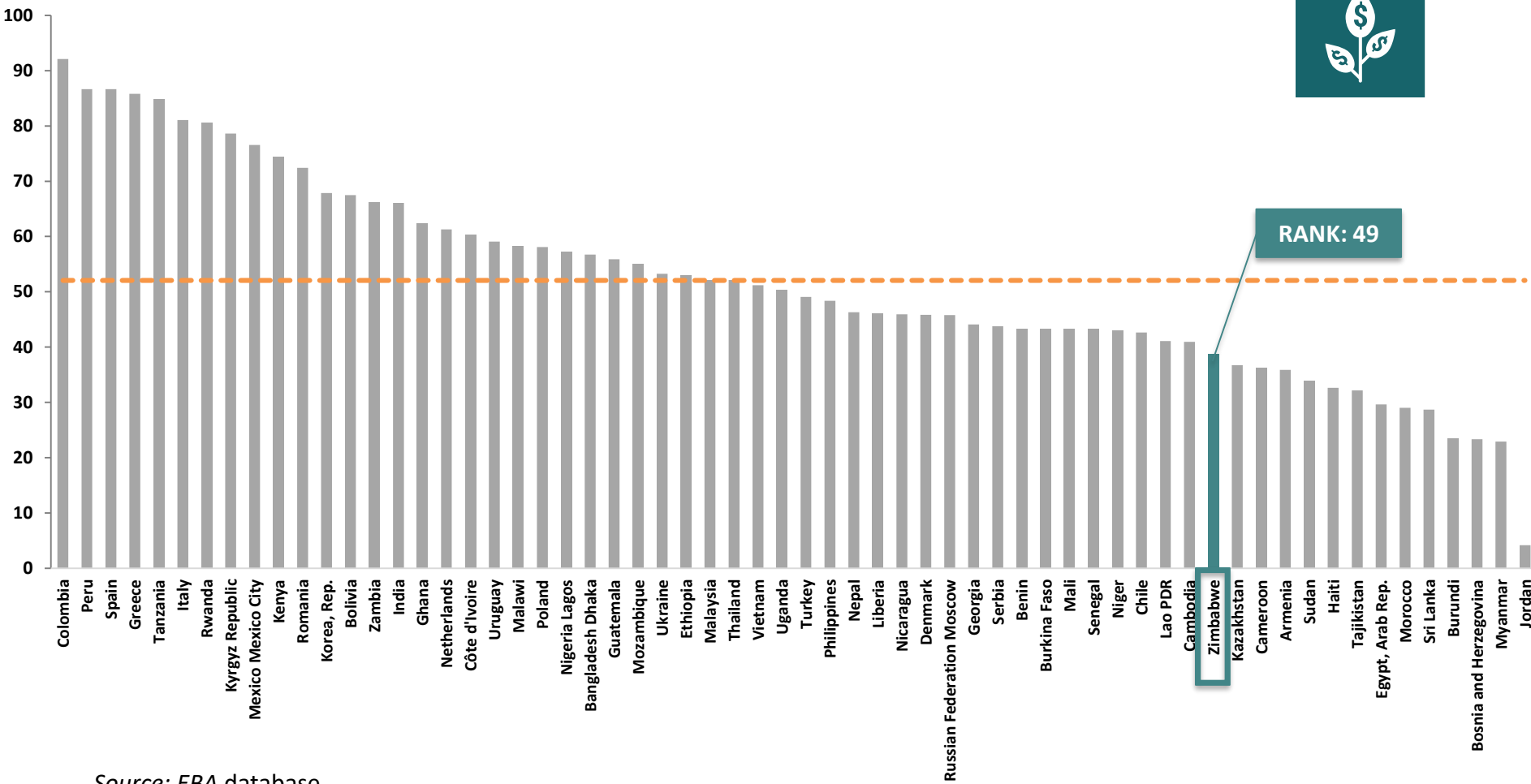
Licensing requirements for non-financial institutions to issue e-money

Movable Collateral

Regulations facilitating the use of warehouse receipts as movable collateral

Legal rights and credit information for secured transactions

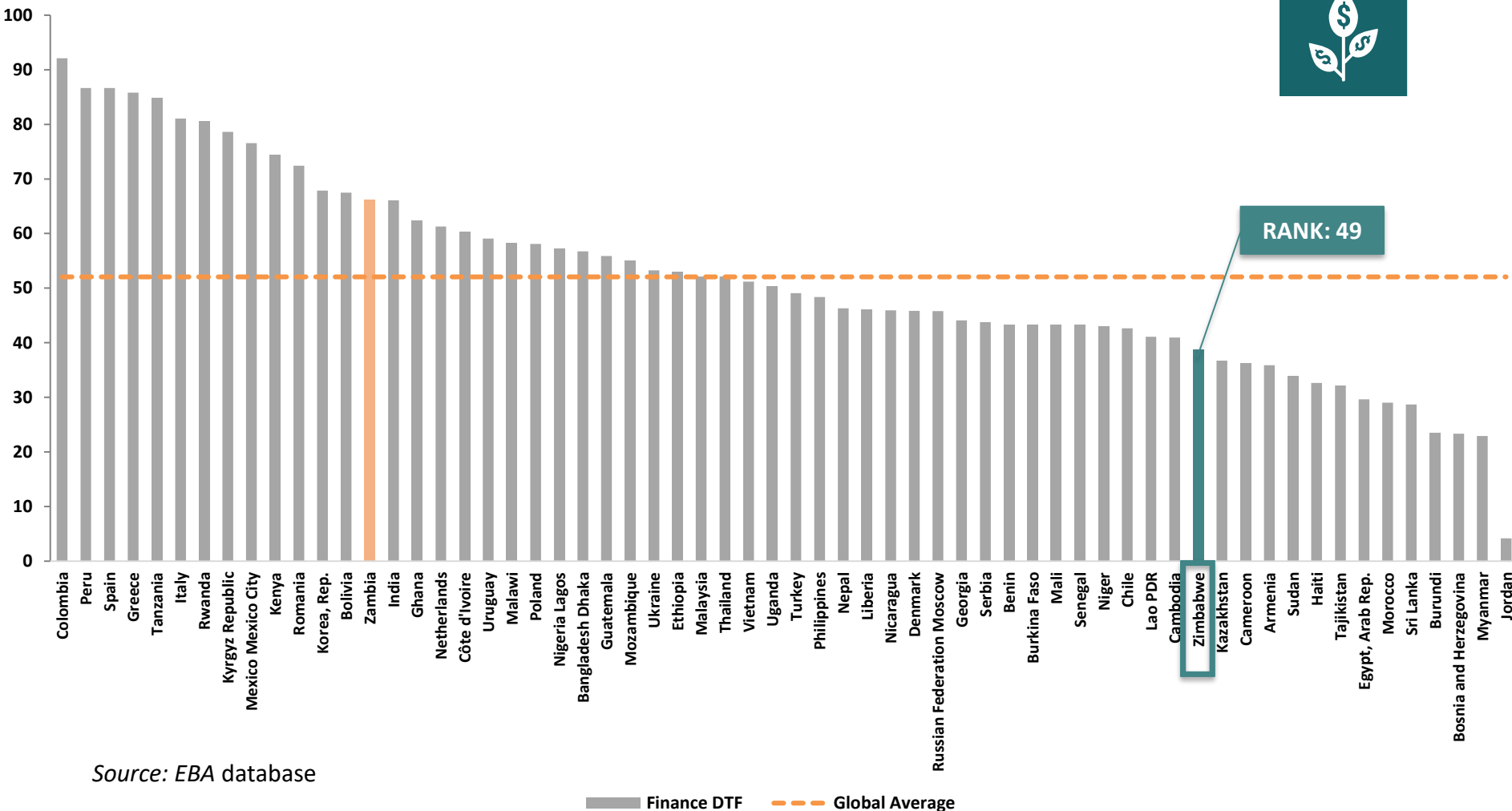
FINANCE – Overall Performance



Source: EBA database

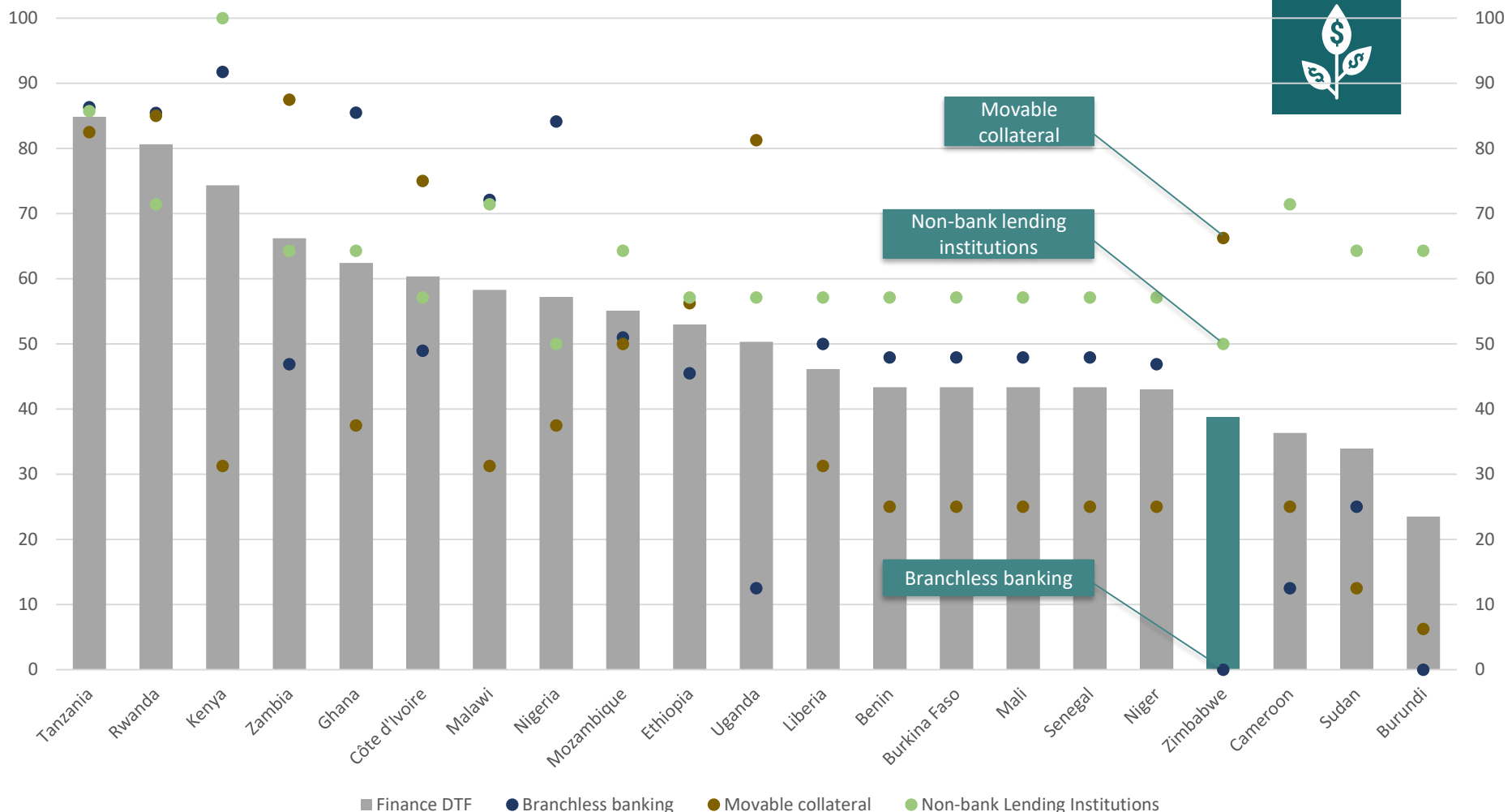
■ Finance DTF - - - Global Average

FINANCE – Overall Performance



Source: EBA database

Finance – Sub-Saharan Africa



FINANCE – Good Practices

Non-Bank Lending Institutions

- MFIs can take deposits from the public
- Capital adequacy requirement for MFIs are slightly more aggressive than commercial banks but not excessively high
- Both MFIs and financial cooperatives provide clear information on the full cost of credit
- Both MFIs and financial cooperatives participate in a deposit insurance scheme

Branchless Banking

- Agents can offer a wide range of services such as cash-in, cash-out, bill payment, and transfers
- Agents can enter into contracts with multiple financial institutions to provide services
- There are minimum licensing standards and qualifications for non-financial institutions to issue e-money
- Regulation requires e-money issuers to safeguard customer funds

Movable Collateral

- Performance guarantees such as insurance, payment into an indemnity fund, or filing of a bond are required to issue a warehouse receipt
- Information such as the quality of goods and pledge of security should be listed for a warehouse to be valid
- For secured transactions, security interest is granted to movable and future assets
- Credit information can be distributed by non-financial institutions and accessed through the credit bureau or registry



FINANCE – Good Practices

Non-Bank Lending Institutions



- ✓ MFIs can take deposits from the public
- ✗ Capital adequacy requirement for MFIs are slightly more aggressive than commercial banks but not excessively high
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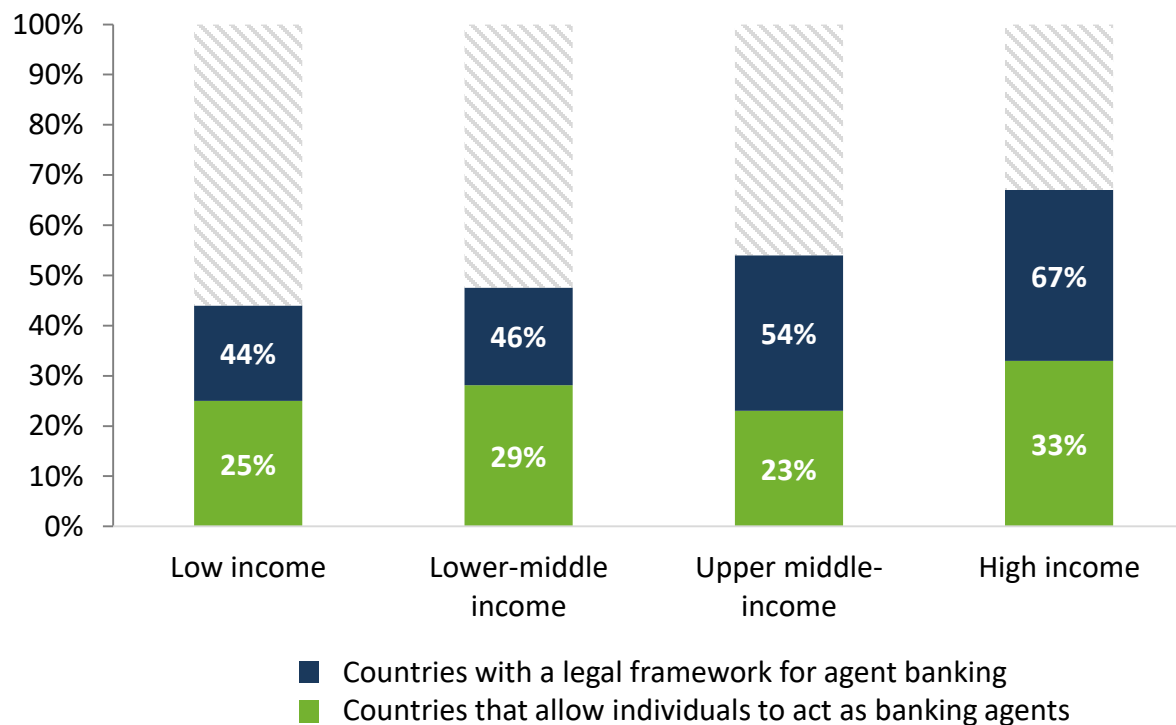


FINANCE – Findings

- Only 15 of the 27 countries with laws on agent banking allow individuals, as well as businesses, to act as banking agents.



Share of countries



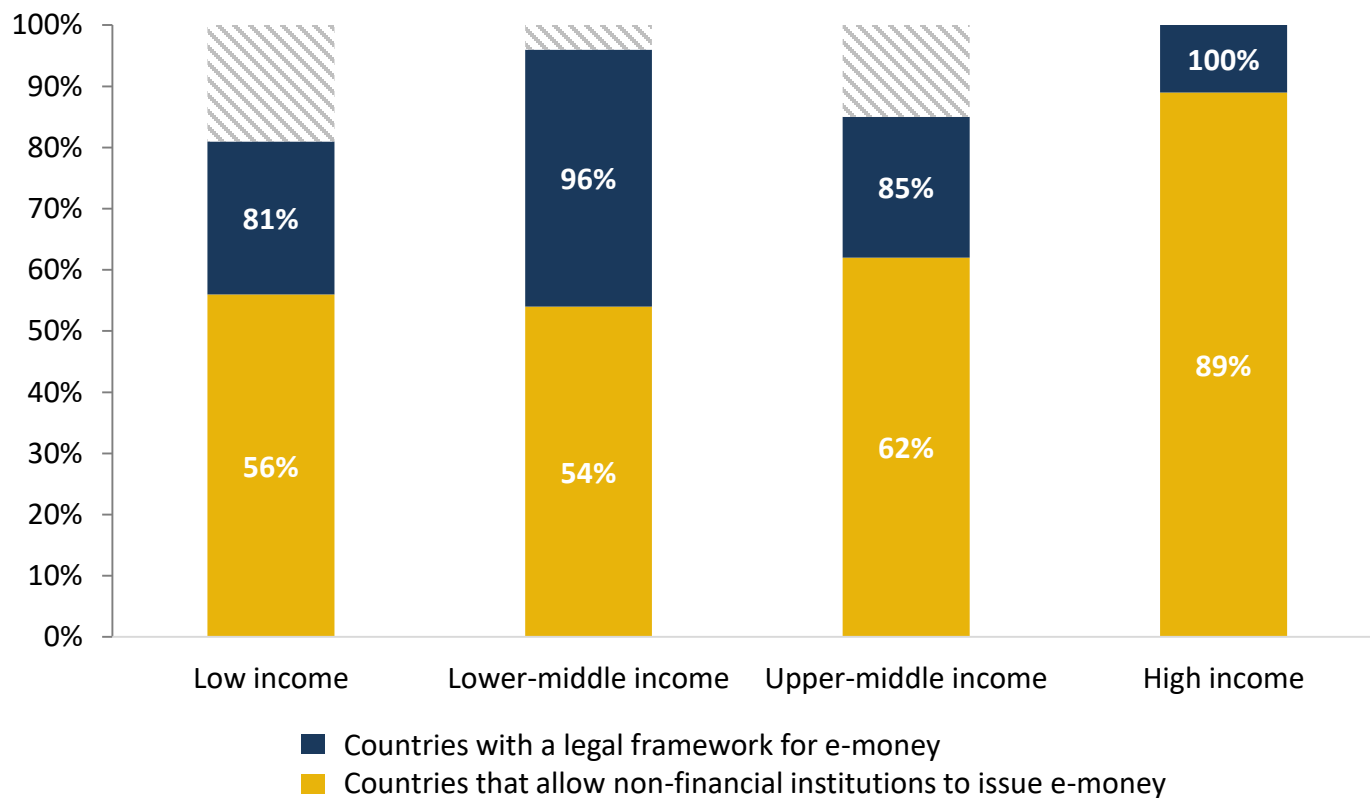
Source: EBA database

FINANCE – Findings

- **Of the 56 countries with laws on e-money, only two-thirds allow non-financial institutions to issue e-money.**



Share of countries



Source: EBA database

FINANCE – Reforms

- Other reforms include the adoption of new legal framework for banking, warehouse receipts, and agent banking



Warehouse Receipts

Côte d'Ivoire enacted its first legal framework for warehouse receipts.

Agent Banking

Ghana's new agent banking law allows both individuals and businesses to act as banking agents.

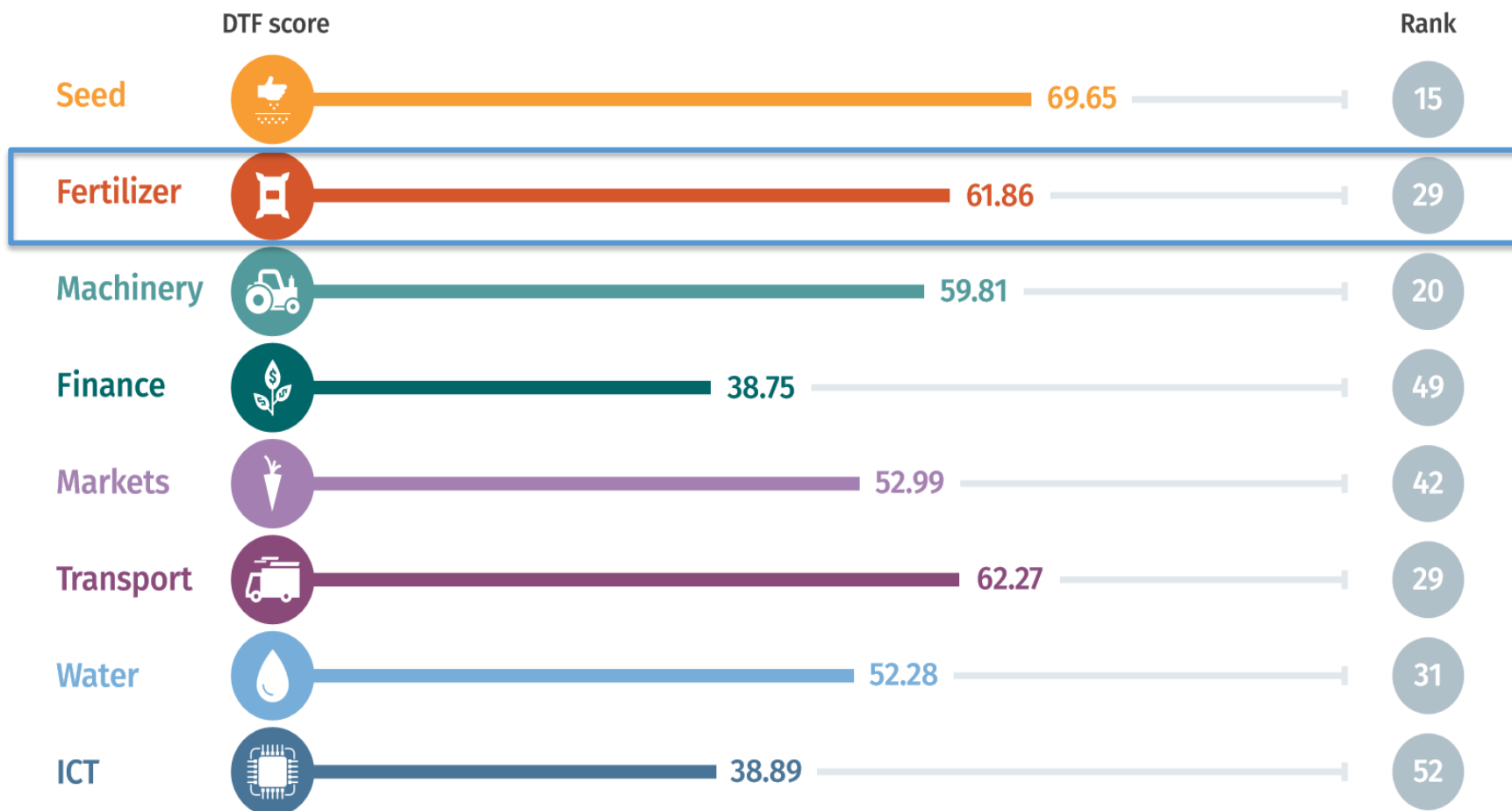
Mozambique enacted its first legal framework for agent banking.

Internal Controls

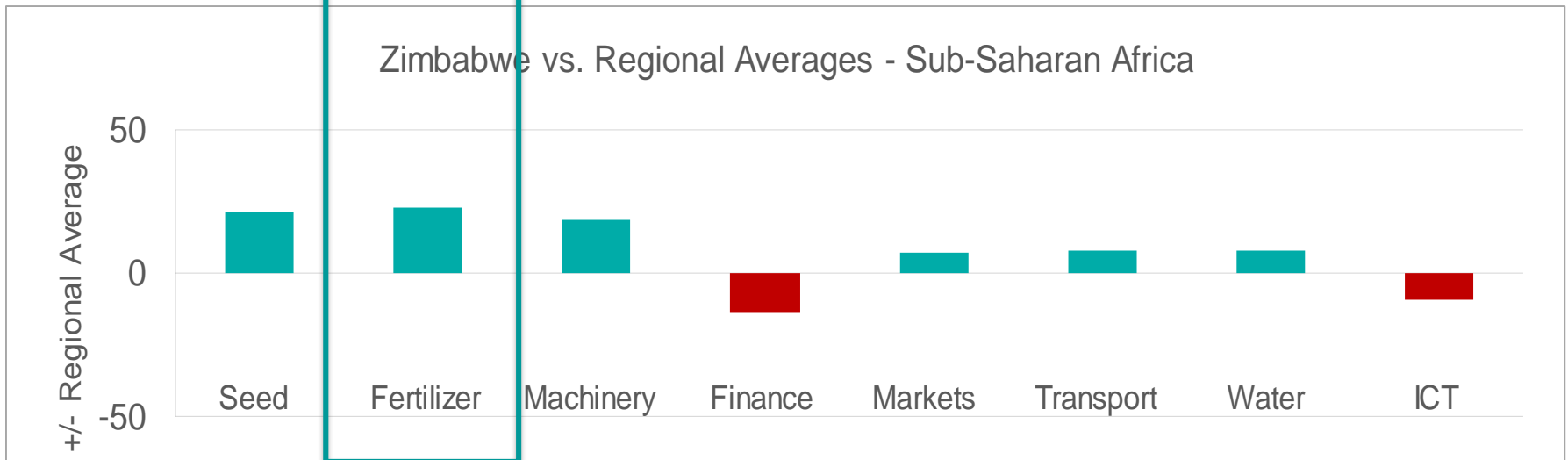
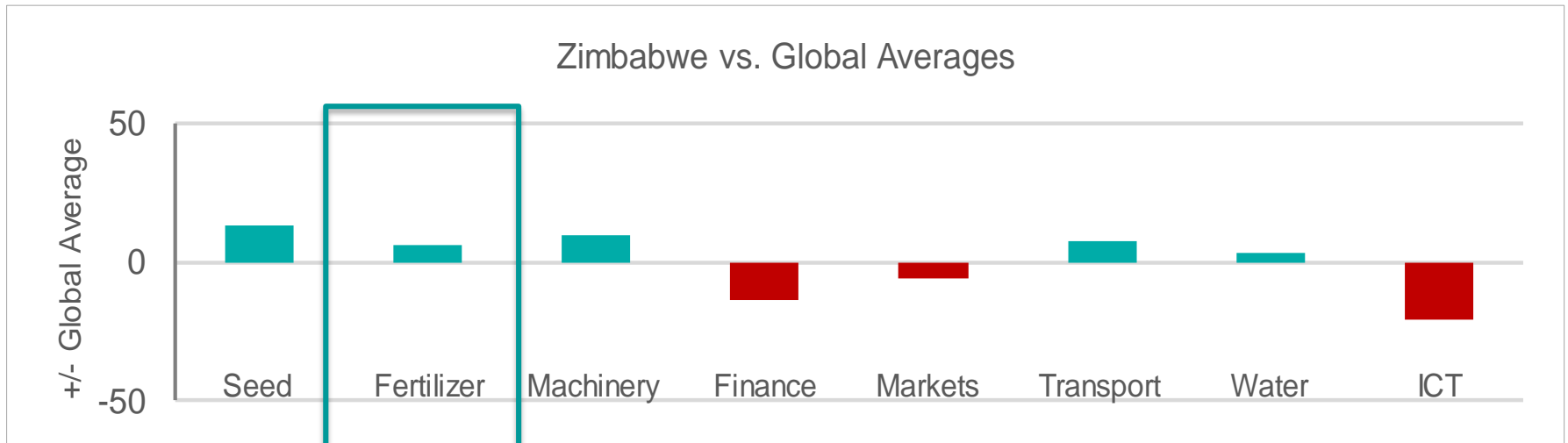
Ghana's new e-money regulation allows both banks and non-banks to issue e-money.

ZIMBABWE: fertilizer score

EBA
2017



ZIMBABWE vs global topic averages



FERTILIZER – Topic Coverage



Registering Fertilizer

Legal requirements to register a new fertilizer product

Procedures, time and cost to register a new fertilizer

Importing and Distributing Fertilizer

Legal framework for importing and distributing fertilizer, including import licensing requirements

Quality Control of Fertilizer

Legal framework for fertilizer labeling and packaging

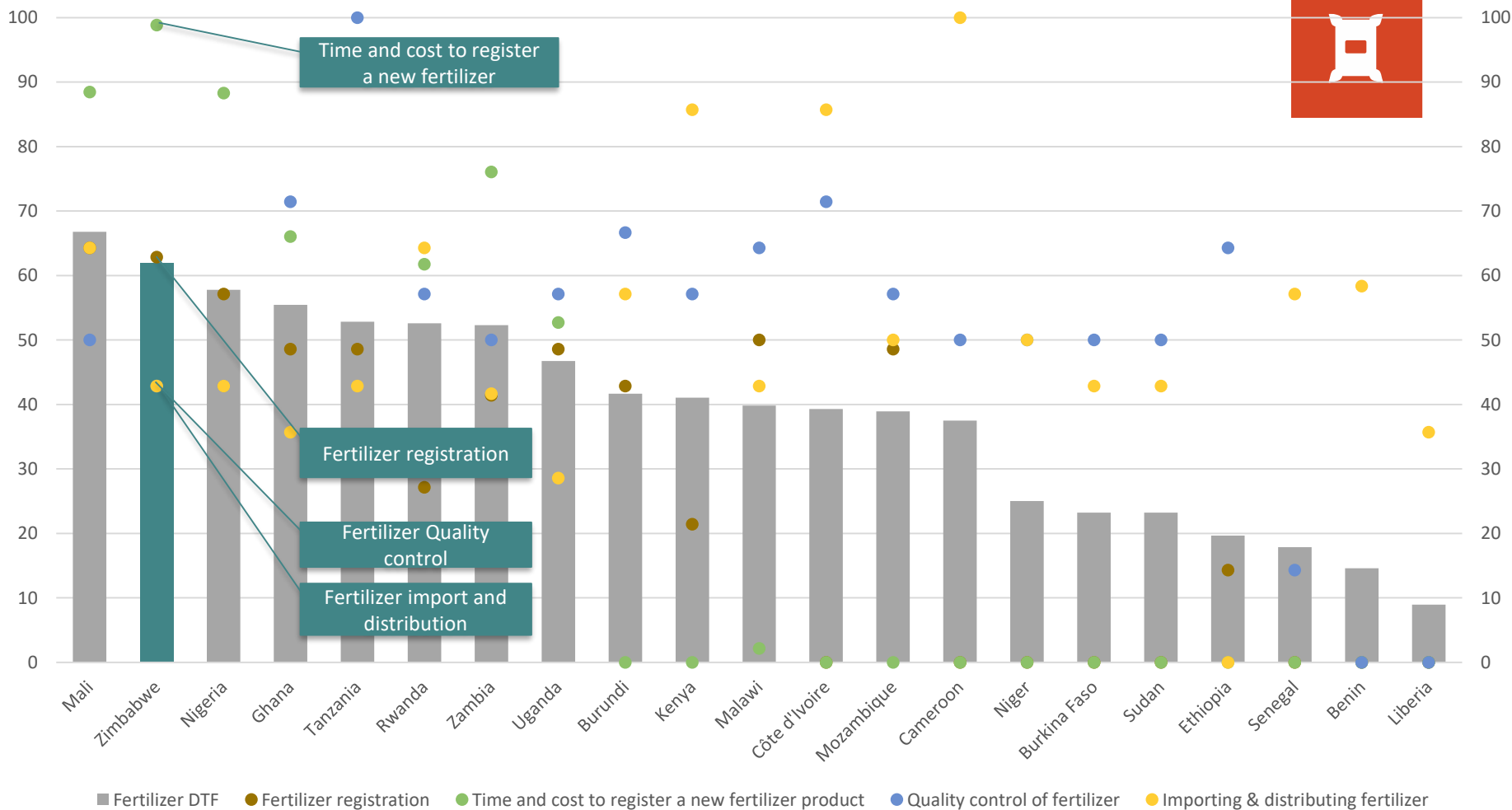
FERTILIZER – Overall Performance



FERTILIZER – Overall Performance



Fertilizer – Sub-Saharan Africa



FERTILIZER – Good Practices

Registering Fertilizer



- Inexpensive fertilizer registration with no expiration
- Official fertilizer catalogue in place and available online
- Efficient and cost-effective registration process that includes lab sample analysis and excludes field testing

Importing and Distributing Fertilizer

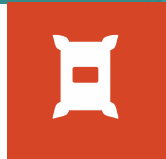


- All entities, including private sector, nongovernmental organizations and producer organizations are allowed to import and distribute fertilizer
- Importer registration with no expiration
- No requirement of import permits; if the permit is required, it is inexpensive and simple to obtain

Quality Control of Fertilizer



- Open fertilizer bags prohibited and penalties established
- Fertilizer labelling requirements in place and penalties established



FERTILIZER – Good Practices

Registering Fertilizer



- ✓ Inexpensive fertilizer registration **with no expiration**
- ✗ **Official fertilizer catalogue in place and available online**
- ✓ Efficient and cost-effective registration process that includes lab sample analysis and excludes field testing

Importing and Distributing Fertilizer



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Quality Control of Fertilizer



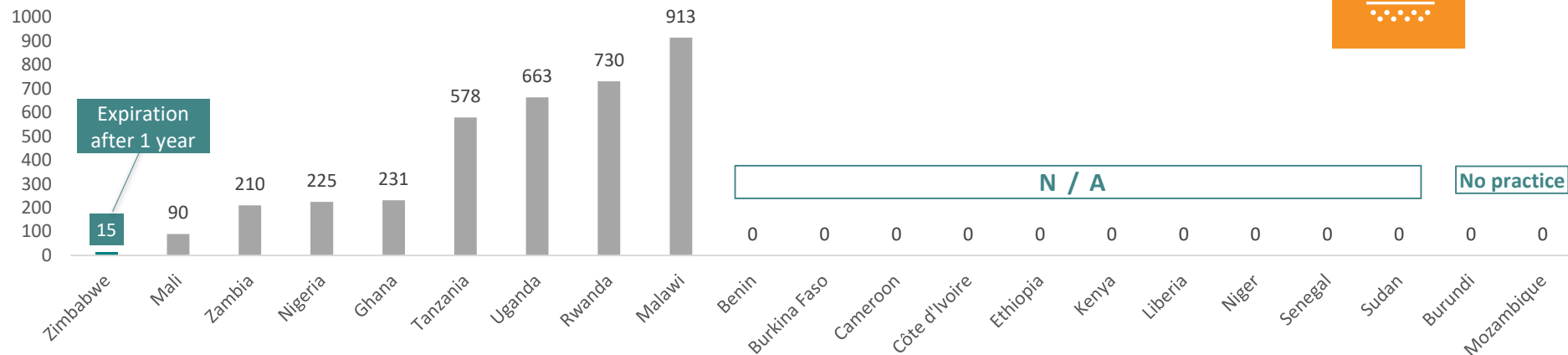
- ✗ **Open fertilizer bags prohibited and penalties established**
- ✓ Fertilizer labelling requirements **in place** and penalties established



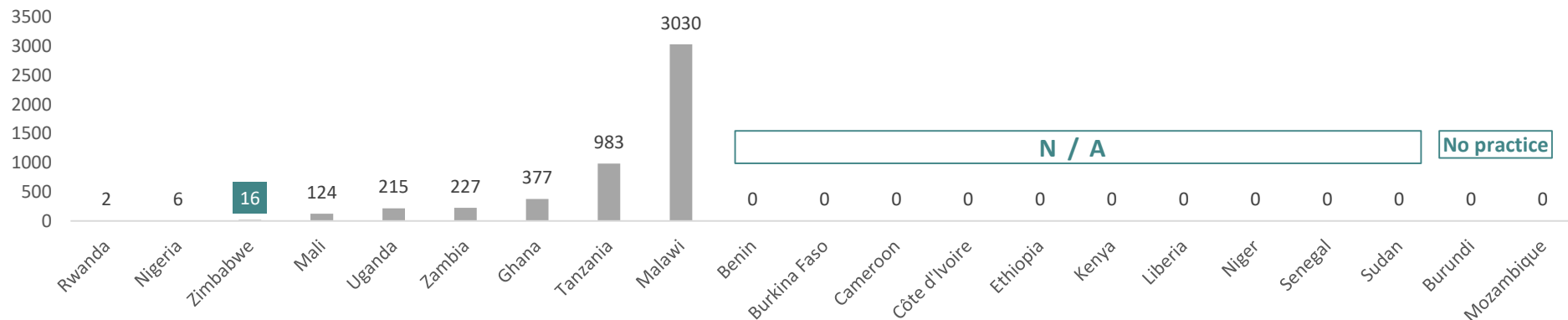
FERTILIZER - Findings



Time to register a new fertilizer product (days)



Cost to register a new fertilizer product (% income per capita)



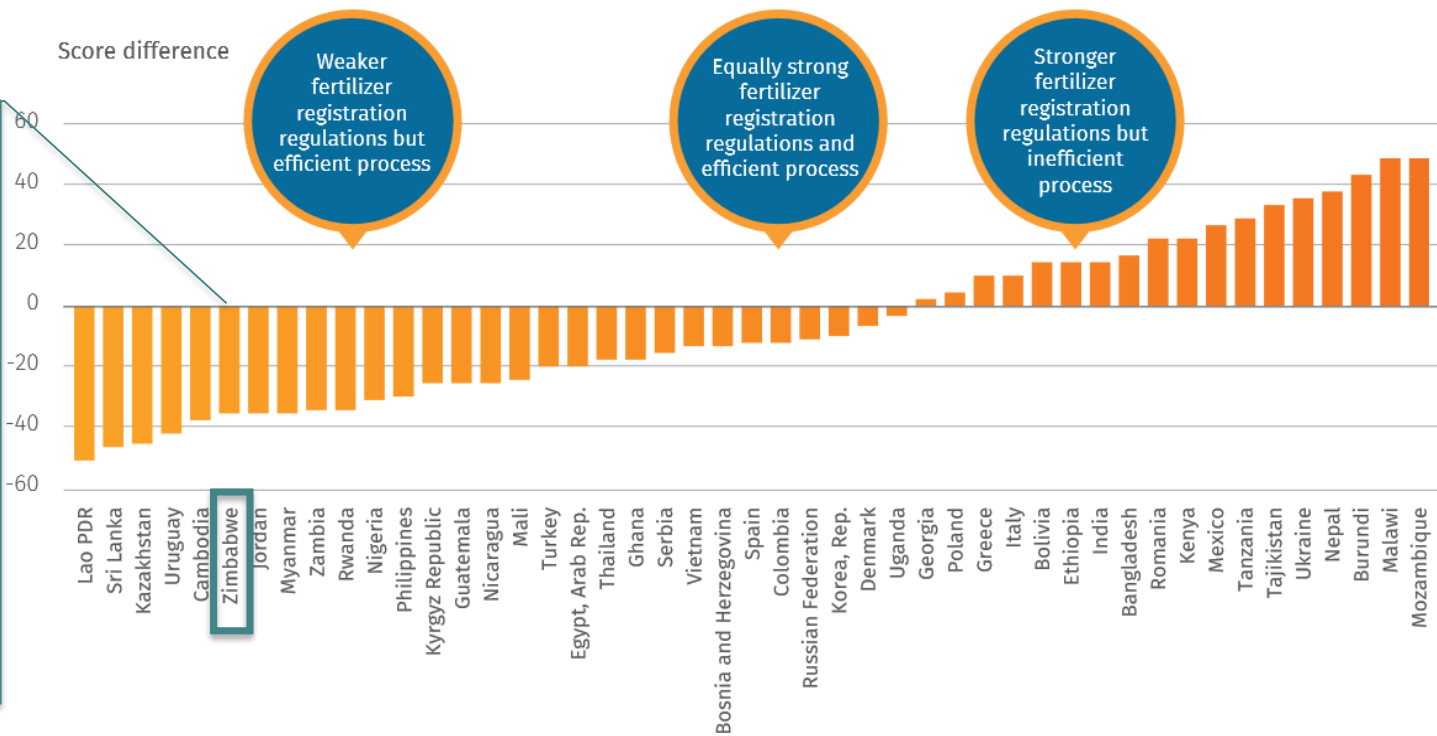
FERTILIZER – Findings

- Strong registration regulations do not always coincide with efficient registration processes

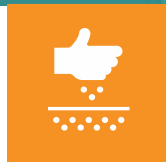


In **Zimbabwe**, despite an efficient and low-cost fertilizer registration process, the legal framework has some room for improvement, for example:

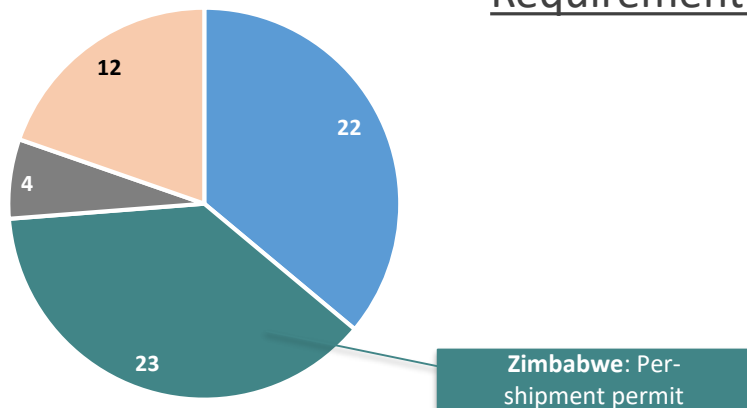
- Unlimited expiration
- Official fertilizer catalogue, available online
- Mutual recognition of test results issued from other countries



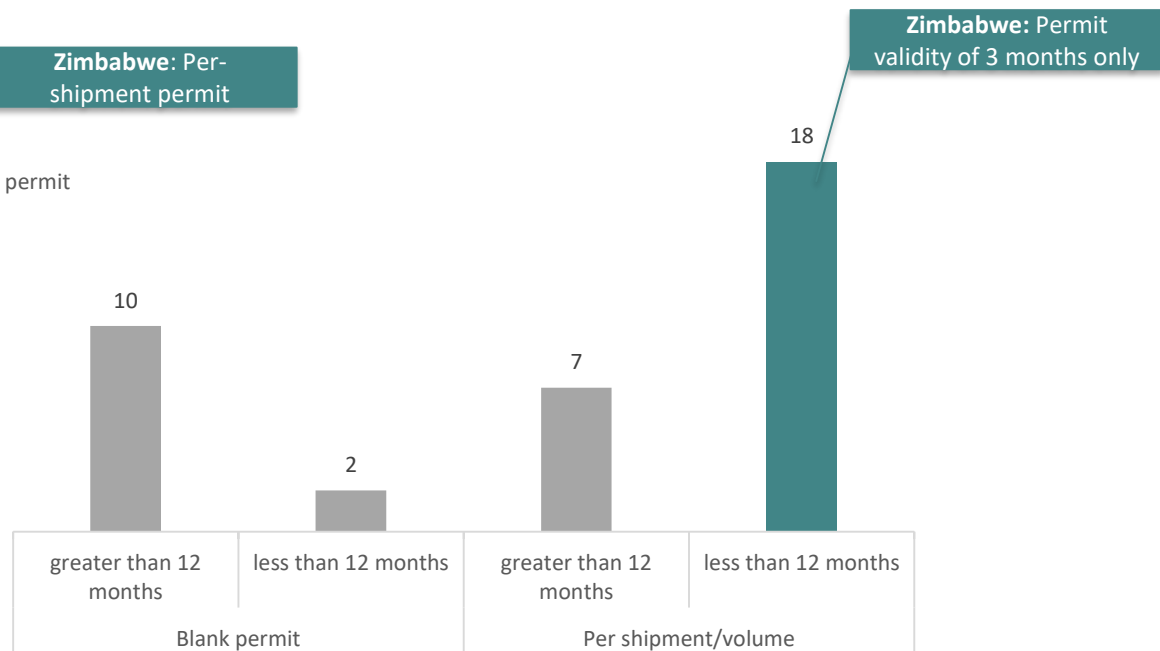
FERTILIZER - Findings



Requirement of Imports Permits

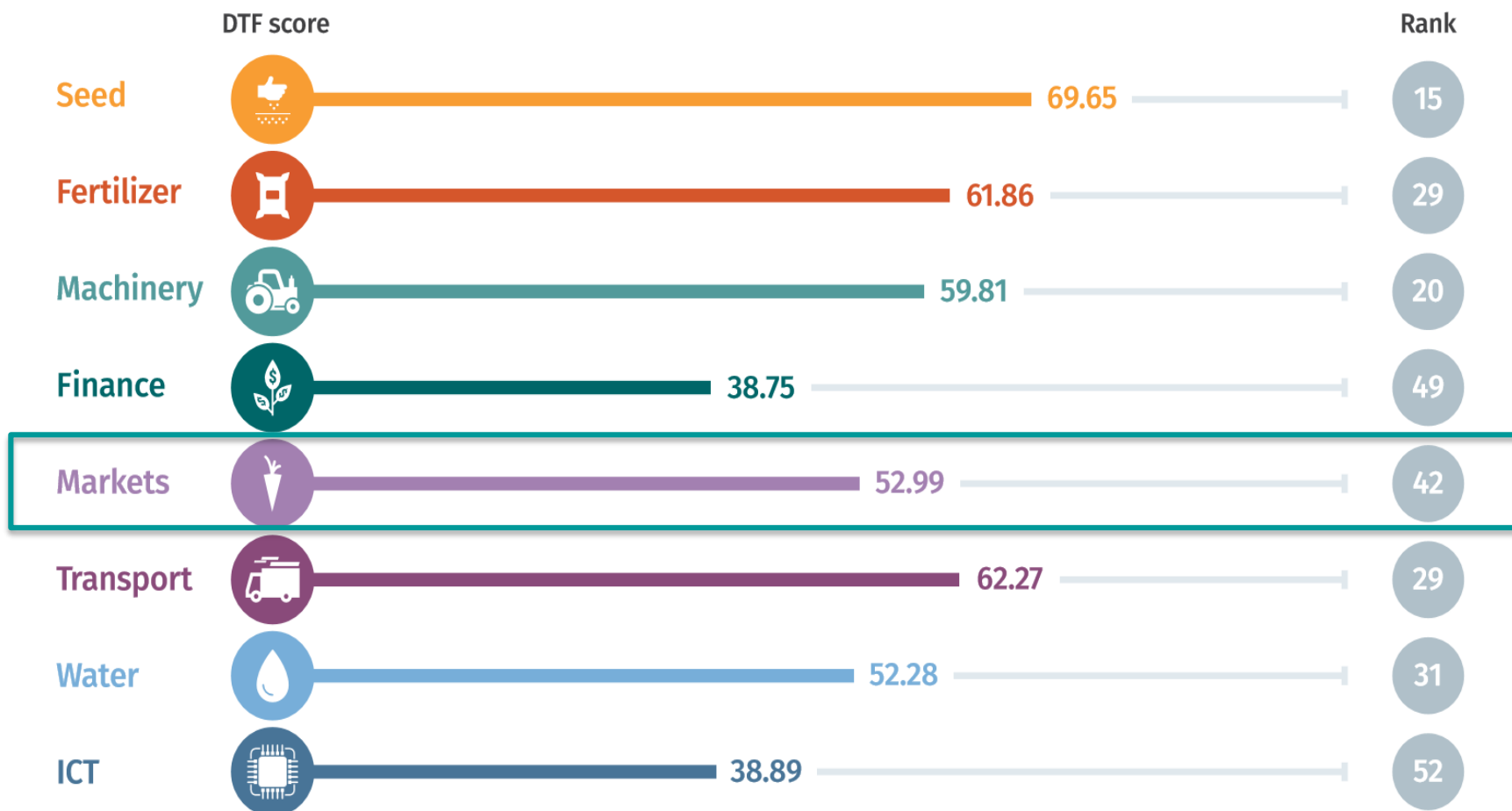


■ No permit ■ Per shipment ■ Per volume ■ Blank permit



ZIMBABWE: markets score

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ZIMBABWE vs global topic averages

Zimbabwe vs. Global Averages



Zimbabwe vs. Regional Averages - Sub-Saharan Africa



MARKETS – Topic Coverage



Agricultural Trade

Legal framework for domestic trade and export of agricultural products

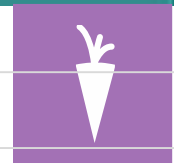
Documents, time and cost to export agricultural products

Plant Protection

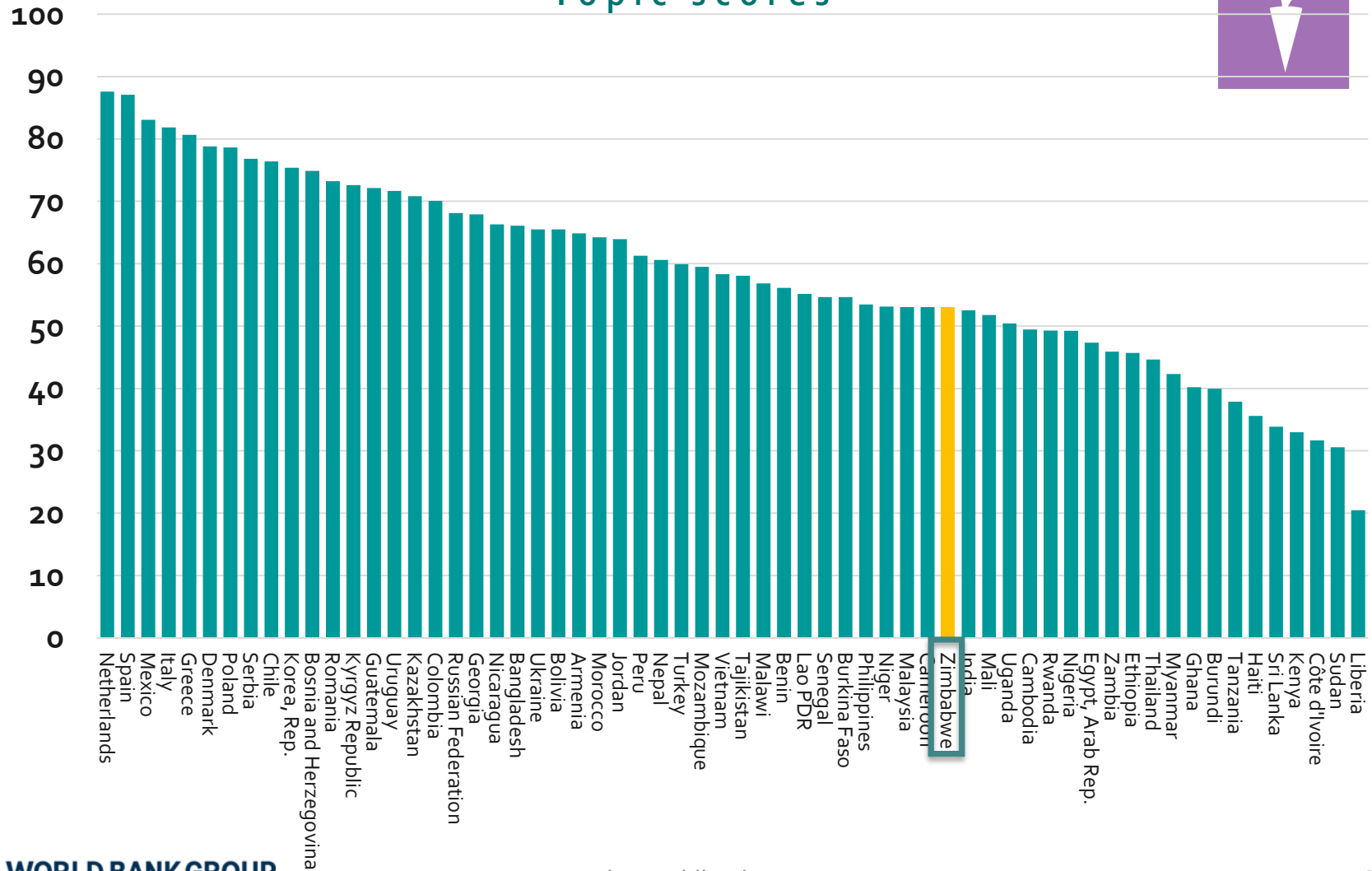
Legal framework for plant protection, including management and control of pests and diseases

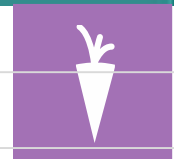
Producer Organizations

Legal framework for producer organizations, including creation, operations, and inclusiveness

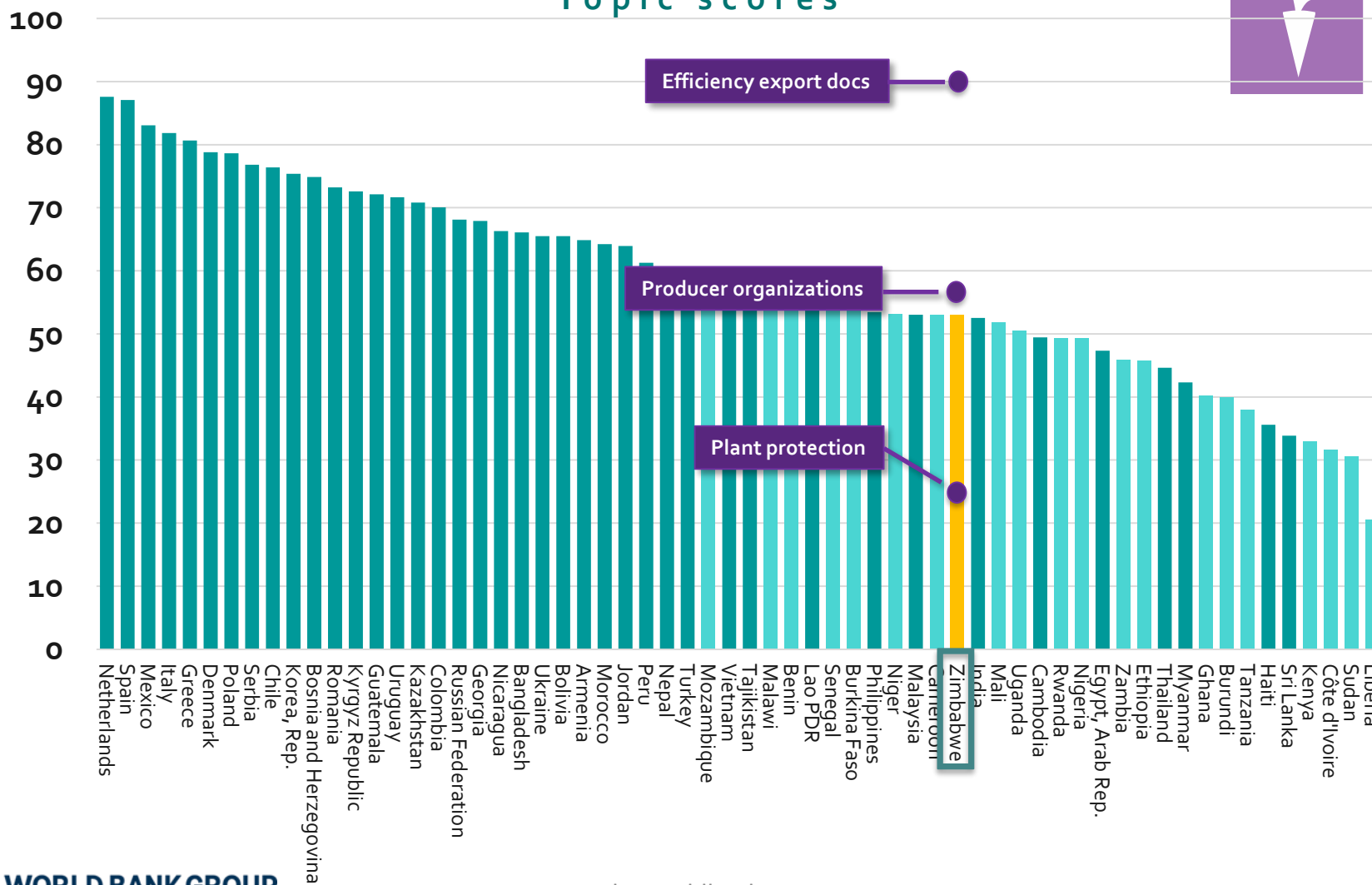


Topic scores





Topic scores



MARKETS – Good Practices

Agricultural Trade



- No price controls, auction, membership or licensing requirements.
- Electronic application or ePhyto for phytosanitary certificates.
- Phytosanitary fee schedules are publicly available.
- Efficient and affordable per-shipment document requirements.

Plant Protection

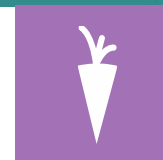


- Pest lists and a pest database are available online.
- Pest reporting obligations apply.
- Government is required to conduct pest surveillance and pest risk analysis (PRA). PRA results are available online.
- Risk-based phytosanitary import inspections may be conducted.

Producer Organizations



- No minimum capital requirements.
- Registration must occur within a specific timeframe, and rejections must be explained.
- No cap on dividends, and profits may be distributed in the form of shares.
- No limitations on membership. Government shares are prohibited.
- Open membership and nondiscrimination applies, and women's participation is encouraged.



MARKETS – Good Practices

Agricultural Trade



- No price controls, auction, membership or licensing requirements. (no data)
- Electronic application or ePhyto for phytosanitary certificates.
- Phytosanitary fee schedules are publicly available.
- Efficient and affordable per-shipment document requirements. (no data on time)

Plant Protection

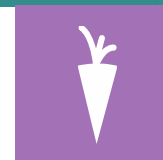


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Producer Organizations

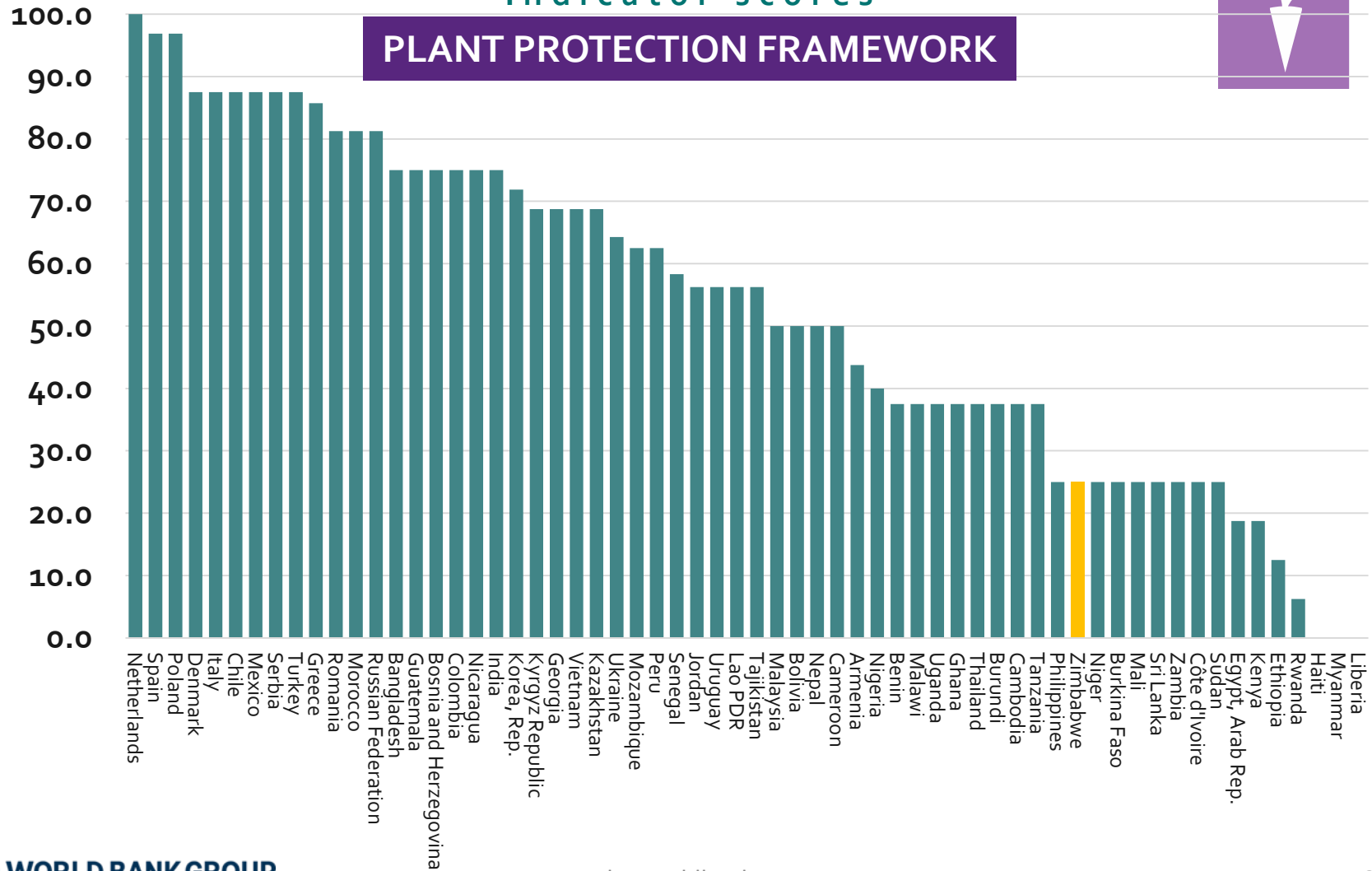


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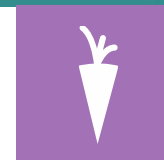


Indicator scores

PLANT PROTECTION FRAMEWORK



MARKETS – Findings

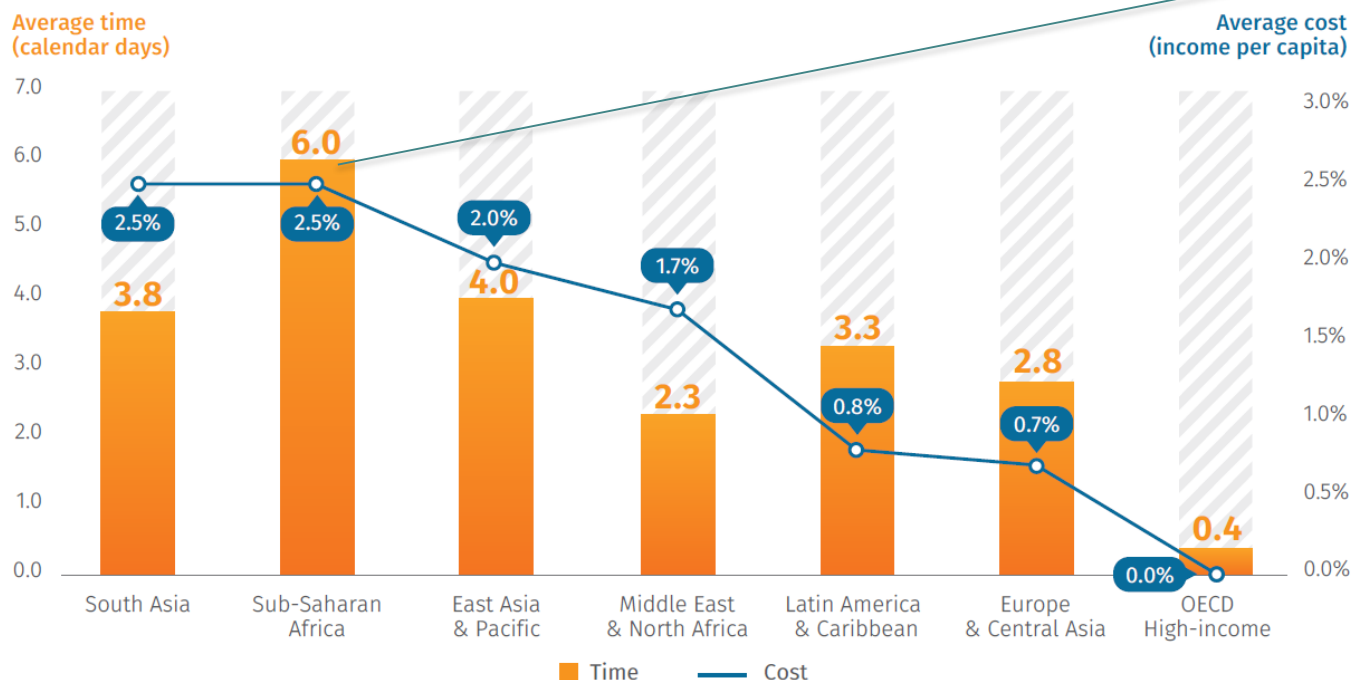
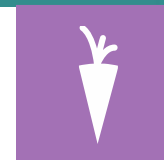


Contract Farming Regulations



MARKETS – Findings

- The cost to obtain per-shipment export documents for agricultural products is highest in South Asia and Sub-Saharan Africa

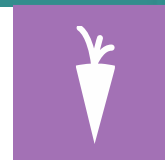


In **Zimbabwe**, 1 per-shipment document (phytosanitary certificate) is required and it costs 1.2 % of income per capita (below the SSA average of 2.5% of income per capita)

Source: EBA database.

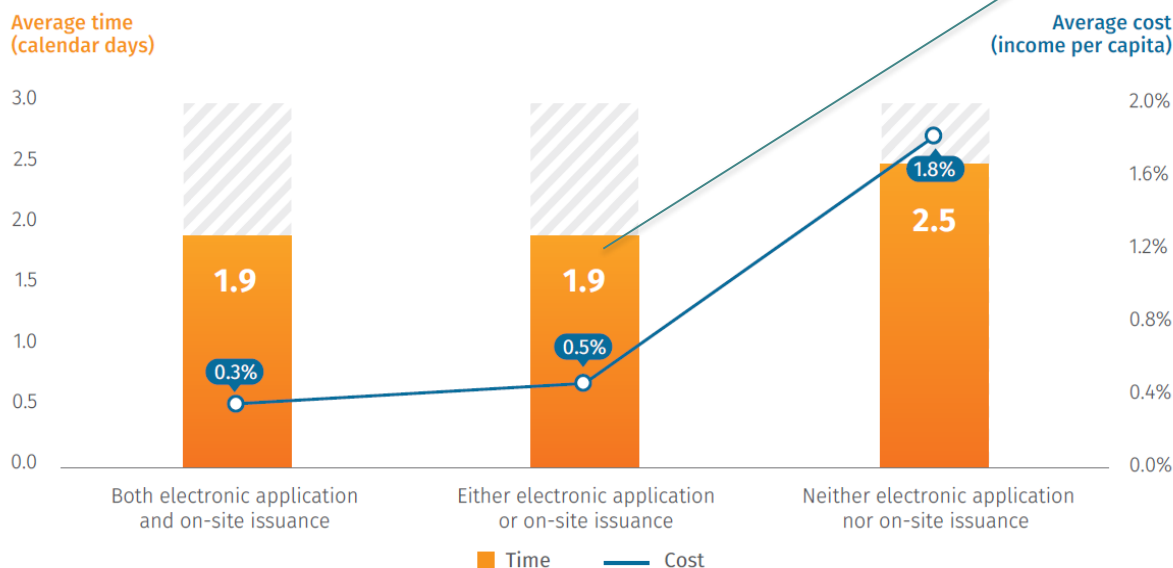
Note: Data on time to obtain per-shipment export documents are not available for Ghana, Haiti, Malaysia and Zimbabwe. Data on cost to obtain per-shipment export documents are not available for Liberia. These cases were excluded from the calculation of the averages by region.

MARKETS – Findings



- It is cheaper and faster to obtain a phytosanitary certificate in countries that have electronic processes in place and that can conduct inspections and issue certificates on-site

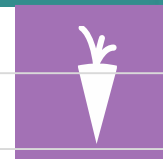
- Chile, Kenya, Korea and the Netherlands have an ePhyto system in place



In **Zimbabwe**, phytosanitary certificate applications can be submitted electronically. However, phytosanitary certificates cannot be generated, issued and sent in an electronic form (such as *ePhyto* system).

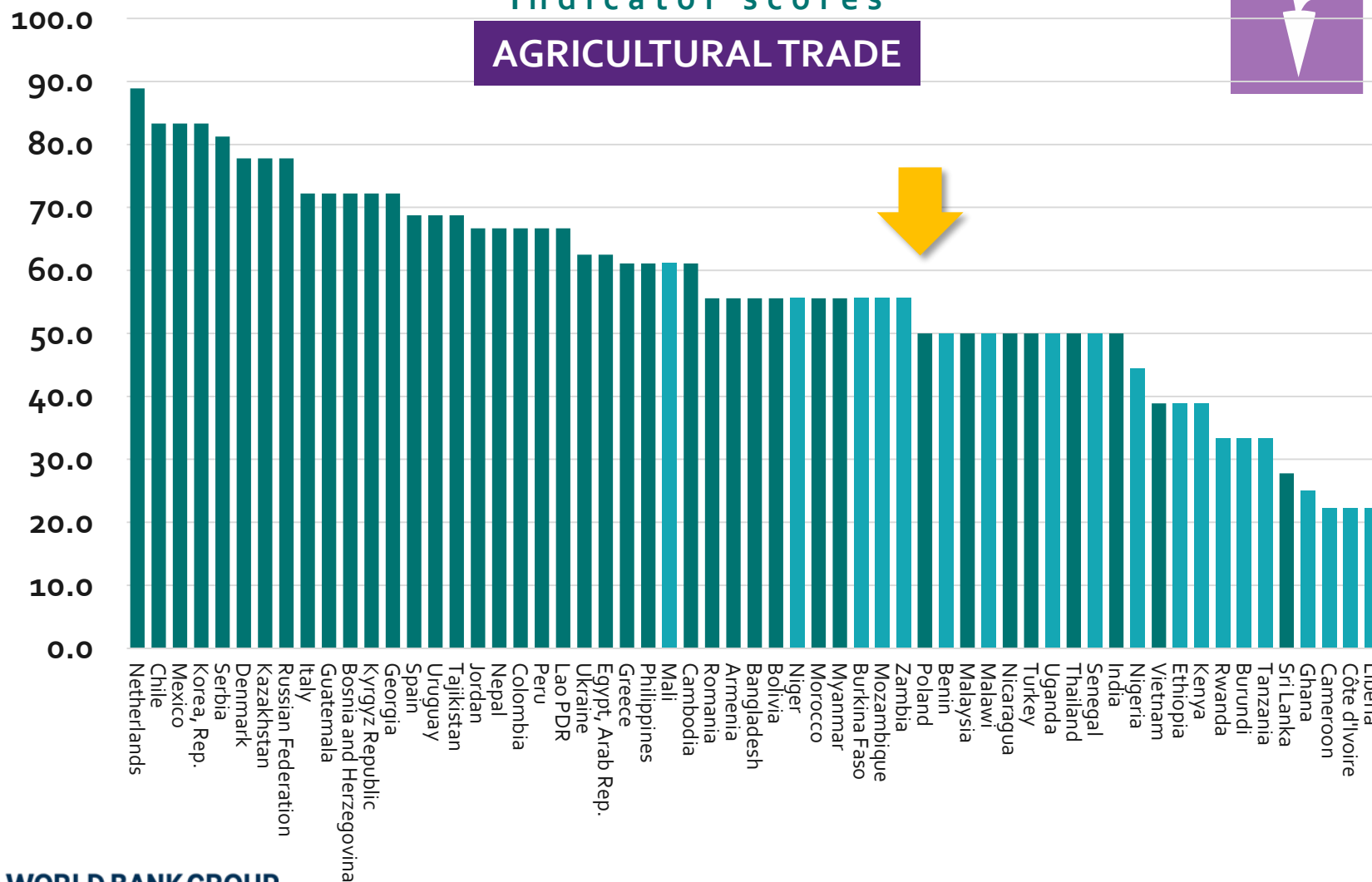
The official fee schedule for the phytosanitary certificate is not publicly available.

Notes: Data on electronic application of phytosanitary certificates are not available for Egypt, Arab Rep., Senegal, Serbia, Spain, Sudan, Tajikistan, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine and Uruguay. Data on on-site issuance of phytosanitary certificates are not available for Ghana and Sudan. These cases were excluded from the calculation of the averages.

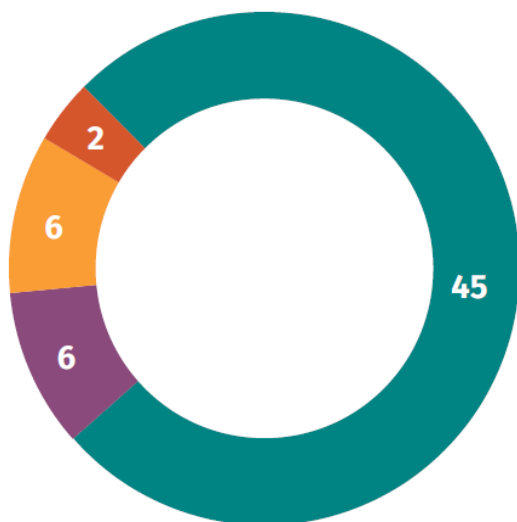
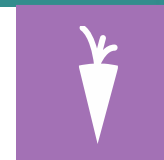


Indicator scores

AGRICULTURAL TRADE



MARKETS – Findings



■ Countries that do not have price controls

■ Countries that have price controls on fruits

■ Countries that have price controls on cash crops

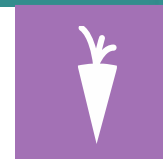
■ Countries that have price controls on cereals

- **Almost one-quarter of EBA countries impose agriculture-specific price controls, mainly on cereals and cash crops commodities, such as tea, coffee and cocoa**
- **9 of those countries are located in Sub-Saharan Africa**

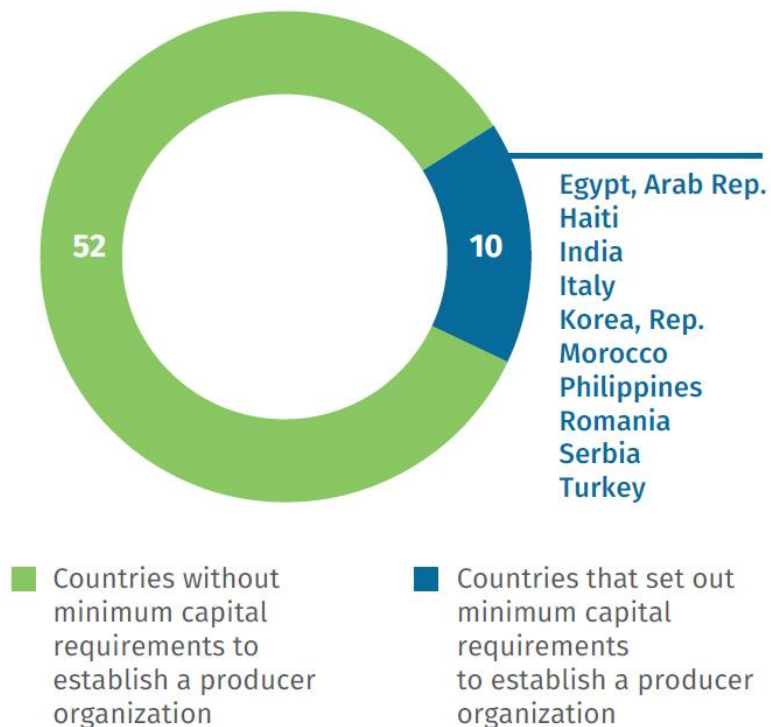
Source: EBA database.

Notes: Data on price controls are not available for Haiti, Malaysia and Zimbabwe.

MARKETS – Findings



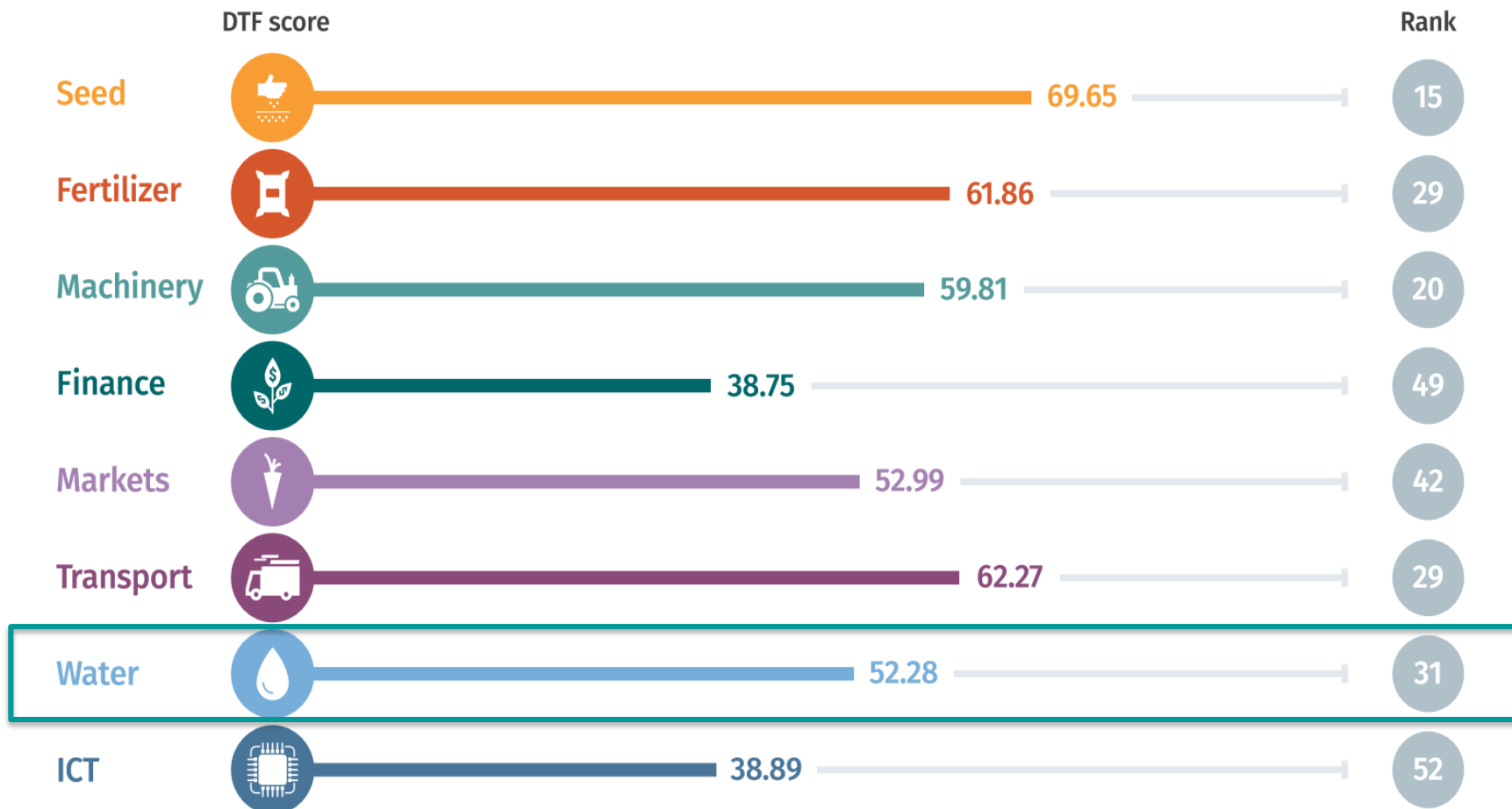
- **The majority of EBA countries do not impose minimum capital requirements to establish a producer organization**
- **In 2016, Greece abolished the previous minimum capital requirement of 10,000 Euros**



Source: EBA database.

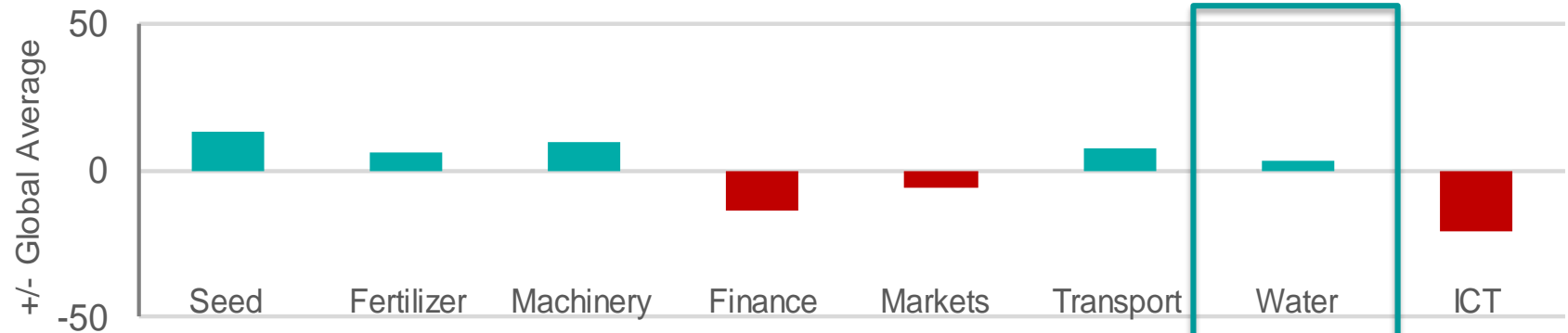
ZIMBABWE: water score

EBA
2017

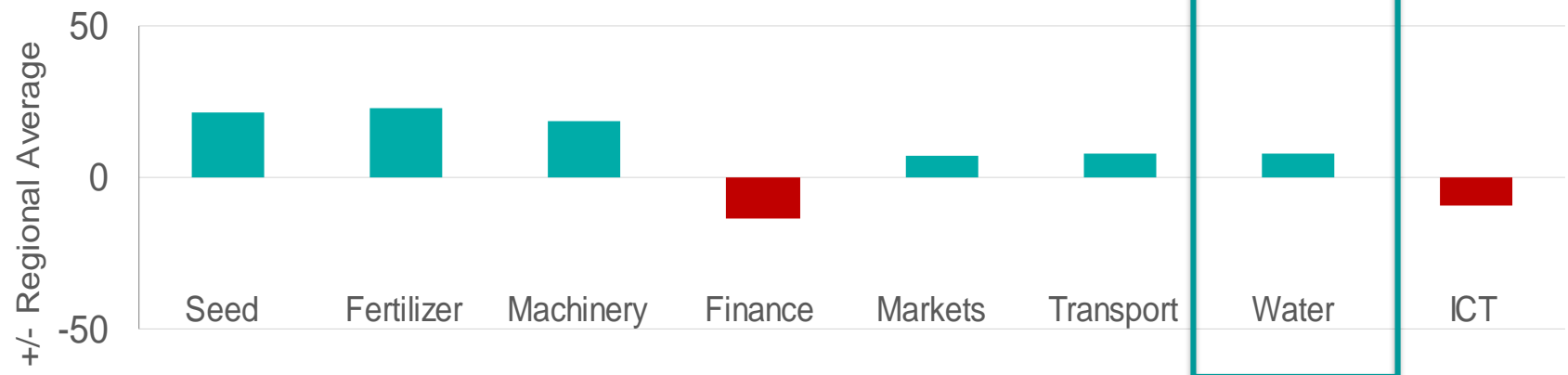


ZIMBABWE vs global topic averages

Zimbabwe vs. Global Averages



Zimbabwe vs. Regional Averages - Sub-Saharan Africa



WATER : Topic coverage



Integrated Water Resources Management

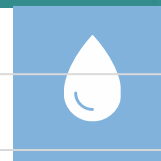
Legal frameworks supporting the core features of modern water management, including planning and water information systems

Individual Water Use for Irrigation

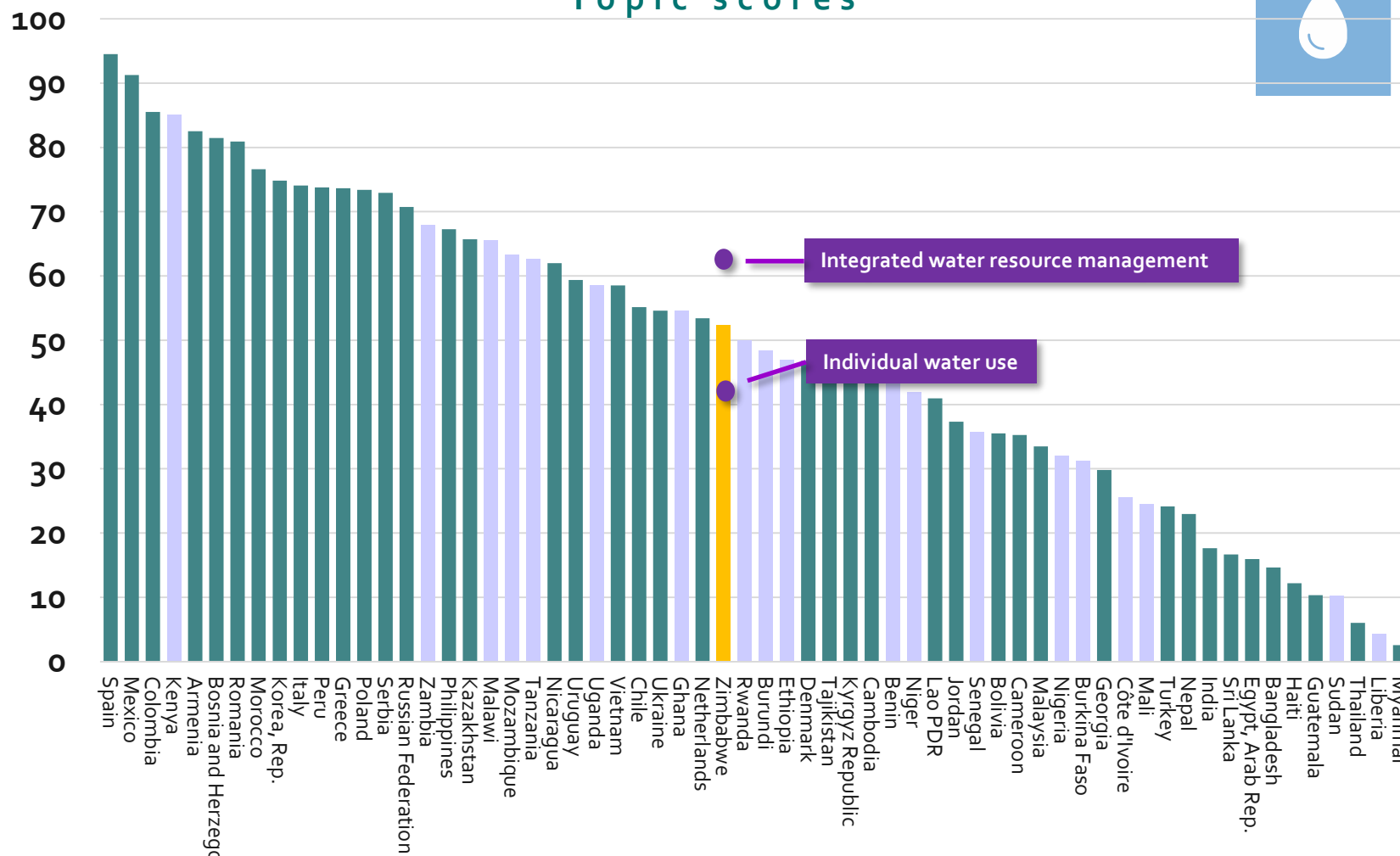
Legal frameworks for water use permits, as well as the depth and quality of these permit requirements

WATER

EBA
2017



Topic scores



WATER : Good practices



Integrated Water Resources Management



- Institutions with an adequate mandate to manage water at basin scale.
- Consultative water planning at the national and basin levels with periodic updating.
- A water inventory and a water user registry are publicly available, providing information on water availability, location, and use and any changes over time.
- Quality standards exist for irrigation water, and the government can restrict water use in cases of depletion and pollution.
- Participation of water users in basin planning and their representation in basin institutions.

Individual Water Use for Irrigation



- Permit application procedures, permit duration and public notice requirements for new applications stated in the law.
- Water permits are transferable—separate from land—and the procedural rules are clearly stated in the law.
- Designated water users must pay for the quantity of water resources used, and governments are obligated to set and collect fees.
- Water users keep records, and the government is given powers to conduct inspections for permit compliance.
- Noncompliance with core water management and/or use obligations is an offense.

WATER : Good practices



Integrated Water Resources Management



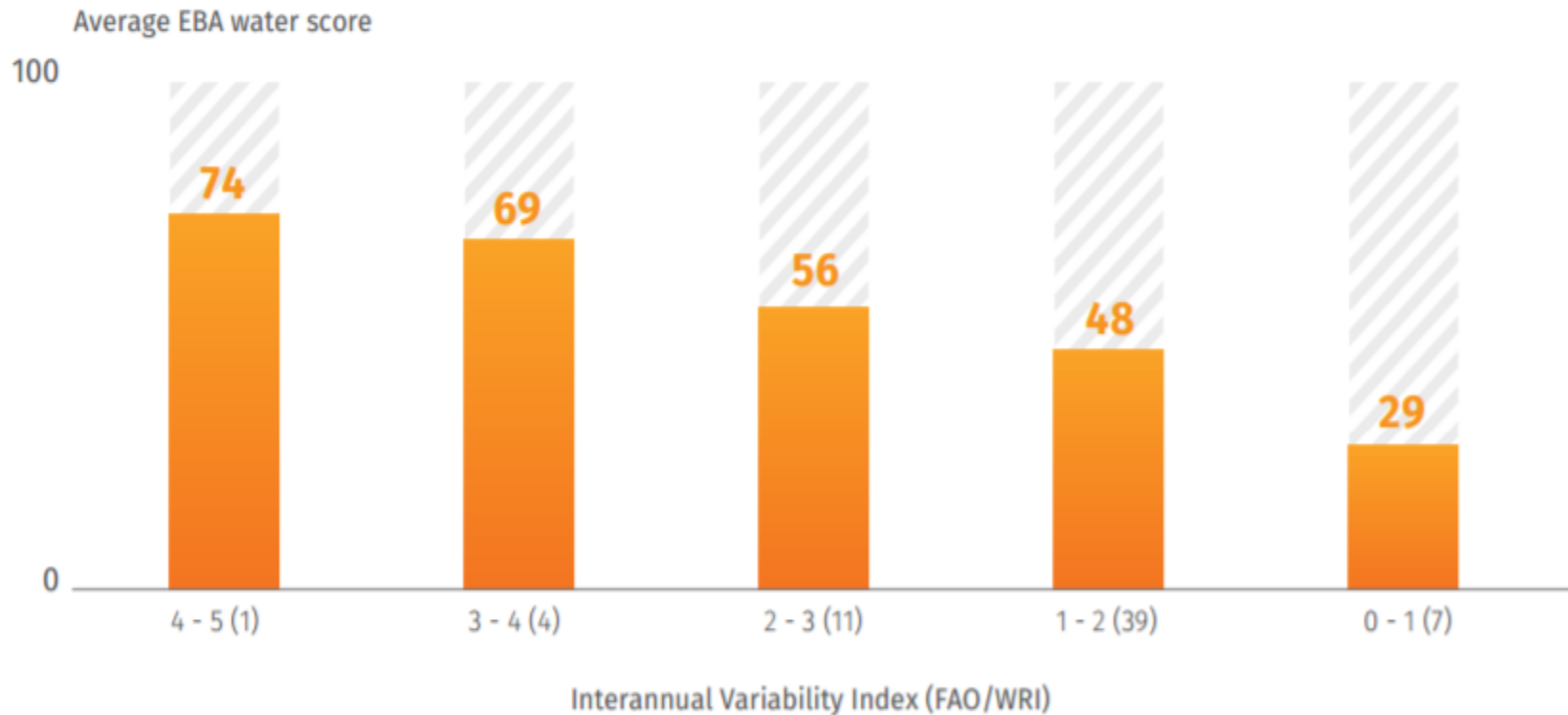
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- ✓ Noncompliance with core water management and/or use obligations is an offense.

WATER : Contextual aspects



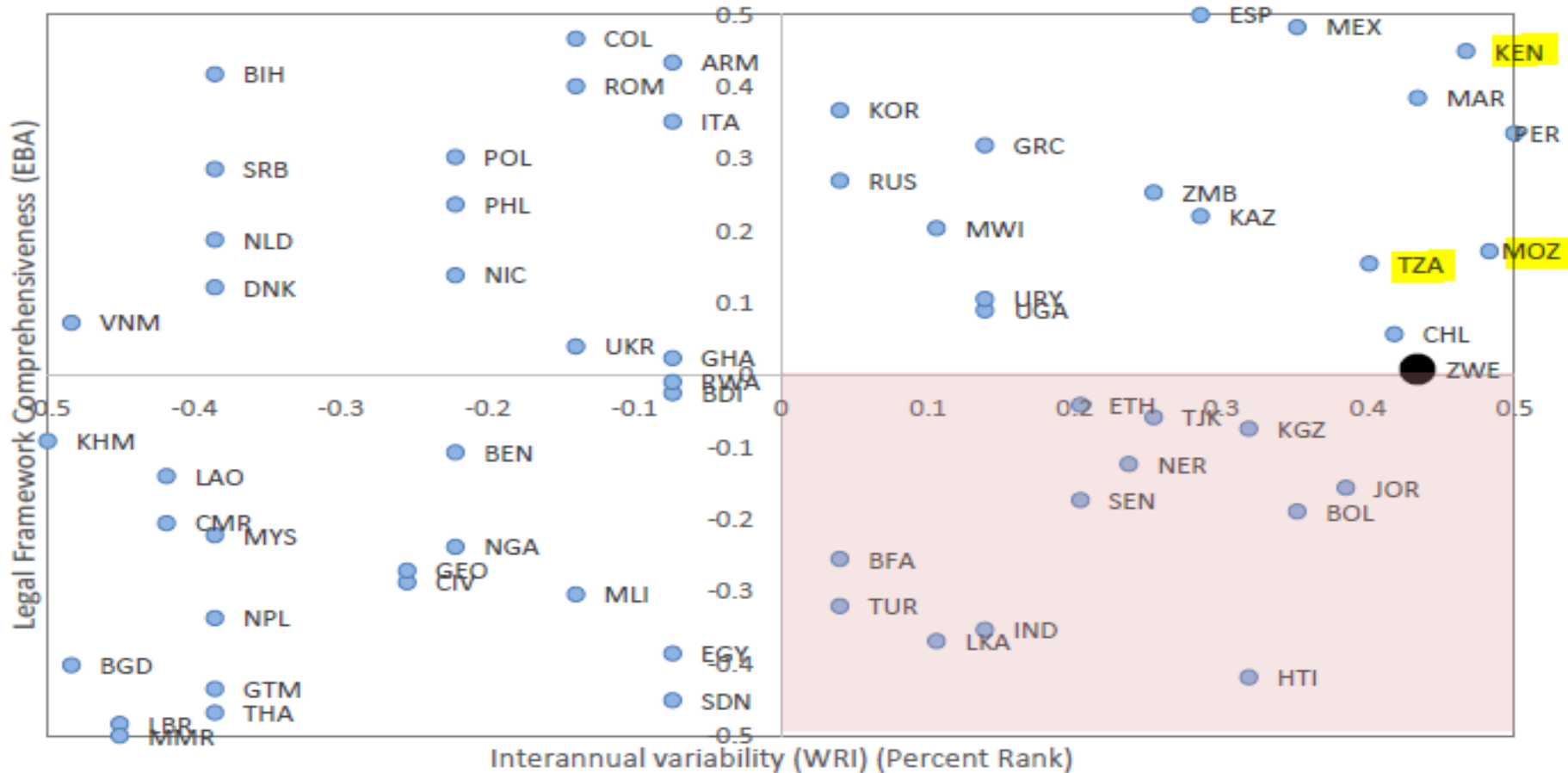
Sources: EBA database; FAO Aquastat/WRI 2016.

Countries with more variable water availability tend to have stronger legal frameworks



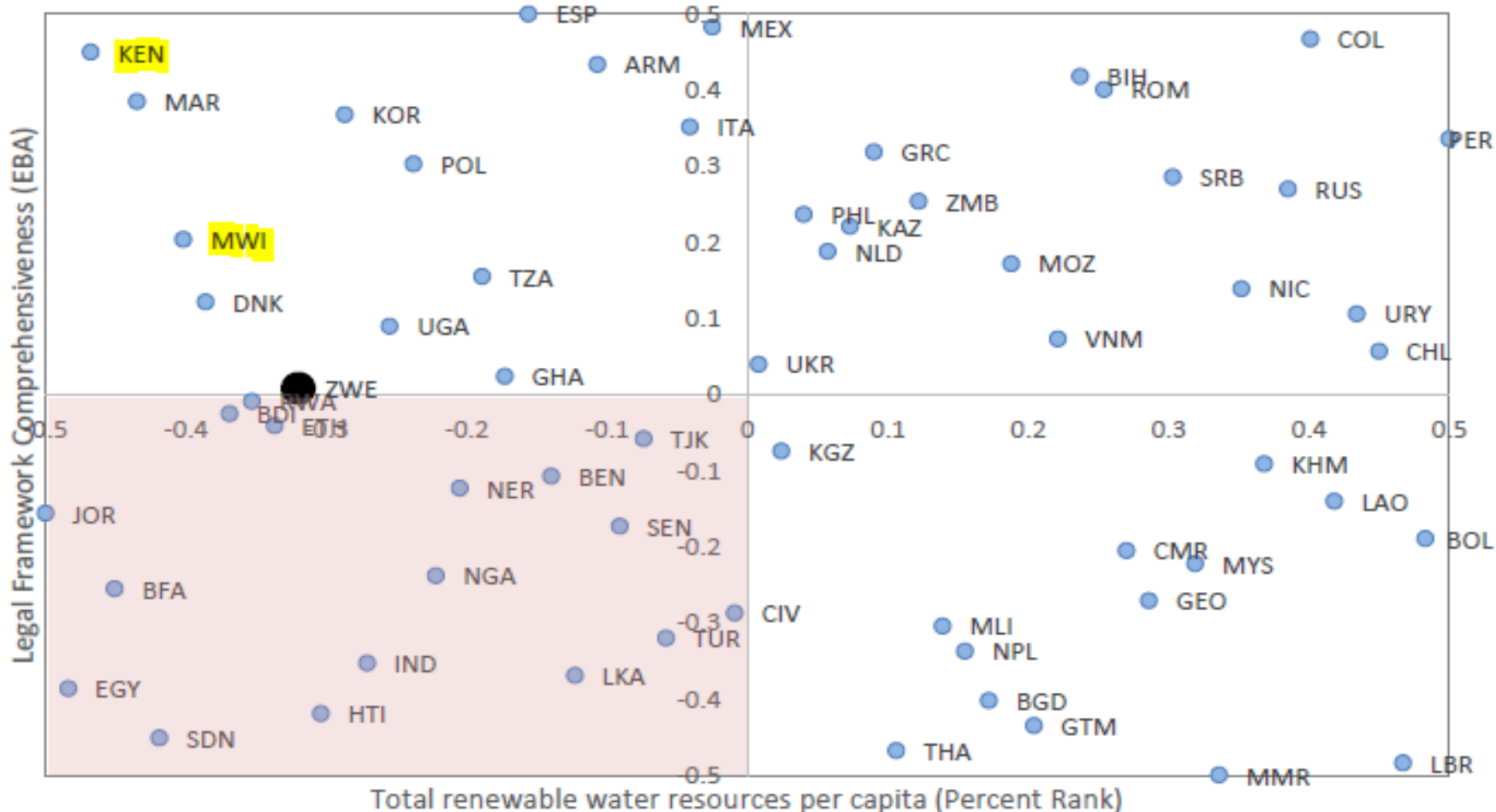
WATER : Contextual aspects

Interannual variability (WRI)



WATER : Contextual aspects

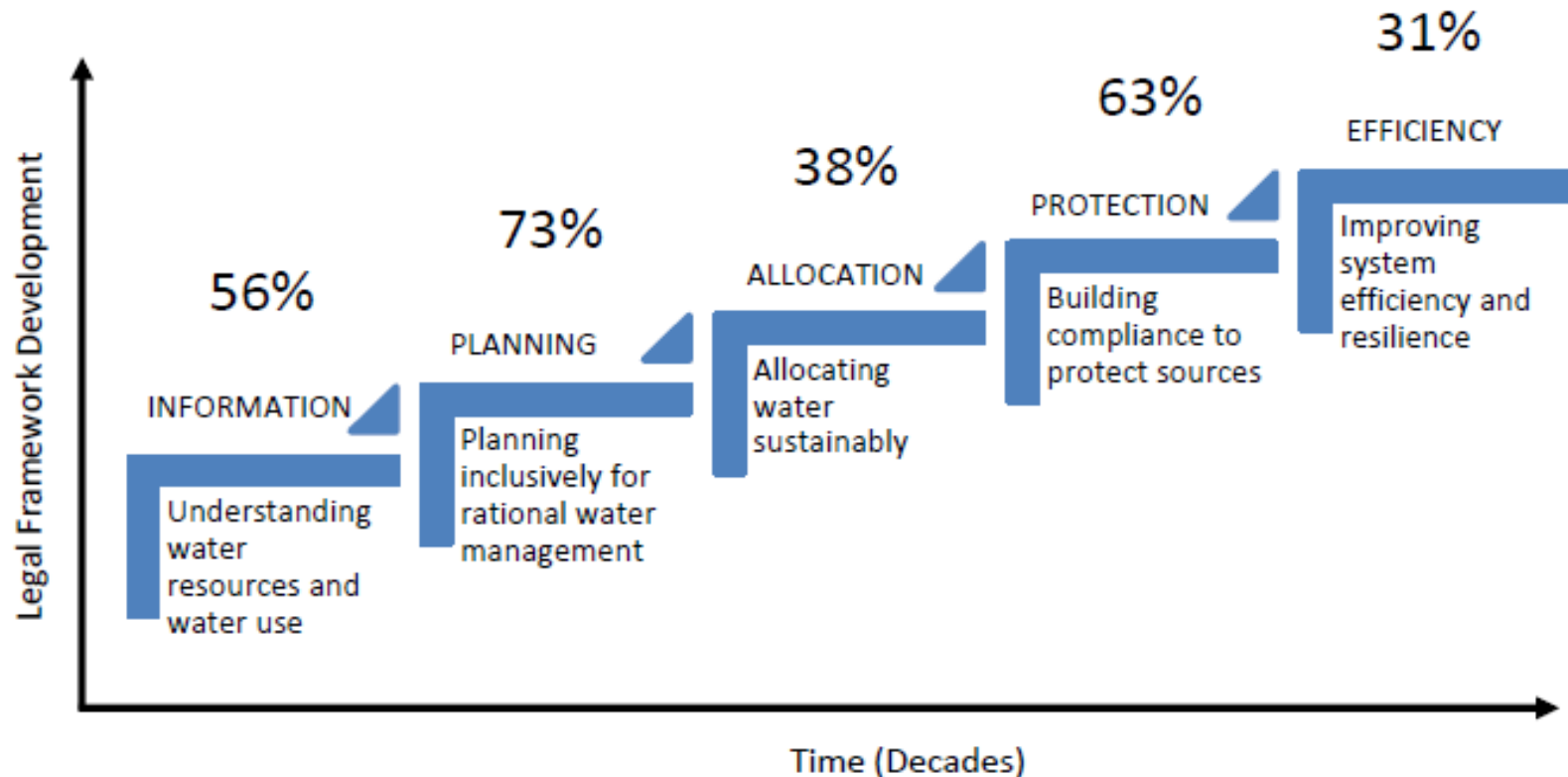
Total renewable water resources per capita



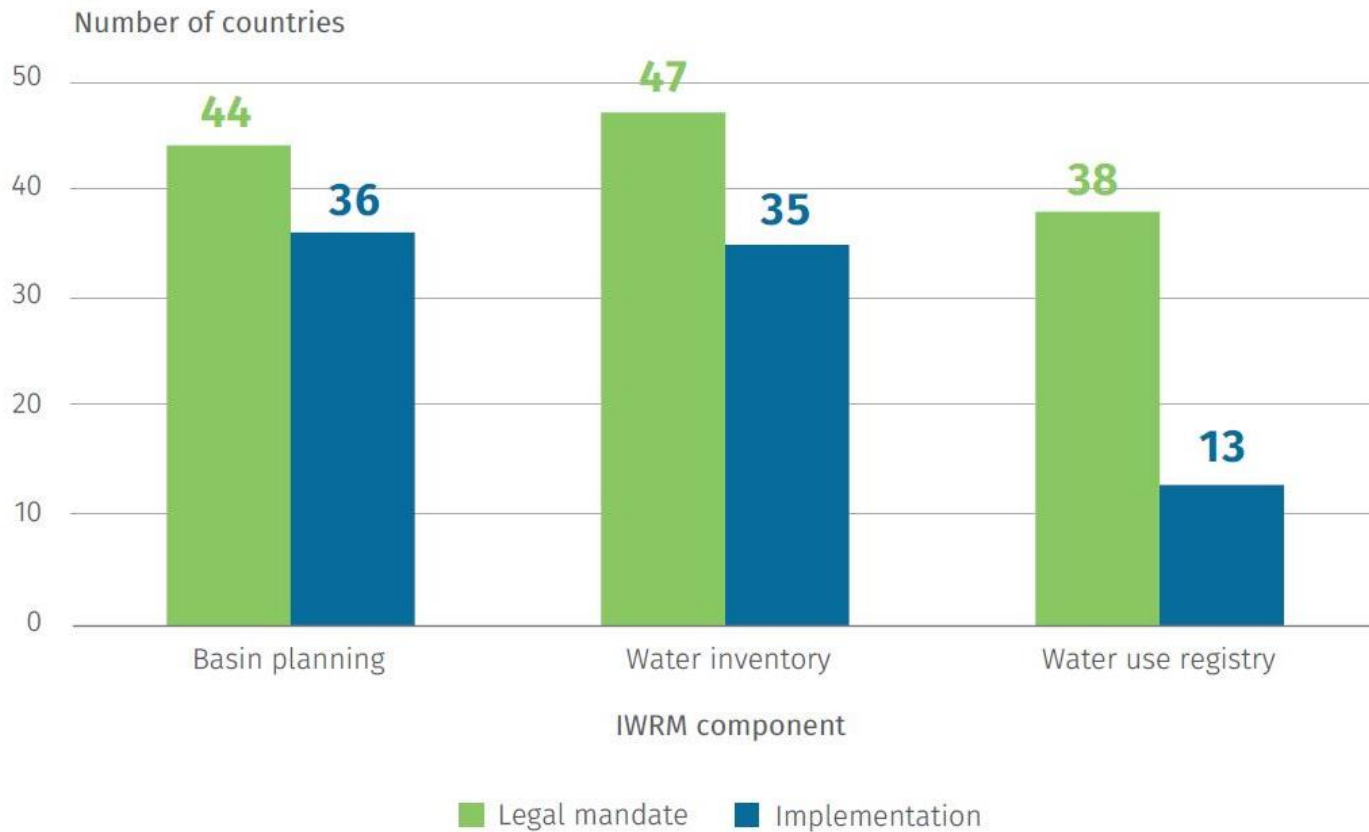
WATER : legal vs implementation



Zimbabwe - Supporting Critical Policy Objectives with Law



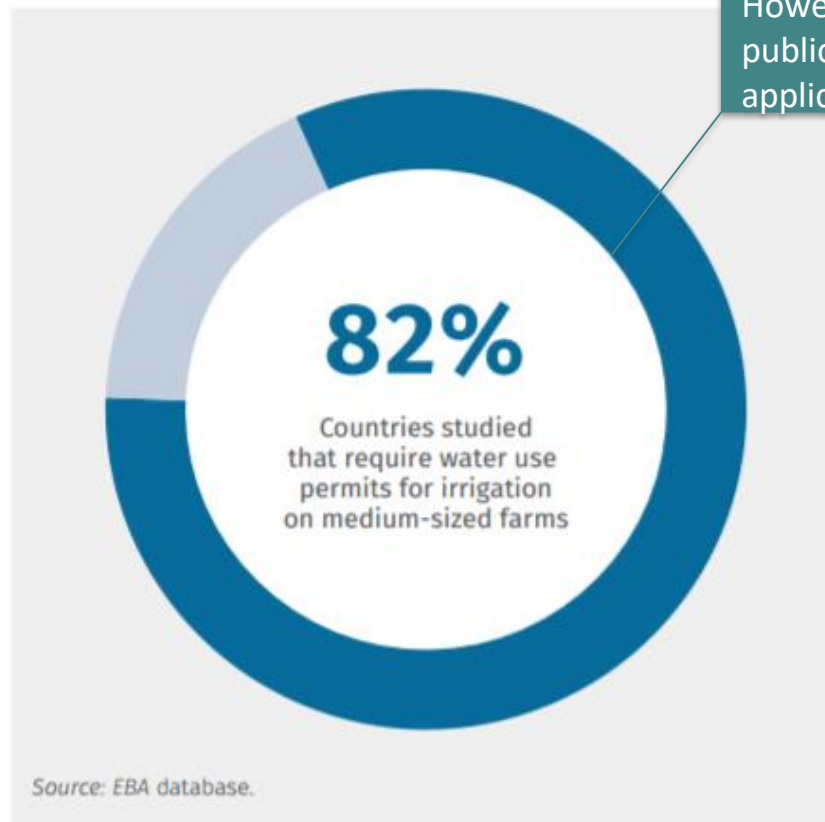
WATER : legal vs implementation



WATER : Water permit



In Zimbabwe, a mandatory permit system applies to water abstraction and use by medium-size and larger farms (>2 has). However, the application procedure and public notice requirements for new applications are not legally required .

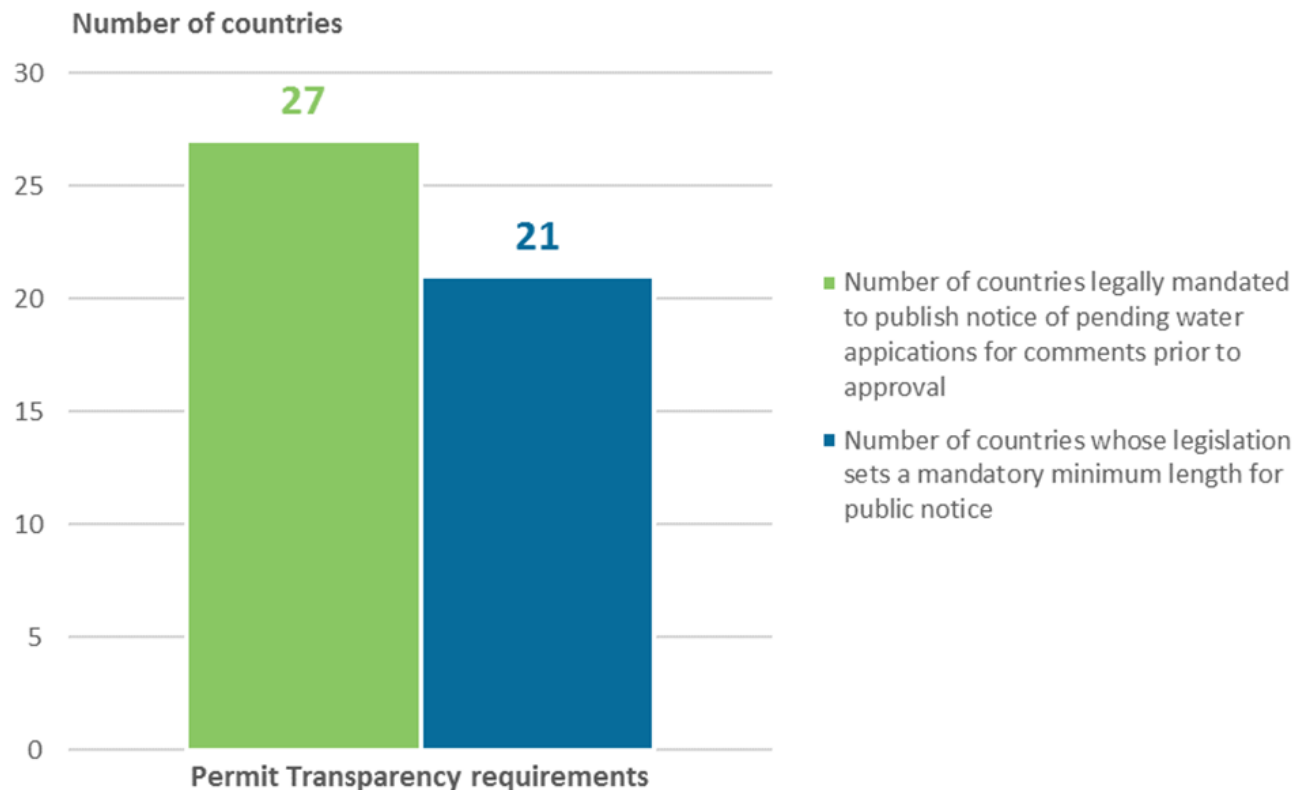


- **Widespread adoption of permit systems for sustainable management of water withdrawals.**
- **Of the remaining 18%, four countries follow a partial system requiring users to declare their water use.**
- **Seven countries require neither permit nor declaration for individual water use for irrigation.**

WATER : Contextual aspects



- **Only about half of countries with permit systems require public notice of applications**



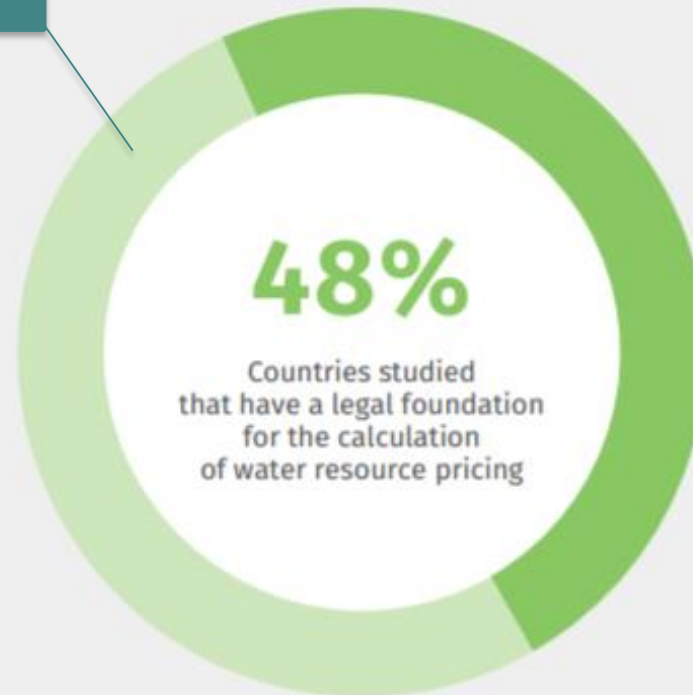
Source: EBA database.

WATER : water use charges



In Zimbabwe, water users are not obliged to pay for the quantity of water resources used. The government sets fees for the use of water resources, but it is not mandated to collect charges for water abstraction

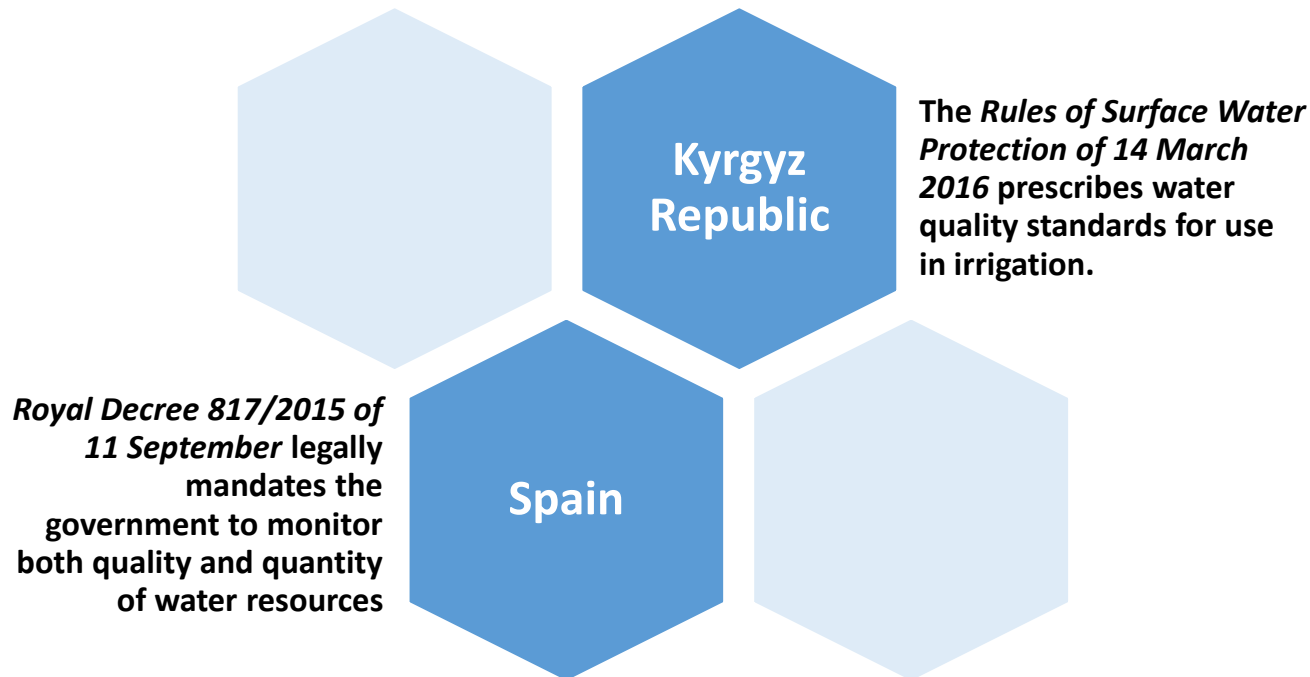
- **Charging for water use is one tool to promote efficient water use and water conservation**
- **Almost half of the EBA countries establish a method to calculate water abstraction charges**



Source: EBA database.

WATER : reforms

- In 2015/16, regulatory reforms were adopted in both Spain and Kyrgyz Republic that promote stronger protection of water resources



LAND : Topic coverage



Coverage, Relevance, and Currency of Land Records

Broad coverage of land records

Integration of textual and spatial records

Visibility of restrictions on land records

State Land Management

Registration and mapping of state land

Transparency of state-land transfers

Equity and Fairness

Gender-differentiated recording and reporting

Freedom of leasing

Procedural safeguards in case of expropriation

LAND : Good practices

Coverage, Relevance, and Currency of Records for Private Land



- Private land rights are registered and mapped for land owned individually or by groups
- Textual and spatial records are maintained digitally and integrated, and accessed by all interested parties
- Mortgages and disputes pertaining to a land parcel are visible on the record and can be entered online by banks or the courts.

Public Land Management



- State land is fully mapped and registered.
- Encroachment is monitored regularly and actively.
- Transparent public tender process for state land transfers is in place for commercial use
- A list of state land transfers are public and independently monitored

Equity and Fairness



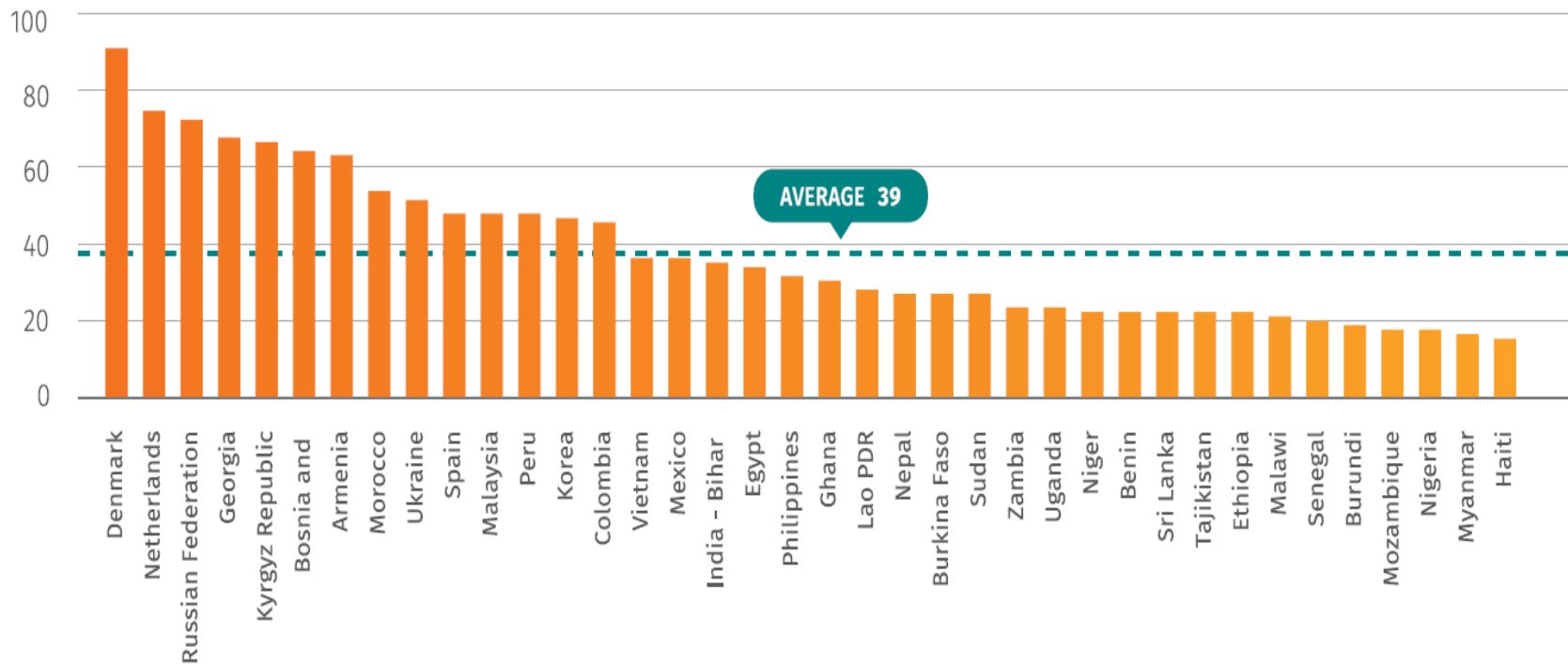
- Land ownership information is recorded by gender and regularly monitored
- Standardized contracts for land leasing are available and there are no specific restrictions on land leasing.
- Same level of compensation in expropriation cases applies for registered and not-registered land



LAND : Preliminary results

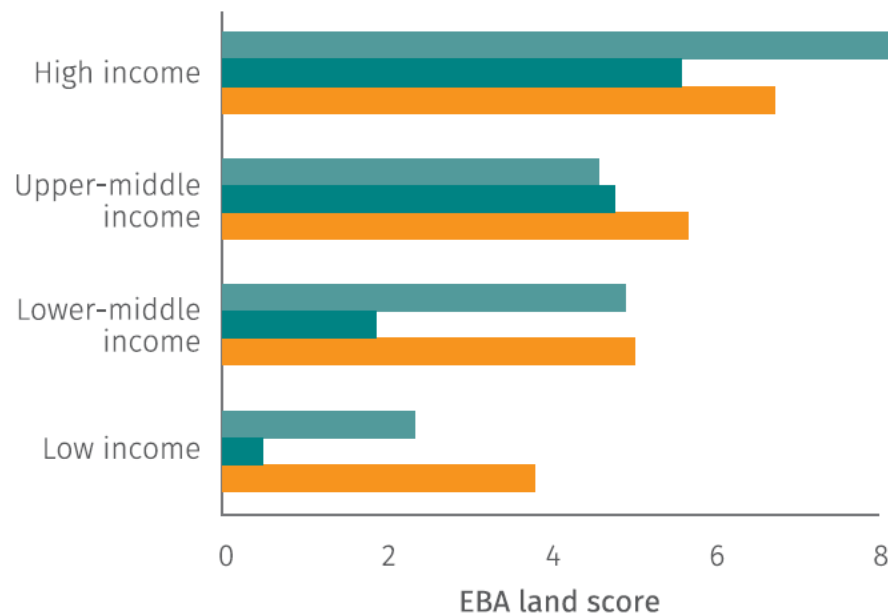


EBA17 land score



LAND – Overall Performance

- Land scores are lowest for management of state land
- While low-income countries score reasonably well on equity and inclusion, they differ markedly from the rest in terms of coverage, quality and relevance of records



Record relevance State land management Equity and inclusion

LAND – Findings



Relevance of Land Records:

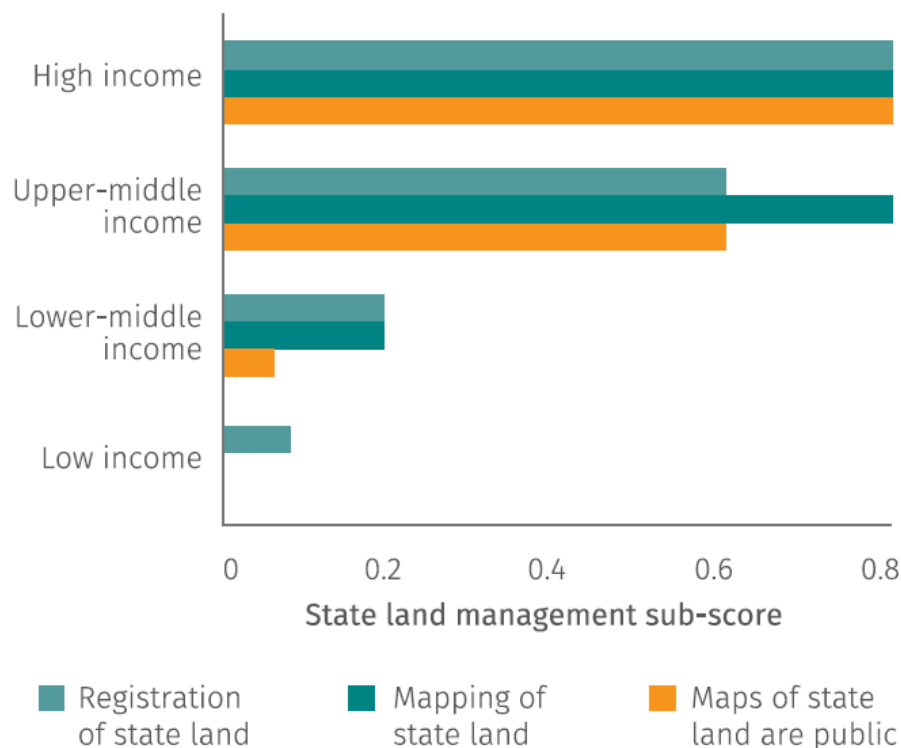
- **Less than 20% of sample countries in the low-income category have textual and spatial records digitized, limiting the scope for land data integration**

LAND – Findings



State Land Management:

- **All high- and upper-middle-income countries have most of their state land mapped and registered, and the maps publicly available.**
- **But this is the case only for less than 20% of the lower-middle and low-income countries in the sample**

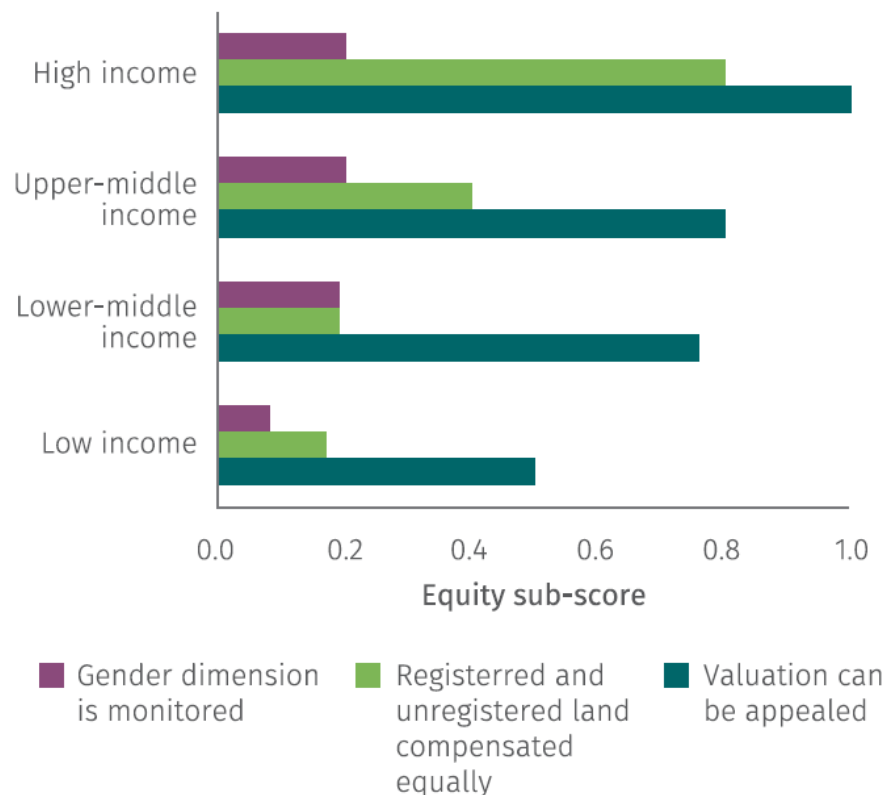


LAND: Findings



Equity and Gender:

- **Lower scope in low income countries to be compensated for unregistered land**
- **Although a higher share of low- and lower-middle-income countries allows appeals against valuations, there is little administrative support for such appeals to be successful**



Source: EBA database.

LAND – Reform Examples



Registration of land rights and computerization of land registry information

- ***Rwanda***: Land tenure regularization in Rwanda in 2007-10: The registry can be accessed online by Banks or local staff (via mobile phones) and viewed by investors; potential increments in urban residential land tax revenue due to having a complete register alone are more than sufficient to recoup the program cost in less than a decade.
- ***Mexico***: regularization of more than 60 mn. Ha. of communal land in a decade. Recognition of communities' legal personality and establishment of mechanisms for internal self-governance (general assembly, executive, and an oversight committee).

Public land management in Peru

- ***Peru*** shows that transparent public state land auctions can enhance transparency and efficiency of land use. Once the auction is initiated, the bidding are published for at least 90 days

SEED : Topic coverage



Plant Breeding

Legal framework for plant variety protection and access to early generation seed and germplasms

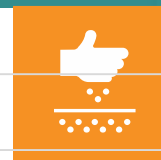
Variety Registration

Legal framework for registration of new seed varieties

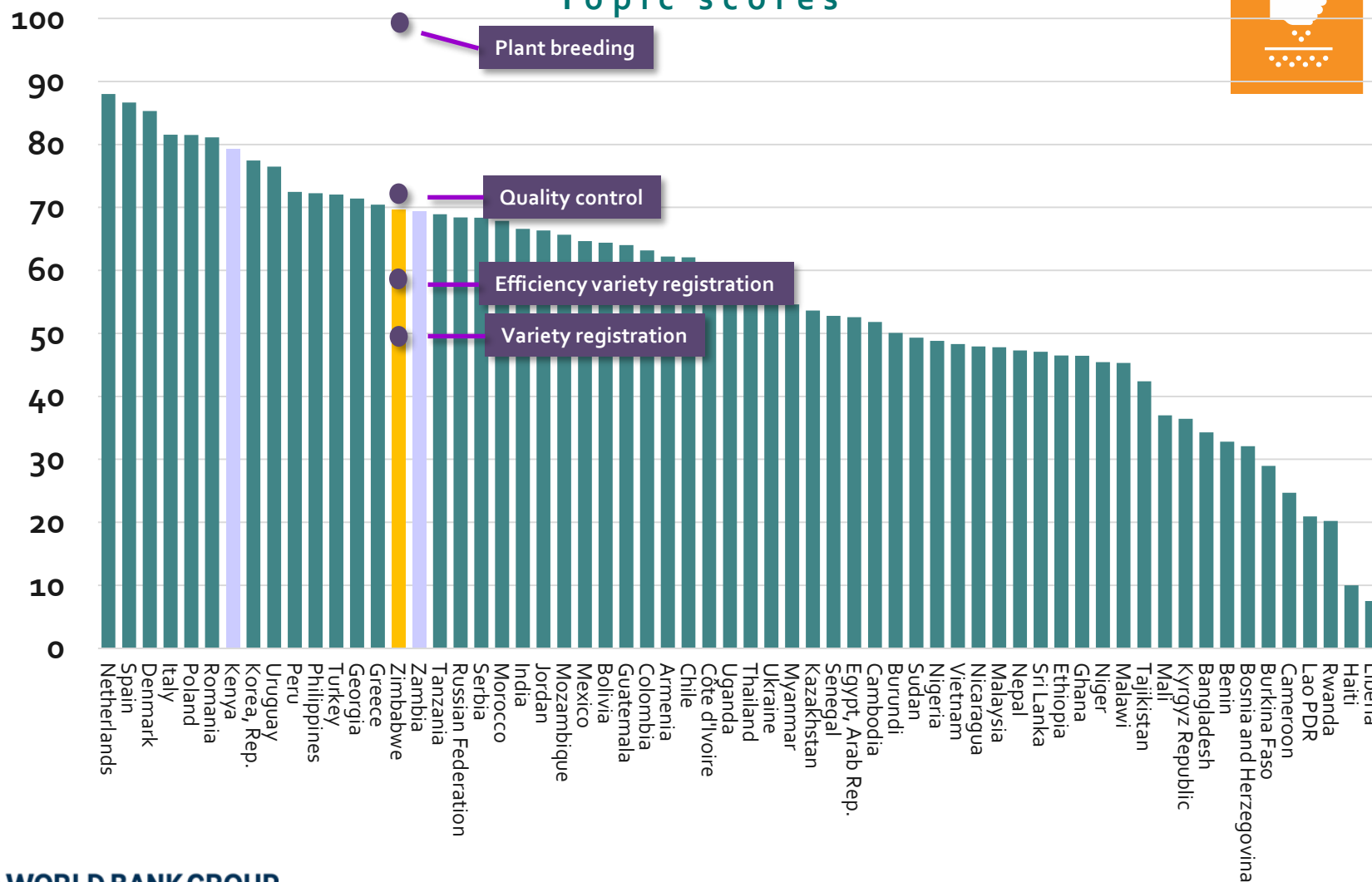
Procedures, time and cost to register a new seed variety

Seed Quality Control

Legal framework for seed quality control and labeling



Topic scores



SEED : Good Practices

Plant Breeding



- Plant materials are protected by intellectual property rights and protected varieties can be licensed for production and sale
- Companies are not prohibited to produce breeder and foundation seed of local public varieties
- Germplasms conserved in public genebanks are accessible to private sector breeders
- Germplasms can be imported for research purposes without tests other than phytosanitary ones

Variety Registration



- Test results from foreign authorities can be used for variety registration
- The variety release committee meets regularly and includes governmental and non-governmental representatives
- An updated variety catalogue is available online and includes agro-ecological zones
- The variety can be commercialized immediately after the approval of the variety release committee

Seed Quality Control



- Official fee schedules are available for certification activities
- Plant breeders must keep record of reproductive materials for a minimum of 2 years
- Seed companies can be accredited to perform certification activities
- Certified seeds are subject to post-control tests and removed from markets if quality standards are not met
- Seed containers must be labelled in accordance with the law



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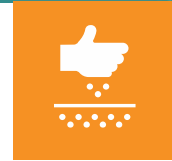
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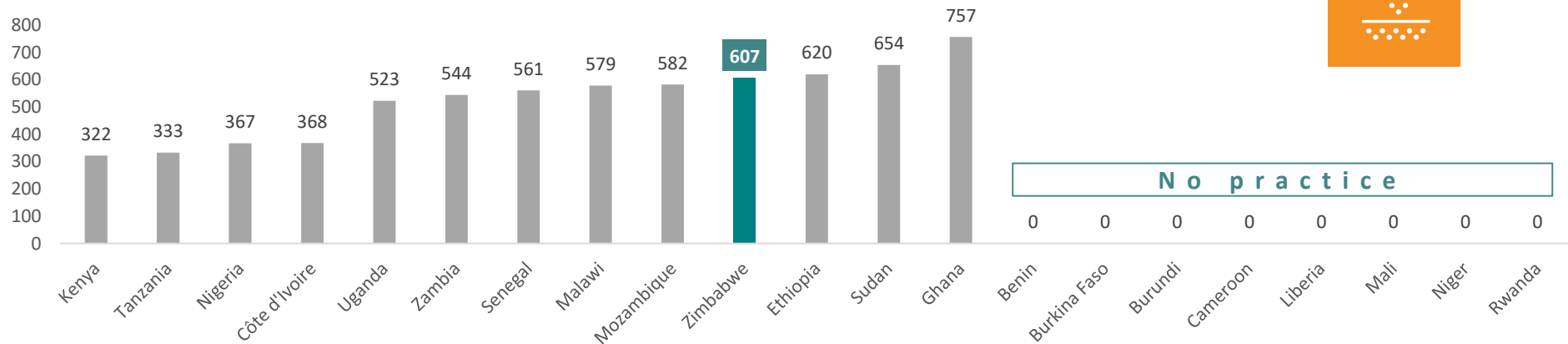
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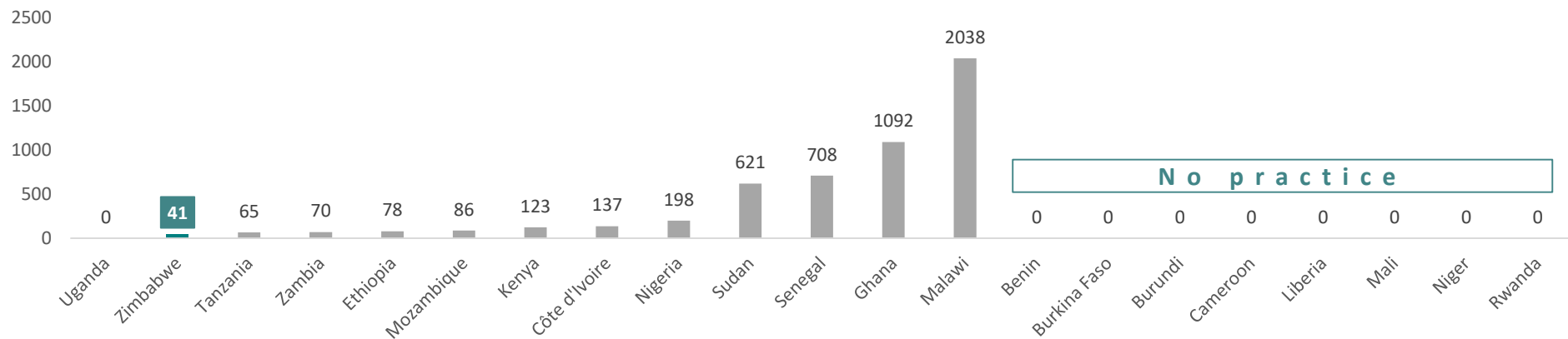
SEED : Efficiency variety registration



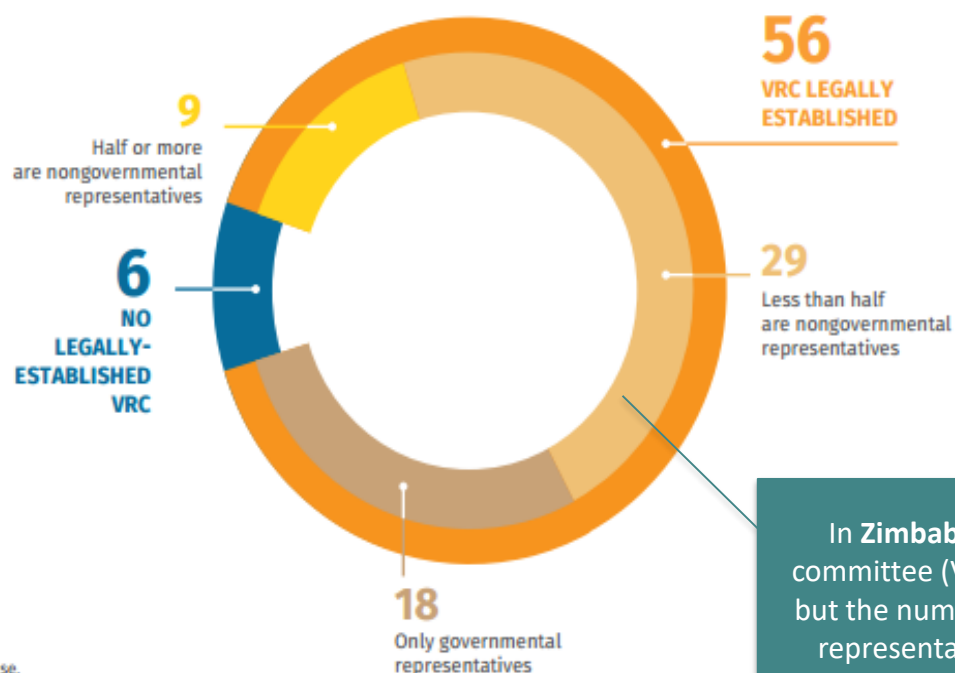
Time to register new maize seed variety (days)



Cost to register new maize seed variety (% income per capita)



SEED : Variety registration



Source: EBA database.

- A large majority of countries have established variety release committees
- Among them 18 countries restrict participation to governmental representatives

In Zimbabwe the variety release committee (VRC) is legally established but the number of non-governmental representatives is only 5 out of 35 members (much less than 50% identified as good practice)



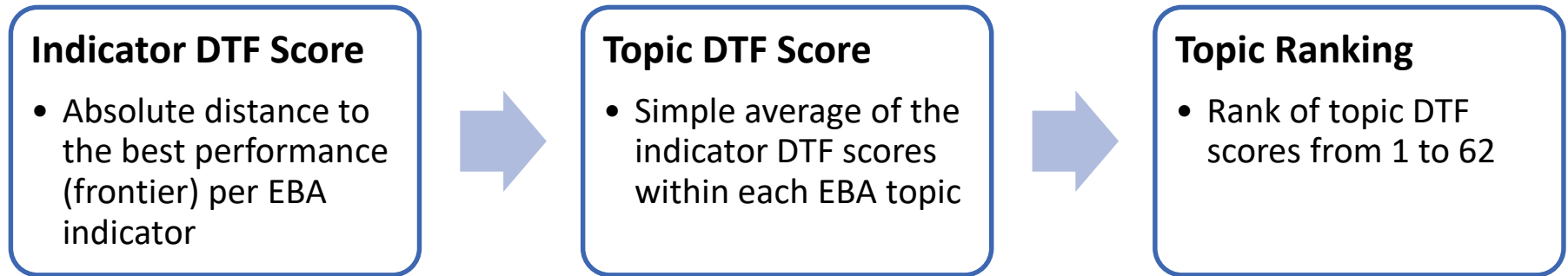
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THANK YOU!

Distance-to-Frontier Score and Topic Ranking



Indicator DTF Score

- Absolute distance to the best performance (frontier) per EBA indicator

Topic DTF Score

- Simple average of the indicator DTF scores within each EBA topic

Topic Ranking

- Rank of topic DTF scores from 1 to 62

Example:
Calculating
Colombia's
DTF score
on fertilizer

TOPIC/INDICATOR	DATA	DTF SCORE	FRONTIER
Fertilizer		81.58 → Rank: 8/62	
Fertilizer registration index (0-7)	6	85.71	7
Time to register fertilizer a new fertilizer product (days)	45	96.39	11
Cost to register a new fertilizer product (% GNI pc)	7.83	99.07	0
Fertilizer quality control index (0-7)	6	85.71	7
Fertilizer imports (0-7)	4	57.14	7

Source: EBA database.

Data Collection

Public Sector

- Ministries of agriculture, transport, environment, trade and commerce, information and technology
- Central banks, financial supervisory authorities
- Customs, state inspectors, land registries, cadasters, agricultural research institutes and others

Private Sector

- Agricultural input companies
- Trucking companies and freight forwarders
- Cooperatives and farmers' associations
- Agricultural holdings
- Mobile network operators
- Lawyers
- Commercial banks and microfinance institutions
- Academia
- Civil society organizations



Results for Zimbabwe in EBA 2017

SEED SCORE (0–100)		69.65
<u>Plant breeding</u>	Plant breeding (0-10)	10.0
	Variety registration	4.0
<u>Seed quality control</u>	Time to register new varieties (days)	607
	Cost to register new varieties (% income p.c.)	41.2
	Seed quality control (0-12)	8.5
FERTILIZER SCORE (0–100)		61.86
<u>Fertilizer registration</u>	Fertilizer registration (0-7)	4.4
	Time to register new fertilizer product (days)	15
	Cost to register new fertilizer product (% income p.c.)	15.9
<u>Quality control of fertilizer</u>	Quality control of fertilizer (0-7)	3.0
<u>Importing & distributing fertilizer</u>	Importing & distributing fertilizer (0-7)	3.0
MACHINERY SCORE (0–100)		59.81
<u>Tractor operation</u>	Tractor operation (0-5)	4.5
	Time to register a tractor (days)	3
	Cost to register a tractor (% income p.c.)	18.8
<u>Tractor testing and standards</u>	Tractor testing and standards (0-8)	4.7
	Time to obtain type approval (days)	N/A
	Cost to obtain type approval (% income p.c.)	N/A
<u>Tractor import</u>	Tractor import (0-5)	4.0
FINANCE SCORE (0–100)		38.75
<u>Branchless Banking</u>	Agent banking (0-5)	0.0
	E-money (0-4)	0.0
<u>Movable Collateral</u>	Warehouse receipts (0-5)	3.5
<u>Non-bank Lending Institutions</u>	Doing Business - getting credit (0-8)	5.0
	Microfinance institutions (0-7)	4.0
	Financial cooperatives (0-7)	3.0

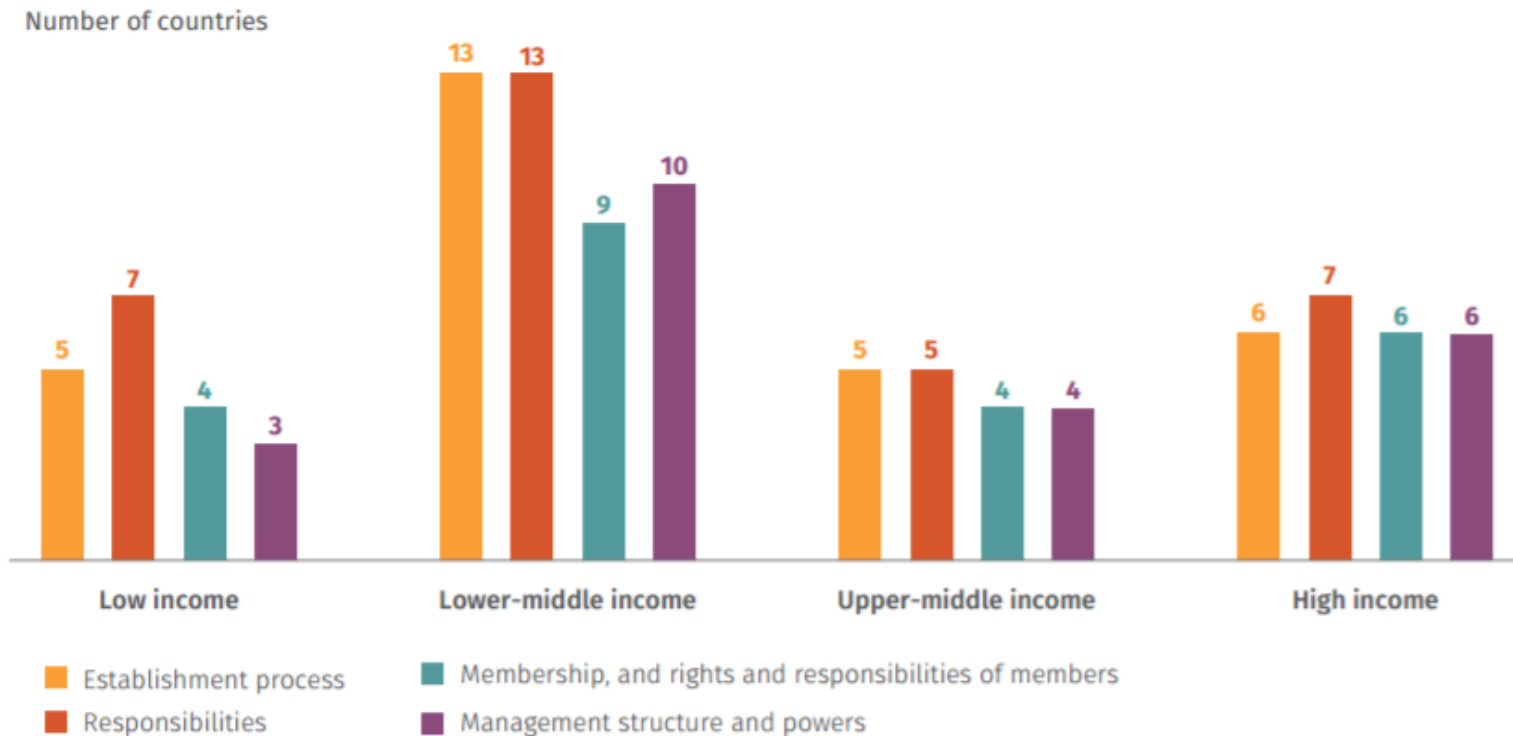
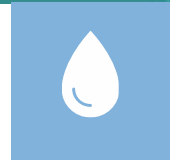
Zimbabwe Results in EBA 2017

MARKETS SCORE (0–100)		52.99
<u>Producer organizations</u>	Producer organizations (0-13)	7.5
<u>Plant protection</u>	Plant protection (0-8)	2.0
<u>Agricultural trade</u>	Agricultural trade (0-9)	N/A
	Documents to export agricultural goods (number)	1
	Time to export agricultural goods (days)	N/A
	Cost to export agricultural goods (% income p.c.)	1.2
TRANSPORT SCORE (0–100)		62.27
<u>Trucking licenses and operations</u>	Trucking licenses and operations (0-11)	5.5
	Time to obtain trucking licenses (days)	5
	Cost to obtain trucking licenses (% income pc)	14.7
<u>Cross-border transportation</u>	Cross-border transportation (0-9)	4.0
	Time to obtain cross-border licenses (days)	7
	Cost to obtain cross-border licenses (% income p.c.)	17.6
WATER SCORE (0-100)		52.28
<u>Integrated water res. management</u>	Integrated water resource management (0-29)	18.0
<u>Individual water use for irrigation</u>	Individual water use for irrigation (0-20)	8.5
ICT SCORE (0-100)		38.89
<u>Information & communication tech.</u>	Information & communication technology (0-9)	3.5



WATER – Additional Research

- Many lower-middle income countries have put in place comprehensive provisions on Water User Organizations (WUOs)



Source: EBA database.

LAND – Future Research



- **Group rights:** group rights have long played a role to protect right to indigenous areas and significantly contribute to conserving natural resources. Demarcation of communal rights are currently underway and the main issue is the extent to which results from such initiatives enjoy legal recognition.
- **Cost of conducting a survey:** “fit for purpose” approach to surveying as a measure that could provide enormous benefits, to improve coverage and reduce informality.
- **Linking to national parameters:** *Linking to the Doing Business* registering property indicator will complement EBA land with other aspects of the agricultural sector, and increase policy dialogue.