



REPUBLIC OF ZAMBIA

**NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL POLICY
(REVISED DRAFT)**

December, 2013

REPUBLIC OF ZAMBIA

NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL POLICY

Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock
Independence Avenue
Mulungushi House
P.O. Box 50197
LUSAKA
ZAMBIA

December, 2013

FOREWORD

It is my great pleasure to present this National Agricultural Policy (NAP) on behalf of the Government of the Republic of Zambia. This Policy provides policy guidelines for the development of the agriculture sector.

This Policy is a product of extensive consultations between the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (MAL) and other stakeholders in the agriculture sector. It encompasses key facets of the agriculture sector namely; support to agricultural research and extension services, sustainable resource use, promotion of irrigation, food and cash crop production, agro-processing, agricultural marketing and trade, livestock and fisheries development. The Institutional and legislative framework, support to co-operatives and other farmer organisations and crosscutting issues such as Gender mainstreaming, HIV and AIDS, and mitigation of climate change are also addressed by the Policy.

With this Policy in place, I am optimistic that if it is operationalised and implemented effectively using the Policy Implementation Plan, through the Ministerial Strategic Plan, Vision 2030, the revised sixth National Development Plan and the associated NAIP of the CAADP, the agriculture sector will register optimum production and productivity that is sufficient enough to address the challenges and short comings identified during implementation of the old NAP that was envisaged to cover the period from 2004 to 2015. The policy also provides great scope for attaining sustainable food and nutrition security particularly at national level and contributing significantly to profitability of agricultural enterprises, increased income generation, poverty reduction, job creation, as well as increased contribution of the agriculture sector to Gross Domestic Product (GDP).

This document will serve as a guide to Government, the private sector, Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) and Development Partners (DPs) in developing the agriculture sector.

Hon. Robert K.K. Sichinga, MP
Minister of Agriculture and Livestock
December, 2013

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock recognises the valuable contributions made by the Technical Working Committee (TWC) that was constituted from all Departments of MAL to facilitate the review of the Policy. The Ministry is also grateful to the various stakeholders in the agriculture sector for their invaluable support and contributions made during the consultative process. These stakeholders were from both the public and private sectors, Civil Society Organizations and Development Partners. The consultative process was aimed at accommodating the views of various stakeholders at national, provincial, district and institutional levels in line with the principle of inclusiveness.

Julius J. Shawa
Permanent Secretary
Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock
December, 2013

TABLE OF CONTENTS

FOREWORD	ii
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	iii
TABLE OF CONTENTS	iv
WORKING DEFINITIONS	vi
ACRONYMS AND OTHER ABBREVIATIONS	vii
1.0 INTRODUCTION	1
2.0 SITUATION ANALYSIS	2
2.1. Overview.....	2
2.2. Sector Performance	3
2.2.1. Crop Sub-Sector	5
2.2.2. Fisheries Sub-Sector	5
2.2.3. Livestock Sub-Sector.....	5
2.3. Challenges	6
3.0 VISION	6
4.0 RATIONALE	6
5.0 GUIDING PRINCIPLES	6
5.5. Cognizance of international treaties and agreements.	7
6.0 POLICY OBJECTIVES AND MEASURES	8
(a) Objective 1: To increase agricultural production and productivity.	8
(b) Measures:	8
(a) Objective 2: To increase private sector participation in agricultural development. .	9
(b) Measures:	10
(a) Objective 3: To improve food and nutrition security.	10
(b) Measures:	10
(a) Objective 4: To increase the area of agricultural land under irrigation.....	9
(b) Measures:	9
(a) Objective 5: To increase investment in agricultural research and development (R&D).....	8
(b) Measures:	8

(a) Objective 6: To increase the levels of mechanization among smallholder farmers..	9
(b) Measures:	9
(a) Objective 7: To improve the efficiency of agricultural input and product markets..	9
(b) Measures:	9
(a) Objective 8: To promote the sustainable management and use of natural resources.	11
(b) Measures:	11
(a) Objective 9: To strengthen agricultural extension service delivery	9
(b) Measures:	9
(a) Objective 11: To mainstream environment and Climate Change in the agriculture sector	11
(b) Measures:	11
(a) Objective12: To promote the mainstreaming of HIV and AIDS, gender and governance issues in agriculture.....	11
(b) Measures:	11
7.0 IMPLEMENTATION FRAMEWORK.....	13
7.1 Institutional Arrangement	13
7.2 Legal and Regulatory Framework.....	13
7.1 Cross cutting issues	17
7.4 Resource Mobilization	18
7.5 Monitoring and Evaluation	18

WORKING DEFINITIONS

- 1) **Agriculture sector** Refers to crops, livestock and fisheries Sub-sectors.
- 2) **Aquaculture** Farming of aquatic organisms such as crustaceans, molluscs and aquatic plants.
- 3) **Capture Fisheries** Harvesting of naturally occurring living resources in natural water bodies
- 4) **Fish Seed** Aquatic organisms of the size between 5 – 10 grams meant for propagation of fish species.
- 5) **Seed** Any plant or plant part which is used for plant propagation.
- 6) **Winter Crop** Any crop grown in the dry season.
- 7) **Agro-ecological Regions** Classification of the country into three major regions based on rainfall patterns.
- 7) **Climate Change** A significant change in weather patterns or distribution of weather around the average conditions over a long period of time.

ACRONYMS AND OTHER ABBREVIATIONS

ACF	Agricultural Consultative Forum
AgSAG	Sector Advisory Group on Agriculture
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
CAADP	Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme
COMESA	Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
DPs	Development Partners
EAC	East African Community
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FIs	Farm Institutes
FTCs	Farmers /Fisheries Training Centres
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GRZ	Government of the Republic of Zambia
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
IAPRI	Indaba Agricultural Policy Research Institute
ICTs	Information and Communication Technologies
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MAL	Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock
NAIP	National Agricultural Investment Plan
NAP	National Agriculture Policy
PLWHA	People Living With HIV and AIDS
PPPs	Public Private Partnerships
RECs	Regional Economic Communities
SADC	Southern Africa Development Community
WFP	World Food Programme
ZNFU	Zambia National Farmers Union

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The old National Agriculture Policy (NAP) 2004-2015 was developed to guide the development of the agriculture sector.

The review of the NAP has been necessitated by concerns from various stakeholders and emerging issues such as; failure by the old NAP to increase rural incomes and reduce poverty, failure to achieve inclusive growth in the sector, financing and marketing challenges; climate change associated with erratic rainfall patterns and the change of Government which necessitated new policy guidelines which are in line with the manifesto of the Patriotic Front Government.

DRAFT

2.0 SITUATION ANALYSIS

2.1. Overview

Past and present Zambian Governments have identified the agriculture sector as the number one key driver of the economy in order to complement mining which has been the largest contributor of foreign exchange earnings and national revenue. The country has enormous potential to expand agricultural production due to the vast resource endowment in terms of land, water, climate and labour.

Zambia's total land area is 75 Million hectares (752,000 Km²), 58 percent (42 Million hectares) is classified as medium to high potential for agricultural production, with rainfall ranging between 800 mm to 1,400 mm annually. This is suitable for the production of a broad range of crops, fish, and livestock. Statistics dating back to the 1970's and 80's indicate that only 14 percent of total agricultural land was being utilized. Although this percentage has increased over the years there is still a lot of agricultural land which is not utilised.

Zambia is divided into three major agro-ecological regions, namely Regions I, II and III. Rainfall performance as well as the quality of soils differ across these regions:

Region I: This region receives less than 800mm of rainfall annually and constitutes 12% of Zambia's total land area. It consists of loamy to clayey soils on the valley floor and course to fine loamy shallow soils on the escarpment. It covers parts of Southern, Eastern and Western Provinces. The Region is suitable for the production of crops such as cotton, sesame, sorghum, groundnuts, beans, sweet potatoes, cassava, rice and millet and has potential for the production of various irrigated crops including fruits and vegetables. This Region is also suitable for extensive cattle production. The valley part of the region is on a low altitude and is consequently hot and humid. This valley part is not suitable for cattle rearing because of tsetse flies.

Region II: The Region receives between 800mm to 1,000mm of annual rainfall and covers 42% of the country. It is sub divided into two namely; Region IIa and IIb.

Region IIa covers the Central, Lusaka, parts of Southern and Eastern provinces. The region generally has inherent fertile soils. Permanent settled systems of agriculture are practised in the Region. A variety of crops are grown in this Region and these include maize, cotton, tobacco, sunflower, soya beans, irrigated wheat, groundnuts and other arable crops. The area is also suitable for flowers, paprika and vegetable production. The Sub - Region is also suitable for beef, dairy and poultry production.

Region IIb covers part of Western Province and consists of sandy soils. It is suitable for production of cashew nut, rice, cassava, millet and vegetables. The Sub - Region is also suitable for beef, dairy and poultry production.

Region III: The Region receives between 1,000mm and 1,500mm of rainfall annually and constitutes 46% of the country's total land area comprising the Copperbelt, Luapula, Northern, Muchinga and North-western Provinces. With the exception of the Copperbelt Province, the Region is characterized by highly leached, acidic soils. It has potential for the production of millet, cassava, sorghum, beans and groundnuts, coffee, sugarcane, rice and pineapples.

The agricultural potential of the Region can be enhanced by application of agricultural lime and organic matter. Its perennial streams can be utilized for small-scale irrigation. Increased exploitation of the fisheries resources and introduction of fish farming, offers good opportunities for development.

2.2. Sector Performance

Agriculture generates between 16 and 20 percent of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and provides livelihood for more than 70 percent of the population. The sector absorbs about 67 percent of the labour force and remains the main source of income and employment for both rural women and men, whose population is 4,012,580 and 3,906,636, respectively. (CSO, Census of Population and Housing 2010). Agriculture has marginally led to an increase in rural incomes and contributed marginally to poverty reduction and increased food and nutrition security. (CSO, Living Conditions Monitoring Survey, 2006 and 2010).

During the implementation of the 2004 – 2015 NAP, the agriculture sector registered some positive gains in a number of areas. The notable ones include:

- 1) An increase in crop production. For instance for selected crops, harvests from 2004 to 2013 increased by an average of 12.8 percent from 1,213,202 metric tonnes to 2,532,800 metric tonnes for maize; by an average of 18.3 percent from 11,699 metric tonnes to 44,747 metric tonnes for rice; by an average of 18.8 percent from 82,585 metric tonnes to 273,584 metric tonnes for wheat; by an average of 6.4 percent from 911,673 metric tonnes to 1,114,583 metric tonnes for cassava; by an average of 13.9 percent from 69,696 metric tonnes to 106,792 metric tonnes for groundnuts; by an average of 16.8 percent from 18,161 metric tonnes to 56,411 metric tonnes for mixed beans; by an average of 26.3 percent from 54,687 metric tonnes to 261,063 metric tonnes for soya beans; by an average of 29.6 percent from 13,857 metric tonnes to 33,733 metric tonnes for sunflower.
- 2) An increase in capture fisheries and aquaculture fish production. Total annual capture fish production increased by 12.5 percent from 67,725 metric tonnes in 2004 to 76,214 metric tonnes in 2012. Total inland aquaculture fish production on the other hand also increased by 153 percent from 5,125 metric tonnes in 2004 to 12,988 metric tonnes in 2012.
- 3) An increase in livestock population due to a decrease in incidences of livestock diseases of national economic importance. For instance cattle population increased

from 2,341,970 in 2004 to 2,315,327 in 2008; goats decreased from 1,002,376 in 2004 to 746,143 in 2008; pigs increased from 286,726 in 2004 to 704,832 in 2008.

Furthermore, the average maize yields among small scale farmers increased from 1.93 tonnes per hectare in 2004 to 2.24 tonnes per hectare in the 2012 thereby contributing marginally to increases in maize production besides increases that were attributed to increased hectareage under maize. However, it should be noted that these average yields fluctuated down wards from 1.93 tonnes per hectare in 2004 to 1.31 tonnes per hectare in 2008 and then reaching a maximum of 2.25 tonnes per hectare in 2010 then again coming down to 1.93 tonnes per hectare in 2013 thereby indicating that no meaningful progress has been recorded in achieving increased productivity in maize production despite huge investments made in providing input subsidies. Low productivity has been attributed to; unfavourable rainfall performance, weak extension services and poor research and technology transfer.

Despite the aforementioned gains, overall performance of the sector has not been sufficient enough to make a significant dent on poverty. Poverty levels which are supposed to be reduced by agriculture in the rural areas are still very high in comparison to urban poverty where reductions in poverty have been higher especially in Lusaka and Copperbelt provinces. More progress in poverty reduction has been recorded in urban areas due to the relative better performance of other sectors such as construction, trade, manufacturing, mining, tourism and services which thrive in urban areas. Growth and gains made within the agriculture sector have not been inclusive but rather limited to large scale and medium scale or emergent farmers with little impact on the bulk of small scale farmers who constitute ----- percent of the total population of farmers. This is evidenced by results of the annual crop forecasting and post harvest surveys which show that the majority of small scale farmers have stagnated at less than two hectares of cropped land and obtain limited value from their production associated with low seasonal annual incomes. This category of farmers also rarely own large livestock such as cattle, pigs or sheep but only limited to having a few village chickens.

The agriculture sector continues to face several challenges such as low agricultural production and productivity, erosion of indigenous livestock and plant genetic resources, low private sector participation especially in agricultural marketing, food insecurity particularly at household level and high dependence on rain-fed agriculture among others. The increases in agriculture production recorded during the NAP 2004 – 2015 period have not been sufficient enough to meet the growing domestic and foreign demand for Zambian agricultural commodities. In addition, despite the increased government budgetary allocations, more than 60 percent of the expenditure is channelled towards maize production and marketing.

Therefore, a new Policy is required to address the existing challenges and other issues that have emerged. The new Policy highlights the vision of the sector, outlines policy objectives and measures that Government and other actors in the sector should implement in order to achieve optimum performance of the agriculture sector. The accompanying Policy

Implementation Plan spells out guidelines on the roles of various stakeholders in the implementation of the Policy.

2.2.1. Crops Sub-Sector

The crops sub-sector is critical to provision of national food and nutrition security as well as creation of employment, and generation of household and national income. Although the crops sub-sector has registered positive gains in terms of some specific crops such as groundnuts, cotton, sorghum, mixed beans and maize, the sub-sector is still dominated by maize. This has resulted in most of the farmers, particularly smallholders, in the country to depend on maize for their food and nutrition security as well as income generation at the expense of other equally important crops. The crops sub-sector is also largely dependent on rainfall thereby making it vulnerable to adverse weather conditions such as droughts and floods.

2.2.2. Fisheries Sub-Sector

The fisheries sub-sector plays an important role in the economy of the country through the provision of employment and income generation, and contributing to food and nutrition security. The sub-sector contributes about 3.2 percent to national GDP. Given that Zambia has abundant water resources and land, the country has potential to increase fish production to meet the ever increasing demand for fish protein. The sub-sector is estimated to have the potential to produce about 150, 000 metric tonnes of fish annually on a sustainable basis.

Currently, the sub-sector only produces about 70, 000 metric tonnes of fish per year out of which 87 percent comes from capture fisheries. Zambia is a net importer of fish. In 2004 the value of fish imports was US\$ 2,727,969 which increased by 1,042 percent to US\$ 31,155,119 in 2012. On the other hand the value of fish exports was US\$ 1,003,782 in 2004 which reduced by 53 percent to US\$ 466,668 in 2012. It is also estimated that an increase of 82, 000 metric tonnes in fish production over and above the current levels of 70, 000 metric tonnes will be required to meet domestic demand by 2015. This has necessitated the sub-sector to embark on aquaculture development and promotion. Being a relatively new enterprise in the country, aquaculture is faced with low production and productivity accounting for only about 13 percent of total fish production. The growing demand for fish has resulted in increased fishing in some areas resulting in depletion of fish stocks. Furthermore, this situation is worsened by the use of illegal and unsustainable fishing methods.

2.2.3. Livestock Sub-Sector

The livestock sub-sector is relatively under-exploited but recognised as an increasingly important part of the agricultural economy. It plays important economic and social roles in the livelihoods of many Zambians, particularly, smallholder farmers. Currently, the livestock sub-sector contributes about 7 percent to GDP. Besides its contribution to GDP the sub-sector also plays an important role of providing draught power, organic fertilizers and by-products such as hides and skins used as raw materials in the leather and tannery industry.

With an estimated 42 percent of the land mass suitable for livestock and 21 percent for rangeland grazing, this sub-sector has potential to expand its contribution to economic growth.

2.3. Challenges

Although the agriculture sector registered some positive gains in the recent past, a number of challenges still exist. These challenges may be classified into the following categories:

- i. Low agricultural production and productivity;
- ii. Diminished investment in agricultural research and development (R&D);
- iii. Inefficient agricultural extension service delivery;
- iv. Low levels of agricultural mechanization among smallholder farmers;
- v. High dependence on rain-fed agriculture compounded by low levels of irrigation;
- vi. Inefficient agricultural markets for inputs and outputs;
- vii. Limited access and availability to agricultural finance and credit facilities;
- viii. Low private sector participation in agricultural development;
- ix. High levels of food and nutrition insecurity, particularly at household level;
- x. Reduced net value of agricultural exports particularly for horticulture, floriculture and fish products although the overall value of non traditional exports has been rising due to included exports of timber, honey and handcrafts;
- xi. Unsustainable use of natural resources;
- xii. Low resilience to Climate Change effects
- xiii. Inadequate mainstreaming of Gender and Governance issues, HIV and AIDS.

3.0 VISION

The Vision of the revised National Agricultural Policy is:

“To Attain sustainable agricultural production which will enhance competitiveness, profitability, food and nutrition security and contribute to employment and income generation, national economic development and contribute to poverty reduction by 2020”.

4.0 RATIONALE

The rationale for this revised Policy is to provide a conducive and facilitating environment that will stimulate sustainable agricultural development. The Policy provides a framework that will promote sustainable agricultural diversification, agricultural commercialization, private sector participation and inclusive agricultural growth. It is envisaged that this Policy will promote competitiveness, stimulate efficiency, increased productivity and profitability in the agriculture sector. It will thus contribute effectively to attaining food and nutrition security, employment creation, increased incomes and reduced rural poverty.

5.0 GUIDING PRINCIPLES

This Policy is built on the following principles:

- 5.1 The right to adequate and nutritious food
- 5.2 Equitable, inclusive and sustainable development.

- 5.3 Profitability and competitiveness.
- 5.4 Cognizance of current traditional and state land tenure systems.
- 5.5 Stakeholder involvement.
- 5.5. Cognizance of international Treaties, Protocols and Agreements.

DRAFT

6.0 POLICY OBJECTIVES AND MEASURES

The Vision of the revised Policy will be attained by implementing and achieving the following policy objectives and measures;

(a) Objective 1: To increase agricultural production and productivity

(b) Measures:

- i. Promote research on improved crop varieties and certified seed;
- ii. Promote the use of improved crop varieties and certified seed covering grain seed, cuttings, vines (information disseminated using brochures, tv, radio, posters, field days);
- iii. Promote livestock stocking and restocking programmes through livestock breeding & restocking programmes (breeding centres established & operationalised);
- iv. Promote livestock production that encompasses animal nutrition and support disease control services (improved goat & sheep technologies disseminated, dip tanks revitalised, vaccines produced, vaccination campaigns implemented, establish Livestock service centres, support hides tanning enterprises)
- v. Promote and diversify production of farmed-fish species;
- vi. Promote stocking and restocking of natural water bodies, ponds and dams with fish;
- vii. Promote access to fish seed (increase production of fingerlings, increase number of operational fish hatcheries, establish community fish seed production centres);
- viii. Promote aquaculture development; and
- ix. Promote the efficient use of agricultural inputs such as agro-chemicals (including herbicides for removing weeds in crop fields.

(a) Objective 2: To increase investment in agricultural Research and Development (R&D)

(b) Measures:

- i. Promote alternative sources of financing for agricultural research and development (establish & operationalise competitive grant scheme);
- ii. Promote Public Private Partnerships (PPPs) in agricultural research and development;
- iii. Strengthen institutional capacity to undertake appropriate research incorporating the effects of Climate Change (construct and rehabilitate research facilities, purchase lab equipment);
- iv. Promote adaptive research - Redefine boundaries of agro-ecological regions and localise research trials and recommendations;
- v. Operationalise livestock research, develop breeding strategies and technologies;
- vi. Promote Public-Private Partnerships in dissemination of research technology
- vii. Promote sustainable fishing methods (establish co-management committees, conduct training in fishing methods, design and promote appropriate fishing gear)

(a) Objective 3: To strengthen agricultural extension service delivery

(b) Measures:

- i. Improving the efficiency and effectiveness of the existing extension staff (train, re-train extension staff, purchase motorcycles, construct & rehabilitate camp houses & offices);
- ii. Increasing staffing levels for front-line extension staff;
- iii. Establish new Farm Institutes (FIs), Livestock Service Centres and Farmers/Fisheries Training Centres (FTCs) while rehabilitating the existing ones and enhance their utilisation;
- iv. Harmonize the public and private extension delivery systems;
- v. Strengthen the Research-Extension- Farmer linkages;
- vi. Promote the use of ICTs in extension service delivery (develop and operationalise mobile phone SMS based extension service platform);
- vii. Support and Promote the use of audio/video mobile vans in extension service delivery;
- viii. Promote private extension service provision to supplement public extension system;
- ix. Promote the participation of individual farmers and farmer group organizations, including co-operatives in technology transfer; and
- x. Promote the inclusion of agricultural extension and Climate Change components in the curricula of agricultural training institutions.

(a) Objective 4: To increase the area of agricultural land under irrigation

(b) Measures:

- i. Promote investment in appropriate, affordable and cost effective irrigation technologies and infrastructure suitable for different agro-ecological regions;
- ii. Promote the efficient use of available water resources for irrigation;
- iii. Promote high value irrigable crops among small and medium scale farmers;
- iv. Improve the management of smallholder irrigation schemes (train small holder farmers in irrigation management systems); and
- v. Promote the establishment of irrigation schemes especially for smallholder farmers (construct smallholder low cost community irrigation facilities).

(a) Objective 5: To increase the levels of mechanization among smallholder farmers.

(b) Measures:

- i. Promoting farm power and mechanization.

(a) Objective 6: To improve the efficiency of agricultural markets for inputs and outputs

(b) Measures:

- i. Promote private sector participation in agricultural markets for inputs and outputs;
- ii. Promote access to agricultural market information;
- iii. Promote warehouse receipt system for agricultural produce;

- iv. Strengthen the capacity of farmer groups and co-operatives in production, processing, marketing and trade;
- v. Promote the construction and maintenance of appropriate agricultural marketing infrastructure including climate resilient infrastructure
- vi. Promote livestock, crops and fisheries marketing systems.

(a) Objective 7: To promote availability of and accessibility to agricultural finance and credit facilities

(b) Measures:

- i. Promote broad based smallholder credit and financial delivery systems (establish Savings & Credit Cooperatives, train farmers in village/rural banking services);
- ii. Promote warehouse receipt system system (establish warehouse licensing authority);
- iii. Promote a pay-back culture in agricultural credit management particularly among smallholder farmers (conduct sensitization campaigns); and
- iv. Explore lessons learnt world over and provide incentives that will make financial institutions to extend credit to small holder farmers.

(a) Objective 8: To increase private sector participation in agricultural development

(b) Measures:

- i. Strengthening coordination among all stakeholders in the sector (hold sector annual reviews and sector planning meetings);
- ii. Strengthening agricultural information management systems and dissemination (establish agricultural marketing information centres);
- iii. Promoting the development of agricultural farm blocks and agricultural blocks within districts as well as aquaparks; and
- iv. Strengthening the policy, legal and regulatory framework (formulate, review, repeal & amend some acts).

(a) Objective 9: To improve food and nutrition security

(b) Measures:

- i. Promote diversification of agricultural production and utilization (conduct training in food processing & preservation, increase crop diversification index);
- ii. Promote on-farm agro-processing;
- iii. Promote value addition in the agriculture sector;
- iv. Promote on-farm storage;
- v. Promote cultivation and consumption of indigenous crop varieties; and
- vi. Determine & Reduce post-harvest loses (construct/rehabilitate silos, construct cooperative storage sheds, fumigation).

(a) Objective 10: To promote the sustainable management and use of natural resources

(b) Measures:

- i. Promote sustainable land management technologies (including conservation agriculture, appropriate stock densities);
- ii. Promote afforestation, community woodlots and agro-forestry;
- iii. Promote use of renewable energy resources (solar, biogas and wind);
- iv. Promote energy efficient technologies in agricultural production and processing;
- v. Strengthen co-management of inland and trans-boundary fisheries resources;
- vi. Decentralize capture fisheries management to communities;
- vii. Promote sustainable utilization of rangeland (grassland ecosystem) and pastures for livestock production;
- viii. Promote integrated agriculture especially among smallholder farmers;
- ix. Promote sustainable fishing methods;
- x. Develop and promoting water harvesting, storage and utilisation infrastructure; and
- xi. Promote programmes and appropriate technologies/methods for sustainable utilization of fisheries resources.
- xii. Promote characterization, conservation and sustainable utilization of indigenous animal genetic resources including climate change resilient indigenous breeds (establish bio-diversity conservation centres)

(a) Objective 11: To mainstream environment and Climate Change in the agriculture sector

(b) Measures:

- i. Promote and strengthen agricultural production methods that are resilient to Climate Change;
- ii. Promote awareness on Climate Change adaptation;
- iii. Integrate Climate Change adaptation measures in policies, plans and programmes;
- iv. Promote environmentally friendly and climate-smart farming systems;
- v. Promote weather based insurance schemes especially among smallholder farmers;
- vi. Strengthen capacity at camp, district & provincial levels to regularly collect, process and transmit early warning information; and
- vii. Build local and national institutional capacity to carry out Climate Change risk assessments.

(a) Objective12: To promote the mainstreaming of Gender, HIV and AIDS, and governance issues in agriculture

(b) Measures:

- i. Promote gender mainstreaming training, knowledge and skills in the agriculture sector;
- ii. Facilitate the coordination of gender mainstreaming in the agriculture sector with other stakeholders;

- iii. Strengthen integration of gender issues at all levels of agricultural development in line with national, regional and international agreements;
- iv. Promote women and youths participation in the agriculture sector;
- v. Strengthen HIV and AIDS prevention activities among stakeholders in the agriculture sector;
- vi. Promote agricultural technologies that mitigate the impact of HIV and AIDS;
- vii. Facilitate accessibility to Anti-Retroviral Therapy (ART) and treatment of opportunistic infections; and
- viii. Promote good governance, transparency and accountability in the agriculture sector.

DRAFT

7.0 IMPLEMENTATION FRAMEWORK

7.1 Institutional Arrangement

The over-riding objective of this Policy is to accelerate reduction of food and nutrition insecurity and poverty and to increase agriculture sector growth and employment. The Ministry responsible for agriculture, livestock and fisheries shall take a leading role in facilitating, coordinating, regulating, monitoring and evaluating the Policy. However, it is important to note that no single institution has the capacity to implement the proposed policy measures. Therefore, strong partnerships with farming communities, input suppliers, traders, agro-industry, financial institutions, Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), the Development Partners and Regional Economic Communities (RECs) such as the Southern Africa Development Community (SADC), East African Community (EAC) and the Common Market for East and Southern Africa (COMESA) are needed. There is also need to partner with other key stakeholders such as African Union (AU), World Food Programme (WFP), Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), Zambia National Farmers Union (ZNFU), Agriculture sector Advisory Group (AgSAG), and Agricultural Consultative Forum (ACF).

7.2 Highlights on Current Legal and Regulatory Framework

The current legal framework for NAP is complemented among others by various Acts of Parliament which include the following:-

No.	Enabling Act	Purpose
01	Plant Breeder's Right Act No. 18 of 2007	Provides for the protection of plant breeder's rights and registration of plant varieties to safe guard and streamline matters of plant variety ownership and use.
02	Cooperative Society Act No. 20 of 1998	Provides for the law relating to the formation, registration and regulation of co-operative societies.
03	Fisheries Act No. 22 of 2011	Provides for:- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Promotion of sustainable development of fisheries and a precautionary approach in fisheries management, conservation, utilization and development; ii. Establishment of fisheries management areas and fisheries management committees; iii. The regulation of commercial fishing and aquaculture; iv. The establishment of Fisheries and Aquaculture Development Fund.
04	Fertilizer and Feed Act No. 13 of 1994	Provides for:- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. The regulation and control of the manufacture, processing, importation and sale of agricultural

		<p>fertilizer;</p> <p>ii. Minimum standards of effectiveness and purity of such fertilizers;</p>
05	Food Reserve Act No. 20 of 2005	Provides for the establishment of the Food Reserve Agency for the purpose of securing the national strategic food reserve.
06	Agriculture Credit Act No. 23 of 2010	<p>Provides for:</p> <p>(i) The establishment of the Warehouse Licensing Authority and provide for its functions and powers;</p> <p>(ii) Facilitation of the borrowing of money on the security of charges created on farming stocks and other agricultural assets;</p> <p>(iii) The registration of charges;</p> <p>(iv) The certification of warehouses;</p> <p>(v) The issuance and negotiations of warehouse receipts and the rights conferred by warehouse receipts; and</p> <p>(vi) The rights and obligation of warehouse operators.</p>
07	Dairy Industry Development Act No. 22 of 2010	<p>Provides for:</p> <p>(i) The regulation of the dairy industry so as to develop an efficient and self-sustaining dairy industry that will effectively contribute towards poverty alleviation, household food security and employment creation;</p> <p>(ii) The establishment of the Dairy Industry Development Board and provides for its functions and powers;</p> <p>(iii) The enhancement of milk production in order to fully utilise the capacity of processing facilities, so as to achieve growth in the processing of safe and wholesome high value milk products;</p> <p>(iv) The processing, manufacturing, marketing and distribution of milk;</p> <p>(v) Ensuring of collaboration and participation of all stakeholders within the dairy industry and provide wider service to farmers in the dairy industry; and</p>

		(vi) The promotion of self-regulation of the dairy industry through the development and use of codes of practice.
8	The Cotton Act No. 21 of 2005	Provides for: (i) The regulation of the cotton industry as it relates to the production and ginning of seed cotton; and (ii) The control of the production and marketing of cotton.
9	Coffee Act No. 13 of 1994	Provides for: (i) The regulation of the coffee industry; and (ii) The control of the production and marketing of coffee.
10	The Agricultural Statistics Act No. 13 of 1994	Provides for: (i) The collection of agricultural statistics; and (ii) The compilation and publication of statistics.
11	Noxious Weeds Act No. 13 of 1994	Provides for the eradication of noxious weeds.
12	The Plant Pests and Diseases Act No. 13 of 1994	Provides for: (i) The eradication and prevention of the spread of plant pests and diseases in Zambia; and (ii) The prevention of the introduction into Zambia of plant pests and diseases.
13	Plant Variety and Seeds Act No. 21 of 1995	Provide for: (i) The regulation and control of the production, sale and import of seed for sowing and of the export of seed; (ii) The testing and for minimum standards of germination and purity thereof; and (iii) The certification of seed.
14	Tobacco Act No. 13 of 1994	Provides for: (i) The promotion, control and regulation of the production, packing and marketing of tobacco in the Republic of Zambia; (ii) The promotion and control of the export of tobacco from and import of tobacco to the Republic of Zambia; and (iii) The direction and promotion of research in connection with tobacco.
15	Tobacco Levy Act No. 13 of 1994	Provides for the imposition and control of a levy on tobacco grown in the Republic of Zambia.
16	The Animal Identification Act No. 28 of 2010	Provides for: (i) The registration of Animal Identification

		marks and marking operators; and (ii) The appointment of the Registrar of Animal Identification.
17	Prevention of Cruelty of Animals Act No. 13 of 1994	Provide for: (i) The prevention of cruelty to animals; to specify acts and omissions which amount to cruelty and penalties therefore; and (ii) To prescribe the powers of police officers.
18	Tsetse Control Act No. 13 of 1994	Provides for making better provision for the control and prevention of the spread of tsetse flies.
19	The Animal Health Act No. 27 of 2010	Provide for: (i) The prevention and control of animal diseases; (ii) The quarantine of animals; (iii) The regulation of the importation and exportation of animals, animal products, animal by-products, articles and animal feed; and (iv) The establishment of the Animal Disease Control Fund.
	The Veterinary and Veterinary Para-Professional Act No. 45 of 2010	Provides for: (i) The licensing of laboratories and animal health facilities ; and (ii) The recognition and approval of training programmes of veterinary and veterinary para-professionals.

For effective implementation of the objectives and measures outlined in the Policy, the following will be undertaken:

- (i) The Plant Breeder's Act No. 18 of 2007, Cooperative Society Act No. 20 of 1998, Fisheries Act No. 22 of 2011, Fertilizer and Feed Act No. 13 of 1994, Food Reserve Act No. 20 of 2005 and the Agriculture Land Act No. 12 of 1995 will be repealed and replaced with new legislation which will adequately address the needs of various stakeholders in the sector.

(ii) The Agricultural Marketing Act, Livestock Development Act and the Dairy Development Act will be developed.

(iii) Effective mechanism for enforcement of the legal framework shall be developed and key institutions for effective coordination shall be promoted.

7.1 Cross cutting issues

a) Gender

Sustainable agricultural development requires the participation of both genders i.e. females and males at all levels. It is imperative that the representation of women in agricultural development is accelerated so that there is no gender imbalance.

(b) HIV and AIDS

HIV and AIDS pandemic has impacted negatively in all the sectors of the economy. The agriculture sector has been impacted, thereby contributing negatively to the productivity of the sector. Therefore, there is need to strengthen programmes aimed at mitigating the adverse effects of the pandemic by instituting and operationalising HIV and AIDS Policies in the sector.

(c) Climate Change

The incidences and/or variations of drought and floods that Zambia has been experiencing from time to time are attributed to a changing climate. Climate Change is one of the serious threats to sustainable agricultural development. Due to the fact that resources meant for other national developments and especially for agriculture development programmes are diverted to mitigate the eventualities of Climate Change.

In order for the country to address these challenges, there is need to conduct public awareness campaigns to enlighten the public on Climate Change issues. There is need also to monitor and assess the potential impact of Climate Change on livestock, fisheries and crop production in general and to invest in irrigation systems.

(d) Capacity Building

The effective implementation of this Policy requires that individual and institutional capacities of the various stakeholders in the sector are enhanced. This will ensure that a critical mass of suitable and adequately trained human resource is available to meet the needs of both the public and private sectors.

7.4 Resource Mobilization

Government will continue mobilizing resources with the support of Development Partners and other stakeholders for the implementation of the NAP. The implementation of the NAP will be funded from the following sources:

- (i) Government annual budget
- (ii) Private sector investment
- (iii) Development Partners
- (iv) Non-state actors.

The Vision 2030, Revised Sixth National Development Plan (R-SNDP), National Agricultural Investment Plan (NAIP) under the CAADP framework will be the key documents in terms of prioritizing investment and resource flows to the sector.

7.5 Monitoring and Evaluation

The implementation of the NAP will be monitored and evaluated by the Ministry responsible for agriculture, livestock and fisheries in partnership with the Ministry of Finance, Development Partners and other stakeholders. This will involve the establishment of agreed base-line benchmarks and sector indicators by the Ministry in collaboration with other key stakeholders. Furthermore, the Policy will be monitored and evaluated by other stakeholders through annual reports and quarterly review meetings. Government shall support data collection, analysis and dissemination of M & E results.

The Policy will be reviewed periodically, (mid-term and end-point evaluations) from time to time as need arises in order to align it to the prevailing conditions and status.

DRAFT