



Desk review report on policy priorities and opportunities, and social equity considerations for iFEED, Zambia Report

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INITIATIVE ON
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1. Introduction

The ClimBeR Work Package 3 focuses on developing adaptation instruments to inform policy and investments: Developing tools to support policy implementation; identifying gaps, models, and tradeoffs to stimulate policy coherence; exploring systems thinking, including addressing risks of (synchronous) crop failures. Key research questions are:

- Who benefits from building resilience? What is the distribution of benefits/positive outcomes and burdens/adverse effects?
- What are the underlying factors that perpetuate climate vulnerability? How can appropriate adaptive capacity options be developed that reduce underlying climate risks and avoid replicating and reinforcing vulnerability?
- What are the ideal social–ecological–technological bundles that should be prioritised across scales to accelerate socially equitable systems transformation?
- In what ways are populations vulnerable to climate risks, and what are the appropriate climate risk management options to build systemic resilience to climate change?

To answer these questions, we apply the iFEED model. iFEED is an integrated assessment framework that can explore the risks and opportunities associated with agricultural policy decisions. Modelling is combined with context-specific implication statements to assess future nutrition security comprehensively. Scenarios can explore policy priorities for Zambia– e.g. what crop diversity, irrigation and land use change mean for future nutrition security.

This report conducts a comprehensive desktop review of Zambia's agriculture and climate change policies. It also includes stakeholder mapping, identifies opportunities for iFEED, and reflections on how the model will address social equity issues.

iFEED is a tool to assess opportunities and constraints for agriculture and climate adaptation. It emphasises the need for more evidence from stakeholders to achieve successful climate adaptation in agriculture. As a result, this report primarily focuses on stakeholder mapping, policy analysis, and the prioritisation of policies for the iFEED process. It further delves into how this information is expected to shape forthcoming strategies and programs, such as the Second National Agriculture Investment Plan (NAIP), the implementation of the Seventh National Development Plan (7NDP), the development of the NDC implementation plan, and both existing and future donor projects.

In conclusion, the report examines the next steps by evaluating social equity and justice considerations, ensuring that the proposed model accounts for fair and just practices in its implementation.

2. List of stakeholders and organisation in Zambia through desktop review

The stakeholder mapping exercise has been prepared to identify the key stakeholders of the Zambia Agricultural sector and assess their participation in all stages of the project cycle. We identified stakeholders from various sectors to enable stakeholders' views to be considered in the iFEED modelling process. Another reason for the stakeholder mapping exercise is to ensure the promotion and provision of means for effective and inclusive engagement with stakeholders throughout the iFEED modelling process. The stakeholder mapping also ensures that appropriate iFEED results are communicated to stakeholders and receive their input.

Stakeholders are individuals, groups, or other entities who work in the agriculture, food systems, and food and nutrition security sector in Zambia or are impacted or likely to be impacted directly or indirectly, positively or adversely, by climate change. The stakeholders will benefit from the iFEED Project for policy and other investment purposes. The stakeholders include government, businesses, civil society organisations and individuals or groups who work on agricultural issues in Zambia and who have the potential to influence the outcomes of iFEED results.

Stakeholder mapping also includes the level of interest (E.g. High, medium, low) in iFEED modelling components such as Agriculture and land use, Climate change and emissions, Diets and nutrition and Trade.

Table 2. Stakeholder mapping in Zambia's agriculture, climate change and environmental sector

Organisation	Agriculture and land use		Climate change and emissions		Diets and nutrition		Trade	
	Interest	Policy Influence	Interest	Policy Influence	Interest	Policy Influence	Interest	Policy Influence
Ministry of Agriculture	High	High	High	High	High	High	High	High
Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock	High	High	High	High	High	High	High	High
Ministry of Green Economy and Environment	High	High	High	High	Medium	High	Medium	High
Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development	High	High	High	High	High	High	High	High
Ministry of Commerce, Trade and Industry	High	High	High	High	High	High	High	High
Zambia National Farmers Union	Medium	Medium	High	High	High	High	High	High
National Union For Small Scale Farmers	High	High	High	High	High	High	High	High
Livestock Development Trust	High	High	High	High	High	High	High	Medium
Poultry Association of Zambia	Medium	Medium	High	High	High	Medium	High	Medium

Dairy Association of Zambia	Medium	Medium	High	High	High	Medium	Medium	Medium
Zambeef Plc	High	High	High	Medium	High	High	High	Medium
Millers Association of Zambia	Medium	High	Medium	Medium	High	High	High	High
Crushers of Edible Oils and Refiners Association	Medium	Medium	High	Medium	High	Medium	Medium	Medium
Food Reserve Agency	High	High	High	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium
Grain Traders Association of Zambia	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	High	High
Export Trading Group (ETG)	High	High	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	High	High
Nitrogen Chemicals of Zambia	High	High	High	High	Medium	Medium	High	Medium
Ministry of Community Development and Social Services	High	High	High	High	High	High	High	High
Hybrid Poultry Farm Zambia Limited	High	High	Medium	Medium	High	High	High	high
Zambia Bureau of Standards (ZABS)	High	High	High	High	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium
Zambia Metrological Agency (ZMA)	Medium	Medium	High	High	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium
Zambia Compulsory Standards Agency	High	High	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium

[illegible]

[illegible]

3. Agricultural-related Policy Mapping-Zambia

Zambia's agricultural sector is the foundation of its rural economy and holds significant promise for the nation. Approximately 60 percent of the population relies on agriculture for their livelihood; within this group, about 80 percent are classified as poor. Despite high employment in the sector, its relatively low contribution to GDP and its substantial share of the national labour force indicates that the agriculture industry suffers from low productivity and relies heavily on unskilled subsistence farming. This is mainly due to limited access to productive assets and market opportunities. Additionally, overemphasising a few crops, mainly maize, makes farmers highly vulnerable to environmental and market fluctuations.

The challenges Zambia's agriculture sector faces are compounded by the increasing risks posed by climate change. Over the past few decades, the country has experienced a highly variable climate, characterised by frequent and intense climatic extremes, such as droughts, floods, and extreme temperatures. These events have resulted in substantial agricultural losses, with droughts and excessive rainfall causing significant damage. Furthermore, the agriculture sector, along with land use, land-use change, and forestry (LULUCF), accounts for a staggering 93 percent of the country's carbon footprint. The emissions from LULUCF are largely driven by biomass burning, including charcoal production. Though agriculture's direct contribution to greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions may appear relatively small, it doubles to 13 percent when considering its indirect effects, such as the expansion of cropland and grassland.

The Government of the Republic of Zambia (GoZ) has incorporated climate change concerns into its agriculture policy agenda to address these pressing issues. The country has developed several climate change-related policies and strategies, and there is a commitment to further integrate climate change considerations into sectoral policies. For a comprehensive overview of the policy landscape concerning agriculture, climate change, and the environment in Zambia, refer to Table 1.

Table 2. Mapping of agriculture, climate change and environment policies in Zambia

Policy name (official)	Responsible institution(s)	Policy description	Type of policy instrument	Implementation status
Zambia National Policy on Climate Change	Ministry of Green Economy and Environment (MGEE)	- Intends to fully integrate climate change into the Country's development plans - Provides a framework for attracting finance & investments to achieve SDGs. - Has measures for addressing (i) Adaptation & Disaster Risk Reduction, (ii) Mitigation & Low-Emission Development-Related Actions, and (iii) Crosscutting Issues	Climate Strategy	On-going
Second National Agricultural Policy	Ministry of Agriculture (MoA), & Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock (MFL)	Covers measures to specifically deal with three sub-sectors: Crops, Fisheries, & Livestock, including cross-cutting issues.	Policy support	On-going
Forests Act, 2015 (Act No. 4 of 2015)	MGEE-Dept. of Forestry	- An Act to provide for establishment & declaration of Forests, joint forest management areas, botanical reserves - Provide for conservation & use of forests & trees for the sustainable management of forests ecosystems & biological diversity - Establish the Forest Development Fund - Provide for the implementation of the UNFCCC, Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Flora and Fauna, Convention on Wetlands of International Importance, Convention on Biological Diversity, Convention to Combat Desertification in those Countries experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification - Any other relevant international agreement to which Zambia is a party	Regulatory instrument	On-going

National Land Policy	Ministry of Lands & Natural Resources	Aims at streamlining land administration & management services for improving the Country's land sustainability for social & economic land development.	Policy support	On-going
National Disaster Management Policy	Office of the Vice President-DMMU	- Provides direction for disaster management & definition of parameters within which Disaster Management System in the Country will operate - Outlines & aligns the different roles & responsibilities of various actors, to ensure efficient utilization of resources	Policy support	Ended (2020)
Food Reserve (Designated Commodities) Regulations, 2015 (S.I. No. 39 of 2015)	MoA-Food Reserve Agency (FRA)	Regulations designate commodities as essential commodities for purposes of section 6 of the Food Reserve Act of 1995	Regulatory instrument	On-going
Zambia's Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC) to the 2015 Agreement on climate change	MGEE	- The document presents INDC to the 2015 Agreement on climate change in response to decisions adopted at the 19th & 20th sessions of the COP to the UNFCCC - Promotes the development of a low carbon & climate-resilient development pathway	Target	On-going
The Food Reserve Act of 1995 & 2020	MoA-FRA	- Food Reserve Act of 1995: for purpose of establishing the FRA in 1996 which replaced the National Agricultural Marketing Board (NAMBOARD) & Zambia Cooperative Federation (ZCF) - FRA Act of 2020: re-defines the functions of FRA, re-constituted its Board of Directors, & repealed & replaced the Food Reserve Act of 1995	Regulatory instrument	On-going

National Gender Policy	Office of the Vice President (OVP)	• Aims at ensuring attainment of gender equality in the development process by redressing the existing gender imbalances • Provides for equal opportunities for women & men to actively participate & contribute to their fullest ability & equitably benefit from national development	Policy support	On-going
Agricultural Credits (Appointment of Authorized Agency) Order, 2014 (S.I. No. 59 of 2014)	MoA & MFL	• Is the authority under which the Zambia Commodity Exchange (ZAMACE) Limited was appointed as the authorized agency for purpose of section six of the Agricultural Credits Act, 2010 Act	Regulatory instrument	On-going
The Agricultural Credits Act, 2010	MoA & MFL	• Provides for the establishment of Warehouse Licensing Authority & its functions & powers • Facilitates borrowing of money on the security of charges created on farming stock & other agricultural assets • Provides for registration of charges • Provides for certification of warehouses • Provides for the issuance and negotiation of warehouse receipts and the rights conferred by warehouse receipts • Provides for rights & obligations of warehouse operators • Repeals and replaces the Agricultural Credits Act, 1995.	Regulatory instrument	On-going
Control of Goods (Import and Export) Regulations (Cap. 421)	MoA & MFL	• Empowers the Minister to make Statutory Orders prohibiting, restricting or otherwise controlling the import into or the export from Zambia of controlled goods, i.e. any goods specified in the Schedule or any class of such goods. • Prescribes the terms & conditions subject to which controlled goods, or any class of such goods may be imported into or exported from the Country.	Regulatory instrument	On-going
National Food and Nutrition Policy	Ministry of Health-National Food and	• Provides policy guidelines in food & nutrition for the Country	Policy support	On-going

	Nutrition Commission			
Animal Health Act, 2010	MFL	• Provides for appointment of the Director responsible for veterinary services & other staff & define their powers & functions • Provides for prevention & control of animal diseases • Provides for quarantine of animals • Regulates importation & exportation of animals, animal products, animal by products, articles & animal feed • Establishes the Animal Disease Control Fund • Repeals and replaces the Stock Diseases Act, 1961.	Regulatory instrument	On-going
Animal Health (Livestock Cleansing) Order, 2014 (S.I. No. 16 of 2014)	MFL	• Specifies livestock cleaning areas for purposes of the Animal Health Act, 2010 & requires owners of livestock that is infested with ticks to carry out cleansing once and cleansing of all livestock at regular intervals as prescribed	Regulatory instrument	On-going
Animal Health (Control and Prevention of Animal Disease) Order, 2014 (S.I. No. 24 of 2014)	MFL	• Requires owners of an animal to vaccinate the animal against the diseases in the areas specified in the Schedule • A veterinary assistant shall, where an animal is vaccinated in accordance with this Order, enter the vaccination dates and farmer cards into the stock register.	Regulatory instrument	On-going
National Wetlands Policy	MGEE	• Provides a framework for coordinated action for sustainable wetland management so as to promote the conservation & wise use of wetlands & wetland resources for the benefit of present & future generations.	Policy support	On-going
Zambia Vision 2030	Ministry of Finance & National Planning	• Guide for all development efforts, commitment & dedication of all Zambians to attain the long-term vision of becoming a prosperous middle-income Nation by 2030	Policy support	On-going

National Livestock Development Policy	MFL	• Promoting sustainable livestock production & productivity, promoting standards & quality of livestock and its products, & strengthening livestock R&D. • Promotes sustainable management of farm animal genetic resource, improves animal welfare & livestock production environment, & improving management of livestock & water resources.	Policy support	On-going
Food and Nutrition Act, 2020 (No. 3 of 2020)	Ministry of Health	• Provides for the implementation of a national food & nutrition programme; • Continue existence of the National Food & Nutrition Commission (NFNC) & re-define its functions • Establish the Board of the Commission & define its functions • Re-constitute the Board of the Commission & re-define its functions • Establish the Food and Nutrition Coordinating Committee & provide for its functions • Repeal & replace the NFNC Act,1967	Regulatory instrument	On-going
National Policy on Environment (NPE)	MGEE	• Provides a comprehensive policy framework for effective natural resource utilization & environmental conservation	Policy support	On-going
National Forestry Policy	MGEE-Dept. of Forestry	• Aims at protecting the environment, management & development of natural resources (including forestry)	Policy support	On-going

4. Opportunities for iFEED modelling outcomes for the policy in agriculture, climate, nutrition and trade in Zambia

The opportunities for iFEED output for ongoing policy processes in Zambia is identified under three categories as follows:

Policies prioritised for irrigation include:

- The second (2nd) National Agriculture Policy 2016
- The National Water Policy 2010
- The Eighth (8th) National Development Plan (Includes IP with clear Targets)
- National Policy on Climate Change 2016
- Environmental Management Policy 2009

Opportunities for iFEED input into policies focusing on crop diversification are

- The Eighth (8th) National Development Plan
- 2nd NAP d) National Policy on Climate Change (2016)
- National Food and Nutrition Policy

Opportunities for iFEED input into policies livestock and land use change include:

- Second National Agriculture Policy [2nd NAP] - Input in the implementation plan (under review)
- National Policy on Climate Change (2016) -Input in the implementation plan (under development)
- Water Resources Management Act (2011);(Catchment management plan)

4. Representation considerations

The desktop review shows diverse policies operating in Agriculture, livestock, fisheries, climate change, trade, diet and nutrition, and water and irrigation sectors. We also identified stakeholders in the government, business and civil societies operating in the sectors with aims to enhance the resilience of communities and support national policies on agriculture and climate change. We aim for diverse representation of stakeholders within the iFEED process (both in terms of their characteristics (male/female, old/young), the areas that they represent (agriculture, climate, diets, trade) and the pathways of change that they advocate for (commercial, food sovereignty, gender, inclusion, equality, sustainable environment, agroecology – so that it is reflective of the different policy priorities.

6. Conclusion and the way forward

This document will be a reference point in engaging stakeholders to influence policy through the iFEED process. The stakeholders identified will be grouped into working groups based on ratings on areas of interest and positions to integrate iFEED results to influence policies at various levels. Work Package 3 will work closely with stakeholders to organise stakeholder engagements for iFEED by convening and coordinating the activities of working groups. Stakeholders will have the opportunity to prioritise policies, provide information on opportunities to make input into the iFEED process, and provide feedback on iFEED results. The objectives will be achieved through regular (monthly) online meetings with stakeholders.