



**Government of the Republic of Zambia
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)**

Country Programming Framework for Zambia

2013-2015

March 2013

Foreword

The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) is a major or key stakeholder in the agriculture sector in many countries including Zambia. FAO has for a long time worked with Government of the Republic of Zambia (GRZ) in all aspects of agriculture, food and nutrition security and natural resources (forests) management.

The Country Programming Framework (CPF) for Zambia 2013–2015 builds upon and replaces the National Medium-Term Priority Framework (NMTPF). The CPF outlines FAO's contribution to the achievement of national agriculture priorities and objectives as stipulated and defined in GRZ policy documents. The CPF has been developed taking cognizance of the broader Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP), signed by Zambia in January 2011 and its NAIP prepared and approved in 2012-13.

The FAO Country Programming Framework (CPF) for Zambia sets out priority areas to guide FAO's partnerships with and support to the Government of Zambia (GRZ). It brings together innovative interventions and best practices as well as global experiences/standards with national and regional expertise during CPF period i.e. 2013-2015. The CPF is as a result of extensive consultations with GRZ and other stakeholders in the agriculture sector including development partners in the country.

The CPF reviews the status of agriculture in Zambia and provides an analysis of sector-specific challenges and opportunities. Suitable areas for FAO intervention are identified and justified in accordance with FAO's comparative advantages, GRZ priorities, UNDAF outcomes and FAO strategic objectives. It is supported by annexes, including i) CPF alignment with other policy documents and frameworks; ii) a results matrix; and iii) a matrix showing resource requirements.

The process of developing CPF involved broad consultations with GRZ and other stakeholders in the agriculture sector including development partners. This process brought out areas of FAO's comparative advantages which were reviewed to ensure alignment with agriculture sector national priorities.

The following are the selected priorities and their related outcomes:

- **Priority 1: Agricultural policy and framework support.**
Outcome 1: Capacity of public sector institutions to formulate and implement policies and frameworks strengthened.
- **Priority 2: Agricultural production and productivity.**
Outcome 2: Agricultural productivity and production of small scale producers increased and diversified.
- **Priority 3: Market access and sanitary measures.**
Outcome 3: Smallholder farmers' market access improved.
- **Priority 4: Natural resources management.**
Outcome 4: Management of natural resources (land, forests, fisheries) improved.
- **Priority 5: Promoting nutritionally adequate diets for all people.**
Outcome 5: Nutritional status and livelihood resilience of vulnerable groups improved.

The M&E system for CPF is based on the assumption that results achieved by FAO in the implementation of this CPF are closely related with the national priorities as decided by Government in consultation with FAO and relevant stakeholders. The basic tool for the M&E mechanism embedded in this CPF process is the CPF Results Matrix, that includes performance indicators, with targets and baselines, specifications of the assumptions and risks on which the formulation of the CPF Outcomes and Outputs and their corresponding indicators are based, and the indication of the means of verification of the actual performance (FAO, 2012). This monitoring framework can be refined and further developed during the first 6 months of CPF implementation.

The resource envelope required to deliver the above outcomes, USD 26,200,000, is summarized in Annex 3: *Resource requirements over the period of the CPF*. The total funds available from on-going projects are USD 15,793,926. The total TCP allocation is USD 374,264. The funding gap is USD 10,031,810.

The FAO Representative in Zambia (FAOR) will be responsible for the implementation of the CPF, in partnership with government ministries, donors, research institutions, and other national and international organizations. Selection of implementing partners will be guided by the criteria which include institutional and technical capability; comparative advantage; sound financial management and accountability; and past experience in implementing similar programmes and projects. Whenever synergies allow, FAO will work with other UN agencies through joint programme initiatives.

The level of achievement of the CPF's outputs will largely depend on the extent and effectiveness of cooperative actions among partners and the efficient use the available resources. The mutual effort will ensure that, by the end of 2015, we count only the success stories, thus we will build a better place for the people of Zambia.

Signature.....

Signature.....

**For the United Nations Food
And Agriculture Organization**

For the Government of Zambia

Designation:

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Acronyms

AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
CA	Conservation Agriculture
CAADP	Comprehensive Africa Agricultural Development Programme
CPF	Country Programming Framework
CSA	Climate Smart Agriculture
CSO	Central Statistical Office
DPs	Development Partners
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FAOR	Food and Agriculture Organization Representative
FNDP	Fifth National Development Plan
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GRZ	Government of the Republic of Zambia
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
ILO	International Labour Organization
ILUA	Integrated Land Use Assessment
JASZ	Joint Assistance Strategy for Zambia
JICA	Japanese International Cooperation Agency
LIFDC	Low Income Food Deficit Country
MACO	Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives
MAL	Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock
MLNREP	Ministry of Lands, Natural Resources and Environmental Protection
MoFN	Ministry of Finance and National Planning
MTR	Mid Term Review
NAP	National Agriculture Policy
NFNP	National Food and Nutrition Policy
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organization
NRM	Natural Resource Management
PEM	Protein-Energy Malnutrition
SADC	Southern Africa Development Commission
SNDP	Sixth National Development Plan
TCP	Technical Cooperation Programme
UNAIDS	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV and AIDS
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
UNICEF	United Nations International Children Education Fund
WFP	World Food Programme
UN-REDD	United Nations initiative to Reduce Emissions from Deforestation and forest Degradation

Executive summary

The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) is a major or key stakeholder in the agriculture sector in many countries including Zambia. FAO has for a long time worked with Government of the Republic of Zambia (GRZ) in all aspects of agriculture, food and nutrition security and natural resources (forests) management.

The Country Programming Framework (CPF) for Zambia 2013–2015 builds upon and replaces the National Medium-Term Priority Framework (NMTPF). The CPF outlines FAO's contribution to the achievement of national agriculture priorities and objectives as stipulated and defined in GRZ policy documents. The CPF has been developed taking cognizance of the broader Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP), signed by Zambia in January 2011 and its NAIP prepared and approved in 2012-13.

The CPF further reflects the priorities set out in the current United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) and provides a strong foundation for engagement with other UN agencies. The CPF will also provide a basis for additional resource mobilization and partnership opportunities.

The process of developing CPF involved broad consultations with GRZ and other stakeholders in the agriculture sector including development partners. This process brought out areas of FAO's comparative advantages which were reviewed to ensure alignment with agriculture sector national priorities.

The CPF reviews the status of agriculture in Zambia and provides an analysis of sector-specific challenges and opportunities. Suitable areas for FAO intervention are identified and justified in accordance with FAO's comparative advantages, GRZ priorities, UNDAF outcomes and FAO strategic objectives. It is supported by annexes, including i) CPF alignment with other policy documents and frameworks; ii) a results matrix; and iii) a matrix showing resource requirements.

The CPF is a working document and as such requires periodic revision or updating in collaboration with key national stakeholders to keep pace with changing priorities and emerging issues in the sector.

The FAO Country Programming Framework (CPF) for Zambia sets out priority areas to guide FAO's partnerships with and support to the Government of Zambia (GRZ). It brings together innovative interventions and best practices as well as global experiences/standards with national and regional expertise during CPF period (2013-2015).

The following agreed CPF priority areas and their related outcomes, are the result of extensive consultations with GRZ and other stakeholders in the agriculture sector including development partners in the country:

Priority Area 1: Agricultural policy and framework support:

Outcome 1: Capacity of public sector institutions to formulate and implement policies and frameworks strengthened

Technical assistance from FAO in the development, adoption and implementation of relevant, harmonized policies is envisaged to subsequently result in improved private sector investments in agriculture, as well as enhanced policy dialogue, institutional strengthening and generation of evidence to inform policy formulation and reform.

Priority Area 2: Agricultural production and productivity:

Outcome 2: Agricultural productivity and production of small scale producers increased and diversified

FAO will support GRZ in promoting alternative and appropriate crop and livestock enterprises to improve productivity and household nutrition. In addition, capacity would be built at both technical and farmers levels through training in the areas of post-harvest loss reduction and management.

Priority Area 3: Market access and sanitary measures:

Outcome 3: Smallholder farmers' market access improved

Under this outcome FAO will support GRZ to enhance the productive capacity of farmers through agriculture diversification, intensification and commercialization. This is to increase household food and nutrition security and production of quality marketable produce. Critical to this is strengthening the capacity of government and non-governmental extension services systems. Particular emphasis will be made to ensuring gender equity and participation of youth in all activities.

Priority Area 4: Natural resources management:

Outcome 4: Management of natural resources (land, forests and fisheries) improved

FAO will assist GRZ in the identification and introduction of elements of good agriculture practices and climate-smart agriculture to enhance resilience of different farming systems to adverse effects of climatic change. Further FAO will assist GRZ to build capacity at various levels in sustainable land management (SLM), soil and water conservation, sustainable forest management (SFM), sustainable fisheries production. FAO will contribute to the development of a structured framework for partnership with donors, UN agencies, international NGOs, community groups and private sector in order to support best practices in natural resources management. FAO's global experience and expertise in land tenure shall be applied to assist domesticate the Voluntary guidelines on the responsible governance of tenure of land, fisheries, and forests in the context of national food security.

Priority Area 5: Promoting nutritionally adequate diets for all people:

Outcome 5: Nutritional status and livelihood resilience of vulnerable groups improved

Under this outcome FAO will seek to address challenges faced by vulnerable communities, including People Living with HIV / AIDS (PLWHA), men, women and youth through enhancing their productive capacity, increasing availability of livelihood options, improving their preparedness to respond to shocks through DRRM initiatives. This is considered critical to long term hunger and poverty eradication and will entail the successful development and application of an integrated Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Plan.

The resource envelope required to deliver the above outcomes, i.e. USD 26,200,000, are summarized in Annex 3: *Resource requirements over the period of the CPF*. The total funds available from on-going projects are USD 15,793,926. The total TCP allocation is USD 374,264. The funding gap is USD 10,031,810.

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INTRODUCTION

The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) is a major or key stakeholder in the agriculture sector in many countries including Zambia. FAO has for a long time worked with Government of the Republic of Zambia (GRZ) in all aspects of agriculture, food and nutrition security and natural resources (forests) management.

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The CPF is a working document and as such requires periodic revision or updating in collaboration with key national stakeholders to keep pace with changing priorities and emerging issues in the sector.

SITUATION ANALYSIS

Zambia is a land-locked country and classified as a Low Income Food Deficit Country (LIFDC) in South Eastern Africa with an area of 752,614 square kilometres. The current population is 13,046,508 (49% male and 51% female), as per the 2010 Population Census; with 61% living in rural areas (CSO 2010).

The 2010 *Living Condition Monitoring Survey* (LCMS) documented that the proportion of the population falling under the poverty line was 60.5%. The high proportion of the population falling under the poverty line, despite the concerted efforts of the Government and its cooperating partners and donors, has been a concern since *Social Dimensions of Adjustment Priority Surveys* conducted in 1991 and 1993. These priority surveys evolved into the LCMSs. The national poverty declined by only 9.5 percentage points from 70% in 1991 to 60.5% in 2010.

The 2010 LCMS quoted studies that found that there is a strong correlation between incidence of poverty and various household characteristics, which explain the high poverty levels. These include but are not limited to the size of the household, age, sex, education and economic activity status of the household head inadequate social security, loss of breadwinner especially

during the advent of HIV/AIDS, high dependency ratio or large families as a result of the orphan explosion, poor job opportunities as a result of poor education background, and widespread unemployment and female household heads attaining their headship through the inadvertent loss of a spouse to death or divorce, who, in many instances, turned out to have been the breadwinner.

The national poverty declined by only 9.5 percentage points from 70% in 1991 to 60.5% in 2010. Efforts aimed at poverty reduction by Government and its Development Partners (DPs) however have not yielded expected results. This is attributed to a number of factors that relate to macro-economic structural challenges and various shocks such as climate change and poor health.

Zambia's political stability and peaceful history continues to be one of the major factors explaining why the country continues to attract increasing investments, despite the relative high transaction costs of doing business. On 20 September 2011, Zambia held presidential and general elections which ushered in a new government.

The growth of the economy has been positive, averaging over 6.1 percent between 2006 and 2010. In 2009 alone, the Zambian economy showed resilience to global economic crisis, and grew by 6.4 percent. This was boosted by significant increase in copper production and a bumper harvest in agricultural produce. Inflation fell from 16.6 percent in 2008 to 9.9 percent in 2009; and further to 7.8 percent by March 2010. Over the 2001-2010 period, the country registered consistent growth in real GDP per capita, from 2.1 percent in 2004 to approximately 4 percent in 2010.

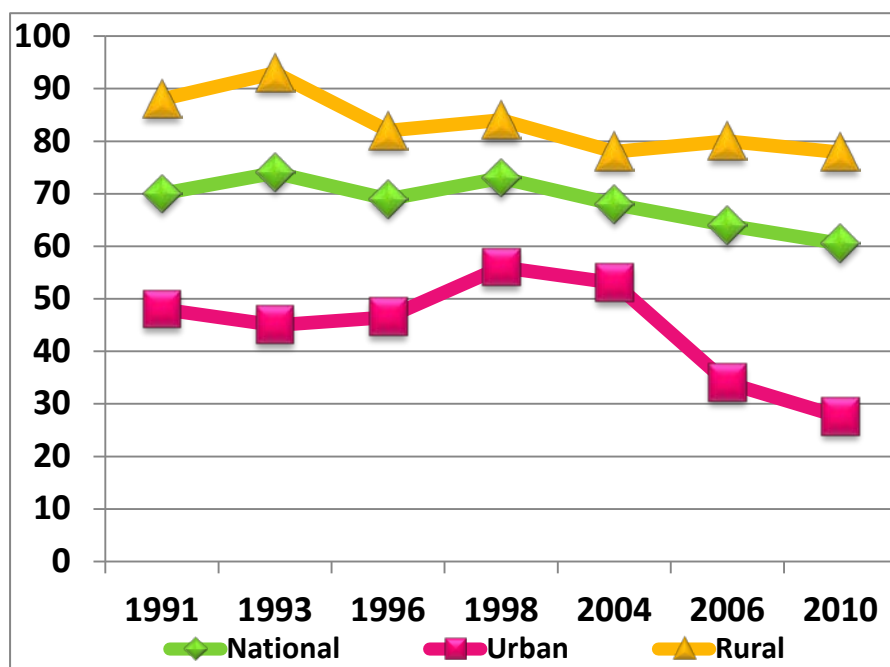


Figure1: Percentage Trends in Incidences of Poverty Levels (1991 - 2010)¹, Source: CSO (2011)

The significant growth in annual GDP experienced during the past decade has had minimal impact on the country's poverty levels. For instance, the national poverty level according to the latest statistics is at 60.5% (see Figure 1), broken down to 42.3% extremely poor and 18.2% moderately poor (CSO 2010). The poverty situation is worse in rural areas at 77.9% total poor, broken down to 57.7% extremely poor

and 20.2% moderately poor. On the other hand, the urban total poor stand at 27.5% with 13.1% extremely poor and 14.4% moderately poor.

In the 1990s, there were reforms in key areas aimed at stabilizing and improving the performance of the sector. The three key areas of reform were: (i) consolidating liberalization of agricultural marketing; (ii) strengthening liberalization of trade and pricing policy and; (iii) streamlining land tenure system to make it receptive to the policy of liberalization.¹ The sector's contribution to the national GDP is estimated at 12.5% (CSO, 2010) and employs at least 67% of the country's labour force. Figure 2 shows the sector's real growth rates in the period 1992 to 2000. The sector's average real growth rate for this period - was 6.3%.

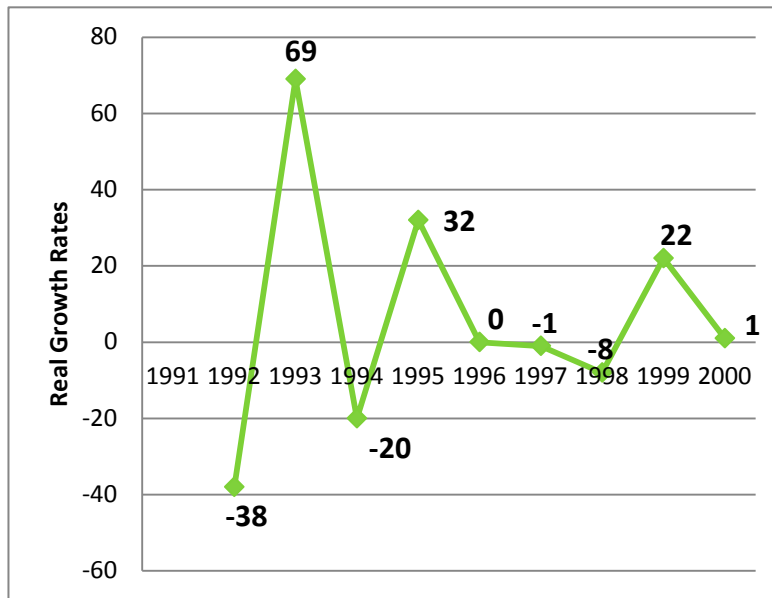
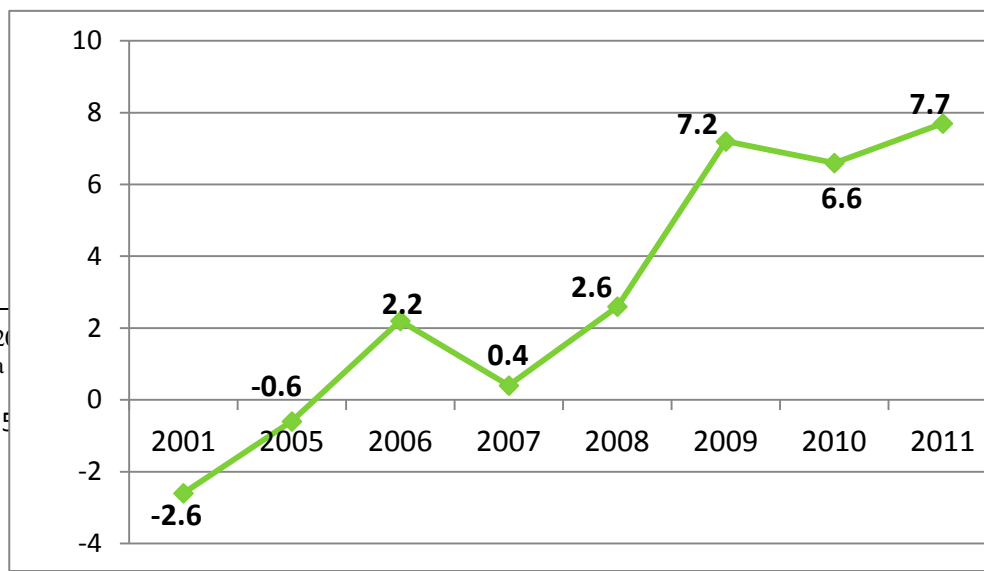


Figure 2: Agriculture Real Growth Rates 1992 – 2000,
Source: PRSP 2002-2004

The period 2001 to 2011 was characterized by a steady annual growth in Agriculture GDP from -2.6% in 2001 to a peak of 7.7% in 2011². The increment in the period under review more than tripled to 3.5%. Thus, Agricultural Gross Domestic Product (GDP) grew by an average 6.1% in the period between 2001 and 2011, with the highest growth rate recorded as 7.7% in 2011.



¹ PRSP 2002-2004
² Zambia

Figure 3: Agriculture GDP Growth Rates, 2001 – 2011,
Source: Zambia Human Development Report, 2011

Agriculture (Livestock and Crops) and Natural Resources (Forestry and Fisheries)

Agriculture sector's potential contribution to poverty reduction has been recognized. It is estimated that 80% of the country's population depend on agriculture related activities for its livelihoods (SNDP 2011-2015). The high potential in the vast land, surface and ground water resources as well as its relatively fertile soils place the agricultural sector as one of the favorable avenues and as the engine of Zambia's economic growth.

Zambia has great potential to expand agriculture. From the total land area of 752,000 square kilometers, 58% is suitable for arable use but only 14% of this arable land is currently under cultivation. The land suitable for pastures production is about 47% of the total land. At least 42% of the country's land- is suitable for livestock, and 21% is suitable for rangeland grazing. Hence, Zambia has an immense resource base for both crops and livestock production and the potential for expansion exists plentifully.

Livestock

Status

Livestock is an important agricultural sub-sector, contributing 15.2 percent of agricultural GDP (Thurlow et al, 2008). Livestock has the greatest potential to propel sector growth with more than half of rural households owning livestock (IFPRI 2006). This positions the sub-sector for significant contribution to the country's agricultural and overall economic growth.

Table 1: Livestock Production, 2006-2009

Year	2006	2007	2008	2009
Cattle	2,799,965	2,457,563	2,315,327	3,038,000
Sheep	117,930	101,191	485,033	466,506
Goats	1,762,461	956,304	746,143	758,501
Pigs	398,637	538,393	704,832	711,707

Source: Zambia Human Development Report, 2011

Challenges

Poor livestock husbandry practices have led to the frequent outbreak of animal diseases is partly contributing to the weak performance of the livestock sector. The outbreaks have been especially serious in Southern Province, where the cattle population fell by 58.6 percent two year between 1996 and 1998. The situation appears to reflect national trends, and is illustrated in Table 1 below. To stem the loss of livestock, the government instituted control measures that included vaccination campaigns; the immunization of calves against East Coast fever; livestock movement controls, mainly in Southern Province; construction of cordon lines; restocking and increasing overall livestock production.

Opportunities

The following opportunities exist:

- Commercialization of livestock sector
- Unfulfilled market
- Quick turnaround of income invested in some livestock
- Possibility for crop-livestock-fish integrated farming depending on locality
- Local markets

Crops

Status

The crop sub-sector recorded a significant increase in production of most major crops during the period 2006 to 2010. Cassava and maize production substantially increased from 1,056,000 Mt and 834,980 Mt in the 2004/2005 farming season to 1,179,657 Mt and 2, 795,483 Mt in the 2009/2010 farming season, an increase of nearly 12% and 235% respectively. Soya beans, mixed beans and sugar increased by 25% (from 89,660 Mt), 182% (from 23,098 Mt) and 45% (from 246,490 Mt) respectively, while cotton production declined by nearly half (-52%, from 155,213 Mt). The increase in production for these crops was due to the increase in area planted and improvement in the yield per hectare. In the case of maize, the increase in yield was also probably due to an increase in the number of farmers benefiting from the government subsidized Farmer Input Support Programme (from 136,000 in the 2004/2005 to 500,000 in the 2009/2010 season) and improved extension service delivery.

Challenges

However, some challenges still remain in the sub-sector including:

- Low productivity and production is caused by low input use, unsustainable soil and water practices and the small size of average land holdings. This problem is further exacerbated by lack of water storage facilities and poor irrigation infrastructure, with only 155,912 ha under irrigation against an estimated economic potential of 523,000 ha.
- Lack of crop diversification;
- Lack of access to inputs and services; and,
- Rural finance and marketing are generally poorly developed. This is caused by poor transport infrastructure, poor/inadequate market facilities and market arrangements. These results in unacceptably high pre and post-harvest losses, and low value addition contributing to an under-developed agro-industry also hinder the full potential of agriculture in Zambia.

Opportunities

The major opportunity is that government, through Ministry of Agriculture Livestock, is currently reviewing the National Agriculture Policy to take on board emerging issues of climate change, diversification, concerns being raised by some stakeholders in the sector including the heavy support given to the agriculture system through specific commodities (maize) and the current political environment. The measures suggested for implementation include amongst others promoting diversification of agricultural production, productivity, and utilization, through strengthened research and extension delivery system, improve both input and output marketing and stakeholders involvement, foster investments and infrastructure development as well as strengthen capacity.

The existing government subsidized agricultural input service, Farmer Input Support Programme, is one mechanism that productivity enhancing technologies can be piggy backed on, e.g., CA. There also now exists a network of agro-dealers that can mobilise itself to deliver inputs where there is effective demand and transport infrastructure. Technologies exist that provide opportunities to improve crop production include but not limited to small-scale water harvesting and irrigation and small-scale agro-processing technologies that minimize post-harvest losses, extend product life and diversify raw material use.

Fisheries

Status

Most of the surface water resources (approximately 45%) in the Southern African Region (SADC) are concentrated in Zambia and this gives Zambia a huge comparative advantage for the development of integrated water resource management with the potential for an enhanced inland fisheries sector in terms of both natural capture fisheries and aquaculture development.

Three major basins provide capture fishery resources in Zambia: the Zambezi; Luapula; and Lake Tanganyika. Zambia is estimated to have the capacity to produce about 150,000 metric tons of fish from these systems annually on a sustainable basis. An estimated 300,000 rural households (2.3% of the population) earn part of their income from fishery, contributing to about three percent of GDP. The main sources of fish are capture fisheries and aquaculture as shown in Table 2. Abundant water resources in terms of lakes, rivers and swamps provide great potential for the development of fisheries, but this has yet to be realized.

The latest statistics (MTR 2009, MoFNP) under the sub-sector showed remarkable recovery between 2006 and 2008. Production in capture fisheries increased by 20 percent from 65,927 metric tons in 2006 to 79,403 metric tons in 2008. Kapenta (small fish) production grew by 37 percent from 6,251 metric tons in 2006 to 8,554 metric tons in 2009. This growth resulted from the promotion of community based natural resources management, as well as intensified patrols in fishery areas. However, an overall decline in the average per capita fish consumption has been recorded from over 11.4 kg in the 1970s to approximately 6.4 kg in the 2000s (FAO, 2006). Nevertheless, this figure compares well with world average of 8kg per person/year (IFPRI and World Fish Centre, 2003). In Zambia fish consumption accounts for more than 40% of the animal protein intake of an average Zambian diet.

Table 2: Fish Production Trends

Year	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Capture fisheries	65,927	60,236	73,542	79,403	84,716
Kapenta	6,251	7,659	9,476	7,860	8,554
Aquaculture	5,125	5,210	5,876	5,640	8,127
Total	77,303	73,105	88,894	92,903	101,397

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives.

The increasing demand for fish has resulted in increasing the fishing pressure on nearly all important fish stocks. This situation calls for the need to improve the management of capture fisheries if they are to continue to contribute positively to economic development. By the year 2015, Zambia's population forecast is at 15.2 million requiring per capital fish consumption levels of around 10 kg per year or 152,000 tons of food fish per annum. Recommended maximum food fish export allowable for Zambia is 120,000 tons per year. By 2015 the country will require 140,000 tons of fish to meet both domestic consumption at current levels and export requirements. This implies invariably an increase of 82,000 tones in fish production over and above the current levels of 70,000 tones will be necessary by the year 2015. The aquaculture sub-sector offers the greatest potential towards this increase as currently it only contributes 13% of the country's total fish production.

Challenges

The performance of the fishery sub-sector is constrained by:

- Declining catch per unit effort
- Low uptake and investment in aquaculture
- poor planning and location of aquaculture schemes
- Lack of improved fishing technologies,
- Poor access to credit,
- Poor storage facilities,
- Poor processing leading to post-harvest losses;
- Unsustainable fishing practices and transportation constraints.
- Degradation of fish habitat caused by unsustainable land use practices such as cultivation on banks of water courses resulting in silting and heavy sedimentation loads

Opportunities

The greatest opportunity with capture fisheries includes promotion of community-based resource management of capture fisheries employing sustainable management practices and restocking natural water bodies with fish seed, thereby improving catches over the long term. Promotion of aquaculture development using appropriate species will enhance increased fish yields and contribute to national food security and GDP. All these efforts will need to be supported by improved processing, storage and marketing facilities as well as improved distribution networks, extension services, regulation and control of the marketing and trading of fishing gear.

Forestry

Status

Forestry and related wood processing in Zambia make important contribution to the national GDP. The total share of forestry sector in GDP has been 6.2% on average between 1994 and 2010. In 2010, the share of forest and logging to GDP was 4.5%, wood and wood products 1.2%, bringing the impact on GDP to 5.7%. The higher contribution to GDP of logging than processing indicates a lack of value addition in the downstream processing segments. The vision 2030 and the Sixth National Development Plan (SNDP) sets targets to increase the contribution from manufacturing (which includes wood and wood products) from 12% in 2004 to 18% by 2030 and at the same time reduce the relative dependence on primary production (FPIOS, ILUA II Programme 2012).

Despite the importance of forests, Zambia is subject to high levels of environmental and forest degradation with an annual forest loss of 250,000-300,000 hectares (MTENR, 2008). This results in:

- Soil erosion
- Soil fertility loss,
- Watershed degradation
- Loss of biodiversity

Challenges

The following practices pose challenges to sustainable forestry management:

- Extensive practices of shifting cultivation and slash and burn;
- Illegal timber harvesting; ever-increasing demand for wood-based energy (firewood and charcoal);
- Over-harvesting of the few known commercial indigenous tree species on unsustainable basis;
- Over-grazing and
- Forest fires.

Among the major structural challenges currently faced by the forestry sector include:

- the wood industry continues to operate below the installed capacity mostly due to unsustainable forestry and log rationing by ZAFFICO;

- little investments in , and capture of, value added in wood processing;
- high costs of production and poor access to export markets (problems of quality control);
- lack of reliable statistics on the sector;
- lack of local demand for and adherence to, timber standards and specifications set by the Zambia Bureau of Standards ;
- lack of coherence in policy frameworks affecting forestry, thereby causing policy distortions (e.g. , the timber export policy provides options to use any standard demanded by the target market);
- outdated 1973 policy and legislative framework despite having developed a new policy in 1998 and the Forest Act in 1999. which were intended to revamp the forest sector and restructure the Forest Department to a Forest Commission. However, to date, both the new policy and act remain unapproved by Cabinet;
- conflicting policy frameworks such as land, forestry and environment that are mooted on customary land tenure and ambiguous on who is responsible for managing forestlands in those areas;
- inadequate research, extension and law enforcement capacity;
- insecure land tenure and informal forest activities inhibiting sustainable investments in forests and wood processing;
- on-going yet incomplete decentralization;
- poor communication at central, provincial and district levels;
- Inadequate human resource capacity within the Forest Department to monitor resource use and enforce regulation; and
- lack of quantitative information on the resource base (lack of inventories)

Opportunities

The government through Department of Forestry is currently reviewing the forestry policy and legislation to address issues of climate change, carbon emissions and promote broad-based participatory approaches of management and utilization of the forestry resources, i.e. to encourage planting of agro-forestry, utilization of non-wood products and sustainable forest management. In addition, an ambitious tree planting exercise has been put in place by the government and participation of NGOs and the mining companies is envisaged in up-scaling the programme and recovery of degraded areas.

Two important FAO initiatives are also assisting with institutional strengthening and building capacity in the NRM sector and the Forestry Department, the Integrated Land Use Assessment phase II (ILUA II), and the UN-REDD program.

In line with this vision, FAO is implementing a One-UN Zambia Green Jobs Programme (UN REF: ZAM/12/01/FIN): Enhancing Competitiveness and Sustainable Business among MSMEs in the Construction Industry. Three main components of the Programme are on FAO's responsibility: (1) Improve the organization small forest growers and MSME wood industries, and promote smallholder tree planting; (2) Improve business development and enterprise skills among the wood MSMEs; AND (3) Build capacities and pilot group Forest Certification (FC) in smallholder forests.

Objective is to help smallholders and community enterprises to be capable growers and suppliers of legal and sustainable wood products to construction companies. Zambia's building and construction companies should achieve more "green building" with local wood. More families can get additional income from

growing, processing and trading on wood products. Target districts are in Lusaka, Copperbelt, Northwestern, Southern, Eastern, Central, and Luapula provinces.

Food and Nutrition Security

Status

Food and nutrition security is concerned with affordable food prices, steady food availability, knowledge and skills in processing and preservation of diverse foods, stability of sources of income and the general education for male and female parents and guardians.

Despite its rich agricultural resources base, Zambia has continued to experience chronic food and nutrition security problems. Stunting rates stand at 45%, with 21% being severe. Stunting remains the most common nutritional disorder affecting under five year children, above the sub-Saharan Africa average of 42% (ZDHS 2007).

Food consumption patterns in Zambia are generally very poor, exhibited in monotonous low daily meal frequency and dietary diversity. The best available direct measure of food insecurity is an estimate of daily energy intake manifesting in high stunting rates for children and low Body Mass Index (BMI) for adults. Nearly half of the country's rural population, 45 percent have daily caloric intakes below 1,750 which is an average requirement for individuals of all age groups per day (FAO food balance sheet calculation). Calorie consumption ranges from 1,185 in Luapula province and 2,103 in Lusaka compared with an estimated average daily requirement of 2,750 and 2,600 for men and women respectively.

Shortage of nutrients in diets limit growth, weaken immunity, cause exophthalmia (an irreversible eye disorder leading to blindness), and increase mortality. Iron deficiency is estimated to be the most prevalent nutritional deficiency. Anaemia prevalence is 53 percent (2003) among children 6 – 59 months and 46.9 percent (1999) among pregnant women: as many as 50 percent of women attending antennal clinics are affected. At least 50 percent of anaemia is caused by inadequate iron intake, the major cause being low consumption of animal source foods, particularly in low income households. Iron deficiency anaemia is responsible for tens of thousands of maternal deaths each year.

One indicator of the food and nutritional status of the population is the food poverty headcount. Using this measure, it appears that food poverty in Zambia is not only higher than overall poverty, but has declined much more slowly over the years. While overall poverty fell by 8.8 percent between 1996 and 2006, overall food poverty only fell by 6.3 percent, from 71.6 percent in 1996 to 65.3 percent in 2006. Rural areas tend to be more deprived. As the major beneficiaries of food subsidies, urban dwellers saw food poverty decrease by 7.7 percent between 1996 and 2006, though it was still high at 44.6 percent in 2006. In rural areas, food poverty remains much higher. It dropped by only 6.4 percent, from 82.9 percent in 1996 to 76.5 percent in 2006.

Challenges

The following are the major challenges affecting nutrition:

- Reducing the high poverty levels, i.e., 60.5 percent as per LCMS 2010, and its attendant driver as illustrated in section 2.1 lack of productive employment.

Opportunities

- Lack of decent work opportunities
- Post-harvest losses in crops, livestock and fish
- inadequately diversified food production base, especially for the rural poor

Gender inequalities

A key obstacle to gender equality in Zambia is the persistence of discriminatory practices in the family arising from the dual legal system (Article 11 of Zambia's Constitution guarantees the equal status of women. However, article 23 of the Constitution permits discriminatory laws in the areas of personal law and customary law). Discriminatory customary laws prevail in areas of personal status, marriage, divorce and inheritance.

The customs and traditional practices prevalent in rural areas prevent women from inheriting or acquiring ownership of land and other property and productive assets and from accessing financial credit and capital.

Status

Land ownership: Zambia has a two tier system of land ownership which consists of state and customary land. Although the government passed the Land Act in 1996 which guaranteed women the possibility of being land owners, the legislation allows for customary laws to dictate land ownership which mainly confers land ownership to men. Under customary law, men dominate the allocation, inheritance and use of land. Women generally lack control over land but may have access and user rights to the land. To improve women's access to land, the Ministry of Justice has issued a circular allocating 30 percent of all advertised land to women. However, there is no monitoring mechanism to guarantee women have access to this land.

Property grabbing: Property grabbing from widows is a common practice in rural areas. While the Intestate Succession Act is said to protect against property grabbing, rural widows in particular, often face challenges in maintaining their property rights. Further, 22 percent of children of widows are particularly affected by inheritance issues, with female children being twice as likely to be affected as male children.

Access to property/productive assets other than land: With respect to women's access to property other than land, women are entitled to enter into contracts and have access to property other than land, either individually or jointly with their husbands. Women who enter into customary marriages are not authorized to acquire possessions: after a divorce, they are entitled to keep only kitchen utensils and gifts from their husbands. This impedes women's control over productive assets and thus their contribution to agriculture production.

Access to credit: The difficulties Zambian women experience in obtaining access to bank loans is related to their lack of ownership rights and lack of economic empowerment. Most women are unable to provide the required guarantees and, although the practice is illegal, banks often demand women provide proof of their husband's consent when applying for loans.

The SNDP has as one of its objectives (page 30) the socio-economic empowerment of women including the creation of equal opportunities for women and men in agriculture, land, energy,

commerce, trade and industry, access to finance, education and training, governance, and social protection.

Challenges

- Inadequate property rights, that preclude many women accessing agro-business and financial services
- Limited land ownership and access for use by women
- Loss of matrimonial property in cases of divorce or bereavement

Opportunities

Some opportunities below provide a window for FAO to advocate and roll out rights based approaches;

- Zambia is signatory to international and regional treaties, protocols and convention including CEDAW and the SADC Protocol on gender
- The Gender Policy 200 exists
- Some local legislation domesticates some of the international treaties, convention and protocols. These include the Land Act and the Anti-Gender based violence Act.

Employment

Gainful employment opportunities and safe working conditions are often lacking in rural Zambia. The working poverty rate in 2008 was still very high, about 66%. Over 80% of the working population in 2008 was employed in the informal sector. Young people find particularly difficult to access jobs, due to lack of adequate skills and work experience. The registered youth unemployment in Zambia runs at 28% in the age group 20-24 years and 16% in the age group 25-29 years. While statistically significant evidence from rural areas is scarce, from a number of case studies it emerges that the unemployment figures for rural areas are higher than in urban areas, particularly if underemployment is also measured. Indication is that youth unemployment rates will continue to rise – 280,000 women and men newly enter the labour market in search of work every year. The Government of Zambia acknowledges the youth employment promotion challenge and has declared the promotion of both (Youth) employment creation and food security to be national policy priorities. The *Sixth National Development Plan* (SNDP) aims to accelerate poverty reduction, enhancing human development, increase investment in the rural areas and create decent and productive employment. One of the goals of SNDP is to achieve increased empowerment and participation of children and youth in all areas affecting their well-being and livelihood and enhance observance and protection of their rights in order to build a sound human resource base.

The opportunities that exist in the agricultural sector include but, not limited to the following: Support efforts to introduce a coupon system for distribution of agricultural inputs to smallholders to redeem at selected retail centres across the country; promote crop diversification among smallholders to avoid risks of mono crop failures; build capacities of smallholder farmers to install and maintain simple, small-scale water harvesting and irrigation technologies; improve women access to appropriate and low cost agricultural production, food conservation and processing technologies; promote group and individual small-scale agro-processing for selected crops to minimize post-harvest losses; and build the institutional capacity (staffing, knowledge, logistical support) of the extension system to scale up sustainable agricultural practices such as conservation agriculture and agro-forestry.

The greatest opportunity with capture fisheries includes promotion of community-based resource management of capture fisheries employing sustainable management practices and restocking natural water bodies with fish seed, thereby improving catches over the long term. Promotion of aquaculture development using appropriate species will enhance increased fish yields and contribute to national food security and GDP. All these efforts will need to be supported by improved processing, storage and marketing facilities as well as improved distribution networks, extension services, regulation and control of the marketing and trading of fishing gear.

Agricultural Policy Frameworks

Zambia experienced several phases of policy changes that affected the agriculture sector starting from market economy from independence in 1964 to the early 1970s, then a state-controlled economy from the early 1970s to the mid-1980s, followed by structural adjustment programs before returning to an introduction of neo-liberal policies in the 1990s (Kodamaya, 2011).

After 1991, GRZ implemented economic liberalization and de-regulation policies such as the privatization of state enterprises and liberalization of agricultural markets and trade. The trade balance for cereals recorded a deficit for all years in the 1990s. That decade is known as very difficult for the rural dwellers who became impoverished as the result of lack of Government support towards the agricultural sector.

From 2001 to 2008 the Government recorded economic growth with agriculture as the centre of Zambia's development and poverty reduction as the main goals. The policies implemented were based on the PRSP 2002–2004 where the principal interventions in the agricultural sector included “*Targeted Support System for Food Security*” in order to “*promote the use of low-input and conservation farming technologies*” and encourage low-input agriculture utilizing conservation farming rather than providing inputs such as fertilizer. However, some policy changes were later introduced including the government involvement in maize marketing and re-introducing fertilizer subsidies. The Government expanded the role of the *Food Reserve Agency* (FRA) by making it a *de facto* marketing board and playing the role of importing fertilizers and distributing supplies to smallholder farmers until 2002, when the *Fertilizer Support Program* was launched (World Bank, 2010).

The current guiding document of the agriculture sector in Zambia is the *Sixth National Development Plan* (SNDP) 2011–2015. The SNDP's main objective is to renew the Vision 2030's goal for “*a prosperous middle-income nation by 2030*”. The main theme of the SNDP is “*sustained economic growth and poverty reduction*”. The SNDP amongst others defines Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries as main priority growth sectors together with Mining, Tourism, Manufacturing and Commerce and Trade. The SNDP planned important investments in infrastructures that will support the sector's development. The SNDP has eight objectives focusing on Crops, Livestock and Fisheries. The eight objectives are intended to achieve food security in an environmentally sustainable manner. Agriculture commercialization is a key objective that would be attained through the promotion of competitive, efficient and transparent public and private sector driven marketing system for agricultural inputs and outputs and also increase both national and international market access (NAIP, 2013).

According to the National Agricultural Policy (NAP) (2004-2015), yet to be adopted, the vision for the agricultural sector is “*to promote development of an efficient, competitive and sustainable agricultural sector, which assures food security and increased income*”. In line with this vision, one of the five specific priority objectives of the agricultural sector is “*to generate income and employment to maximum feasible levels*”.

The Zambia CAADP Compact (ZCC)³ is intended to strengthen, support and facilitate effective implementation of the *National Agriculture Policy* (NAP) and the Vision 2030 through five-year phases of National Development Plans (NDPs), and is aligned to the four CAADP pillars. In principle, CAADP seeks to achieve a 6 percent average annual growth rate for the agricultural sector with the allocation of at least 10 percent of the national budget to the sector.

The forestry policy of 1998 which introduced joint forestry management and provided for institutional reform is not backed by legislation as the accompanying legislation has not been effected since then. The sector is currently governed by 1973 legislation which belongs to the era of centralised management and a single body governance structure which is outdated.

With the Government's development of the *Sixth National Development Plan*, the implication for FAO-Zambia collaboration is that the CPF will run from 2013-2015, so as to synchronize with the Government's Development Plan and the current UNDAF: 2011-2015.

The country's development priorities in agriculture and forestry are elaborated in several government documents (SNDP, NAP, NAIP, CAADP/Compact, National Forestry Plan, etc.).

These priorities and strategies for the next 5 years are spelt out and include among others, the following:

- Increased production and productivity for crops, livestock and fisheries as well as horticultural products (vegetables and fruit trees);
- Enhanced crop diversification from maize to crops such as legumes, oil crops and roots & tubers;
- The Forestry Department is in the process of reorganization, and will work towards e.g. increased contribution to GDP, rural development and training of staff in forestry research, job creation, poverty alleviation, rehabilitation of degraded forest areas, preparing for REDD+, as well as ensuring natural regeneration in protected forest areas, and implementing afforestation and reforestation programmes (tree planting and private sector plantation);
- Revitalizing value addition on selected value chains;
- Establishment of livestock breeding centres;
- Improved livestock health by strengthening disease prevention and control;
- Strengthening and revitalizing cooperative development;
- Improved agricultural market performance for crops, livestock and fisheries;
- Increasing access to investments by all categories of farmers including youth;
- Improved food security and nutrition for all populations;
- Improved disaster risk management through strengthening of early warning systems;
- Increased access to land through the development of farm blocks;
- Increased climate resilience of farming systems including fisheries systems;
- Increased area brought under irrigation;
- Increased agricultural applied research;
- Improved agricultural training;
- Improved extension service delivery; (The coordination of research, training and extension is essential.);
- improving information on Zambia's Forests;
- Improving Sustainable Forest Management; and
- improving the capacity of the NRM sector in Zambia

However, seven priority areas from the above list were suggested and agreed upon with government for inclusion in CPF document during the CPF formulation process.

³ This is neither an international treaty nor a legally binding instrument.

These seven priority areas include the following:

- Increased investments and resource flows to agriculture sector with increased private sector participation;
- Harmonization of Agriculture Policy with other policies e.g. Forestry Policies, Fisheries Policy, National Environment Land Management Policy;
- Enhanced agricultural productivity (agro-processing, value addition, market access, and systems for service delivery to farmers, with a particular focus on rural youth) and facilitated food security;
- Domestication of the voluntary guidelines on the responsible governance of tenure of land, fisheries and sustainable management of ‘genetic resources’ , and forests’ in the context of national food security to facilitate age and gender equitable access/allocation of land;
- Climate change resilience in the farming systems by use of conservation farming;
- Increased productivity in livestock, fisheries and aquaculture through enhanced disease prevention and control⁴ and husbandry practices, improved management of genetic resources; and,
- Developing gender equitable rural finance programmes/services so that women can have equal access as men to credit and thus increase their chances for higher productivity and food security.

FAO Comparative Advantage

Among all UN agencies, the FAO’s comparative advantages are its knowledge and technical competences in food and nutrition security, agriculture production and productivity, and natural resources management (fisheries, forestry, land and water, genetic resources) fields. In other words, its comparative advantage is built upon the organization’s mandate, position and capacity to act.

Mandate

FAO’s vision and global goals provide the mandate for the organization to address hunger, poverty and sustainable management of natural resources Thus, its vision is:

“A world free of hunger and malnutrition, where food and agriculture contribute to improving the living standards of all, especially the poorest, in an economically, socially and environmentally sustainable manner”

FAO’s global goals are:

- Reduction of the absolute number of people suffering from hunger, progressively ensuring a country in which all people at all times have sufficient, safe and nutritious food that meets their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life;
- Elimination of poverty and the driving forward of economic and social progress for all with increased food production, enhanced rural development and sustainable livelihoods;

⁴ Zambia is at highest risk of Peste des Petits ruminants (PPR, a killing disease of sheep and goats) incursion. PPR awareness must be raised now so as to prevent, or early detection and early warning of the disease. Rural peasants would not realize until it gets too late and circulate the virus by low biosecurity practices unless extension services inform livestock keepers in timely and appropriate manners.

- Sustainable management and utilization of natural resources, including land, water, air, climate and genetic resources, for the benefit of present and future generations.

These goals are underpinned by FAO's five strategic objectives: 1) Contribute to eradication of hunger, food insecurity and malnutrition; 2) Increase and improve provision of goods and services from agriculture, forestry and fisheries in a sustainable manner; 3) Reduce rural poverty; 4) Enable more inclusive and efficient food and agricultural systems at local, national and international levels; 5) Increase the resilience of livelihoods to threats and crises.

FAO's Position / Capacity

As a global intergovernmental organization, FAO possesses multidisciplinary professional expertise in food security, agricultural and rural development and thus has the capacity to respond to the needs of its member countries, such as Zambia. FAO- Zambia can mobilize expert support for development projects in a range of areas in the agricultural sector, such as: policies and strategies, crop and livestock development, agriculture, food and nutrition security information systems, early warning systems, agribusiness and enterprises, sustainable land management and planning, forestry, climate change adaptation and livestock and fisheries systems.

FAO's unique position as a UN agency that acts as a neutral partner on complex issues related to policies, institutions, legal and regulatory reforms has contributed to the development of a significant convening power. This enables FAO to form a credible and trustworthy link between the government, development partners, NGOs, civil society organizations (CSOs) and the private sector. In engaging with, and bringing these actors together into consolidated forums, FAO is able to improve cohesiveness and awareness in the alignment of multi-sectoral programmes to Government strategies.

FAO activities in Zambia have focused on eight broad themes, namely: soaring food prices, information management; capacity building; policy assistance and advocacy/ awareness raising; assistance in *Disaster Risk Response Management*; partnership building; and, resource mobilization.

They are briefly explained below:

1. **Soaring Food Prices**

Under the theme of soaring food prices, FAO's interventions included: increased food production through improved access to agricultural inputs and the promotion of conservation farming/conservation agriculture (CF/CA); ensuring transparency in the Fertilizer Support Programme (FSP) now renamed Farmer Input Support Programme (FISP) implementation; promotion of consumer protection mechanisms that ensure low food costs; promotion of private sector investment in input and services provision; promotion of mechanisms to prevent livestock diseases; and increased investment in rural feeder roads and communications.

Lessons learnt: E-vouchers proved to be an effective way of enabling access to quality inputs and stimulating the agro-dealer network throughout the country. In 2013, MAL planned, but did not mainstream and scale-up the use of e-vouchers in their ongoing farmer inputs distribution programme. In addition, combining input access with improved agricultural practices (CF/CA), this action resulted in doubling and trebling of crop yields.

2. **Improving Information on Zambia's Forests**

The integration of assessment and monitoring of forest, agriculture with livelihoods offered possibilities for analyzing land management, as a whole. The implementation of *Integrated Land Use Assessment* Phase I (ILUA I) marked the beginning of a collaborative effort between FAO, Forestry department and key institutions which participated in the assessment. These were: Central Statistical Office, Surveys Department, University of Zambia, Zambia Wildlife Authority, Forestry Department and the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives. The results of ILUA I provided baseline information on the state, management and use of Zambia's forest tree resources and paved the way for long-term forest resource monitoring in Zambia. While ILUA I generated baseline data, the continuation of ILUA II for four years from 2011 to 2014 aims to enhance the use and development of data and information towards Sustainable Forest Management (SFM). ILUA II also aims to provide information on trends in forest change through refined methodologies and re-assessed field plots.

Lessons learnt: The continuation of ILUA in Zambia will not only strengthen capacity in planning and implementation of *Sustainable Forest Management* (SFM) but also in the emerging issue resulting from the implementation of the programme *Reduced Emission from Deforestation and Degradation* (REDD+). Therefore, data collection needs in ILUA II will encompass more REDD-pertinent parameters including carbon pools.

3. **Institutional strengthening of the Forestry Department and capacity building in the NRM sector**

An important focus of ILUA II is strengthened capacity in planning and implementation of SFM and REDD+ through capacity building, dissemination of information and improved multi-sectoral dialogue. The three main outputs of the project are: a) Effective means of dissemination and utilization of the information for multi-sector dialogue; b) Improved methodological and human capacity in collecting and analyzing forest resource information for SFM, REDD+ monitoring and carbon inventory; c) Implementation of ILUA II Mapping and Field Survey. Capacity building within the UN-REDD+ program is applicable across both in the Forestry Department and across the NRM sector, and is envisaged to occur across a wide spectrum of Zambian society, including: i) government staff; ii) decision-makers from community to national levels; and iii) local communities

in rural areas. It is anticipated that through the *National Joint Programme* (NJP) and subsequent *National REDD+* related initiatives, additional benefits will be gained by local communities such as improvement of human welfare, gender equality and protection of valuable ecosystems.

4. **Capacity building**

Through various Technical Cooperation Programme (TCP) projects, FAO-Zambia has been able to strengthen capacity of MAL's extension staff in farm planning and management; provide various training programmes and training materials on food security aspects for NGOs, government institutions and smallholder farmers; facilitate training in food processing (oil palm, cassava, etc.), nutrition education in primary schools; promoted aquaculture, women empowerment in irrigation and water resources, vegetable production, small livestock production, apiculture; assistance in avian influenza intelligence, integrated land use assessment and delivery of agricultural curricula through the Junior and Adult Farmer Field and Life Schools.

FAO has also supported the Central Statistical Office (CSO) with institutionalization of the crop and livestock monitoring survey within the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock.

Lessons learned: FAO has not conducted ex-ante impacts analyses of its various capacity building initiatives. The curricula for Junior and Adult Farmer Field and Life Schools would also be enriched with the inclusion of modules on entrepreneurial skills (FAO/ILO), gender, HIV and AIDS (working in collaboration with UNAIDS, UNICEF, WFP); as well as including sustainable natural resource management working with UNEP. The crop and livestock monitoring surveys have focused on maize and cattle— the two major commodities in Zambia's food economy. However, there are other food crops (cassava, sorghum, millet, and sweet potato) and livestock (goats, pigs, sheep and poultry) of growing significance in recent years that should also receive attention as additional surveys are planned and conducted. Regarding the latter, there is a risk of losing the growing sheep and goats sector as there is a high risk of *peste des petits ruminants* (PPR) introduction from Tanzania or DRC. Awareness of rural livestock keepers is urgently needed. As a safeguard, a PPR TCP was formulated by SFS for Malawi, Mozambique and Zambia. This is also in line with SADC FANR recommendations.

5. **Policy assistance and advocacy/awareness raising**

FAO has specifically provided assistance to GRZ to develop and implement policies and strategies on irrigation, aquaculture, integrated land use planning and management and most recently, the national food security policy (through the UNDAF process). FAO has assisted government in policy design for the agriculture sector and food and nutrition security within the context of NAIP. It also continues to coordinate the commemoration of the World Food Day every year highlighting various issues critical to the achievement of agriculture, food and nutrition security.

Lessons learned: Although FAO-Zambia is still faced with limited human and financial resources, its reliance on expertise from sub-region and regional offices for policy assistance to Government was timely and appreciated. However, there is need to invest more in both human and financial resources mobilization in order to maintain a minimum critical mass of experts based at the country office.

6. **Assistance in emergency and rehabilitation situations**

FAO has supported the stabilization of food security through promotion of Conservation Agriculture (CA) and access to quality cropping inputs as well as access to CA mechanization services, emergency vaccination of cattle in western and north-western provinces against Foot and Mouth

Disease (2007-2009), assistance to combat Epizootic Ulcerative Syndrome in fish within the Chobe/Zambezi river system. The institutionalization of the crop and livestock monitoring system within MAL, an effort that was led by FAO, is also a major milestone towards achieving the country's Early Warning System.

Lessons learned: The use of e-vouchers, as well as improved access to CA mechanization services has resulted in farmers realizing the benefits of CA, namely, early planting, labour-saving, and increased yields. In addition, it is quite evident that the demand for CA equipment is high, as evidenced by the high demand for mechanization services. There is a need for FAO to evaluate the impact of the model used in Zambia on farmer contractors providing services - with a view to documenting, improving and scaling it up. FAO recognizes that support to development of the National Early Warning System for Zambia is critical and FAO has identified this as one of its priorities.

7. Partnership building

FAO has in the past served as Chair of the Informal Donor Group where it has been able to facilitate discussion and cooperation, inform debates and enhance government/donor dialogue. FAO continues to lead the Food Security Outcome under the UNDAF which is well-aligned with the Joint Assistance Strategy for Zambia (JASZ) and the Sixth National Development Plan. FAO has also further strengthened partnership with ILO in terms of decent jobs creation for rural youth and improved food security through the development of sustainable rural enterprises: the two agencies are jointly working under the UNJP “*Decent jobs for youth and improved food security through the development of sustainable rural enterprises*”, in collaboration with NEPAD.

Lessons learned: FAO capacities to build such partnerships needs to be increased and its ability strengthened to effectively implement and continue to coordinate activities under UNDAF with other Cooperating Partners. Partnerships with UN Women and local civil society organizations working with women and for gender equality should be enhanced.

8. Resource mobilization

FAO has assisted MAL through the Central Statistics Office (CSO) to mobilize resources to improve its crop and livestock forecasting, the Forest Department to mobilize resources for a national *Integrated Land Use Assessment (ILUA)*.

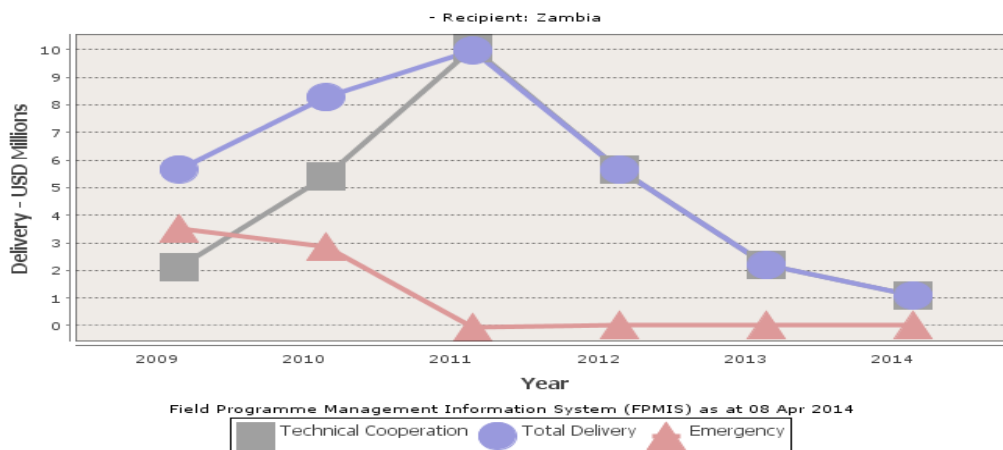
Lessons learned: FAO recognize the importance of resource mobilization strategy and plan at country level, therefore both its ability and capacities in these areas need to be strengthened.

FAO's Delivery Capacity

The estimated resource requirements for the CPF implementation amount to USD 26,200,000 over a three-year period (USD 8.7 million/year).

According to FPMIS, the total field programme delivery for the period 2009- 2013 was USD 18.2 million (on average USD 3.6 million/year).

Field Programme Total, Technical Cooperation and Emergency Delivery



Although the resource requirements to implement this CPF (USD 8.7 million/year) are higher than FAOs delivery between 2009 and 2013 (USD 3.6 million/year), FAO is confident about its delivery capacity – availability of more predictable resources and consequently planning of relevant staff capacities.

Programming for Results

This section describes the outcomes and outputs that will contribute to the realization of improved food and nutrition in Zambia. The outcomes defined below have been designed to enable a transition of beneficiaries from the most vulnerable (targeted through outcome 4) through improved resource management (outcome 3) and agricultural capacities to engagement with the commercial sector (in outcome 2). Outcome 1 is cross cutting and supports this process through the establishment of an enabling policy and investment climate. This transition in outcomes also reflects a transition of FAO's support, from implementation to a progressive engagement to more upstream interventions, such as improving institutional capacities, support to the formulation of policies and strategies, coordination and the alignment of programmes to government priorities.

Throughout the CPF, FAO retains a focus on mainstreaming gender, decent work, HIV, DRM and nutrition issues. This mainstreaming is reflected in each of the outcomes of the CPF, all of which contribute to building resilience, closing the gender gap and improving the linkage between food production and adequate nutrition.

However, seven priority areas from the above list were suggested and agreed upon with government for inclusion during the CPF formulation process.

These include the following:

- Increased investments and resource flows to agriculture sector with increased private sector participation;
- Harmonization of Agriculture Policy with other policies e.g. Forestry Policies, Fisheries Policy, National Environment Land Management Policy;
- Enhancing agricultural productivity (agro-processing, value addition, market access, and systems for service delivery to farmers, with a particular focus on rural youth) and facilitating food security;
- Domestication of the voluntary guidelines on the responsible governance of tenure of land, fisheries, and forests in the context of national food security to facilitate age and gender equitable access / allocation of land;
- Climate change resilience in the farming systems by use of conservation farming;
- Increased productivity in livestock, fisheries and aquaculture through enhanced disease control and husbandry practices; and,
- Developing gender equitable rural finance programmes/services so that women can have equal access as men to credit and thus increase their chances for higher productivity and food security.

The seven agreed areas have been re-arranged, summarized and re-formulated into five broad CPF priorities.

Details of the five priorities and corresponding outcomes and outputs are given below:

Priority 1: Agricultural policy and framework support.

Outcome 1: Capacity of public sector institutions to formulate and implement policies and frameworks strengthened

Technical assistance from FAO in the development, adoption and implementation of relevant, harmonized policies is envisaged to subsequently result in improved private sector investments in agriculture, as well as enhanced policy dialogue, institutional strengthening and generation of evidence to inform policy formulation and reform.

To achieve Outcome 1, FAO will support the achievement of the following outputs:

Output 1.1 Improved knowledge of recipients in policy formulation and advocacy

FAO will support capacity building of individual beneficiaries (MAL farmers, private sector, NGOs, CBOs, including women farmers' organizations) in policy formulation and advocacy and mainstreaming gender, decent work, HIV and DRM and nutrition and knowledge. This will provide a foundation for informed formulation of coherent projects supported by both FAO and other cooperating partners.

Output 1.2: Improved capacity of government and stakeholders to formulate policy frameworks and investment plans

The individual capacities strengthened in output 1.1 will be harnessed through strengthened Governmental organizational and institutional capacities. Platforms for policy and knowledge sharing dialogues shall be supported in conjunction with Government, private sector, NGOs and other cooperating partners. FAO shall provide technical inputs into the policy dialogues and knowledge sharing platforms.

Output 1.3: Improved knowledge management and access to agriculture and natural resources data and information

FAO technical competence in internationally recognized statistical systems will be deployed towards building up robust sex-disaggregated national meta-data sets on agriculture, climate change and land use. These can facilitate informed policy dialogue and better informed CP support to Government and other stakeholders.

Priority 2: Agricultural production and productivity.

Outcome 2: Agricultural productivity and production of small scale producers increased and diversified

Under this outcome focus will be on promoting alternative and appropriate crop and livestock enterprises to improve productivity and household nutrition. In addition, capacity will be built at both technical and farmers levels through training in the areas of post-harvest loss reduction and management. To achieve Outcome 2, FAO will support the achievement of the following outputs:

Output 2.1 Increased productive capacity of small-scale farmers

In an effort to increase productive capacity of farmers, FAO will facilitate the access to quality inputs, train farmers (including women and youth) in improved agronomic practices, mechanization, livestock production, breeding and animal health, foster interaction among research, extension and producer groups.

FAO will further facilitate the access to training in livestock production and animal health issues. It will also facilitate interaction among research, extension and producer groups. FAO will also support the MAL's Farmer Field Schools activities to introduce innovative technologies to reduce the work burden for agricultural households, in particular women farmers.

Output 2.2: Improved field extension staff skills in good agricultural practices

FAO will be instrumental in facilitating training of both public and non-state actors in the delivery of extension services to farmers. Linkages between research, extension and farmers will be enhanced.

Priority 3: Market access and sanitary measures.

Outcome 3: Smallholder farmers' market access improved

Under this outcome FAO will support GRZ to enhance the productive capacity of farmers through agriculture diversification, intensification and commercialization. This is to increase household food and nutrition security and production of quality marketable produce. Critical to this is strengthening the capacity of government and non-governmental extension services systems. Particular emphasis will be made to ensuring gender equity and participation of youth in all activities. To achieve Outcome 3, FAO will support the achievement of the following outputs

Output 3.1: Improved access to an input and output market for small holder farmers

FAO will support government to build capacity of farmers through training especially women and youth in post-harvest management and storage practices. Training will also target agricultural producer associations, cooperative and small and medium agro-enterprises in business management skills. Capacity of government technical staff, and decision makers will also be developed in the above subject areas. Producer, market and processor linkages shall be facilitated to improve produce uptake at prices dictated by a market based price discovery mechanisms.

The activities to deliver this output will also support coordination processes and structures, through participation and provision of financial resources.

Priority 4: Natural resources management.

Outcome 4: Management of natural resources (land, forests and fisheries) improved

FAO will assist GRZ in the identification and introduction of elements of good agriculture practices and climate-smart agriculture to enhance resilience of different farming systems to adverse effects of climatic change. Further FAO will assist GRZ to build capacity at various levels in sustainable land management (SLM), soil and water conservation, sustainable forest management (SFM), sustainable fisheries production. FAO will contribute to the development of a structured framework for partnership with donors, UN agencies, international NGOs, community groups and private sector in order to support best practices in natural resources management. FAO's global experience and expertise in land tenure shall be applied to assist domesticate the Voluntary guidelines on the responsible governance of tenure of land, fisheries, and forests in the context of national food security. Outcome 4, will be achieved through the accomplishment of the following outputs:

Output 4.1: Improved capacity at national and community levels to promote natural resources management and climate smart agricultural practices

Capacity development under this output will target government extension practitioners, including training of trainers in conservation agriculture. Farmers capacity will be enhanced for uptake and application of improved CA technologies and other good agricultural practices for sustainable natural resources management.

Output 4.2: improved coordination of sustainable land management within government and with other stakeholders

FAO shall facilitate strengthening of Government and other stakeholders' coordination mechanisms for sustainable land management. These mechanisms shall be informed by data and information in the databases envisaged in Output 1.3.

Priority 5: Promoting nutritionally adequate diets for all people.

Outcome 5: Nutritional status and livelihood resilience of vulnerable groups improved

Under this outcome FAO will seek to address challenges faced by vulnerable communities, including People Living with HIV / AIDS (PLWHA), men, women and youth through enhancing their productive capacity, increasing availability of livelihood options, improving their preparedness to respond to shocks through DRRM initiatives. This is considered critical to long term hunger and poverty eradication and will entail the successful development and application of an integrated Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Plan. Outcome 5 will be achieved by actions that accomplish the following outputs:

Output 5.1 Increased nutrition knowledge among small scale farmers

Activities will focus on promotion of knowledge and production of alternative and appropriate crops, livestock and fisheries enterprises to improve nutrition, as well as community and school-based nutrition and food safety education through farmer field and life schools (FFLS) and junior farmer field and life schools (JFFLS). Nutrition and food safety education and promotion of and preparation of healthy diets, will be critical.

Output 5.2: Increased production of nutritious foods

In line with output 2.1, FAO will facilitate specific access and knowledge of inputs available for specified foods that promote improved household nutrition. The nutritious food shall be identified with the partners and agro-dealers shall be encouraged to stock the requisite inputs required to produce them. The extension services will also be facilitated to extend the agronomical technical knowhow on how to grow these foods.

Resource requirements and mobilization strategy

Implementation of the CPF requires financial resources. In the past, FAO Zambia benefited from humanitarian aid in the form of *Disaster and Risk Response Management (DRRM)* due to recurrent droughts/floods emergencies. This provided to the extent possible large component of FAO's operational budget.

Nevertheless, FAO will continue to focus on promoting sustainable livelihoods in line with broad GRZ priorities in agriculture. FAO is also well positioned to adapt to changing resource environment focusing on building long-term resilience of farmers. In this regard, FAO will need to leverage its considerable technical competences and expertise in areas generally neglected by development partners, such as natural resources management, forestry and fisheries, in order to attract additional resources. Potential resources partners for FAO in CPF period (2013-2015) are likely to be donors familiar with its work and mandate. In Zambia these include the main OECD donors, the European Union, Germany, Sweden, Japan, United States of America, and United Kingdom. New and emerging donors are likely to favour bilateral support to GRZ.

The resource requirements matrix (Annex 3) gives indicative resource requirement across CPF outcomes and outputs. This is estimated at total of USD 26,200,000 for the entire CPF period 2013-2015.

Institutional Arrangements for Implementation of the CPF

The FAO Representative in Zambia (FAOR) will be responsible for the implementation of the CPF, in partnership with government ministries, donors, research institutions, and other national and international organizations. Selection of implementing partners will be guided by the criteria which include institutional and technical capability; comparative advantage; sound financial management and accountability; and past experience in implementing similar programmes and projects. Whenever synergies allow, FAO will work with other UN agencies through joint programme initiatives.

A *CPF Steering Committee (SC)* will be established to review, provide feedback, endorse and monitor the implementation of the annual work plan and budget for the CPF. The SC will also seek to align the work plan and budgeting process with UNDAF planning.

Monitoring and Evaluation

In line with the current global best practices, as outlined in the FAO guidelines, an effective monitoring and evaluation system has been developed alongside the CPF preparation in order to enhance accountability, transparency and monitoring of results against the defined CPF outcomes and outputs. The M&E system for CPF is based on the assumption that results achieved by FAO in the implementation of this CPF are closely related with the national priorities as decided by Government in consultation with FAO and relevant stakeholders.

The basic tool for the M&E mechanism embedded in this CPF process is the CPF Results Matrix (Annex 2), that includes performance indicators, with targets and baselines, specifications of the assumptions and risks on which the formulation of the CPF Outcomes and Outputs and their corresponding indicators are based, and the indication of the means of verification of the actual performance (FAO, 2012). This monitoring framework can be refined and further developed during the first 6 months of CPF implementation.

The key elements of the M&E mechanism for the CPF will include but not limited to the following:

- A comprehensive M&E calendar of activities and schedules;
- An annual review carried out by the FAO office to assess the progress towards delivering the CPF outputs. This assessment will be included in the Annual FAO Representative Report;
- A mid-term review jointly carried out by FAO and the Government to assess progress related to delivery of CPF outputs and achievement of Outcomes. Findings of the review will be included in a Mid-term Progress Report; and,
- An evaluation of the relevance, efficiency, effectiveness and sustainability of FAO's support to the country will be included in a CPF Final Completion Report.

Annex 1: CPF alignment with other policy documents and frameworks

CPF priorities / outcome areas	Relevant national sector priorities	FAO Regional / Sub-regional Priorities	Relevant UNDAF Priorities (2011-2015)	Other national / regional and international frameworks and commitments
Agriculture Policy support	Harmonization of various agriculture sector policies; NAP (7.10) Investing and financing in Agriculture; access to investments, rural finance and land by all farmers; FP (6.3 & 6.6) Investment in forestry and forest based industry development, Domestication of international environmental agreements	SO1 (OO3) Contribute to the eradication of hunger, food insecurity and malnutrition SO4: (OO1) Enable more inclusive and efficient food systems at local, national and international levels Support market access and sanitary measures for better trade/Trade and Market Access; Community Empowerment and Land Tenure Investment in Food and Agriculture; Effective Partnerships and Alliances Improve knowledge management, information and advocacy/ Effective Knowledge Management	Outcome 2: Targeted populations in rural and urban areas attain sustainable livelihoods by 2015: Agriculture (food security and livelihoods)	SNDP (2.5, 12.4, 12.5); CAADP Pillars 2, & 3; MDGs 1, 3, 4 & 5
Agricultural production and productivity	NAP (7.1, 7.2, 7.3, 7.4, 7.5, & 7.6) Agricultural production and productivity, diversification, development of value chains, market access, improved food security and nutrition for all populations, improved agricultural research, extension and training; NAIP (3.4 & 3.5) Agricultural production and productivity improved, market access and services development; FP (6.4) Production and marketing of processed forest products and carbon trading	SO 1 Contribute to the eradication of hunger, food insecurity and malnutrition. SO 2 SO2: Increase and improve provision of goods and services from agriculture, forestry and fisheries in a sustainable manner (Increase agricultural productivity and diversification, Investment in Food and Agriculture) SO3: Reduce rural poverty SO5: Increase the resilience of livelihoods to threats and crises	Outcome 2: Targeted populations in rural and urban areas attain sustainable livelihoods by 2015: Agriculture (food security and livelihoods)	SNDP (12.4, 12.5); CAADP Pillars 1, 2, 3 & 4; MDGs 1, 3, 4 & 5
Market access and sanitary measures	NAP (7.1, 7.2, 7.3, 7.4, 7.5, & 7.6) Agricultural production and productivity, diversification, development of value chains, market access,	SO3: Reduce rural poverty/ The rural poor have enhanced and equitable access to productive resources, services, organizations and markets, and can manage their resources more sustainably	Outcome 2: Targeted populations in rural and urban areas attain sustainable livelihoods by 2015	SNDP (12.4, 12.5); CAADP Pillars 1, 2, 3 & 4; MDGs 1, 3, 4 & 5
Natural Resources Management	NAP (7.12, 7.13) Increased climate change resilience of farming systems, increased area under irrigation; NAIP (3.3) Sustainable natural resources management; FP (6.1, 6.2 & 6.4) Sustainable forest resources and ecosystem	SO2 (OO1) Increase and improve provision of goods and services from agriculture, forestry and fisheries in a sustainable manner Promote sustainable natural resources management; Vulnerability and Risk Management	Outcome 4: People's vulnerability reduced from risk of climate change, natural and man-made disasters	SNDP (19.4, 19.5); CAADP Pillars 1, 3 & 4; MDGs 1, 3, 4 & 7

	management; Ecosystem services and climate change; Production marketing of processed forest products and carbon trading.		and environmental degradation by 2015	
Promoting nutritionally adequate diets for all people	NAP (7.1, 7.4, 7.5, 7.6 & 7.13) Improved food security and nutrition through diversification, increase in agricultural (crops, livestock and fisheries) production and productivity. Increased climate change resilience of farming systems; FP (6.1 & 6.2) Sustainable forest resources and ecosystem management, ecosystem services and climate change	SO 1 Contribute to the eradication of hunger, food insecurity and malnutrition SO 5 (OO3 & OO4) Increase the resilience of livelihoods to threats and crises	Outcome 2 Targeted populations in rural and urban areas attain sustainable livelihoods by 2015 Outcome 4 People's vulnerability reduced from risk of climate change, natural and man-made disasters and environmental degradation by 2015	SNDP (3.8); CAADP Pillars 3 & 4; MDGs 1, 3, 4, & 7

Annex 1: Results matrix

CPF Priority Area: Statement: Agricultural policy and framework support					
CPF Results	Indicators	Baseline (2013)	Target (2015)	Means and sources of verification	Assumption
Outcome 1: Capacity of public sector institutions to formulate and implement policies and frameworks strengthened	Number of stakeholders reporting improved policy coordination Number of FAO policy or framework recommendations adopted and implemented Voluntary guidelines on the responsible governance of tenure of land, fisheries, and forests in the context of national food security are domesticated to facilitate age and gender equitable access/allocation of land Functional coordination of policy and framework processes, including promotion of gender mainstreaming in all FAO supported policy processes	TBD TBD TBD TBD	TBD TBD TBD TBD		There is willingness to recognize capacity gaps by the public sector institutions and willingness to strengthen existing capacities There is political drive to domesticate voluntary guidelines
Output 1.1 Improved knowledge of recipients in policy formulation and advocacy SO 1: OO 1.1.1 & 1.1.2	Recipients (MAL farmers, private sector, NGOs, CBOs, including women farmers' organizations) acquiring skills and knowledge in policy formulation and advocacy, including in mainstreaming gender	TBD	30% above baseline of identified recipients in the sector		There is willingness to recognize capacity gaps by the public sector institutions and willingness to strengthen existing capacities
Output 1.2: Improved capacity of government and stakeholders to formulate policy frameworks and investment plans SO1: OO 1.1.1. & 1.1.2	Number of technical and policy dialogues/training resolutions/outcomes incorporated into draft policy development frameworks	TBD	TBD		There is an incentive for collaboration amongst stakeholders
Output 1.3: Improved knowledge management and access to agriculture and natural resources data and information SO 2: OO 2.1.2 & 2.4.1	Existence of a functional sex-disaggregated agricultural and natural resources databases	2000 CSO Agric database			
NAIP	Key Support Services – Institutional Strengthening: Strengthen Sector policy dialogue and policy analysis				
UNDAF outcome:	Outcome 2: Targeted populations in rural and urban areas attain sustainable livelihoods by 2015				
FAO Organizational Results	SO 1: Eradicate hunger, food insecurity and malnutrition SO 2: Increase and improve provision of goods and services from agriculture, forestry and fisheries in a sustainable manner SO 4: Enable more inclusive and efficient food and agricultural systems at local and international levels				

CPF Priority Area: Statement: Agricultural production and productivity					
CPF Results	Indicators	Baseline (2013)	Target (2015)	Means and sources of verification	Assumption
Outcome 2: Agricultural productivity and production of small scale producers increased and diversified	<p>Average yield of main crops by farmer's sex and age group</p> <p>Quantities of main crops produced by farmer's sex and age group</p> <p>Percent of smallholder farmers by sex and age group growing more than three crops in a year</p> <p>% of farmers by sex and age group that have adopted good agricultural practices (CA, land management and mechanization)</p>	320,000	450,000 of which 30% are women and 10% under age 35 (youth)	MAL reports, CSO crop forecasts and post-harvest reports,, IAPRI survey reports	Good Agriculture policy, Weather conducive and farmers have enough returns from their produce, and political will
Output 2.1 Increased productive capacity of small-scale farmers SO 3: OO 3.1.4	<p>% of farmers by sex and age group with knowledge of good agricultural practices (CA, land management and mechanization)</p> <p>Proportion of land cultivated under CA</p> <p>Proportion of female and male youths engaged in the soya bean and fisheries value chain</p> <p>Proportion of farmers by sex and age group incorporating agriculture mechanization</p> <p>Reduced work burden (time) for women as a result of new technologies, services</p> <p>Proportion of farmers by sex and age group engaged in aquaculture</p> <p>Proportion of farmers by sex and age group having access to credit</p>	189,000 (FISRI)	300,000 (CASU)	MAL reports, CSO crop forecasts and post-harvest reports,, IAPRI survey reports CASU project reports	Weather conducive, farmers have enough returns from their produce and Agriculture policy favourable
Output 2.2 : Improved field extension staff skills in good agricultural practices SO 3: OO 3.1.3	% of extension staff by sex with knowledge of good agricultural practices (CA, land management and mechanization)% of extension staff by sex understanding the principles of gender-sensitive extension work	30% (FISRI)	60% (CASU)	MAL reports, CASU & Climate smart project reports	Availability of well trained and skilled Extension personnel and existence of farmers that already trust this knowledge.

NAIP	Agricultural Production and Productivity Improvement: This programme three components, i.e., livestock, crops and aquaculture.
UNDAF outcome:	Outcome 2: Targeted populations in rural and urban areas attain sustainable livelihoods by 2015
FAO Organizational Results	SO 1: Eradicate hunger, food insecurity and malnutrition SO 2: Increase and improve provision of goods and services from agriculture, forestry and fisheries in a sustainable manner

CPF priority area: Statement - Market access and sanitary measures					
CPF Results	Indicators	Baseline (2013)	Target (2015)	Means and sources of verification	Assumption
Outcome 3: Smallholder farmers market access improved SO 4: OO 4.3.2	% of smallholder farmers by sex and age group reporting an improvement in the input and output supply chain	TBD	10 % more than in baseline	MAL and CASU reports	Agro-dealers find investing in CA promoting livestock profitable
Output 3.1: Improved access to an input and output market for small holder farmers SO 4: OO 4.3.1	Type and quantity of inputs traded by agro-dealers No of farmers by sex and age group with access to input and output markets	TBD TBD	>25% of baseline 20% above baseline	MAL, CSO and IAPRI reports, TCP on food processing report	Agric policy favourable and farmers and private sector work in harmony to improve agro-processing. And post-harvest management
NAIP	Market Access and Services Development				
UNDAF outcome	Outcome 2 is expected to contribute effectively to increased access to sustainable livelihoods and food security in both rural and urban areas				
FAO Organizational Results	SO4: Enable more inclusive and efficient food and agricultural systems at local, national and international levels				

CPF Priority Area: Statement: Natural resources management					
CPF Results	Indicators	Baseline (2013)	Target (2015)	Means and sources of verification	Assumption
Outcome 4: Management of natural resources (land, forests, fisheries) improved	Arable land soil health characteristics Status of forest area coverage Catch per unit effort in fisheries No of stakeholders reporting improved coordination	TBD TBD TBD TBD	TBD TBD TBD TBD	UN REDD, ILUA, ZEMA reports	Improved management of Natural Resources systems already known for various resources, with a good policy in place , political will and traditional leadership accepting it wholly.
Output 4.1: Improved capacity at national and community levels to promote natural resources management and climate smart agricultural practices SO 2: OO 2.1.2	% of beneficiaries by sex and age group (MAL staff and community members) that have knowledge in natural resources management (forestation, etc.) including climate smart agricultural practices No. of key relevant stakeholders by sex (Policy makers, and tertiary level students) knowledgeable in planning, implementation and financing for climate smart agricultural	ILUA (100), REDD (115) TBD TBD	ILUA (300), REDD (346) >30% of baseline 8 students, 10 policy makers and 50 extension agents trained in CSA planning, implementation and financing	MAL and MLNREP reports, ILUA project report, FAO Climate smart agriculture reports MLNREP reports (Dept. of Forestry)	There exists enough resource personnel in institutions and Government has enough financial resources to take staff for further skills training and scale up successful NRM and climate smart agricultural practices..
Output 4.2: improved coordination of sustainable land management within government and with other stakeholders SO 2: OO 2.2.3	No. of SLM coordination mechanism decisions implemented	TBD TBD	>30% of baseline >20% increase of baseline	MLNREP reports (Dept. Forestry)	With sufficient capacity the government will adopt, mobilize resources and scale-up successful NRM and climate smart agricultural practices
NAIP	Sustainable Natural Resources Management Programme				
UNDAF outcome:	Outcome 4: The development of institutional capacities to effectively sustain, manage and protect livelihoods from the risks of climate change, disasters and environmental degradation.				
FAO Organizational Results	SO 2: Increase and improve provision of goods and services from agriculture, forestry and fisheries in a sustainable manner				

CPF Priority Area: Statement: Promoting nutritionally adequate diets for all people					
CPF Results	Indicators	Baseline (2013)	Target (2015)	Means and sources of verification	Assumption
Outcome 5: Nutritional status and livelihood resilience of vulnerable groups improved	Dietary diversity score Food security (availability, access, utilization and stability)	CASU Baseline underway	50% improvement		If willingness to apply nutrition knowledge exist in a steady manner.
Output 5.1 Increased nutrition knowledge among small scale farmers SO 1: OO 1.1.4	% SSF by sex and age group acquiring new skills and knowledge in food and nutrition security No. of farmers by sex and age group producing more than three of the five food groups	CASU Baseline underway	336,000 farmers and 820 field staff	Government survey	If willingness to apply nutrition knowledge exist in a steady manner.
Output 5.2: Increased Production of nutritious foods SO 3: OO 3.1.4	Quantity of nutritious food produced by farmer's sex and age group	TBD	50 % increase	National Statistics	
NAIP	Food and Nutrition Security and Disaster Risk Management				
UNDAF outcome:	Outcome 4: The development of institutional capacities to effectively sustain, manage and protect livelihoods from the risks of climate change, disasters and environmental degradation.				
FAO Organizational Results	SO 5: Increase the resilience of livelihoods to threats and crises SO 3: Reduce hunger and rural poverty				

Annex 2: Resource requirements

CPF Results	Indicative resource requirements (USD)				Resource partners
	Indicative of total resources required	Available funding (on-going project)	TCP allocation (2013-2015)	Resource mobilization target (gap)	
Outcome 1: Capacity of public sector institutions to formulate and implement policies and frameworks strengthened					
<u>Output 1.1</u> Improved knowledge of recipients in policy formulation and advocacy	1,000,000	775,000	-	(225,000)	<u>EU (CSA) and EU (CASU)</u>
<u>Output 1.2:</u> Improved capacity of government and stakeholders to formulate policy frameworks and investment plans	500,000	-	-	(500,000)	<u>Also covered partly by Outputs 1</u>
<u>Output 1.3:</u> Improved knowledge management and access to agriculture and natural resources data and information	4,000,000	3,535,042	179,000	(285,958)	<u>EU (CSA), UNJP-UN REDD, ILUA II, TCP Aquaculture & PPR</u>
Outcome 2: Agricultural productivity and production of small scale producers increased and diversified					-
<u>Output 2.1</u> Increased productive capacity of small-scale farmers	14,000,000	10,606,047		(3,393,953)	<u>EU (CASU),</u>
<u>Output 2.2 :</u> Improved field extension staff skills in good agricultural practices	1,000,000	358,322		(641,678)	EU, Finland
Outcome 3: Smallholder farmers market access improved				-	-
<u>Output 3.1:</u> Improved access to an input and output market for small holder farmers	3,000,000	207,592	195,264	(2,597,144)	<u>EU (CASU), TCP Agro processing</u>
Outcome 4: Management of natural resources (land, forests, fisheries) improved				-	-
<u>Output 4.1:</u> Improved capacity at national and community levels to promote natural resources management and climate smart agricultural practices	1,200,000	311,923	-	(888,077)	<u>EU (CSA)</u>
<u>Output 4.2:</u> improved coordination of sustainable land management within government and with other stakeholders	500,000	-	-	(500,000)	<u>Finland</u>
Outcome 5: Nutritional status and livelihood resilience of vulnerable groups improved				-	-

CPF Results	Indicative resource requirements (USD)				Resource partners
	Indicative of total resources required	Available funding (on-going project)	TCP allocation (2013-2015)	Resource mobilization target (gap)	
<i>Output 5.1</i> Increased nutrition knowledge among small scale farmers	500,000	-		(500,000)	<u>UNJP</u>
<i>Output 5.2:</i> Increased Production of nutritious foods	500,000	-		(500,000)	<u>Partly incorporated into Output 2.1</u>
Total	26,200,000	15,793,926	374,264	(10,031,810)	-