



# TRANSFORMING AGRICULTURE TOWARDS A FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURE ZAMBIA

High-level Meeting Policy Forum on  
“Revitalizing Agriculture in Zambia Towards the 2014 AU Year of Agriculture-  
Changing the way we Do Agric in Zambia”

Presented by

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Intercontinental Hotel, Lusaka

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# BACKGROUND

- 2014 AU year of Agriculture
- Critical opportunity to transform agriculture in Africa

## *What we have done right*

- Strong economic growth in the last decade
- GDP growth 6% and agricultural growth 7% per year >CAADP target.
- Year to year bumper harvests. 3.3 million MT expected from 2013/14

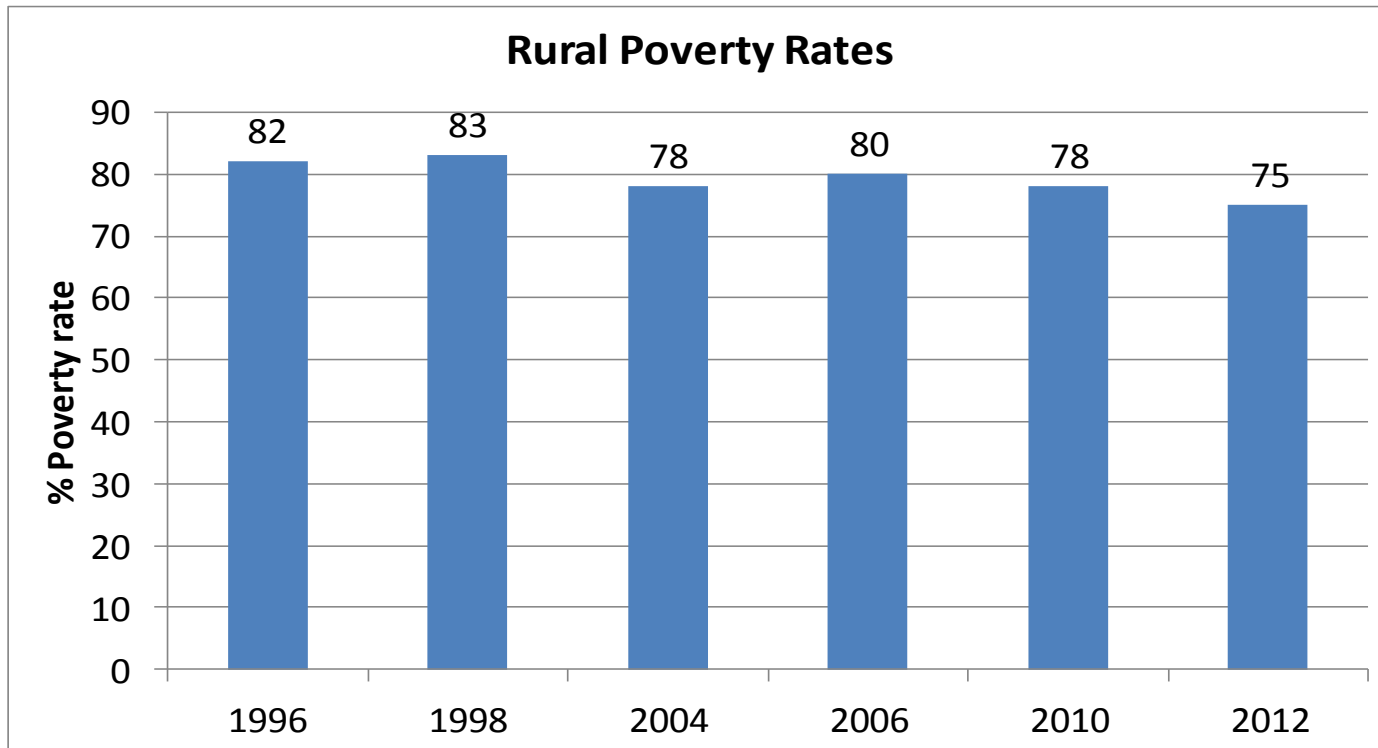


# THE PROBLEM.....

## 1. Growth not translated into substantial poverty reduction.

~ 80% rural Poverty

- a 1% increase in per capita GDP is associated with a paltry 0.2-0.3% decline in the poverty rate .



## 2. Low food and nutrition security

- More than 50% of the rural HHs experience inadequate food for at least 2 or more months
- High child malnutrition – Stunting levels 45% (Africa average, 42%)

## 3. Low agricultural productivity

- Maize yields stagnant around 2MT/ha (2014 increase from 1.86MT/ha to 2.26MT/ha for Smallholders)

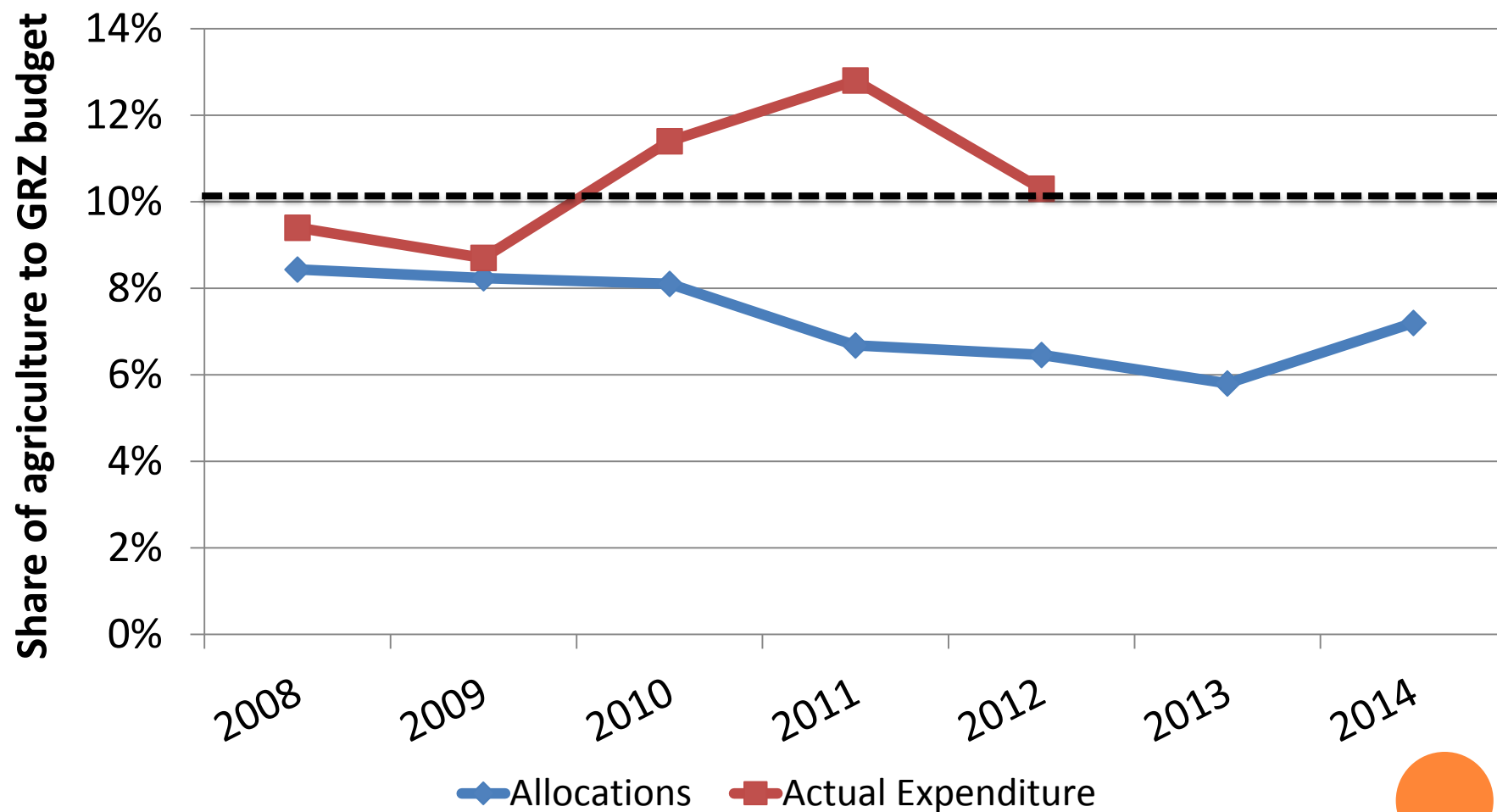


## Recommendation no. 1:

- Further increase budgetary allocations to the agricultural sector
  - at least 10% of the national budget (2003 Maputo Declaration).



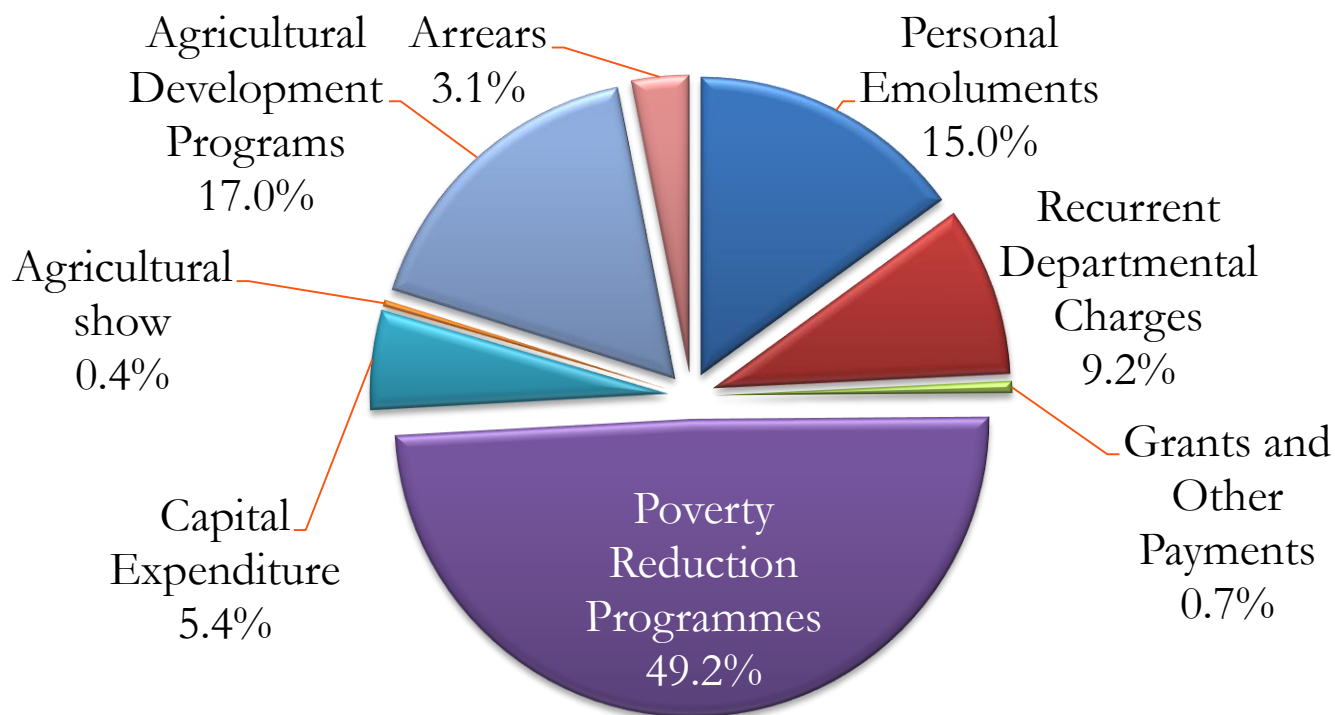
# GOVERNMENT SPENDING



Source: IAPRI Agricultural Budget Analysis for 2014

- Spend on effective agricultural investments that support smallholder farmers and private sector investment - infrastructure, transport, storage, research and extension services.

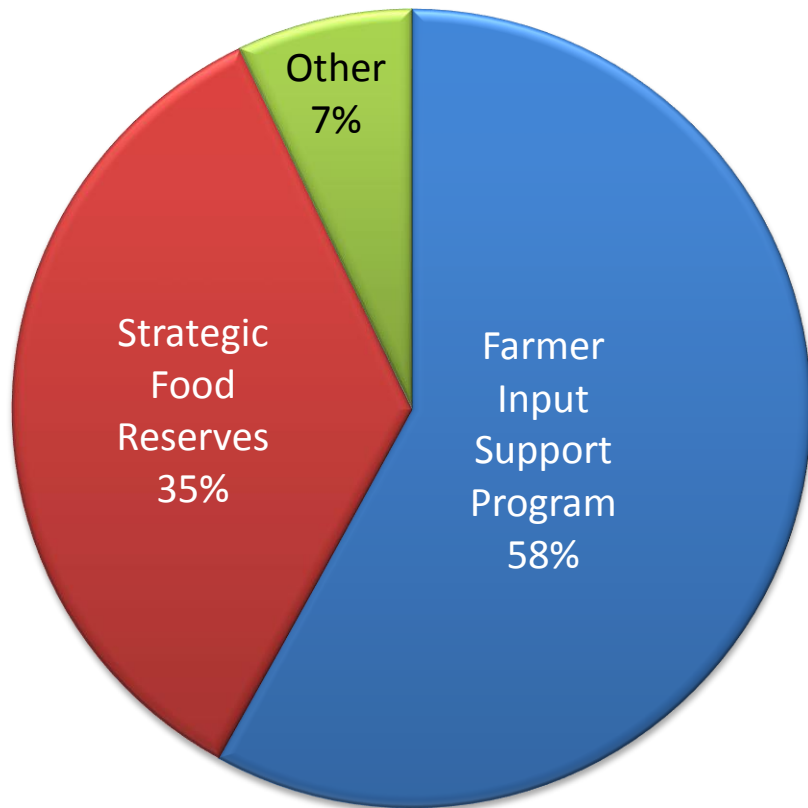
### Budget Allocation to MAL, 2013



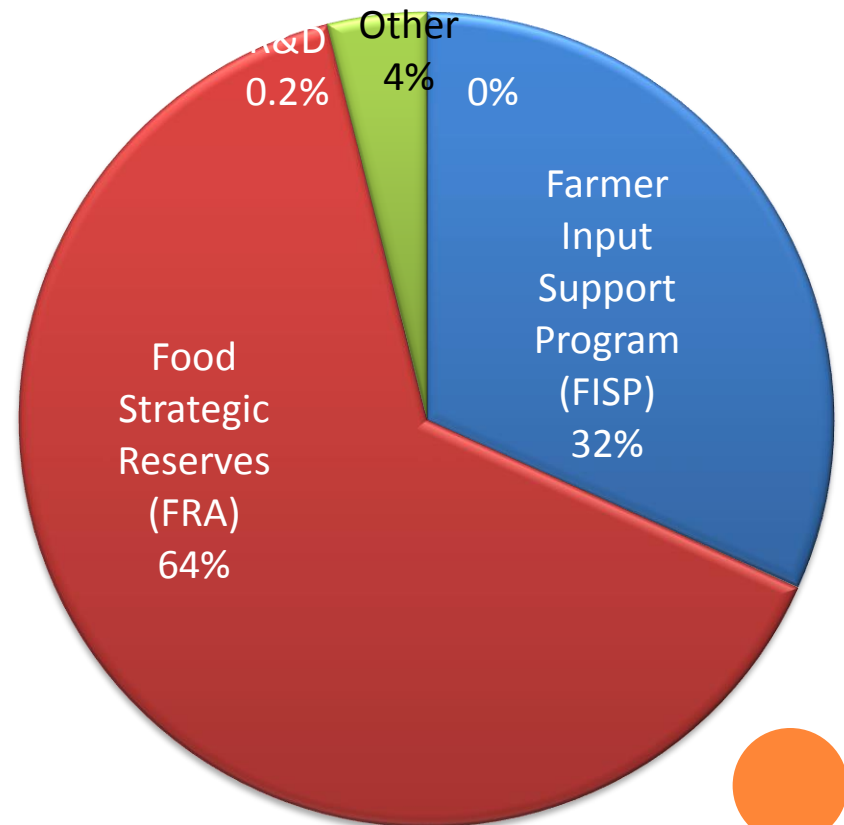
Source: IAPRI Agricultural Budget Analysis for 2013

# PRP ALLOCATIONS

% of Poverty Reduction Programs (2013)



% of Poverty Reduction Programs (2014)





## Recommendation no. 2:

- Strengthen land governance and security of tenure rights
  - 75% of the rural population cultivate on 2.5 ha or less of land
  - put in place mechanisms to allow the smallholder households to obtain land title
  - Adopt guiding principles on large scale land based investments



## Recommendation no. 3:

### Reduce Barriers to Intra-Regional Trade

- Provide Zambian producers and exporters an opportunity to access regional market
  - Do away with import and export bans
- Streamline the process for procuring export permits in order to encourage private sector investment in maize marketing



## Recommendation no. 4:

- Accelerate implementation of agriculture plans and attract additional financing
  - Zambia has completed the NAIP through the CAADP process
    - Challenge – fully finance and implement the plan
  - NAIP had a finance gap of US\$ 605 million. \$31.12 million sourced from GAFSP through ADB
- Accelerate the drafting and enactment of the climate change policy – to guide implementation of NAIP climate change recommendations



## Recommendation no. 5:

- Foster an enabling environment for smallholder integration, private sector investment, and stronger value chain market linkages.
  - Creating incentives for private investment in processing (as well as on-the-farm processing)
  - Consistent maize marketing policies.
  - Reform FISP and administer it through an electronic voucher system
    - encourage private sector participation in the provision, delivery, and distribution of inputs and farm implements.



## Recommendation no. 6:

- Eliminate the gender gap in agriculture
  - Female-headed households cultivate smaller pieces of land compared to MHH (IAPRI, 2013)
    - Increase access, ownership, and control of productive resources especially land
    - implement land titling for female-headed households
    - provide gender-specific interventions to maximise returns on those resources.



# Recommendation no. 7:

- Enact pending legal frameworks.
  - Enact the Agricultural Marketing Bill
    - Provides for establishment of an agricultural marketing council
    - Clarification of the role of FRA
    - Management of public storage to encourage use by private agricultural investors
    - Harmonization stand-alone commodity Acts
  - Operationalize the Agriculture Credit Act in order to improve private and public agricultural marketing and credit activities in Zambia.
    - Provides for the establishment a Commodity Exchange



## Recommendation no. 8:

- Adopt nutrition-sensitive agricultural production policies that support diversified crop and livestock production.
  - lack of investment in the promotion of other crops other than maize has resulted in low crop diversification
  - promote production of and market linkages for high-nutrient crops, such as legumes, orange-fleshed sweet potatoes and other tubers



**Many Thanks for your attention**

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