

ZAMBIA COMPREHENSIVE AFRICA AGRICULTURE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME COMPACT

TO SUPPORT

THE SUCCESSFUL IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL POLICY AND THE VISION 2030 THROUGH NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLANS¹

A. Background to the Implementation of the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) in the Republic of Zambia

1. CAADP as an African Owned Agenda and a Shared Development Framework

The Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) is an initiative by African governments under the African Union/New Partnership for Africa's Development (AU/NEPAD) to accelerate growth and eliminate poverty and hunger among African countries. The main goal of CAADP is to help African countries reach a higher path of economic growth and achieve Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) through agriculturally-led development which eliminates hunger, reduces poverty and food and nutrition insecurity, and enables expansion of agricultural exports. An agricultural sector growth of 6% was envisaged to bring about this change, which was anticipated to be triggered by at least a 10% annual national budgetary allocation (GRZ and donor) to the sector. As a framework of the AU, it emanates from and is fully owned and led by African governments. The Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA) has been mandated to coordinate and harmonize implementation in its region as a partner with national authorities, Cooperating Partners (CPs), the private sector, Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) and the Southern African Development Community (SADC) as a part of the NEPAD Initiative, fully reflecting the broader principles of mutual review and dialogue, accountability, and partnership.

The Zambia CAADP Compact (ZCC)² is intended to strengthen, support and facilitate effective implementation of the National Agriculture Policy (NAP) of 2004 and the Vision 2030 through five-year phases of a National Development Plan (NDP) and ensuring that vulnerable populations have the opportunity to both contribute to, and benefit from such agricultural growth. The NDPs provide a framework that ensures consistency and continuity in the realization of the NAP, MDGs and Vision 2030 aspirations. In this regard, the ZCC will support and strengthen the implementation of the Fifth National Development Plan (FNDP) which is coming to an end in 2010. The agriculture chapter of the Sixth National Development Plan (SNDP) will be consistent with investment programmes under the ZCC, meeting the MDGs and in particular, the MDG goal of reducing extreme poverty and hunger by half by 2015.

¹ Version 3rd December 2009

² This is neither an international treaty nor a legally binding instrument.

2. CAADP as a Value Addition Agenda at the Country Level

Although continental in scope, the CAADP agenda is an integral part of national efforts to reduce poverty and hunger through the agricultural sector growth and economic development. It provides a shared framework for strategy planning and implementation, and for partnership and development assistance in the agriculture sector. This is based upon the recommendation of Africa's professional communities of practice and broad dialogue with stakeholders across the continent. Further, it offers the prospect of political, technical and financial support for countries with plans and strategies that are aligned with the CAADP framework. In aligning with CAADP, countries adopt common commitment to achieve an annual growth rate of 6 percent in agriculture, the Maputo Declaration (in 2003 by African Heads of State) of allocating at least 10 percent of national budget to the sector as alluded to in Section 1 above, and will take account of the support of assistance from commitments of the G8 Summits of Sea Islands, Gleneagles and L'Aquila Summit.

More specifically, value addition of the CAADP Compact in Zambia is envisaged in the following ways:

- i. Helping define a coherent long term framework to guide the planning and implementation of current and future policies, NDPs, and other development initiatives;
- ii. Providing a framework for increased private sector investment;
- iii. Identifying strategic options and strategies for poverty reducing growth including diversification of the agricultural sector ;
- iv. Ensuring that vulnerable populations have the opportunity to both contribute to, and benefit from agricultural growth, reducing their vulnerability to economic and climatic shocks, recognizing the threat that poverty, chronic hunger, and malnutrition pose to the current and future productivity of the country.
- v. Develop agricultural production systems that ensure the sustainable use of Zambia's natural resources, including forests and water resources.
- vi. Developing existing and new strategic analysis and knowledge support systems to facilitate peer review, dialogue, evidence-based planning and implementation of agricultural sector policies and strategies;
- vii. Providing the budgetary guidelines that sets the 10% target in the annual national budgetary allocation which will guarantee continuity in government resource allocation for the country's agricultural development agenda and is in line with FNDP to increase budgetary allocation to agriculture;
- viii. Providing the basis for the periodic impact evaluation of the performance of the agricultural sector by setting the two targets of 6% annual growth rate of the agricultural sector and 10% budgetary allocation. This will also facilitate a comparative analysis of Zambia's performance with that of other countries, thereby providing a motivation for improved performance;
- ix. Compliance to CAADP entails giving the necessary attention to the critical factors articulated through the four pillars: land and water management; market access; food, nutrition security and safety; and agricultural research and technology. These factors are vital for sustained agricultural production, productivity and growth; and

- x. It is intended that the national compact will provide a basis for developing bankable investment projects and input into the formulation of a supporting regional compact.

B. Rationale for and Use of Zambia CAADP Compact

Given the GRZ's long-term vision to make Zambia a medium income nation with agriculture as the engine for economic and social development, there are serious challenges that need to be addressed if this vision is to be realized. These among others include: (i) low investment (especially in critical programmes that would stimulate growth) in the agriculture sector by government and the private sector despite the sector's support to the livelihood of over 60% of the population; (ii) low production and productivity especially among smallholder farmers due to low input use and low levels of technology; and, iii) failure to fully recognize that chronic hunger and malnutrition is a critical threat to Zambia's long term development and its 2030 vision.

In view of the foregoing challenges,, the Compact (i) sets the parameters for long term partnership in the agricultural sector and specifies key commitments on the part of government and development partners which should lead to improved resource investment, production, productivity levels and in tackling poverty, hunger and malnutrition. This should address the above three challenges and (ii) clarifies expectations with respect to the private sector, the Civil Society Organizations, farming communities, the most vulnerable and the importance of markets in stimulating production and productivity, in order to ensure successful implementation of the NDPs and the Vision 2030.

Further, this Compact serves to verify and confirm the general consensus around the goals and priorities that Zambia has set for the agriculture sector and the partnerships and assistance that are required to achieve these goals. Its ultimate purpose is to: (i) increase the effectiveness in planning and execution of efforts of government, private sector and other players, as well as of the delivery of services in the agricultural and social sectors and thereby (ii) provide a solid framework under which assistance can be scaled up to help meet the short and long term investment needs to secure a sustained growth of the economy and in particular, through the agricultural sector.

C. Long Term Vision and Commitment of the Government of Zambia to economic development and poverty reduction

As already alluded to in the second paragraph of Section (a) on page 1, the GRZ defined its long term economic development agenda in the Vision 2030 (www.mofnp.gov.zm). It sets government's commitment to embark on an economic development path that will lead to significant poverty reduction resulting in Zambia becoming a middle income country by the year 2030. Given that the majority of the country's population depends on the agricultural sector for their livelihood, Government has identified the agricultural sector as key in leading the country's overall economic development. This will be through the design and implementation of medium term 5 year NDPs (starting with the SNDP) which will focus on the implementation of the following priority policy issues that will facilitate appropriate investment profiles (see *Appendix I* for details);

Pillar I (Sustainable land and water management):

- (i) Government will develop and implement policies and programmes that support increased productivity, sustainable land and water management including forestry, agro-forestry, livestock and fisheries development, climate change adaptation and mitigation,
- (ii) Government will facilitate equitable access to land,

Pillar II (Rural infrastructure and markets):

- (iii) Government and the private sector will implement and adhere to predictable, rule-based market and trade policies and strengthen public-private coordination and dialogue,
- (iv) Government in consultation with other stakeholders will identify investment priorities in infrastructure development that support the agriculture sector including livestock and fisheries,
- (v) MACO will facilitate private sector scaling up investments in production, input and output markets,

Pillar III (Food supply and hunger):

- (vi) MACO will promote diversified extension messages to cater for all categories of farmers including resource poor households,
- (vii) Government will explore social protection instruments in partnership with private sector and civil society, and

Pillar IV (Agriculture research and technology dissemination):

- (viii) Government will commit itself to providing adequate resources in order to develop cost effective, demand-driven research and extension linkages focusing on public-private partnerships.

D. The Government's agenda for Agricultural Growth, Poverty Reduction, and Food and Nutrition Security

As alluded to earlier, Government agenda for ensuring agricultural growth, poverty reduction and food security is guided by the following agricultural development policies and strategies: i) the National Agricultural Policy (NAP); ii) the Vision 2030, and the National Development Plans such as the FNDP; iii) various specific policies and strategies to guide development in the sector; and, iv) CAADP principles embraced by the government. The overall objective of the agricultural sector as outlined in the NAP and reflected in the FNDP, is to facilitate and support the development of a sustainable and competitive agricultural sector that assures food security at national and household levels and maximizes the sector's contribution to GDP.

In the last 10 years Zambia has implemented various policies and programmes, however, there has been limited sector growth and reduction in poverty and food insecurity. The Stock Taking Report and the Agricultural Growth and Investment Options Report of 2007 (www.ifpri.org) observed that it was possible for Zambia to achieve the CAADP annual agriculture growth rate target of 6% **provided** that government spending to the sector was increased to at least 16% of annual national budget. Based on the review and stocktaking exercise, Zambia through a general consensus process, has identified the programmes summarized in **Table 1** below. There are four important cross-cutting interventions that will be implemented alongside the programmes summarized in Table 1. These are: (i) Training (capacity building); (ii) Monitoring and

Evaluation; (iii) Gender; and (iv) HIV/AIDS. Environment will be dealt with as part of the main stream programmes. These programmes are all compliant to CAADP through its four pillars as demonstrated in Table 1 below. Both the pillars and programmes are interlinked and cut across the various sectors under the two ministries in the agricultural sector. The programmes highlighted in the Table below will form part of GRZ’s key strategies in the realization of its long term policies and goals implemented through NDPs and consequently they will be consistent with the agriculture chapter of the Sixth National Development Plan (SNDP) as already alluded to.

Table 1: Compliance of the Zambia Compact to CAADP Pillars

CAADP Pillar	CAADP Compact Programmes
Pillar I: Extending the area under sustainable land management and reliable water control systems;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainable land management programme • Agricultural productivity improvement programme
Pillar II: Improving rural infrastructure and trade-related capacities for market access;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agricultural marketing development programme • Agricultural investment promotion programme
Pillar III: Increasing food supply, reducing hunger and improving responses to food emergency crises	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Food and nutrition security programme
Pillar IV: Improving agriculture research, technology dissemination and adoption	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Research and extension enhancement programme

Proposed investment programmes and budgets for the CAADP Compact will be prepared in consultation with stakeholders and will form the basis for the Agricultural Chapter and other relevant chapters of the Sixth National Development Plan.

Government has agreed and committed itself to reforming the Fertilizer Support Programme in order to achieve a significant increase in smallholder crop production and productivity through enhanced input technology adoption. Under the new programme modalities, the private sector will play a lead role, while government will provide a conducive policy environment and appropriate incentives to boost private sector investments and engagement in the market.

In order for crop marketing and agribusiness to thrive, existing government policies and programmes will need to be fully implemented. The National Agricultural Policy, the Agricultural Credit Act and the Agricultural Marketing Bill are examples of policies and legislation that will be enacted, and when implemented, will create a conducive investment and business climate that will address many of the existing constraints that are currently impediments to the agricultural sector’s development. See **Appendix 1** for details of policy statements and investment profiles.

E. Forging Partnerships for the Successful Implementation of the Investment Priorities

1. Purpose, Principles, and Modalities of the CAADP Partnerships

This compact will support partnerships between the government of Zambia, the agribusiness and farming communities, input suppliers, traders, producers, financial institutions, the Civil Society

Organizations and the development partners in the successful implementation of the country's long term investment priorities including the Vision 2030. Further, SADC recognizes the role of COMESA and the partners supporting the CAADP agenda in the implementation of programmes and activities under this compact in Zambia.

2 Government Commitments to Poverty reduction and Economic Development

The government of Zambia confirms its *commitment* to promoting long term economic and social development to achieve a strong and dynamic middle-income industrial nation that provides opportunities for improving the well being of all, and to achieve “poverty reduction and economic growth” as identified in its Vision 2030 document and set out in its FNDP. It confirms the NAP as its framework to achieve the goals and aspirations related to the above vision. It recognizes the need to strengthen and expand the emerging opportunities and to deal with the challenges facing the agricultural sector. In addition, the Government *commits* itself to bringing on board all players in the agricultural sector, including the private sector and civil society, in the implementation of the CAADP Programme; and clearly *spells out their roles (page 8)*, responsibilities and linkages. The Government further *commits* itself to harmonization of external financing and technical assistance through the Poverty Reduction Budget Support (PRBS), the Performance Assessment Framework (PAF) and other modalities noted in the National Aid Policy.

Furthermore, the Government commits to ensure that vulnerable populations have the opportunity to contribute and benefit from agricultural growth—a focus that operationalizes CAADP's commitment to broad-based agricultural growth as the best way of achieving sustainable food security in Africa; it also recognizes the need to reduce the vulnerability of poor households to economic and climatic shocks, because of the clear linkages between repeated exposure to shocks, the erosion of household assets and coping mechanisms, and deepening poverty and finally the Government will highlight the linkages between poverty, hunger, and malnutrition—and the enormous threat posed by chronic hunger and malnutrition to the current and future productivity in Zambia.

GRZ will ensure efficiency and effectiveness in pursuing the implementation of the Vision 2030 and the NAP through the facilitation of the CAADP Compact as its strategy to achieve and exceed the 6% CAADP growth target over the next 4 years. Government has already allocated 6.1%; 6.4% and 7.6% for the years 2010; 2011; and 2012 respectively [(Medium Term Budget Call Circular)]. In these 3 years, focus will be to improve the quality of expenditures in the sector, aimed at boosting production and productivity. Government commits itself to fulfill the Maputo declaration of the heads of state and government of the African Union of allocating and spending at least 10% of the national budget to the agricultural sector from 2013. This will contribute towards meeting the investments required to realize the outcomes in the Vision 2030 and NAP using NDPs. In this regard, GRZ will ensure maximum efficiency and effectiveness of utilization of resources in the sector as demonstrated in the Performance Assessment Framework (PAF), Joint Sector Review and Public Expenditure Reviews, in line with its broader efforts to strengthen public financial management. It commits itself to the dialogue, coordination, mutual review, and accountability mechanisms and modalities specified in its aid policy. Details of policies and investment portfolios to which Government commits itself are at **Appendix 1**.

3. Development Partners' Commitments under the Vision 2030/CAADP Agenda

The Cooperating Partners confirm their commitment to the Aid policy and Joint Assistance Strategy for Zambia (JASZ) that achieving the MDGs and meeting Zambia's Vision 2030 requires increases in the volume and quality of development assistance. Therefore, they commit, collectively, to align assistance to the sector with the programmes and priorities identified in the Vision 2030 and NAP agenda, operationalized through NDPs facilitated by the ZCC and to scale up assistance over the next 5 years, subject to the availability of funds, to help meet investment costs of the programmes defined under the agenda. Specifically, Cooperating Partners (CPs) who have committed themselves to supporting the CAADP process in Zambia are listed at **Appendix 2**.

In the spirit of the National Aid Policy, the above mentioned CPs will commit, in consultation with the government, to provide indications of future aid, when possible, to the sector in order to improve implementation of agricultural programmes. They commit to provide such aid and related technical assistance in line with principles set out in the National Aid Policy, including the principles and mechanisms for dialogue, coordination, mutual review, and accountability.

3. Cooperating Partners' Under the CAADP;

The Cooperating Partners are committed to support Zambia in its endeavors to define priority programmes that would allow the country to meet the objectives of CAADP and be on the road to attaining MDG1. In this regard the Cooperating Partners will support Zambia's CAADP Compact as defined in the NDPs as strategies towards the achievement of the NAP and Vision 2030 aspirations through mobilizing of financial and technical support.

4. African Union and Regional Partners' Commitments under the Maputo declaration;

The African Union through NEPAD, SADC, COMESA and its regional partners are committed through the Maputo Declaration, to support Zambia in its endeavors to define priority programmes that would allow the country to meet the objectives of CAADP and be on the road to attaining MDG1. In this regard the African Union, COMESA and other regional partners will support Zambia's CAADP Compact as defined in the NDPs as strategies towards the achievement of the NAP and Vision 2030 aspirations through mobilizing of financial and technical support.

5.. Commitments of the Private Sector and Civil Society

The private sector including: producers, traders, input suppliers, financial institutions and the civil society commit themselves to effectively partnering with the government and People of Zambia in establishing enterprises and initiatives that will have measurable impact in reducing poverty levels in the country and increasing economic growth. These actors will ensure increased participation of their constituents and accountability of the CAADP implementation process.

F. Implementation of the Vision 2030, NAP and NDPs through the CAADP Compact

1. Coordination, oversight and implementation capacities

Government is committed to implementing a Performance Enhancement Programme for effective coordination of the sector as evidenced partly through the creation of a separate ministry to deal with livestock and fisheries development. This will entail appropriate capacity building of the two ministries. The overall coordination and oversight will be provided by the Agricultural Sector Advisory Group (AgSAG) composed of all key stakeholders in the agricultural sector. The Policy and Planning Department will be the Secretariat to the AgSAG. Capacity building will be required in order to ensure effectiveness and efficiency in the service delivery by the AgSAG and the Secretariat. In addition to MACO, MLF and the private sector, other government ministries and organizations will be involved in the realization of the CAADP outputs, e.g. rural feeder roads; rural electrification; and climate change.

With regards to implementation modalities, the private sector will drive the development of the agricultural sector with the civil society and farmer organizations (including medium and large scale farmers) as partners. Among others, these will be engaged in the following aspects of the ZCC implementation: (i) monitoring and evaluation; (ii) advocacy on behalf of their constituency; (iii) capacity building of farmer organizations and individuals; (iv) promotion of sustainable agricultural practices; (v) farmer training and extension service provision; (vi) storage; (vii) inputs; (viii) outputs; (ix) exports; (x) finance; (xi) value addition; and (xii) actual implementation and management of programme components. The private sector and civil society organizations who have committed themselves to be part of the CAADP process are listed at **Appendix 3** and **4** respectively.

Research institutions, including public universities, will play a vital role in research and human capacity development in order to strengthen linkages between industry and academia/public universities. Achievement of CAADP Compact goals will require tapping into and expanding the human resource capacity available through research institutions in Zambia.”

Government will focus on regulatory and facilitatory functions including improvement of the macroeconomic policy environment that stimulate the growth of the agricultural export sector as well as enhancing private sector participation and resource mobilization. This will form a major area of attention during the formulation of the SNDP. In this regard, government facilitatory functions will include: strategic planning; oversight; policy formulation; enforcement of legislation; regulation and inspection; provision of basic agricultural and rural infrastructure; financing of the control of pests and diseases of national economic importance; farmer training and extension; sector coordination and overall monitoring and evaluation. MACO and the Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries (MLF) will take the lead in ensuring effective coordination of the sector. Government mandate is well articulated in the FNDP, a vehicle for the implementation of GRZ’s NAP and Vision 2030.

Government believes that progress made through Pillar III will contribute directly to the overall CAADP objective of achieving a growth rate sufficient to meet the MDGs, particularly the goal of reducing poverty and hunger by half by 2015. Progress will be measured through improvement in food security and nutrition indicators and improvement in the household asset and/or income levels of targeted vulnerable populations. Vulnerable populations targeted under

the Pillar will be identified and quantified, establishing the levels and rates of change in these indicators.

2. Funding mobilization

The GRZ and Cooperating Partners will mobilize funding from both domestic and external sources using the existing financing architecture to continue implementation in 2010 of the Vision 2030, NAP, NDPs components that are ready or ongoing and need scaling up. For this purpose, the GRZ and development partners will immediately after the Round Table carry out consultations through appropriate channels and means. The GRZ and other partners will make their commitments once detailed and prioritized investment programmes and budgets have been developed. In case of CPs, the funding commitments will include on-going programmes where funding has already been committed.

The funding to the agricultural sector will reflect its priority areas of investment. The amount by the private sector may come from financing institutions facilitated by government including out grower schemes. Currently a number of financing institutions including Barclays Bank and the Zambia National Commercial Bank (ZANACO) are already significantly funding the sector and are determined to scale up the funding portfolio.

G. Endorsement

By endorsing this Compact:

- 1) the Government of Zambia pledges to fulfill the commitments specified therein, in line with the goals, objectives, principles, and modalities laid out in its Vision 2030 document, NAP, NDPs, and National Aid Policy;
- 2) The development partners pledge, collectively, and based on availability of funds, to fulfill the commitments specified therein in line with the Joint Assessment Strategy statement of April 2007.
- 3) African Union, SADC, COMESA and other regional partners pledge, collectively, to fulfill commitments specified therein in line with the Maputo Declaration and global principle of CAADP implementation.
- 4) The private sector, producer associations and civil society pledge collectively, to fulfill commitments specified therein in line with the Maputo Declaration and global principles of CAADP Implementation.

F. Signatures of Stakeholder Representatives

Lusaka, 12 November, 2009

1. On behalf of the Government of Zambia:

1.1. Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives

Signature

Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries

Signature

Ministry of Finance and National Planning

Signature

2. On behalf of the Development Partners

Signature

(Chair of Agriculture CPs)

3. On behalf of the African Union/NEPAD

Signature

4. On behalf of COMESA

Signature

5. On behalf of SADC

Signature

6. On behalf of the Producer Associations

Signature

7. On behalf of the Private Sector

Signature

8. On behalf of the Civil Society

Signature

Witnesses:

1. Agricultural Consultative Forum

Signature

Appendix 1: Policies And Investment Profiles under Zambia CAADP

CAADP Pillar	Policies and Investment Profiles
<p>Pillar 1: Extending the area under sustainable land management and reliable water control systems.</p>	<p><u>Policy Statements</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government will develop and implement policies and programmes that support increased productivity, sustainable land and water management, forestry, agro-forestry, livestock and fisheries development, climate change adaptation and mitigation. • Government will facilitate equitable access to land.
	<p><u>Investment Profiles</u></p> <p>Sustainable Land Management Programme</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agriculture Conservation Farming • Agro-forestry • Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation <p>Agricultural Productivity Improvement Programme</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crops And Soil Productivity Enhancement • Irrigation • Livestock Production • Fisheries Production • Agriculture finance innovations – i.e., leasing, futures markets, insurance, etc.
<p>Pillar 2: Improving rural infrastructure and trade-related capacities for market access</p>	<p><u>Policy Statements</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government and the private sector will implement and adhere to predictable, rule-based market and trade policies and strengthen public-private coordination and dialogue. • Government in consultation with other stakeholders will identify investment priorities in infrastructure development that support the agriculture sector including livestock and fisheries. • MACO will facilitate private sector scaling up investments in production, input and output markets.
	<p><u>Investment Profiles</u></p> <p>Agricultural Marketing Development Programme</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agricultural Market Information • Agricultural Marketing And Trade <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote structured markets, price discovery and transparency through support to ZAMACE • Private Sector Capacity Building • Rural Market Infrastructure Development

CAADP Pillar	Policies and Investment Profiles
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Feeder Roads • Private Sector, Public-Access Storage • Private Sector Agro-Dealer Promotion • Restructuring of the Fertilizer Support Program <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • E-Voucher Pilot and build out - if indicated • More effective targeting <p>Agricultural Investment Promotion Programme</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Electronic Voucher for farm input subsidy programs • Investment Identification and Promotion (including value chain analysis) • Investment Fund (Public/Private Capital Investments) • Farm Block Development • Irrigation Development • Out-grower Promotion • Agro Processing Promotion
<p>Pillar 3: Increasing food supply, reducing hunger and improving responses to food emergency crises</p>	<p><u>Policy Statements</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MACO will promote diversified extension messages to cater for all categories of farmers including resource poor households. • Government will explore social protection instruments in partnership with private sector and civil society.
	<p><u>Investment Profiles</u></p> <p>Food and Nutrition Security Programme</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social Protection and Safety Nets <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Investigate and implement alternate delivery mechanisms that crowd in the private sector • Food Security Pack • Early Warning • Agricultural Information and Statistics • Nutrition Research and Education • Livestock • Fisheries
<p>Pillar 4: Improving agricultural research, technology dissemination and adoption</p>	<p><u>Policy Statements</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government commits itself to providing adequate resources in order to develop cost effective, demand-driven research and extension linkages focusing on public-private partnerships.
	<p><u>Investment Profiles</u></p> <p>Research and Extension Enhancement Programme</p>

CAADP Pillar	Policies and Investment Profiles
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Consultation based Research and Extension Agenda• Research and Extension Infrastructure Improvement• Human Resources Development• Support to Private Sector Research• Information Communication Technology

Appendix 5: Acronyms

ACF	Agriculture Consultative Forum
AgSAG	Agriculture Sector Advisory Group
ASIP	Agricultural Sector Investment Programme
AU	African Union
CAADP	Comprehensive Africa agriculture Development Programme
COMESA	Common Market for East and Southern Africa
CPs	Cooperating Partners
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
FNDP	Fifth National Development Plan
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GRZ	Government of the Republic of Zambia
HIV/AIDS	Human Immunodeficiency Virus /Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
JASZ	Joint Assistance Strategy for Zambia
MCDSS	Ministry of Community Development and Social Services
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MLF	Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries
MACO	Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives
MoFNP	Ministry of Finance and National Planning
NAP	National Agricultural Policy
NEPAD	New Partnership for Africa's Development
NDPs	National Development Plans
PAF	Performance Assessment Framework
PRBS	Poverty Reduction Budget Support
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SP	Social Protection
SNDP	Sixth National Development Plan
ZANACO	Zambia National Commercial Bank
ZCC	Zambia CAADP Compact