NDOLA URBAN AGRICULTURE

PROGRAMME

POLICY ANALYSIS NARRATIVE REPORT
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ACRONYMS

CFF………………………………………Cities Farming for the Future
GID………………………………………Gender in Development
GMO…………………………………… Genetically Modified Organism
OVC………………………………………Orphans and Vulnerable Children
IGA……………………………………… Income Generating Activities
MDP- ESA …………………………… Municipal Development Partnership for Eastern and Southern Africa
MACO…………………………………..Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives
UPA…………………………………….. Urban and Peri Urban Agriculture
PRSP…………………………………… Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
NGO…………………………………… non Governmental Organisation
MPAP…………………………………..Multi- Stakeholder Participatory Action Planning
HIV/ AIDS…………………………….
1.0 INTRODUCTION

Ndola District in collaboration with other City stakeholders is implementing an Urban Agriculture Programme which is also known as Cities Farming for the Future (CFF). The Programme is supported financially by RUAF and technically by Municipal Development Partnership for Eastern and Southern Africa. CCF is a programme that’s basically integrating agriculture into urban development.

The main objectives of this Programme are to contribute to the following:

- Enhance urban food security
- Reduce urban poverty
- Improve urban environmental management
- Empower urban farmers and
- Enhance participatory city governance through capacity development of local stakeholders in Urban Agriculture and participatory multi-stakeholder policy formulation.

For the Urban Agriculture Programme to be implemented effectively, the need to assess the situation in regard to Urban Agriculture in the District becomes necessary. The analysis of the urban agriculture situation will give a clear picture of the status of urban agriculture in Ndola. It will provide the needed information for purposes of planning and action planning on Urban Agriculture.

The situation analysis study falls into five components namely:

- Existing Information
- Land Mapping
- Policy Analysis
- Stakeholder Analysis and
- Farming Systems

2.0 THE CRITICAL ANALYSIS OF POLICIES ON URBAN AGRICULTURE

2.1 Introduction

This study focuses on reviewing existing urban agriculture policies and any other policies, norms and regulations that would affect or relate to urban agriculture in the District.

A policy can mean a course of action adopted by government or local government or any controlling organisation to induce certain changes in the decisions and behaviors of actors in that society in order to achieve certain change.

Policy documents that were looked at for analysis for this study included the following:
The review of urban agriculture policies is for the following reasons:

- Identify possibilities to enhance the implementation of existing policies and their effectiveness and/or efficiency and/or their relevance for certain categories of the population (e.g. women, the poor),
- Identify outdated or unnecessary restrictive norms and regulations regarding urban agriculture (municipal by-laws, ordinances, zoning regulations etc) that should be removed or adapted
- Identify inconsistencies regarding urban agriculture between different sector policies (e.g. between economic and social development policies and public health and environmental management policies) and between policies at different levels (local versus national – in their treatment of urban agriculture that need to be harmonized, as well as of opportunities to integrate urban agriculture better into these sector policies,
- Identify which existing policy measures did or did not work well (effectiveness, enforcement costs etcetera)

2.0.1 POLICY ANALYSIS

2.0.1.2 NATIONAL POLICY ON ENVIRONMENT

2.0.1.2.1 Introduction

The National Policy on Environment is a national document formulated under the Natural Resources and Environment sector. It is a normative framework, giving guidelines of how the various sectors should be dealing with the environment as they pursue their various activities.

Although various sectors of the economy have been considered in the policy, agriculture in general has a centre stage due to the fact that agriculture is the main economic activity for the larger part of citizens. Most Zambians depend upon this activity for their
livelihood and the main resources for agriculture is land and water for which the policy labours to protect.

2.0.1.2.2 Formulation Process
The policy was formulated in consultation with a wide cross section of stakeholders in the different sectors such as the public sector, private sector, NGO’s, and the community in order to be as transparent as possible and to achieve wide ownership and acceptability. People from different interest groups were drawn together through workshops, group discussions and meetings.

2.0.1.2.3 Vision
The overall vision of the National Policy on environment is to provide a framework management guide for the management of Zambia’s environment and natural resources so as to ensure that they are managed on sustainable basis and retain their integrity to support the needs of the current and future generation without compromising either of the two

2.0.1.2.4 Findings
The document addresses the environmental aspect across the board. Being a cross cutting issue, Environment integrates all sectors of the economy i.e. agriculture, mining, water industry, energy, manufacturing, etc. as it addresses the environmental aspect.

The National Policy on Environment serves not only as a practical guideline for environmental management but also as a symbol of society’s principles of sound resources utilization, social justice, equitable resource allocation and care for the environment. To further the complex requirements for achieving poverty alleviation, food security and development objectives, the policy focuses on the means to meet priority needs and to establish new prospects for improvement to the standard of living which enables people to become self-sufficient and realise their own potential without damaging the environment.

The policy incorporates a clear set of objectives, guiding principles and strategies that will bind all organisations and individual to exercise due care to avoid depletion of natural and environment degradation of all the main areas of environmental concern namely:

i) Deforestation
ii) Wildlife depletion
iii) Land degradation
iv) Heritage destruction
v) Air pollution
vi) Inadequate management of water resources, water pollution and inadequate sanitation

The Policy facilitates integration decentralization, community participation and privatization as the foundation for concerted socio-economic development.
2.0.1.2.5 Overall Objective
The goal and overall objective is to have a national policy on environment that will support the Government’s priority to eradicate poverty and improve the quality of life of the people of Zambia.

Objective Relating to the Agriculture Sector
In the policy, the following objectives and principles on agriculture have been outlined:

2.0.1.2.6 Objective
To promote environmentally sound agricultural development by ensuring sustainable crop and livestock production through ecologically appropriate production and management techniques and appropriate legal and institution framework for sustainable environmental management.

2.0.1.2.7 Guiding Principles
1. Increased agricultural production should be based on improving farming systems and increased security of land tenure, on currently allocated land rather than on expansion of crop land.
2. Appropriate legislation, agricultural policy and planning should involve the local community and NGO participation at all levels.
3. Agricultural policy and planning should be closely coordinated with land use, water and natural resources policy and planning.
4. Agricultural policy and planning should incorporate the environmental cost of soil erosion and loss of fertility.
5. Watershed management activities should be accorded the highest priority to conserve water, prevent further soil degradation and improve soil fertility.
6. To be effective, land husbandry and rehabilitation interventions have to be implemented on catchment and community basis.
7. Balanced use of organic and inorganic fertilizers taking into consideration their contribution to soil fertility and budgetary requirements.
8. New appropriate legislation is required to promote sustainable agriculture.

2.0.1.2.8 Strategies
Strategies developed under this policy to achieve the objectives are as below:
1. Intensify production on suitable lands to avoid expansion into marginal or fragile areas.
2. Integrate environmental awareness and education on community participatory
agricultural extension and research programmes.

3. Train research and extension staff on the community based participatory approach for environmental concerns.

4. Prevent or minimize the environmental impact of cultivation and other developmental activities on marginal lands (steep slopes, ‘dambos’ swamps as these areas are susceptible to flooding) through improved cultivation of agricultural production.

5. Review, evaluate and develop agricultural policies and the legislative and institutional framework on a regular basis for the purpose of incorporating environmental concerns and inter-sectoral links.

6. Review and enact legislation to protect environmentally fragile areas from agricultural encroachment.

7. Embark on intensive education, extension and mass awareness programme and promote community participation in soil conservation measures and integrate land use systems in all parts of the country.

8. Promote proper animal husbandry practices to avoid overgrazing spread of diseases, soil erosion, loss of soil fertility and overall environmental degradation.

9. Promote research into appropriate and sustainable soil and water conservation techniques.

10. Promote community participation in environmental conservation programmes including communal catchment protection and conservation.

11. Ensure that trade policies on agricultural commodities and in puts encourage environmentally sound production systems.

12. Review and implement the pesticide and disease control act.

13. Promote conservation – oriented farming practice especially in areas prone to laterisation and nutrient leading.

14. Introduce area-specific technologies including fertilizer seed varieties and soil conservation.

2.0.1. 3 NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL POLICY

The National Agricultural Policy is a national policy under the sector of agriculture. It was formulated through a consultative process with the public and private sector, NGO’s and the general community.
The Policy has taken into consideration the economic sector, the environment including other sectors

**2.0.1.3.1 Objectives**
Objectives indicate clear vision regarding the desired development of agriculture.

- To ensure a sustainable agricultural sector the environment must be addressed before serious damage is done.
- To ensure national and household food security through an all-year round production and post-harvest management of adequate supplies of basic foodstuffs at competitive costs.
- To contribute to sustainable industrial development by providing locally produced agro-based raw materials.
- To increase agricultural exports thereby enhancing the sector’s contribution to the National Balance of payments.
- To generate income and employment through increased agriculture production and productivity and
- To ensure that the existing agricultural resource base is maintained and improved upon.

**2.0.1.3.2 Vision**
To promote development of an efficient, competitive and sustainable agricultural sector which assures food security and increased income.

**2.0.1.3.4 Findings**
The Policy recognizes the need to strengthen and expand the emerging opportunities and also deal with challenges facing the agricultural sector. This vision also strives to contribute to the overall goal of the Poverty Reduction Strategy which was put in place for achieving poverty reduction and economic growth.

Overall crop production increase will come from expansion of area under cultivation, expansion of land under irrigation from the current estimated 50,000 hectares to 90,000 hectares by 2015.

The policy has directly and indirectly supported U.P A in that it ably looks at problems and expected results through the stated objectives:

**2.0.1.3.5 Objectives**

- To ensure national and household food security
To ensure that the existing agricultural resource base is maintained and improved upon
To generate income and employment to maximum feasible levels.
To contribute to sustainable industrial development and economy
To expand significantly the sector’s contribution to the national balance of payments.

2.0.1. 3. 6 Sectoral Strategies

The objectives stated above will be realized through the following strategies:

i) Strengthening and monitoring the liberalization of markets and facilitating private sector development.

ii) Strengthening the capacity of agencies handling agricultural products for export in ensuring that the product meet the standards and sanitary and phytosanitary requirements for export markets.

iii) Promoting and securing access of agricultural products both local and international market.

iv) Diversification of agricultural production and utilization

v) Strengthening and facilitating the provision of agricultural services in order to increase productivity particularly among smallholder farmers.

vi) Reviewing and realigning institutional arrangements.

vii) Facilitating availability and accessibility to land for agriculture and development of infrastructure in potentially productive agricultural area.

viii) Development and promotion of appropriate technology

ix) Promotion of sustainable and environmentally sound agricultural practices

x) Prevention and control of pest, crop and livestock diseases of national economic importance

xi) Promotion of gender equality in resource allocation and access to agricultural services focusing more on women and young farmers.

xii) Promoting conservation of fisheries resources

xiii) Strengthen emergency preparedness through early warning and timely and efficient crop forecasting and maintenance of strategic food reserves

xiv) Promoting and strengthening cooperatives and farmer organization as vehicle for agricultural development.

xv) Promoting irrigation development

xvi) Facilitating provision of incentive for local and foreign agricultural investment.

xvii) Strengthening information collection and dissemination

xviii) Re-enforcing the sector’s regulatory function. This will also include liaison or coordination with the Ministry of Science, Technology and Vocational Training through its appropriate institutions or bodies responsible for the regulation of the use of biotechnology and the resulting products in particular genetically modified organisms (GMOs).

xix) Maintaining agro-biodiversity and promoting conservation of aquatic ecosystem and sustainable utilization of natural resources.
2.0.1. 3.7 **Constraints**

The following were highlighted as expected constraints of implementing the MACO policy:

1. Poor road network
2. Land tenure and administration
3. Energy
4. Communication
5. HIV/AIDS
6. MACO economic factors and world market

Roads have to be in good condition to transport inputs and produce, energy and communication are essential for commercial production for both domestic and export markets.

There has to be a favorable and stable macro economic environment, such as low lending interest rates, stable exchange rates and low inflation for economic and financial growth and development of sector. The above underscores the inter sectoral character of agriculture and the need for cross-sectoral dialogue and actions. The MACO will, therefore, closely work and collaborate with other government and private ministries and institutions and NGOs in order to remove or minimize constraints in these key areas.

The problems of HIV/AIDS is rapidly becoming the number one constraint to economic development in general and the agricultural sector in particular. The disease has negative impact on agricultural production in that it debilitates productive labour and time. The problem requires attention by the Ministry in various ways including modification of extension and research priorities. HIV/AIDS and related information would be incorporated in extension messages. Further, effort would be encouraged to introduce HIV/AIDS in the curricular of agricultural training institutions.

2.0.1. 3.8 **Summary of Policy Document**

- Need for strong public-private partnership in agricultural sector.
- Public to focus on providing services and support to vulnerable small-scale farmers particularly in the disadvantage areas.
- To be achieved through capacity building of farmer organization, service delivery such as extension, research and well focused direct support in form of input/credit to vulnerable but viable small-scale farmers.
- Address issue of gender in technology dissemination resource allocation and service provision will be emphasized. The problem of HIV/AIDS will also require various interventions by the Ministry.
- Private sector through NGOs and others expected to play a leading role in direct investment in the sector, credit provision, marketing and input supply, marketing and seed multiplication and distribution.
Help to foster high value crop production and technology adoption among small scale farmers. This will lead to general empowerment of rural communities through income and employment generation.

2.0.1. 4 NATIONAL FORESTRY POLICY

The National Forestry Policy is a national policy document developed under the Ministry of Tourism, Environment and Natural Resources (MTENR).

2.0.1. 4.1 Formulation Process
The national Forestry Policy document was formulated after various studies were commissioned under the Zambia Forestry Action Programme. The Policy acknowledges that Agriculture is one of the sustainable uses of forest lands which is held in biodiversity and with the ecosystem at large.

The policy is in full support of other sustainable land uses. This is so in order to enable balance the ecosystem. The policy also encourages the participation of women and children including the private sector in forestry (sustainable) activities.

The national Forestry Policy document recognizes that forests play an important role in the provision of food, medicines, fuel and building materials. It is on the provision of food that urban agriculture comes in. It has already been identified that agriculture including urban agriculture is one way of balancing and maintaining the ecosystem if practiced well.

2.0.1. 4.2 Mission Statement
The mission statement of the forestry sector is to ensure sustainable flow of wood and non-wood forest products and services while at the same time ensuring protection and maintenance of bio diversity for the benefit of the present and future generations through the active participation of all stakeholders.

2.0.1. 4.3 General Objectives of the Policy

- To put in place effective forest management systems and operating structures.
- To formulate and implement appropriate forest policies and programmes for sustainable management and use of forest resources.
- To promote sustainable, participatory management and use of forests such that all Stakeholders, men, women and children take active and sustainable interest towards effective conservation, production, management and utilization of the nation’s forest assets.

2.0.1. 4.4 Specific Objective relating to Agriculture and their strategies

- Objective: Sustainable forest resource and ecosystem management objective- To ensure the integrity, productivity and the development of the potential of the forest measures.
2.0.1. 4.5 Objectives and Strategies

- Making available up-to-date information on forest management and sustainable utilization

Assessing and consolidating the productivity of forest reserves through Stakeholder participation in management, utilization, cost and benefit sharing.

- Revision of the legal status of forest reserves.

- **Objective** – To ensure sustainable management of forest ecosystems and biodiversity application through scientific and indigenous technical knowledge.

**Strategies**

- Promoting a land use system that ensures the protection of headwaters, river basins and terrestrial resources.

- Facilitating sufficient and sustainable allocation of land between major competing use and sectors such as agriculture and energy.

- Developing a land use policy that recognizes the role of forestry in maintaining ecological and climatic junctions.

- Promoting forest ecosystems conservation awareness at all levels

- Promoting the use of indigenous knowledge in the management and utilization of forest resource.

**Objective**

- To ensure gender equity in all aspects of forestry management, production and utilization of forest products, extension training and education.

**Strategies**

- Ensuring that women receive equitable benefits from forestry programmes.

- Deliberately encouraging women to develop their small non-wood forest products enterprises into viable and income generating enterprise.

2.0.1. 4.5 Institutional Frame Work

The operation, implementation and monitoring of this policy will be coordinated by the Forestry Department of the Ministry of Tourism Environment and Natural Resources.

The roles (contributions and responsibilities) of other stakeholders and actors involved in the implementation are not well defined. This can be improved by having stakeholder meetings and discussions in order to come up with responsibilities for different stakeholders and actors.

During these discussions the availability and quality of required human resources can come into play.
2.0.1. 5 PUBLIC HEALTH ACT

The Public Health is an Act of Parliament of the Republic of Zambia under the Health sector. As the Local Authority, Ndola City Council has available this Act as its authority to regulate and govern the City in terms of practices including those of Urban and Peri Agriculture. The Policy was enacted in 1965 and repealed in 1995.

2.0.1. 5.1 Objective
The one objective of the Public Health Act is to provide for the prevention and suppression of diseases and generally to regulate all matters connected with Public Health in the Republic of Zambia.

2.0.1. 5.2 Findings
The Public Health Act has clauses that regulate practices in terms of Urban Agriculture. The following captions and quotes show some constraints on Urban Agriculture that are contained in the Act for use by the Local Authority.

1. Public Health Act Cap 295 of The Laws Of Zambia

2.0.1. 5.3 i) Part ix

a) Sanitation and Housing

Under the section under Sanitation and Housing the following are the regulations

a i) Section 64 (Page 32)

‘No person shall cause a nuisance or shall suffer or exist on any land or premises owned or occupied by him or of which he is charge any nuisance or other condition liable to be injurious to health’.

b ii) Section 65 (Page 32)

‘It shall be the duty of every local authority to take all lawful, necessary and reasonably practicable measures for maintaining its district at all times in clean and sanitary condition and for preventing the occurrence therein of, or for remedying or causing to be remedied, any nuisance or condition liable to be injurious or dangerous to health and to take proceedings at law against any person causing or responsible for the continuance of any such nuisance or condition’.

c) iii) Section 67 (i)

‘Any noxious matter, or waste water, flowing or discharged from any premises, wherever situated, into any public street, or into a gutter or side channel or any street, or into any water-course, irrigation channel or bed thereof not approved for the reception of such discharge’;
Any stable, cow-shed or other building or premises used for keeping of animals or birds which is so constructed, situated, used or kept as to be offensive or which is injurious or dangerous to health;

Any animal so kept as to be a nuisance, or injurious to health;

Any accumulation of deposit of refuse, offal, manure or other matter whatsoever which is offensive or which is injurious or dangerous to health;

Any act, omission, or thing which is, or may be offensive, dangerous to life, or injurious to health’.

2. Part xii

2.0.1. 5 Prevention And Destruction Of Mosquitoes

a) Section 80 (Page 44)

Clearing of Bush and Long Grass

‘A person shall not within a township permit any premises or houses owned or occupied by him or over which he has control to become overgrown with bush or long grass of such nature as, in the opinion of the medical officer of Health to be likely to harbor mosquitoes’.

3. Part Xiv

General

Section 102 (Page 49)

2.0.1. 5 Control of Crops and Irrigation

If the Minister, upon the advice of the Board, is satisfied that it is necessary for the protection of Public Health within the boundaries of a township so to do, he may, by statutory order, prohibit or restrict the growing of any crop or irrigation of any land within any area within 4.827 kilometers of the boundary of such a township

2.0.1. 5 Congruency with Actual Policy

The Public Health Act does not directly conflict with UPA but rather it is the activities that are associated with UPA that tend to be in conflict with the Act. Some of the activities are liable to cause nuisances for example the current practice of using raw sewage for the irrigation of crops e.g. vegetables, poultry farming in residential areas etc. However there are no parts in the Act which support UPA directly.
The restrictions of the Act on UPA are not directly focusing on Urban Agriculture as such but restrictions are on the activities of UPA that tend to conflict with the provisions of the Act. If the urban agriculture activities adhered to the Act then there would be no conflict.

There are opportunities for UPA. What needs to be done is to come up with an UPA Policy highlighting what is really involved, the scope and who is involved in UPA.

However, the only way to remove some restrictions or to change/amend some parts of the Act is through the Parliament.

2.0.1.6 THE WATER AND SANITATION ACT

This is an Act of Parliament which was amended in 2004. The Act is also known as the Devolution and Trust Fund Regulation 2001.

The Water and Sanitation Act looks mainly at establishment of water utility companies, provides guidelines in terms of who is eligible to apply, registration procedures and operations etc.

The Act does not say anything about usage of water or waste water management.

2.0.1.7 THE NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICES ACT

The National Health Services Act was amended in 2005. It provided for the winding up of the Central Board of Health and of Management Boards in the Government. It also repealed the National Health Services Act of 1995 and provided for matters connected with or incidental to it.

The Act does not say anything about urban agriculture.

2.0.1.8 THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT CHAPTER 430 OF THE LAWS OF ZAMBIA

The Local Government Act is an Act of Parliament of the Republic of Zambia to provide the establishment of authorities for the purpose of local government and to define certain of their functions and to provide for matters incidental to or connected with the foregoing.

2.0.1.8.1 Ndola Municipal By-Laws

Ndola Municipal Bye Laws are laws which have been formulated by the City Council of Ndola for the purpose of administering the District boundaries under its control. The Council has the power to make By-Laws for the good rule and government of its area and more particularly for the following:

a) For controlling any of the things which and any of the person whom, it is empowered by or under this Act to control.
b) For prohibiting any of the things which it is empowered by or under this Act to prohibit

c) For providing for the issue or supply of licences, permits, certificates and other instruments and documents. The Minister of local government may by statutory order, amend or revoke any by-law made by a Council under the Act.

The people involved in making by-laws are the Chief Officers and Councillors.

2.0.1. 8.2 Public Health
Under the Public Health section, the Bye- Laws related to urban agriculture are as listed below:

i) Cattle Kraals and Pigsties (Part xi (257))

‘No person shall keep any cattle Kraal or Pigsty or any pig or other animals, the keeping of which is likely to be injurious to health, except under written permit from the Town Clerk and subject to such conditions as to numbers and otherwise as may be imposed by the Council. Such permit shall be renewable at yearly intervals’.

ii) Outspans and Grazing (Part xi)

‘No person shall allow cattle (his) to graze within the Municipality except with permission of the Council or an authorized official and in such number and within such limits and such times as may be determined by Council or any authorized official. The Council of any an authorized official may, by notice in writing vary or withdraw such permission and any person who fails to comply with such notice shall be guilty of an offence’.

iii) Miscellaneous Offences (Part VIII)

Offences: 225
No person shall – being the owner of or in charge of cattle, horses, mules, donkeys or poultry allow the same to be at large in streets or public places.

iv) Abattoir Meat and Butcheries (Part ) (No 261 Of 1941)
   a) No person shall expose, offer, deposit, except or have in his possession for sell or deliver within the municipality any meat unless the meat has been examined and stamped or branded or otherwise marked, as may be approved by the Council his having being passed by the meat inspector as fit for use as the food for man.
   b) No person shall slaughter or cause to be slaughtered at any place within the municipality, other than at the abattoir, any animal, the flesh of which is intended in writing to do so by Council, shall slaughter of any animal at the abattoir.

Section 81
v) Control of Cultivation

**Statutory Instrument 279 of 1966**

a) Except with the written permission of the Council, no cultivation of any kind is permitted on any open space within the municipality.

b) The Council may subject to any special or general directions of the Minister of Local Government prohibit the growing of specified crop within the municipality or any part thereof or may permit the growing of any crop subject to such conditions as may prescribe.

c) **Trading Part Xxii**

**Markets** are established by a Council as trading place to sale local produce.

No person shall sell local produce in any street or in any public place other than such markets except with the permission of the Council.

d) **Analysis of All Council By-Laws In Relation To Urban Agriculture in Ndola**

**Section 65 of The Local Government Act Chapter 480 Part 1**

As can be proved by the above by-laws, almost all the by-laws are in support of Urban Agriculture but of course with some restrictions and control. The support for urban agriculture can be cited in some Council’s laid down functions as shown below:-

c) **Functions of All Councils**

i) **Agriculture**
   - To establish and maintain allotment gardens
   - To take and require the taking of measures for the conservation of natural resources and the prevention of soil erosion, including the prohibition and control of cultivation.

ii) **Animals**
   - To control the keeping and movement of livestock.
   To control the slaughtering of animals. The meat of which is intended for human consumption, to control the sale of such meat and to require the disposal of diseased animals and carcasses and of meat which is unfit for human consumption.

   To maintain and establish abattoirs, cold storage facilities and plants for the processing of by-products from abattoirs.

iii) **Public Health**
To take and require the taking of measures for the preservation and improvement of Public Health and the prevention of abatement of nuisances, including measures for the extermination of mosquitoes and other insects.

iv) Additional Functions of Rural Council

a) Agriculture
To acquire the taking of measures for the protection of crops and for the storage and preservation of agriculture produce.

b) Animals
To establish and maintain grazing areas or grounds.

2.0.1.9 TOURISM POLICY FOR ZAMBIA

It is a National Policy document under the Tourism, Environment and Natural Resources Sector.

It was formulated through a wide consultative process with other stakeholders e.g. government institutions, private sector, investors, cooperating partners and local communities.

The policy was formulated in an integrated manner, taking in consideration other sectors where tourism can be developed e.g. rural communities, mining, manufacturing, environment, natural resources and the economic sector.

2.0.1.9.1 Mission Statement
To contribute sustainably to the economic well being and enhance quality of life for Zambians through Government led, private sector driven, quality products developments that are consistent with protection of the unique natural and cultural hehitatage

2.0.1.9.2 Policy Aims

The aims of the Tourism Policy are as shown below:

-Bring about growth in the Tourism industry through encouragement of private sector.

-Re-distribute both opportunities to participate in Tourism growth and access to the benefits from it towards Zambians.

-Ensure that such equitable growth is environmentally sustainable and will be accessible to future generations.

-Diversify the tourism product from being mainly wildly based.

-Carry out necessary legislative and organization changes to facilitate development in the
Sector

- Raise public awareness of the national significance of investment in and promotion of tourism.
- Promote domestic tourism leisure and recreation.
- Promote initiatives for regional tourism cooperation.
- Promote proper investment incentives in Zambian wildlife, cultural tourism and tourism product.
- Improve tourism infrastructure roads, railways, airports, telecommunications and other support facilities.
- Seek to help the industry.

3.0 REVIEW OF ALL THE POLICIES, REGULATIONS, ORDINANCES ON URBAN AND PERI URBAN AGRICULTURE

3.0.1 FINAL ANALYSIS AND REPORTING

1. Formulation Process and Methodologies

The methods used for formulating and developing all the policies analysed e.g. Agriculture, Environment, Forestry, Tourism etc was participatory and inclusive. Stakeholders from different sectors and the general community were involved and had an input into the making of these policies. This has enhanced the acceptability and ownership of the policies.

2. Opportunities and Restrictions

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Policy</th>
<th>Opportunities</th>
<th>Restrictions</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Council By-Laws</td>
<td>- Allows the keeping of livestock with permission from the Municipality</td>
<td>- Selling of food staffs in the streets</td>
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<td></td>
<td>- Cultivation on any open space of the Municipality allowed with permission</td>
<td>- Discourages the grazing of animals within open spaces of the Municipality</td>
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<td></td>
<td>from the Municipality</td>
<td>area</td>
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<tr>
<td>Environmental Policy</td>
<td>- Encourages agriculture within the available land which are in use</td>
<td>- No cultivation on any open space of the Municipality without permission</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>from the Municipality</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>- Cultivation of long grass plants such as maize</td>
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<td>- Discourages cultivating too close to the rivers, streams etc</td>
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<td>- Discourages the opening up of new</td>
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3. CONFLICTS

- Policy on environment emphasize on improving the yield by improving farming systems and techniques (be it a small portion of land) while the Agriculture Policy encourages expanding farming areas for the increase of produce.

- The Forestry Policy advocates the keeping a forest resource as national heritage site which may not be as profitable as opening up the same land for agricultural activities which will contribute to economic growth according to the Agriculture Policy.

- Council by- Laws restriction of certain crops e.g. maize conflicts with the Agriculture Policy which encourages growing of food staffs for food security.

- Whereas the Environmental Policy restrict the cultivation of river banks etc, the Agriculture and Tourism Policy encourages that practice.

4. Analysis

Generally all the policies do not hinder agriculture but rather they support peri and urban agriculture albeit with some control measures which are supposed to be followed.

All the policies encourage gender equality, this makes room for women and youths to engage in urban agriculture for income generation activities.

The Agriculture policy is very general and broad as it talks about agriculture. This makes it open for urban agriculture to be practiced.

There is no policy specifically on urban Agriculture. This makes it necessary for appropriate legislation to be put in place in order to pave way for formulation of the Urban Agriculture Policy.

In as much as the afore-mentioned policies are put in effect to regulate and govern the inhabitants of the municipality area, it has been observed that much benefit is not realised when one looks at the benefits in relation to Urban Agriculture.
By-laws are put in place to protect the general citizens of a respective municipality, it should therefore offer much benefit to the same citizenry. It has to be noted however that a policy (By-law) is more likely to be successful if:

- It seeks to address situations that are widely seen as problematic or to facilitate developments that are widely seen as desirable.
- It is based on an adequate analysis of actual problems and potentials.
- It is based on the clear view of the “future possible” in this, case the desired role.
- It has sufficient legitimacy and public support (which often requires sufficient involvement of representatives of the people affected by the policy on its design and implementation and by effective communication to all others).

4.1 Environmental Policy
The Environment Policy was considered and formulated in an integrated manner. It looked at the environment in a broader sense that is in regard to health, education, energy, industry, manufacturing, mining, water, agriculture etc.

Strengths Page 2, paragraph 1

1. Tourism is an economic activity which should contribute to employment creation, income generation, rural development promotion, foreign exchange earning

Page 6
Government will continue to encourage practices such as sustainable waste disposal, green packaging and recycling, water and energy conservation, integrated environment management, social and environment audit. Tourism has to take place within the context of the National Environmental Action Plan (NEAP) and Management Plans.

Page 7 paragraph 1
Government Policy is to ensure that Tourism development does not deprive local communities of access to banks or shares of rivers, dams, lagoons and lakes needed for their livelihoods.

Strengths page 7
- Government will promote tourism development in areas where tourism offers a competitive form of land use and ensure that tourism is integrated into land use plans for such areas.
- An Inter-Ministerial Committee on Infrastructure and Land use will be created in the proposed tourism development priority areas in order to help encourage and steer tourism development.

Page 9
Government will ensure that there are equal opportunities to both men and women in the tourism industry. In cooperation with Gender in Development Division (GID) Ministry of Tourism will ensure that gender policy objectives are taken account of in the Tourism sector.

4.0 NEED FOR DEVELOPING CITY POLICY ON UPA

After the analysis of the various policies in relation to UPA, it was revealed that there is nothing specifically pointing to UPA yet UPA is being practiced widely. It was also evident that the laws restricting UPA such as restriction of selling of food staffs in the streets, discouraging the grazing of animals within open spaces of the Municipality area, restriction of cultivation on any open space of the Municipality without permission from the Municipality, is no longer adhered to due to economic hardships.

Some of the existing laws were written as far back as 1965 and have never been repealed or amended at all such that they have been taken by events since they are no longer serving the interests of the people.

The development of a UPA policy and consequently repealing the restrictive laws will help the residents of the city by providing a regulatory framework and guidelines in as far as the practice of urban agriculture is concerned. It will also help in the in the following aspects.

4.0.1 Socio-Economic

When an UPA policy is developed it will give rise to the following socio-economic aspects:

-A lot of women and OVC’s in the city will be empowered to practice Urban Agriculture

-The community will be empowered as they will have a sustainable source of income which can supplement their requirements or indeed as mainstay for non-working citizens.

-Because of high food turn over it would give rise to processing plants being opened up.

-The city will acquire a state of food security within its boundaries.

4.0.2 Environment

-Land degradation will be lessened since agriculture has been identified as one of the sustainable land uses (Forestry Policy)

-The open bare land within the city will be put to good use.

-The city image will be improved by the greeneries.

4.0.3 Health
- Community members will have access to affordable and fresh and nutritious foods

-The nutrition values in the community will be improved to also cater for people affected with HIV/AIDS.

-Community members will be exposed to other types of crops including herbs which are good for improving the immunity

Conclusion

Urban Agriculture is a viable concept which should be supported by all stakeholders. The existence of urban agriculture dates back to the beginning of the human settlements. In spite of some restrictions through certain clauses of our by- Laws as well as some policies, urban agriculture is practiced all the same and at a very wide scale far that matter. However urban agriculture has never been seen in our District or even or Nation at large as a concept that can be developed, coordinated and even facilitated in order to get the best befits out of it.

There are more benefits than there are risks in Urban Agriculture if it can be properly managed and coordinated. It is therefore imperative to have an Urban Agriculture policy which will give guidelines for the practice of Urban Agriculture and enable the community benefit from this concept.