NDOLA URBAN AGRICULTURE

PROGRAMME

Urban Agriculture Stakeholders Analysis Report
ABBREVIATIONS

MACO……………………………Ministry of Agriculture and Co-operatives

MSF…………………………….Multi-Stakeholder Forum.

MPAP……………………………Multi-Stakeholder Policy Action Planning

NDACU ……………………..Ndola District Agriculture Co-Operative Union

NGO ……………………………Non-governmental Organization

CSO ………………………Central Statistics Office

HIV ……………………………Human Immune-deficiency Virus

AIDS…………………………Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome

ZESCO……………………….Zambia Electricity Supply Corporation

ECZ……………………………..Environmental Council of Zambia
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1.0. INTRODUCTION

Ndola district Urban and Peri Urban project has taken a participatory and Multi stakeholder approach in order to promote Urban Agriculture in Ndola district. A working team was tasked to identify, profile and analyze Ndola district Urban and peri urban agriculture stake holders in two weeks. However, this was done from November, 2007 to February, 2008. Potentially, Ndola has many urban and peri urban stake holders. However, most of these fall out because their head quarters are in Lusaka but only have a subsidiary in Ndola with little or no power to significantly contribute to urban agriculture.

2.0 METHODOLOGY

There was consideration of all Stakeholders who have anything to do with Urban Agriculture either directly or indirectly and were profiled with the aid of guided interviews and questionnaires.

3.0. FINDINGS

A number of Government departments, municipal departments, NGOs, FBOs, Credit institutions and private enterprises that have a stake in urban agriculture were approached in order to assess their opinions, Mandates, Interest, available resources and potential contributions.

72 stake holders where identified and planned to be visited in Ndola district. As alluded to above, most were not profiled as it was not possible to get them on board as stakeholders because they depend on their headquarters in Lusaka to grant them permission before they give any information. 56 stakeholders where visited and given questionnaires out of which only 23 responded positively and were profiled. Among the stakeholders that still need to be followed up are the following:

- Stanbic Bank
- ZESCO
- Ministry of Education
- Kafubu water and Sewerage Co.
- Zambia National Commercial Bank
- Barclays Bank
- National Savings and Credit Bank
- Madison Insurance
- Zambia State Insurance Corporation
- Zambian Breweries
- National Breweries
- Quick Save
- Environmental Council of Zambia
- District Commissioner’s Office
The above stakeholders were not profiled due to the following reasons:

(i) Centralized operations where decisions have to be made at headquarters, mainly in Lusaka.
(ii) Negative perception on Urban Agriculture e.g. ZESCO still feels that it is not safe for people to farm under the pylons. At the time of profiling there was a case of a boy who was electrocuted and died on the spot.
(iii) Some were not visited by the team but plans are under way to visit them.
(iv) Others were visited but did not respond.
ANALYSIS OF KEY STAKEHOLDERS

Among the key stakeholders of urban Agriculture in Ndola district the following analysis outlines each

1. MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATIVES

The above is a government ministry whose mandate has aspects that relate to urban agriculture. They support Urban Agriculture only that they do not have a policy on Urban Agriculture and no camp officers designated for intra-urban areas. People in town still approach MACO offices for extension services. They have the desire to develop various types of urban Agriculture and they will contribute in the delivery of extension services through the abundant human resource they have.

2. SOCIAL WELFARE

The above is a government Department with a mandate to facilitate increased provision and accessibility to quality welfare for the most vulnerable whilst assisting in development of any potential for Independent living of individuals at household level. They deal with the vulnerable people in our society and operating in both urban and peri-urban and have a realization that Urban Agriculture would go a long way to ensure household food security. They have both the human and financial resources.

3. HEIFER INTERNATIONAL

This is an NGO with a mandate of ending hunger and poverty through provision of livestock, training and empowering needy communities. Currently, they are working with farmers in urban and peri-urban by empowering them with livestock and in bee keeping. Their perception on key problems of urban and peri-urban Agriculture are that of unplanned farming by farmers in towns and lack of Legislation or by-laws for farming in towns.

4. STATE PRISON

The above is a government institution that has the mandate of increasing industrial and Agricultural production by providing quality goods to the public. This institution is actually based right in town and executes its duties in town. They are the leaders in urban agriculture and most of their produce is fed to the inmates as a supplement to government expenditure on rations. The only hindering factors according to them are inadequate water in the dry season and soil being leached. Currently, they are gardening and rearing chickens and they intend to expand these two activities.

5. RAINBOW PROJECT

This is an NGO whose mandate is providing assistance to orphans and vulnerable children. They target the families with orphans and vulnerable children and empower
them with Agriculture inputs. The institution has plans of expanding its empowerment programmes to all the low cost areas of Ndola. So far, they have 1600 vulnerable but viable farmers.

6. COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

The above is a government Department whose mandate is to address the issues of human growth and development as necessary elements for Liberation and realization of the individual potential and capacity to contribute to national development. It is focusing on individuals affected by poverty and those with food insecurity. This effort can be seen in the food security Pack where the vulnerable but viable farmers are targeted which is mainly a peri-urban programme. Their focus is to have more women’s groups involved in either horticulture or livestock farming. As agents spearheading development they will take the role of farmer organization.

7. ZAMBIA NEWS AND INFORMATION SERVICES (ZANIS)

They are a government Department whose mandate is disseminating information and being a public relations wing of the government. Their operation area cuts across the whole district and caters for every one. They intend to play a role in publishing the pilot project in urban agriculture.

8. CENTRAL STATISTICAL OFFICE

They are a government Department whose mandate is collecting statistical information on behalf of Government from any institution or establishment. Their target groups mainly are establishments, households, farms and individuals. Currently they have no information on urban agriculture but feel that from their surveys it is indicated that intra-urban has few farmers. On their perception/views on key problems of urban agriculture, they bemoaned the late supply of inputs to farmers and the lack of marketing facilities. CSO will continue participating in Data supply for it is important in the development of every programme.

9. DISTRICT COMMISSIONER’S OFFICE

The above is a government institution whose mandate is to coordinate Government development programmes in the District. Their main target is the community at large. Their main area of intervention is that of facilitating development in the district. They feel the best intervention strategy is to target the neediest and to practice the growing of various crops that could raise more income for the needy.

10. NDOLA CITY COUNCIL

This organization has the mandate of providing services to the community that would help the city attain full development. They target all the residents of Ndola and are supporting urban agriculture. They are the planning authority who makes By-laws
which may affect Urban Agriculture negatively or positively and control land use at micro level. They have human and financial resources and support Urban Agriculture.

11. ENVIRONMENTAL COUNCIL OF ZAMBIA

The ECZ is a government institution which plays an advisory regulatory, consultative, monitoring, coordination and information dissemination roles on all environmental issues. They target organizations, institutions, small and large businesses as well as citizens of Zambia as individuals. According to them agriculture can be discussed at two levels, the first is the farming system affecting a watershed of a drainage basin and the other is farming systems within a wetland. Both of all these are important to wetland conservation. Their role as experts in this field would be to advise on appropriate farming systems.

12. MINISTRY OF LANDS

The above is a government ministry whose mandate is allocating land in both rural and urban settings. Their clientele cuts across the general public and other institutions applying for land. As a ministry, they have no problem in accepting the concept of urban agriculture but they are sure that there are laid down policies by local authorities that guide agriculture activities. They intend to encourage the general public in Ndola to participate fully in urban and peri-urban agriculture for it is a wheel to Economic growth.

13. NATIONAL VOCATION REHABILITATION CENTRE

This is an autonomous institution of the government whose mandate is to give skills to the disabled and able-bodied. They mainly target the disabled people. They feel they would contribute in urban agriculture through the provision of agriculture skills to both the able-bodied and the disabled. Currently, they are rearing pigs and vegetable gardening.

14. CATHOLIC DIOCESE OF NDOLA

The catholic has a mandate of Evangelizing “Bringing good news to the poor” therefore a faith-based organisation. They have various activities which they are involved in for them to attain their mandate. These include Agriculture, H.I.V/AIDS, Gender and Volunteers who help in home based care programmes. Their target groups are the vulnerable people.

15. NDOLA DISTRICT COOPERATIVE UNION

This is a group of farmer Co-operatives that have come together for the purpose of enhancing production and marketing. They have an Agro shop in town open to the public and conduct demand driven training for their affiliates.
16. **UN DISTRICT HIV/AIDS TASK FORCE.**

They are an NGO whose mandate is to advocate, lobby, monitor, facilitate, plan and support, mobilize people and resources, policy guidance and above all coordinate HIV/AIDS activities. Their major targets are vulnerable groups and stakeholders. They acknowledge the role agriculture plays in improving the nutritional aspects of the HIV/Aids patients.

17. **NDOLA NUTRITION GROUP.**

They are an NGO whose mandate is economic empowerment through life skills. The targets are malnourished children, mothers/caregivers and widows. The main areas of intervention are combating micro and macro malnutrition as well as poverty alleviation through life skills e.g. mushroom growing and gardening. Their planned activities are backyard gardening and chicken rearing.

18. **KAFUBU VALLEY.**

They are a private company whose mandate is to buy and sell goods, agriculture produce inclusive. They target all the residents of Ndola. They are willing to promote urban agriculture.

**OTHER STAKEHOLDERS**

19. **FINANCE BANK.**

They are a private bank whose mandate is lending and borrowing to the public. They target Traders and the public. Their planned activity is Irrigation Development Fund Projects, which is meant to help farmers with irrigation problems. They perceive lack of finances to farmers as a major constraint.

20. **MUKUBA HOTEL.**

The above is a private Hotel whose mandate is to provide hospitality to the public. The target is corporate world and individuals. They relate with the corporate world and department of veterinary in combating diseases that affect their livestock (impalas) and have pamphlets on how to rear animals under the current landscape. The have plans to grow vegetables, as a way of expanding their business.

21. **PATTERSONS BAKERY LTD.**
They are a private Bakery whose mandate is to bake and supply fast foods to Ndola residents. They get their fresh products from local farmers and support Urban Agriculture.

22. QUICK SAVE.

They are a private company whose mandate is to buy and sell goods to Ndola residents. They own a farm and support urban agriculture.

23. MICMAR.

They are a private company whose mandate is to buy and sell building materials and agriculture tools/equipments to Ndola residents, farmers inclusive. Their perception on key problems of urban and per-urban agriculture are that the road infrastructure is in a deplorable state and it is difficult to acquire land.

4.1 STAKEHOLDERS ON BOARD.

- All the Stakeholders profiled have human and financial resources and skilled staff.
- All stakeholders have no policy on urban Agriculture but support or practice it informally for example MACO has no extension officers specifically for intra urban farmers but offer services when called upon informally.
- Stakeholders showed willingness to be involved in MSF and MPA
- Farmers are involved in Urban Agriculture in order to alleviate poverty. They have consolidated their efforts through formation of co-operatives and their mother body being NDACU were the chairperson of the MSF is a member.
- On average, there is good networking among stakeholders.
- Stakeholders empower individuals in terms of skills before funding or giving them other inputs.
- some stakeholders associate Urban Agriculture with negative things due to perceived environmental and health risks thereby supporting it with reservations.

N.B: Some stakeholders on board have not yet being profiled i.e. ZESCO, Zambia National Farmers Union, Forestry Department, Kafubu Water and Sewerage Co. and Ministry of education. This is because they had not yet returned the profile sheets given to them at the time of writing this report.

4.0. INVOLVEMENT OF ALL STAKEHOLDERS ON BOARD OF URBAN AGRICULTURE
It is important that all stakeholders are brought on board. This can be attained by holding Multi stakeholder Policy formulation and Action Planning (MPAP) workshops to sensitize them. Furthermore, the usage of print and electronic media can help in the sensitization process. The stakeholders will also be revisited to share more information on UA with them.

In addition, invitation of the stakeholders to MSF could be done through their respective headquarters especially those with centralized operations, e.g. Shoprite, Celtel, National Savings & Credit Bank, Barclays bank, Standard Chartered bank and Madison Insurance Company.

5.0. MOTIVATION OF STAKEHOLDERS

Stakeholders can be motivated through:

- Engaging them actively in planning and implementation of all the programs
- Transparency and openness by all key stakeholders
- Capacity building
- Sharing information and experience by stakeholders while respecting each others institutional mandate.
- Collectively finding alternatives on the negative concerns of some stakeholders.
- Increasing the number of pilot projects as some stakeholders would want to see results before being actively involved.
- Maximizing the potentials of participating stakeholders.
- To create functional monitoring and evaluation system.
- Lobbying for legal backing for Urban Agriculture

6.0. CONFLICT MANAGEMENT

One of the observations made during stakeholder identification and profiling indicated that various stakeholders hold various views and the scenario of bringing them together would call for a way of handling a diversity of views in an amicable manner. Some of the institutions which noted with views that may have reservations when it comes to supporting urban Agriculture are the following

- NDOLA CITY COUNCIL

There is institutional conflict within the same organization where one department will support the development of urban agriculture whilst another does not support it on health grounds. Furthermore, decisions are supposed to be debated in full council. Another concern is that there is no policy or by laws supporting urban agriculture in Ndola district and most of them are outdated.

This can be mitigated by advocating and lobbying for change of these by laws and formulation of policy which will support urban agriculture.
• ZAMBIA ELECTRICITY SUPPLY CORPORATION

Despite supporting urban agriculture, they do not support cultivating under the pylons as they perceive it as being a health hazard. According to them this is a company policy which can not be compromised.

The only mitigation would be to work with them while respecting their mandate and also finding alternatives on the negative concerns.

• ENVIRONMENTAL COUNCIL OF ZAMBIA

According to ECZ, agriculture, no mater what form it takes, has serious environmental implications as its activities involve:
(i) drainage of wetland
(ii) chemical application of inorganic fertilizers, herbicides and insecticides
(iii) Irrigation
(iv) Deforestation of woody vegetation along rivers or in water shed areas

These activities result in soil erosion, siltation, entrophication and pollution of the wetlands.

The only way to avoid the above said is to modify farming systems that would take into account the type of wetland substrate, hydrology, topography, and the type of vegetation.
For small scale agriculture, conservation farming, use of natural pest control, and natural fertilization should be encouraged.

• NDOLA DISTRICT HEALTH MANAGEMENT TEAM

They have a perception that taller crops harbor mosquitoes and other flying insects which cause malaria and other diseases.

The core team will take it upon themselves to sensitize institutions like these through harmonizing their concerns in the planning and implementation processes of urban agriculture.

To sum up conflict management, MPAP principles must be adhered to, in such a way that all stakeholders are given the opportunity and are stimulated to participate in the definition of problems/potential opportunities and related policy issues and are invited to propose possible solutions or, line of actions as well as define their potential roles in implementation.
7.0. CONSTRAINTS OR LIMITATIONS FACED WHEN PROFILING

- Non availability of people to make decisions in some institutions which led to more than one visit to the same institutions. This made it impossible to finish the assignment in the initial targeted period of two weeks.

- Limited resources, especially for transport to revisit most stakeholders.
- It was difficult to be away from full times job for many days/hours.

8.0. CONCLUSION

All in all, it can be deduced from the above that stakeholders are in support of Urban Agriculture because of the benefits that come with it. However, some of these stakeholders have their reservations to fully support it and this poses a challenge to it reaching its full potential in Ndola district. This would call for continuous sensitization and dialogue among stakeholders so that together we would make Urban Agriculture a reality.