



Urban Agriculture Policy

for

Ndola City Council



Urban and peri-urban agriculture policy

FOREWORD

Food security through sustainable agriculture has a significant relationship with poverty alleviation and sustainable development. A city and its people who have adequate provisions of food are an assurance of a health city and its people. Our civilization began with agriculture and our villages, towns and cities begin to flourish when food is available throughout the year – and so do knowledge, education and technology. Therefore, for a city to be far from sustainable sources of food is to risk deprivation, malnutrition and starvation.

The principal aim of this policy is to facilitate a participatory environment in the sustainable development of urban and peri-urban agriculture in Ndola to create a framework for food security and poverty alleviation. It is our honest and sincere belief that unless the people of the City of Ndola can have access to sustainable supplies of food, our desire and aspirations to sustainably develop Ndola may not be achievable.

The Ndola City Council realizes that in this century, as the effects of climate change become ever apparent in our country, increased agricultural productivity from every square of agricultural land has become a necessity to mitigate the effects of climate change. Sustainable development through alleviation of poverty can only be achieved when each member of our society makes food production a priority in their lives.

The aim of this policy is to facilitate an enabling environment for the participation of all stakeholders in the development of urban and peri-urban agriculture.

The successful implementation of the urban and peri-urban agriculture policy will require the commitment of stakeholders in the City of Ndola. I therefore, wish to urge all stakeholders that are tasked with implementing the provisions of this policy to fully and sincerely commit themselves to this noble cause.

Mayor
Ndola City Council

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Ndola City Council started the process of developing this policy with the support of various stakeholders. The City would like to recognize their invaluable contributions and will remain indebted to all of them.

On behalf of the Ndola City Council, I would like to thank the staff of the Ndola City Council, Ministry of Community Development and Social Services, Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperative, Ministry of Education, Forestry Department, Copperbelt University, Ndola Nutrition Group, Overspill (Rainbow), Kafubu Water and Sewerage Company, Zambia Electricity Supply Corporation (ZESCO), Municipal Development Partnership for Eastern and Southern Africa (MDPESA) and many other organizations and residents of Ndola who contributed in any way towards the development of this policy.

I would like to urge all those who participated or contributed to the development of this policy to continue to collaborate in its implementation.

To you all I say, thank you.

Town Clerk
Ndola City Council

ACROYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ECZ	Environmental Council of Zambia
MACO	Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives
MDPESA	Municipal Development Partnership for Eastern and Southern Africa
MTN	Cellular telecommunications service provider
NGOs	Non-governmental organizations
PUSH	Peri-Urban Self Help
UA	Urban agriculture
UPA	Urban and peri-urban agriculture
HIV	Human immuno deficiency Virus
AIDS	Acquired Immuno deficiency Syndrome

Table of Contents

FOREWORD	2
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.....	3
ACROYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS	4
Table of Contents	5
1.0. INTRODUCTION.....	7
1.1. Purpose of the Urban and Per-urban Agriculture Policy	7
1.2. Objectives of the Urban Agriculture Policy	7
1.3. Scope of the Urban Agriculture Policy	7
1.4. Description of Urban Agriculture	8
1.5. Declaration	8
2.0. SITUATION ANALYSIS OF URBAN AGRICULTURE IN NDOLA	9
2.1. Farming systems analysis.....	9
2.2. Existing information on urban agriculture.	9
2.3. Land mapping	11
2.4. Policy analysis	11
2.5. Stakeholder analysis.....	12
3.0. VISION OF NDOLA CITY COUNCIL ON URBAN AND PERI- URBAN AGRICULTURE	13
4.0. POLICY OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES	14
4.1. Land.....	14
4.2. Water	14
4.3. Food Security	14
4.4. Capacity Building.....	15

4.5.	Poverty Alleviation.....	15
4.6.	Marketing of Agricultural Products.....	16
4.7.	Livestock Keeping in the City of Ndola	16
5.0.	INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK	17
5.1.	Ndola City Council.....	17
5.2.	Resource Mobilization Committee.....	17
5.3.	Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives and NGOs.....	17
5.4.	Environmental Council of Zambia.....	17
5.5.	Health and Nutrition	18
5.6.	Waste Management.....	18
7.0.	MONITORING AND EVALUATION.....	18

1.0. INTRODUCTION

The policy document stipulates the vision for urban and peri-urban agriculture (UPA), objectives and strategies that the Ndola City Council intends to pursue in the sustainable development of the UPA sector within the precincts of the municipality of Ndola for the purpose of increasing agricultural production thereby improving income earnings and reducing poverty.

1.1. Purpose of the Urban and Peri-urban Agriculture Policy

The purpose of the Policy is to provide guidelines for the development of a participatory framework and process for the development of urban agriculture in Ndola. Ultimately, the policy will result in the formal recognition of urban agriculture as a permissible land use practice and commercial activity in the Ndola municipality.

1.2. Objectives of the Urban Agriculture Policy

The Policy aims at

1. Establishing and implementing an integrated strategy for urban and peri-urban agriculture in Ndola to maximize the city's contribution to poverty alleviation and socio-economic development.
2. Creating an enabling municipal institutional environment and strategies to direct the development of urban and peri-urban agriculture and
3. Creating an institutional and legal framework for stakeholder participation, consultation and capacity building to ensure successful development and management of urban and peri-urban agriculture.

1.3. Scope of the Urban Agriculture Policy

The spheres of focus for the Urban Agriculture Policy for Ndola are the intra-city and peri-urban farming systems, crop and livestock and related products marketing and distribution systems in the Ndola municipality. The policy does not include farming and related activities outside the realm of the Ndola municipality.

The policy stipulates the range of socio-economic and environmental benefits, negative effects, opportunities, challenges and strategies for urban agriculture to contribute to sustainable Ndola municipal development and food security.

1.4. Description of Urban Agriculture

Urban agriculture is a dynamic agriculture process that comprises of a variety of farming systems, ranging from subsistence production and processing at household level to fully commercialized agriculture, product processing, marketing and distribution systems for crops and livestock and related products within the urban setting using resources from within the urban area. It exists within heterogeneous resource situations, such as under scarce as well as abundant land, water resource situations, and under a range of policy environments that can be prohibitive or supportive to its existence and development.

Intra-urban agriculture takes place within the built up city. Areas that are cultivated tend to be very small and farming systems mainly have a subsistence or recreational nature or are highly specialized. The economic effect of intra-urban agriculture is difficult to measure but appears minor, while the effect on food security is significant. Peri-urban agriculture takes place in the urban periphery and tends to be very intensive and commercially oriented, providing substantial numbers of jobs, but relatively lower contribution to food security for the urban poor than intra-urban agriculture.

Urban agriculture includes production activities as well as related processing and marketing activities, input production, and service delivery. Production and marketing tend to be more interrelated in terms of time and space than for rural agriculture. Although a large part of the urban farmers are from the poorer strata of the population, lower and mid-level government officials, school teachers, blue collar workers, soldiers, police, medical personnel, mechanics as well as richer people who are seeking a good investment for their capital.

Women constitute an important part of urban farmers, since often women have the main responsibility for feeding the households.

1.5. Declaration

The Urban Agriculture Policy for the City of Ndola is formulated to promote active participatory management and development of urban agriculture by all stakeholders. The Policy takes cognizance of existing laws and regulations, and institutions both private and government whose functions it does not assume nor attempt to abrogate. In stipulating the importance, role and governance of Urban Agriculture in the municipality of Ndola, the policy does not encompass in its broader and specific functionality, the revision or amendment of existing city by-laws nor regulations. The primary object of the policy is to bring to the fore sustainable development and practice of urban agriculture in order to complement poverty and food security programs of government and stakeholders.

2.0. SITUATION ANALYSIS OF URBAN AGRICULTURE IN NDOLA

A situation analysis or an exploratory survey for the city of Ndola's urban agriculture has been conducted to ascertain the true situation on the existence and forms of UPA. Being a wide field, the survey identified 5 components for effective analysis. These components are farming systems analysis, existing information review, land mapping, policy analysis and stakeholder profiling and analysis.

2.1. Farming systems analysis

Ndola UPA is segregated into three main systems; backyard gardens in high and low income areas, open spaces mainly in low income areas and peri-urban farming in areas like Fatima, Kaniki and Misundu. Backyard gardening is predominantly in the intra urban spaces of the city. Most urban farmers 's income is restricted to less than 5 times annually due to farming systems depending on rain fed agriculture. A range of food crops are produced, consumed and sold in the Ndola urban farming system. Families in low density areas of Itawa and Kansenshi grow crops in their backyard gardens primarily for domestic consumption. Backyard crop production is dominated by maize and leafy vegetables. Maize is mainly seasonal due to the difficulties of growing leafy vegetables during the rainy season. Livestock production is dominated by poultry especially in Itawa, Kansenshi, Main Masala and Twapia. The localization of chicken production to these suburbs and not low income areas of Chifubu and Chipulukusu is a reflection of the availability of adequate space to create a poultry house as well as the high cost of inputs, especially feed, for chickens which is beyond the reach of most low income families.

Markets for crops from Ndola UPA cover the whole city and crops crisscross the city in such of markets. Middlemen purchase the crop and livestock from homes, gardens or from a central place in the formal market. Farmers owning backyards or plots in an open space sell their crop from the home or where the crop is produced. It is only farmers in peri-urban farming areas who have the means to access the formal market by transporting the produce to the point of sale.

Peri-urban farmers have no clue as to what would happen in case farming failed as is the case with communities in low income areas. Estimated 83.3 and 85.7 percent farmers in Mine Masala and Ndeke respectively have no clue as to what they would do in case farming failed compared to 23.8 and 36.4 percent in the high income Itawa and Kansenshi suburbs. The results may be explained by dependency levels in peri-urban (Fatima, Kaniki, new Kaloko) and intra-urban areas (Chifubu, Chipulukusu, Masala and Ndeke).

2.2. Existing information on urban agriculture.

The types of UA that exist in Ndola include Dairy, poultry, crop growing and processing of dairy and meat products. Activities often take place in the intra urban spaces, along river banks, forest reserves, undeveloped plots and small holdings. The people that engage in UPA include the urban poor, middle class workers, the high class as well as young farmers. The contribution of urban agriculture to the city's economic growth and poverty alleviation is not known, however, it is estimated that poverty runs at between 59 and 63 percent.

Productivity in crop production is very low where as in the livestock sector information is lacking.

The information and literature available does reveal that agriculture happens in all areas/parts of Ndola both intra and peri-urban, however the terminology of urban agriculture is rarely used. A lot of information including reports and manuals are available in the ministry of Agriculture and cooperative. Reports cover Assessments, monthly, quarterly, and annual reports. Manuals include training and marketing manuals. Participatory extension approach manual which gives participatory tools that are used to train farmers, conservation farming booklets, individual crop production booklets, farming systems, gender and HIV/AIDS main streaming ,are all available.





2.3. Land mapping

The city has been engaged in the identification of land that is suitable for UA. Identified land includes area along streams, open spaces within townships, empty plots and small holdings on the peripheries of the city.

Idle land in forest reserves and plantations could also be used for urban agriculture.

2.4. Policy analysis

A number of national policies and council bye- laws are used to foster urban agriculture in the city. Policies include; National environment policy, National forestry policy, National agricultural policy, Public health act, Water and sanitation act and the council bye laws. Most of the policies encourage practice of urban agriculture, though there are some areas of conflict between policies in certain cases.

Conflicts include:

- 1) 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

- 2) Council by- Laws restriction of certain crops e.g. maize conflicts with the Agriculture Policy which encourages growing of food crops for food security
- 3) Whereas the Environmental Policy restricts activities such as the cultivation of river banks, the Agriculture and Tourism Policy encourages the practice.

2.5. Stakeholder analysis.

The city has a number of stake holders ranging from financial institutions, NGOs, Government departments, processing companies to information institutions.

Category of Institution	Name of Stakeholder	Stake
Financial institutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Standard Chartered Bank • Finance Bank • Indo Bank • National Savings and Credit Bank • Barclays Bank • Zambia National Commercial Bank • Stanbic Bank 	Financing of urban agriculture
Faith based organisations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Teen Missions •Catholic Diocese 	Providing social support networks & religious satisfaction
Tertiary Education & Training	Copperbelt University & Northrise University	Farmer training & education
Non-governmental organisations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Care International •Hope Humana •Heifer International •Ndola Nutrition Group •Peri- Urban Self Help Project (PUSH) •Caritas Zambia 	Integrating livelihood issues with developmental support to UA including more productive farming methods
Insurance institutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Zambia State Insurance Corporation •Madison Insurance 	Provision of insurance cover to some UA practitioners
Government ministries &	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •National Vocational Rehabilitation Centre •Prisons •Ministry of Education 	Social support, extension services, land issues and other technical

departments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Social Welfare •Community Development •Environmental Council of Zambia •Environmental Council of Zambia •District Commissioner’s Office •District Health Management Team •Forestry Department •MACO •Ministry of Lands 	services
Municipality	Ndola City Council	Promoting sustainable development of Ndola city
Water utilities	Kafubu Water & Sewerage	Supply of water
Milling Companies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Olympic Milling •Chimanga Changa 	Purchase & consumption of maize from UA
Hospitality	•Mukuba Hotel; Royal Hotel; Savoy Hotel	Purchase & consumption of UA products
Retail & Trading	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Shoprite Checkers •Micmar •Quick Save 	Purchase & consumption of UA products; Supply UA inputs
Seed Company	•Pannar	Supply of quality seed
Energy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Indeni Oil Refinery •ZESCO 	Supply of electricity & petroleum products
Communication	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •MTN Zambia •Celtel Zambia •Zambia Telecommunications Company 	Communication services
Manufacturing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Patterson’s Bakery •National Breweries •Lafarge Cement •Ndola Lime •Zambian Breweries 	Supply of bakery products, beverages, Purchase of produce Cement and lime
Advertising	G. Rutherford Outdoor Advertising	Advertising various services related to UA

3.0. VISION OF NDOLA CITY COUNCIL ON URBAN AND PERI-URBAN AGRICULTURE

The vision of the City of Ndola is to ensure that the city has implemented a developed, legal and sustainable urban agriculture system for the city of Ndola which is well

coordinated, participatory and contributes to the city's economy while maintaining the resource base by 2015.

4.0. POLICY OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES

4.1. Land

Objective

The overall policy objective on land is to facilitate the inclusion of Urban and Peri-Urban Agriculture in the City of Ndola Strategic Plan as legitimate land use activity.

Strategies

1. To enhance the integration of UA in the city's developmental and policy plans through proper land use planning.
2. To ensure availability of land to all eligible Zambians (specifically Ndola residents)
3. To create easy accessibility to land by all eligible Zambians
4. To mainstream gender issues in the allocation of land
5. To ensure security of tenure through affordable land fees

4.2. Water

Objective

To ensure the provision of affordable, adequate water for Urban Agriculture activities in Ndola.

Strategies

- 1) Farmer organization- Form farmer groups in areas with the view of providing them with water for irrigation
- 2) Lobbying water utility the company to develop mechanisms of providing treated waste water to urban farmers
- 3) Lobbying stakeholders to construct structures for water harvesting, this water would be used for urban farming in the dry season
- 4) Lobbying with stakeholders for the construction of dams and reservoirs

4.3. Food Security

Objectives

- 1) To ensure that that households of poor urban farmers are food secure.

- 2) To facilitate dependable and efficient production of supplies of legumes, cereals, roots and tubers and animal products.
- 3) To promote partnerships between poor urban farmers and stakeholders in making food security a reality.
- 4) To ensure that the existing agricultural resource base is maintained upon.

Strategies

- 1) Facilitating provision of agricultural extension services in order to increase production and productivity among the urban farmers.
- 2) Facilitating availability of land and accessibility to land for agriculture within the city.
- 3) Promoting and strengthening farmer organization.
- 4) Promotion of sustainable and environmentally sound agricultural practices.
- 5) Diversification of agricultural production and utilization.

4.4. Capacity Building

Objective

The overall objective of capacity building component of urban agriculture is to ensure the provision of knowledge and skills in food and livestock production, food processing, marketing and farmer organization to urban farmers with a coverage of at least 80% by the year 2015.

Strategies

- 1) Undertake training needs assessment
- 2) Carry out training for urban agriculture farmers / groups in conservation farming proper management of health risks, farm management and marketing technical skills
- 3) Promote cost sharing measures so as to ensure sustainability of the extension system.
- 4) Schools and Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives should be encouraged to include urban agriculture in their curricula and programmes
- 5) Development and promotion of appropriate technology
- 6) Production brochures, posters and community level demonstration projects.

4.5. Poverty Alleviation

Objectives

- 1) Promotion of sustainable job opportunities and income generation.
- 2) Facilitation of entrepreneurial and business development.
- 3) Creation of enabling environment to start-up new business or expand existing activities.
- 4) Democratize decision-making through wider use of consultation process.
- 5) Ensure efficient, equitable and transparent management of public resources.
- 6) Guaranteed justice for all.

Strategies

- 1) Re-organizing and re-orienting the existing micro finance schemes, their operational principles and financial performance standards to respond to the Policy needs and aspirations.
- 2) Strengthening the institutions or structures charged with the responsibility of implementing micro finance programmes through capacity building programmes.
- 3) Enhancing collaboration with government institutions, donor agencies, Faith Based Organisation and non-governmental organisations undertaking similar programmes.
- 4) Improving programme implementation through building human resources capacity to respond to the outlined Policy challenges, operational principles and performance standards.
- 5) Increasing resource allocation to micro finance programmes.
- 6) Undertaking in-house and commissioned diagnostic and action research in order to generate disaggregated data, which will serve as a tool for implementing the Policy.
- 7) Conducting intra-city public awareness campaigns to inform the people on the existence of micro finance programmes, their goals, objectives and operational principles.

4.6. Marketing of Agricultural Products

Objective

Promotion of competitive, efficient and transparent marketing development and research for urban agriculture commodities and inputs in Ndola

Strategies

- 1) Train urban farmers in value addition to agriculture products
- 2) Imparting agro-business skills to urban farmers.
- 3) Collection analysis and dissemination of market information.
- 4) Establish marketing data base
- 5) Conduct research in more marketable both locally and internationally and nutritious crops.
- 6) Train urban farmers in marketing strategies and linkages

4.7. Livestock Keeping in the City of Ndola

Objective

To improve the keeping of livestock in the city and to prevent the negative public health and environmental health impacts.

Strategies

- 1) Livestock will be kept in properly designed pens, kraals on chicken runs which should be suitable for the number and kind of livestock to be kept; sufficiently lit and ventilated to the satisfaction of the council.
- 2) The livestock will be fed under intensive farming conditions which means that the feed will have to be sourced from outside to avoid straying.

- 3) The livestock keepers will observe high standards of hygiene at all times with no accumulation of waste to avoid smell nuisances and rodent harborage.
- 4) Every owner of livestock will submit livestock for vaccination at the Veterinary Department.
- 5) Keeping of big animals such as cattle will be restricted to large plots and peri urban areas.
- 6) Sensitization on safe livestock practices will be conducted by the Council and officers from the Ministry of Agriculture and Co-operatives.

5.0. INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

5.1. Ndola City Council

The service delivery model under urban agriculture in Ndola is dependent upon various institutions for it to succeed. Urban agriculture will be housed in the Department of Development Planning of the Ndola City Council. The department will work in conjunction with other departments of the city council especially the Department of Environment, Community and Healthy Services; and other stakeholders.

5.2. Resource Mobilization Committee

This is a committee that is programmed to source funds to develop the city especially in infrastructure related activities .The committee is better placed in raising resources for the urban and peri-urban agriculture. To beef up the operations of this committee, some stakeholders will be incorporated in the resource mobilization committee.

5.3. Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives and NGOs

The Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives and other government units, community and faith based organizations (CBOs, FBOs), and non-governmental organizations will carry out dissemination of information with the collaboration of Residents Development Committees (RDC). These organizations will also support urban agriculture in capacity building.

5.4. Environmental Council of Zambia

The Environmental Council of Zambia (ECZ) be tasked with management of environment issues under urban agriculture .The Department of Environmental, Community, and Health

Services under Ndola City Council will also work in conjunction with ECZ .The two organizations will find the best ways managing environmental issues in urban agriculture.

5.5. Health and Nutrition

Government and non-governmental institutions handling health and nutrition will guide urban agriculture in health and nutrition. The institutions will include Ndola Nutrition Group, Ndola District Health Management Team, Rainbow and the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives.

5.6. Waste Management

The management of waste in the city will be handled by Ndola City Council under the Department of Environment, Community and Health Services. Other organizations to be to be involved will include water reticulation company - Kafubu Water and Sewerage.

6.0. HIV / AIDS and Gender

The policy shall address the issues of nutrition in people living with HIV/AIDS through putting emphasis on the production of nutritious food stuffs that will compliment the administration of anti retroviral. The policy shall ensure an all inclusive gender approach in its execution.

7.0. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

In order to monitor and evaluate the implementation of this policy, the Ndola City Council will develop and implement monitoring and evaluation instruments to guide urban and peri-urban agriculture service delivery.