



Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (MAL) and Ministry of Lands, Natural Resources and Environmental Protection (MLNREP)

Communiqué on Policy Harmonization

Chaminuka Lodge, Chongwe, Zambia August 14, 2013

An Inter-Ministerial Dialogue between staff from the Zambian Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (MAL) and the Ministry of Land, Natural Resources and Environmental Protection (MLNREP) was held in Chaminuka Lodge Chongwe, Zambia on 13-14 August 2013 to discuss policy harmonization between the draft National Agricultural Policy (NAP) and the draft National Policy on Climate Change (NPCC) developed by the two Ministries. It complemented broader stakeholder consultation already undertaken on the policies by the two ministries. The dialogue was facilitated by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, as part of a project on Climate-Smart Agriculture (CSA), funded by the European Commission.

Dialogue participants, recognizing that:

(i) Climate Change, through changing temperatures and rainfall, threatens Zambia's food security, poverty reduction, and economic growth. Agriculture is an important sector of the economy, underpinning the livelihoods of the majority of population, and is highly sensitive and vulnerable to climate change. Also, agriculture is and will increasingly be one of the major sources of Zambia's Greenhouse Gas emissions, unless more climate-smart approaches to agriculture are adopted.

(ii) Climate change is a cross-cutting issue that needs to be mainstreamed into development and sectoral policies, plans and programmes, for which coordination, consultation, and integrated approaches, from local to international level, are necessary. Better alignment of agricultural sector and climate change policies can help to ensure that the close linkages between agriculture and climate change inform these policies and reduce policy conflicts that may negatively affect their effective implementation.

The dialogue:

1. **compared and discussed** the two draft policies, specifically their (i) framing elements (structure, vision, and objectives); (ii) sectoral measures advocated in both policies relating to agriculture and (iii) measures enabling implementation of the two policies;
2. **identified and analysed** synergies and trade-offs, consistencies and inconsistencies, overlaps and gaps, as well as the division of measures across the two draft policies; and
3. **recommended**, based on discussions and analysis of the above, options for refinement of measures in the NAP and NPCC.



Participants:

- ⇒ with regard to the framing elements, dialogue participants briefly discussed differences in the time horizons of the visions and in the organization of measures (sub-sectors versus cross-cutting objectives) of the respective policies.
- ⇒ with regard to sectoral measures, participants compared measures relating to agriculture in the NPCC (crops, livestock, fisheries, forestry and energy) with those in the NAP, with a view to strengthening the mainstreaming of climate change in the NAP and to ensure policy coherence across the two policies. To this end, both changes in the existing text of measures and new measures were proposed. Also, some recommendations for changes in the text of measures in the NPCC were made.
- ⇒ with regard to enabling measures, participants discussed research/extension, financing, and institutional arrangements, particularly those relating to implementation of the policies. MLNREP briefed participants on the status of the draft National Policy on Climate Change., particularly the establishment of a long term institutional arrangement as proposed in the draft NPCC. Participants were briefed by MAL on the implementation framework of the draft NAP and by FAO on developments in financing of CSA.
- ⇒ recognized the value in continuing consultation between MAL and MLNREP on future agricultural and climate change policy implementation instruments, in addition to the broader consultation among all stakeholders, which is envisaged to take place within the Interim Secretariat on Climate Change.
- ⇒ recognized that policy implementation activities could also benefit from close consultation and coordination to ensure attainment of desired outcomes and outputs.

Adopted at Chaminuka Lodge Chongwe, Zambia August 14, 2013