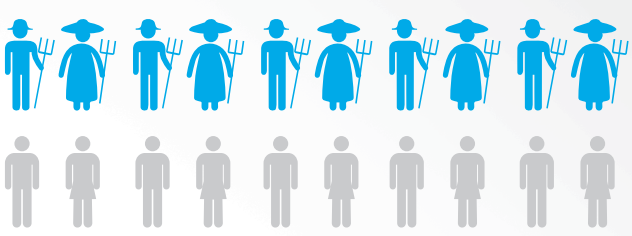
Integrating Agriculture in National Adaptation Plans
NAP-Ag

Zambia

Agriculture accounts for almost 1/5 of the country's GDP

Agriculture employs over 1/2 of the population.



CLIMATE CHANGE RISKS AND EFFECTS

At risk	Effects
Smallholder farming	Prevents effective crop rotation and diversification that helps build climate resilience
Monocropping	Increases the risk of agricultural production failure and lack of diversification needed to build resilience
Extensive farming system	Increased risk of having low productivity cropping systems over large areas (maize) as more areas can become unsuitable for production
High dependence on rain fed agriculture	Production and productivity of crops and animals can be affected by rainfall variability
Unsustainable land use practices	Increased competition for land uses (settlements, deforestation etc. vs ecosystem services provision)
Intra-seasonal variability	Crops may be lost by droughts occurring within a season, long drought periods make rain-fed agriculture, livestock tending unviable

NATIONAL ADAPTATION AND AGRICULTURE POLICIES

- 2005 — National Policy on Environment
- 2006 — Zambia's Vision 2030
- 2007 — National Adaptation Plan of Action on Climate Change (NAPA)
- 2010 — National Climate Change Response Strategy (NCCRS)
- 2013 — Technology Needs Assessment (TNA) for Climate Change Adaptation
- 2014 — Revised Sixth National Development Plan (R-SNDP)
- 2015 — National REDD+ Strategy; Second Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP2); Forest Policy and Act
- 2016 — National Adaptation and Agriculture Policies

The current NAP process focuses on increasing awareness of climate change adaptation challenges and opportunities as well as broadening stakeholder engagement through consultations and briefings.

PRIORITY ADAPTATION ACTIONS

Guarantee food security through diversification and promotion of Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA) practices for crop, livestock and fisheries production including conservation of germplasm for land races and their wild relatives

Enhance decentralized climate information services for early warning and long-term projections on the effects of climate change to support sustainable management of the production systems, infrastructure development and public health

Mainstream climate change adaptation into country development plans and strategies

Key potential enablers for adaptation planning

1. Enhanced land management systems for improved decision-making, implementation and tenure security to support long-term investments.
2. Economic diversification and climate benefits of agricultural productivity for improved adoption of diversified production systems that combine improved productivity, income and environmental objectives.
3. Enhanced research and extension capacities for development and roll out of CSA technologies, which will help create a bridge from policy and strategy to local application.
4. Development of incentives, such as credit and risk management products, for smallholder farmers to attract their investment in CSA practices.
5. Downscaled climate model projections and decentralized early warning systems to enhance farmer preparedness.

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

UNDP 50 YEARS

Empowered lives. Resilient nations.

Supported by:
Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety
based on a decision of the German Bundestag