

- Mobilise community to form agribusiness groups
- District, block and camp level staff to be trained in farming as a business
- Farming HHs to be trained in farming as a business
- Establish bulking centers for agricultural produce
- Conduct sensitizations through meetings and field visits on market information
- Conduct training on the use of mobile phones to access market prices

Timelines and Budget Requirements

This is a supportive component meant to enhance the viability of farming as farmers take a more business approach. Activities will be implemented for a period of five years from 2014 to 2018. Estimated cost for this component is US\$700 to cover production of materials on farming as a business, training workshops, establishment of agribusiness groups, establishment of savings groups, etc. Funding sources are similar to those specified in Section 2.2.4.2.

Challenges

The challenges identified include:

- Farmers have insufficient access to the markets rendering getting information by mobile phone irrelevant. This risk should be addressed by activities of the other components intending to promote market linkages.
- Some areas continue not to have mobile phone coverage. Farmers in such areas are linked to farmers in nearby areas with mobile phone coverage who pass on market information to them.

2.2.4.5 Promotion of the mainstreaming of environment and climate change adaptation in agriculture

Outputs and Verifiable Indicators

The expected outputs are:

- Awareness raised in government officials at district level on the need to mainstream environment and climate change
- Training in environment and climate change adaptation for government departments and other key partners undertaken
- Increased budgetary allocation for climate change adaptation in the agriculture and food security sector in the national budget
- Inter-ministry meetings on climate change resilience facilitated

The verifiable indicators for this output are as follows:

- Number of developmental programmes implemented in Region I that have mainstreamed environmental and climate change adaptation.
- One environment and climate change adaptation consultant is engaged
- Number of meetings held to awareness in district officials on environment and climate change issues
- Number of trainings conducted on environment and climate change adaptation for government departments and other key partners conducted.

- Number of national, district and sub-district officials trained in climate change adaptation
- Percentage increase in budgetary allocation to climate change adaptation
- Percentage increase in budgetary allocation for environment and climate change adaptation specific to Region I

Activities

In order to achieve the expected outputs, the option plans to undertake the following activities.

- Conduct training in climate change adaptation for key stakeholders
- Conduct awareness creation meetings on climate change mainstreaming
- Conduct training for district level government staff in climate change adaptation
- Conduct training for block level government staff in climate change adaptation
- Conduct training for camp level government staff in climate change adaptation
- Advocacy initiatives for increased budgetary allocation for climate change adaptation in the national budget
- Facilitate inter-ministry meetings on climate change resilience
- Advocacy initiatives for increased budgetary allocation for environment and climate change adaptation in Region I

Timelines and Budget Requirements

Activities under this component will last for five years as for the rest of the pilot project. Estimated cost to cover production training materials and conducting of training in climate change adaptation mainstreaming, sensitization meetings, hiring of consultant, etc is US\$500,000. Climate Fund Initiatives can be tapped for these activities.

Challenges

Two risks have been identified. First, is that the environment and climate change issues though discussed are not taken up in policy documents given the complex nature of policy formulation process. An effective PIU that follows up these issues would help to mitigate this risk. The second is that institutional strengthening is difficult and the results take long to see. Therefore, expected targets need to be realistically set.

2.3 Linkages to Country's sustainable development priorities

Like the proposed Pilot Project on Climate Change and Water access, proposed Pilot Smallholder Climate Change Resilience (PSCCR) Project on Agriculture and Food Security embraces and harnesses several existing strategies, plans and development priorities by the Government that offer to build adaptation concerns into national sustainable development which are underway and at various stages of implementation. The project is meant to enhance agricultural productivity and improve food security communities in Agro ecological Region I.

It is in line with the SNDP vision for the agriculture sector which is "an efficient, competitive, sustainable and export-led agriculture sector that assures food security and increased income by 2030" (GRZ, 2011). This is supposed to be achieved by promoting crops, livestock and fisheries production through higher commercialization.

It also embraces the NAPA whose primary goal is to communicate to the international community priority activities that addresses Zambia’s urgent immediate needs for adapting to the adverse impacts of climate change. It also contributes to the objective of the National Agricultural Policy (1995) which aims to facilitate and support the development of a sustainable and competitive agricultural sector that assures food security at national and households’ levels and maximizes the sector’s contribution to GNP. Sector policies and objectives include food security, contribution to industrial development, income and sustaining the resource base.

2.4 Evaluation

The proposed project will be evaluated to assess the following:

- Attainment of the expected project deliverables and outputs as outlined in the project above.
- The impact of the proposed interventions on the target communities of Region I.
- The key lessons learnt from the project outcomes so they can be replicated to other areas within the region and other regions.

2.5 Responsibilities and Coordination

The responsibility and coordination of the proposed project lies with the GRZ who are the custodian and key player to the successive implementation of the project elements. Tabulated below is the role that each key player would play in the proposed project.

Table 2: Responsibilities of key project players

Key Player	Role/Responsibility
Government (including line departments)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitoring & Coordination, • Promoting Political commitment, • Creating an enabling environment conducive for all players, • Financing of project
Community (Project beneficiaries)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of local inputs such as labour, materials • Project management after completion
Civil Society	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advocacy • Capacity building/skills development
Private Sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity building/skills development • Sources of funding
Cooperating Partners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sources of funding • Enhance accountability in resource use • Monitoring