

Donor & page number	Objectives/Strategy	Projects/ Organisations ¹	Total budget	% budget on agriculture
1.ADB – African Development Bank	AfDB aims for poverty reduction through the promotion of sustainable growth and productivity grow and strives to operate with country ownership and participatory approaches in project management. Projects belong to the Borrower, and the Bank Group acts simply as a facilitator	4: ASIP-ADBSP-EP, SIP, SAPMS	US \$11.6 million (9.1 million UA)	
2. Australian Government	According to website although Australia funds no programmes directly in Zambia funds, Australia channels food aid through WFP and FAO			
3. Belgium Government	Currently no funding in the agric sector			
4. British Government	The British Government through its Department of International Development aims to rid the world of extreme poverty	2: IEE, Crop monitoring,	\$US 75.5 million (40 million pounds)	2%
5. Canadian Government	Currently no funding in the agric sector, although there is some consideration in being involved in a private development programme			
6. Danish Government	The Royal Danish Embassy has a country framework annual budget of approximately US \$32 million. The environmental grant (Special Environment Assistance SEA) NRM is part of that frame. This grant is 'renewed' regularly. Pt. we have grants of approximately 40 mill. DKK (approximately US \$ 7 million for the period 2004-2007) for a five year period. Note organisations like MS receive their funding directly from the Danish Government and not through the Royal Danish Embassy in Zambia.	3: ZI, WSSP, NRM, MS		
7. EU – Delegation of the European Commission to Zambia	The EU's development mission is to help to reduce and ultimately to eradicate poverty in the developing countries and to promote sustainable development, democracy, peace and security. The country strategy proposed as focal sectors Transport and Institutional Development and Capacity Building together with Macroeconomic support and capacity building for economic governance. Non-focal areas are health and education. The EU support assists the Government to redefine its role and purpose as the country move towards a better functioning market economy.	7: SADFS, KRLIP, CMIPR, CFU, EDP II, FSP, PRPEP	US \$ 90 million annually over 9 th European Development Fund (EDF) period, 2003 to 2007 which has a combined budget of 351 million Euro	10% of EDF country budget
8. Finnish Government	The Finnish Rural Development Strategy supports the Finnish Development Policy overall goal to eradicate extreme poverty from the world. The Strategy spells out the principles, priorities and channels for Finnish Rural Development support. The guiding principles are: Support for national ownership and enabling political and economic operating environment; Support for representation of the poor; Support for rural livelihoods; Support for sustainable use of natural resources; Women's empowerment; Support for research, extension and services; Attention to international operating environment, incl. trade negotiating and policy planning capacity, Attention to links with other sectors. Finland's focal areas in rural development, guided by partner countries' national development programmes and priorities, are: Support for national strategies and support for the administrative and	1: PLARD	US \$ 9.58 million (7.45 million Euro for 2006)	27% US \$12.8 million or 10 million Euro 2006-2010.

¹ Multi donors projects may be replicated or appear under the profile of more than one donor.

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	institutional actors required in the development and implementation of these strategies in the field of rural development; Support for the livelihood strategies of the local poor, especially rural women, and contribution to economically sustainable productive and income-generating activities. Specific priority areas are support for provision of staple foods and food production, formation of farmers associations and organisations of producers, upgrading the degree of processing of products and diversification of productive and income-generating activities. Support for research, extension, training and services that benefit the poor, in particular, in order to strengthen food PLPARD production and livelihood strategies.			
9. FAO – Food and Agricultural Organisation	FAO's mandate is to raise levels of nutrition, improve agricultural productivity, better the lives of rural populations and contribute to the growth of the world economy.	12: Various FAO projects	US \$ 877,100 for 2006	100%
10.GTZ – German Technical Cooperation to Zambia	The empowerment of small scale farmers involved in animal husbandry and cropping in Southern Province. With donor harmonization they are staged to exit the agricultural sector in the next year or two. GTZ is likely to move out of the sector this year as part of donor harmonisation.	1: SDRD		
11.IFAD - International Fund for Agricultural development	IFAD's strategy in Zambia. The country strategic opportunities paper (COSOP) approved in April 2004 is the basic policy document informing IFAD support to Zambia. The first strategic thrust of the COSOP is to promote smallholder commercialization, including the establishment of equitable links between smallholders and agribusiness and improving access to rural financial services. The second thrust is to assist the more isolated rural populations in raising their productivity, food production and income levels by expanding the outreach and relevance of services and investments to the poorest productive rural households, including women-headed and HIV/AIDS-affected households.	3: SHEMP, FRMP, RFP, SLIP	US \$ 52.492 million in the project periods 2000 to 2008	100 %
12. JICA – Japan International Cooperation Agency	Agriculture is the one of JICA's priority areas of cooperation with Zambia. Support for poverty alleviation focusing on rural development and nurturing of agriculture while corresponding to the market economy are the two priority intervention areas in the agriculture sector. Under Support for poverty alleviation focusing on rural development, JICA has two programs, namely Rural Development Program and Stable Food Supply Program. Under Nurturing of agriculture corresponding to the market economy, JICA has a Sustainable Agricultural Production Program. PaViDIA is a core project of Rural Development Program. JICA has been focusing on Rural Development Program and Stable Food Supply Program and Sustainable Agricultural Production Program is less focused. So, JICA intends to strengthen Sustainable Agricultural Production Program by formulating irrigation projects which can directly contribute economic growth.	10: PaViDIA, SRDP, IAH, Aquaculture training, DERC, FDSP, WRDP, ARDA, 2KR & 2KR related project	US\$21,785,000	19% \$4,718,000
13. Netherlands Government	Private sector development Strategic goal: by 2008, enhanced enabling environment for private sector driven growth, especially in the agricultural sector. Note SNV funded directly from the Netherlands Government and not through the Royal Embassy of the Netherlands in Zambia.	5: SNV, NZTT, ZNFU, ACF, GART, LDT		

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14. Norwegian Government	All funding in the agricultural sector is channeled through SIDA and the Royal Netherlands Embassy.			
15. SIDA – Swedish International Development Agency	The overall goal of Swedish development cooperation is to contribute to making it possible for poor people to improve their living conditions. By reducing injustices and poverty throughout the world, better opportunities are created for development, peace and security for all people and nations. In an increasingly globalised world we are all dependent on, and affected by, each other.	4: ASP, EPOPA, APMP, SCC ROSA	US \$ 34,170,600 (250,888,000 SEK)	28% US \$ 9,547,000 or (70,096,000 SEK) (Natural resources & environment)
16. USAID – United States Agency For International Development	The objective is to Increase Private Sector Competitiveness in Agriculture by: 1) focusing investments on increased access to export markets, 2) increasing productivity through the adoption of improved production and value-addition technologies, 3) more responsive financial and business development services, 4) the strengthening of Zambian public and private sector institutions and, 5) the adoption of more business-friendly policies.	12: ASNAPP, IDE-PRISM, MATEP, PROFIT, ACF, OPPAZ, ZATAC, ZACA, FSRP, ZCSMBA, Land O'Lakes, DDP		
17. WFP – World Food Programme	The Food for Assets/Training (FFA/T) component of CP 10157.0 and PRRO 10310 are in line with Strategic Priority No.2, "protect livelihoods in crisis situations and enhance resilience to shocks". Project activities contribute to Millennium Development Goal No.1 "eradicating extreme poverty and hunger", by providing short-term food assistance to vulnerable households, while helping households create sustainable assets or empowerment through training opportunities. WFP activities in Zambia involve primarily relief & recovery and development aimed at protecting and improving livelihoods and allowing people to live more productive lives among poor food insecure households, including HIV/AIDS affected households. The agency arrived in Zambia in 1967 when the Government of Zambia requested help with the large influx of refugees fleeing war in Angola. In more recent times the agency has been assisting with food shortages caused by erratic weather, high levels of poverty and HIV/AIDS - a deadly combination that is creating obstacles to long-term national development.	1: Ongoing WFP operations	US \$53 million	9% US\$ 5 million
18. World Bank	Working for a world free of poverty. Our mission is to help developing countries and their people reach the goals by working with our partners to alleviate poverty. To do that we concentrate on building the climate for investment, jobs and sustainable growth, so that economies will grow, and by investing in and empowering poor people to participate in development. The World Banks builds capacity, contributes to infrastructure, financial systems and combating corruption.	2: ADSP-SC, GEF		