

# FOOD SECURITY RESEARCH PROJECT – ZAMBIA

## **Annual Narrative Report** (October 1, 2007 to September 30, 2008)

**A Collaborative Research, Capacity Building, and Policy Outreach Project**

*between*

**The Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives (MACO)**

**The Agricultural Consultative Forum (ACF)**

**The Central Statistical Office (CSO) / Ministry of Finance (MOF)**

**Michigan State University's Department of Agricultural Economics (MSU)**

**United States Agency for International Development/Zambia (USAID)**

**Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA)**



## Acronyms

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ACF	Agricultural Consultative Forum
AFS	Agriculture and Food Security
AIM	Agricultural Input Marketing
AMIC	Agriculture Marketing Information Centre
COMESA	Common Market Eastern and Southern Africa
CSO	Central Statistics Office
ECAPAPA	Eastern and Central Africa Programme for Agricultural Policy Analysis
FANRPAN	Food Agriculture and Natural Resources Policy Analysis Network
FRA	Food Reserve Agency
FSRP	Food Security Research Project
GART	Golden Valley Agricultural Research Trust
INESOR	Institute for Social and Economic Research
MACO	Ministry of Agricultural and Cooperatives
MATEP	Market Access, Trade and Enabling Policies
MCTI	Ministry of Commerce, Trade, and Industry
MFND	Ministry of Finance and National Development
MSU	Michigan State University
NAIS	National Agriculture Information Service
PSD	Private Sector Development Group
SAKSS	Strategic Analysis and Knowledge Support System
SIDA	Swedish International Development Agency
UNDP	United Nation Development Programme
UNZA	University of Zambia
VAT	Value Added Tax
ZBF	Zambia Business Forum
ZNFU	Zambia National Farmers Union

# Annual Narrative Report

## Table of Contents

Section	Page
1. Brief Overview and Facts .....	4
2. Objectives .....	4
3. Implementation Approach of the Food Security Research Project .....	5
4. Overview of Major Achievements (October 2007 – September 2008) .....	5
4.1 <i>Support for Concrete Policy Change</i> .....	5
4.2 <i>Capacity Building</i> .....	6
4.3 <i>Improving the Substantive Content of Agricultural Policy Debates</i> .....	7
5. Description of FSRP's Main Activities in the Period (Oct 1/2007 – Sept 30/08) .....	8
5.1 <i>Public Investment Allocation for Promoting Agricultural Growth</i> .....	9
5.2 <i>Productive Assets: Options for Sustainably Increasing Productivity and Incomes</i> .....	10
5.3 <i>Labor Supply, HIV/AIDS, and Agriculture</i> .....	11
5.4 <i>Natural Resource Management</i> .....	12
5.5. <i>Marketing and Trade: Policies Affecting Input and Output Markets</i> .....	13
5.6 <i>Regional Trade Perspectives on Food Staples and Input Markets</i> .....	22
5.7 <i>Alternative Instruments for Stabilizing National Food Availability and Prices</i> ....	23
5.8 <i>Consumption Behavior of Rural and Urban Households</i> .....	23
5.9 <i>Household Impacts and Behavior</i> .....	24
5.10 <i>General Policy Research and Outreach Support, Including Zambia Collaborator In-Service Strengthening</i> .....	27
6. FSRP Staff Members .....	32
<b>ANNEXES</b>	
A.1 FSRP Policy Extension and Outreach Activities/Presentations .....	34
A.2 FSRP Working Papers and Reports .....	35
A.3 FSRP Policy Syntheses .....	35
A.4 Professional Publications .....	36
A.5. FSRP Website .....	36

## 1. Brief Overview and Facts

### Cooperating Institutions

Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives (MACO), Economics and Market Development Department: Policy and Planning Branch and Marketing Development Branch

Ministry of Finance and National Development (MFND)

Ministry of Commerce, Trade, and Industry (MCTI)

Agricultural Consultative Forum (ACF)

Central Statistical Office (CSO), Agriculture and Environment Division

Golden Valley Agricultural Research Trust (GART)

University of Zambia (UNZA), Institute for Social and Economic Research (INESOR)

Food Reserve Agency (FRA)

Swedish International Development Agency-Zambia (SIDA)

Agency for International Development, Zambia Mission (USAID/Zambia)

Agency for International Development, Bureau for Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade, Office of Agriculture and Food Security (EGAT/AFS)

Department of Agricultural Economics, Michigan State University (MSU)

## 2. Objectives

FSRP's mandate is to contribute to effective policy dialogue, capacity building, and ultimately an improved agricultural policy environment in Zambia, through collaboration with government and the private sector. The FSRP aims to achieve these objectives through in-service capacity building, applied analysis, and policy outreach. A hallmark of the MSU/FSRP approach is the "joint products" approach, whereby training, applied research, and outreach are undertaken collaboratively with in-country stakeholders and government counterparts. The "joint products" approach is designed to achieve these broad results:

**Capacity building** for local Zambian counterparts, including training in the design, implementation, and analysis of household-level and market-level data collection for policy analysis and priority-setting purposes. This is accomplished mainly through in-service training of public and private sector collaborators, but also through training courses and seminars targeted to specific government organizations where improved analytical capacity is most needed;

**Applied research** to provide baseline information on smallholder production patterns and crop mix, input use, marketing behavior, measures of farm productivity, farm and non-farm incomes, food purchases and consumption, and other basic household-level information necessary to monitor the impacts of changes in the agricultural policy environment on selected socio-economic and regional groups in Zambia; and

**Outreach activities** to liaise with ACF, MACO, and other public and private policy making groups in Zambia on strategies for promoting smallholder agricultural productivity and income growth, and household food security in support of improved agricultural policy making in Zambia.

To carry out its research mandate, the FSRP in Zambia aims to: (a) strengthen the capacity of MACO, ACF, and other local institutions and government agencies responsible for food security in Zambia to carry out applied research and policy analysis on food security; (b) strengthen the capacity of MACO, Ministry of Finance and National Development, and Ministry of Commerce, Trade, and Industry to help coordinate research on national food security issues; (c) strengthen the Central Statistical Office (CSO) to carry out surveys, manage and process data, and perform basic analyses useful to policy makers; and (d) strengthen MACO's management and implementation of agricultural marketing information services.

### **3. Implementation Approach of the Food Security Research Project**

The FSRP's main base is its field office in Lusaka. Field office research fellows and research specialists collaborate intensively with MSU campus-based staff on analysis and outreach efforts. This is complemented by frequent TDY visits of campus faculty to Zambia to work with the Lusaka-based team and officials from local collaborating organizations.

The FSRP's substantive research and outreach activities are guided by the FSRP's semi-annual Advisory Board consultations. From these Board meetings, an agenda for research, technical support, and outreach activities is identified and approved. Members of the Advisory Board include MACO, ACF, INESOR/UNZA, CSO, SIDA, USAID, and FSRP.

### **4. Overview of Major Achievements (October 2007 – September 2008)**

Consistent with its mandate, the FSRP has achieved progress in (a) concrete policy change; (b) improving the quality of government policy discussions, which while not yet resulting in tangible policy change, has sowed the seeds for future improvements in the policy environment, and (c) capacity building of public agricultural entities, which will also have long-term payoffs for Zambian agriculture. Specific achievements are as follows:

#### ***4.1 Support for Concrete Policy Change***

- Working to support the cotton sector since early 2006, FSRP has been involved in a highly collaborative effort with the Zambian Cotton Ginners' Association, the Cotton Association of Zambia, and MACO, to revise the Cotton Act and win approval of the revised version. Revisions were completed in June, 2006, but submission to Parliament was delayed due to the run-up to the elections of September 2006. In 2007 illness of Minister Kapita, despite the efforts of the industry working group having won his commitment to do so, delayed submission of the revised version to Parliament. In 2008 FSRP staff continued assistance to cotton sector stakeholders in support of passage of the Cotton Act. This helped achieve the commitment by the newly appointed Minister of Agriculture to: (a) move the Cotton Act forward and (b) prior to approval of the amended act, name an interim Cotton Board under the existing Act. FSRP also interacted with the Clerk of the National Assembly so that a stakeholders' meeting could be arranged with the Members of Parliament who are members of the Agriculture and Lands Committee. The meeting was scheduled to be held 29-30<sup>th</sup> August 2008. However, due to the death of the Republican President. This briefing will be rescheduled following elections in October 2008 as part of a process to assist Members of Parliament, as well as the Minister of Agriculture, as she moves ahead with the presentation of the revised Cotton Act to Parliament in November 2008.
- Working closely with public and private stakeholders in the maize value chain, FSRP actively consulted and conducted applied analysis regarding how to deal with the 2008 rising price of maize grain in Zambia and proposed strategies to avoid the repeat of significant price run ups as happened in the 2005/06 marketing season. FSRP drafted, conducted stakeholder consultation and published a policy synthesis "Marketing Policy Options for Consumer Price Mitigation Actions In The 2008/09 Maize Marketing Season in Zambia". The report indicates that Zambia faces a potential food crisis in early 2009 unless maize imports are arranged quickly.
- Fertilizer Industry: Using of CSO/MACO/FSRP supplemental survey data, and more recently using the time series of CSO/MACO crop forecast data, FSRP's analysis has focused on the effects of the FSP fertilizer program on smallholder maize production, on the

profitability of fertilizer use, and effects on the development of the commercial retail system within a cost-benefit framework. Analysis has also focused on understanding aggregate fertilizer demand by channel and the share of rural households procuring fertilizer among smallholder farmers. Parts of these results have already been shared with CFU/ZNFU as part of the study they completed of fertilizer distribution by the private sector for the 2007/2008 production season. Overall this analysis and outreach has helped show a steady increase from 2000/01 to 2007/08 in the proportion of smallholder households applying fertilizer on maize. However, results also show that FSP activities significantly displaced commercial fertilizer purchases in recent years, leading to a situation where rural commercial fertilizer retailing has ceased in many areas. Moreover, evidence now indicates that farmers report receiving from FSP only about 1/3 of the total amount of fertilizer distributed under FSP, indicating that a substantial portion of the fertilizer distributed under FSP is actually diverted and resold to farmers through the private market by private agents and individuals. While these are politically sensitive findings, results have been included in FSRP public presentations and are making their way into use. Throughout late 2007 and 2008 there has been an increasing number of public discussions of the effectiveness of FSP investment and of targeting difficulties of the FSP program, including FSP's own internal evaluation.

- Cassava Value Chain: Research and outreach on cassava, and support to the Task Force on Accelerated Cassava Utilization during this and prior years has been aimed at strengthening private sector commercialization of cassava and gaining broad-based input into planning by various stakeholders for sustainable development of the cassava value chain. In the 4<sup>th</sup> Q 2007 Tiger Animal Feeds began in Zambia for the first time ever, using cassava as a partial substitute for maize and other sources of nutrients in animal feed manufacturing. A success story on positioning the cassava value chain for further expansion explains this history. This is downloadable from the ACF website: [“Zambia’s Cassava Value Chain Positioned to Expand”](#) by the “Acceleration of Cassava Utilization Task Force (ACU).

#### **4.2 Capacity Building**

- By collaborating with individuals from MACO and CSO during the design and implementation of FSRP surveys implemented in 2007 and 2008, a large number of Zambian researchers and support staff received significant knowledge and skills enhancement through both formal and informal means. In the FSRP Urban Consumption Survey alone, 16 population listers, 35 household enumerators, 18 price collectors, 16 supervisors, 6 data entry operators and 4 master trainers from CSO were trained. In the 3<sup>rd</sup> Supplemental Rural Income and Livelihood Survey, 220 field enumerators, 88 field supervisors, 20 data entry operators, 8 data entry supervisors and 20 master trainers from CSO and MACO were trained. The purpose of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Supplemental Survey was to obtain information from the 1999/00 PHS respondent households which will provide panel data to the supplemental information already collected in 2001 and 2004. This is a unique survey by any standards and the foundation for CSO and MACO to handle similar surveys in the future has been laid. The 3<sup>rd</sup> Supplemental Survey also conducted a SEA-level household listing. This step in the survey provided the basis for systematically relocating panel households to be re-interviewed and for obtaining names of new households to be selected to also be interviewed as part of the sample. CSO and MACO rarely collect community statistics in their annual surveys. The 3<sup>rd</sup> Supplemental Survey also trained CSO and MACO staff on the design and implementation of a community level (village headmen/leader) survey.
- This capacity building process included a number of training events and the provision of technical services. Training was provided in survey design, training of trainers/enumerators/data entry operators, field supervision and data cleaning or processing. This training enhanced the capacity of CSO and MACO to provide agricultural production

and market analysis to their clients. The administrative capacity of CSO benefited from the oversight the project provided in handling staff deployment, funds flow and overall implementation of surveys. The impact will be felt in terms of improvements in human skills, operation and management systems. The follow-on surveys that CSO and MACO will implement will benefit immensely from the knowledge and skills trainers, supervisors and enumerators obtained whilst implementing FSRP surveys.

### ***4.3 Improving the Substantive Content of Agricultural Policy Debates***

On a series of occasions over the reporting period, FSRP has responded to specific requests in Zambia for empirical input on key policy issues:

- **Stimulating debate on the agricultural sector implications of the 2008 budget:** In late January, 2008, the ACF requested that FSRP provide analysis of both spending and taxation provisions of the 2008 budget and to contribute to public discussion between agribusiness, farmers and government at a breakfast workshop for stakeholders at the Pamodzi Hotel on January 30, 2008. The presentation featured on-going FSRP analysis of the agricultural sector budget allocations in Zambia, and put into perspective the relative decrease in the GRZ budget for agriculture in 2008, and the continued priority in this budget for financing fertilizer and maize market subsidies at the expense of more fundamental public good investments that are missing and are required to strengthen the building blocks for productivity increases in the Zambian agricultural sector.
- **Considering alternative investments for the agricultural sector:** FSRP researchers were asked by the Ministry of Finance and Planning to present research insights about information and analysis results to improve agricultural productivity and reduce rural poverty in Zambia. This was presented at a Seminar on Increasing Productivity in the Agricultural Sector to Contribute to the On-Going Macroeconomic Modeling Process Ministry of Finance and National Planning (MoFNP) in August, 2008. Project researches also presented on April 18, 2008 to an ACTESA design team findings from FSRP research on food staples markets and implications for investment priorities to promote regional trade
- **Evaluating the Zambian fertilizer support programme:** In cooperation with the ACF and MACO, FSRP staff presented at ACF on Nov 30, 2007 results on fertilizer promotion in Zambia and on learning from regional experiences and strategies to raise smallholder productivity. This was a follow up to an FSRP detailed briefing the prior year to the Minister of Agriculture, Hon. Ben Kapita, and MACO senior staff on the difficulties of targeting FSP benefits. FSRP researchers, at the request of the World Bank and MACO also presented results from 2007/2008 crop forecast data analysis about smallholder maize production and fertilizer use patterns. This was done at the World Bank Fertilizer Support Programme Evaluation Kick-Off Workshop held at Protea Safari Lodge on June 25 and 26, 2008. FSP targeting difficulties as well as program effectiveness issues are being discussed increasingly openly in policy circles in Zambia. Contributing to this, during May of 2008, CFU, ZNFU and FSRP informally shared emerging results to help formulate input into GRZ plans for revision of the FSP. ACF and FSRP researchers also began in the 3<sup>Rd</sup> Q 2008 discussions with MACO and ZNFU, assuming SIDA and NORAD financial support, for the planning of a Zambia fertilizer reform study tour to visit and learn from on-going fertilizer sector reform programmes in Malawi, Kenya and Tanzania.
- **Improvements to the Cotton Act:** The briefing for Minister Kapita in August 2007 allowed FSRP to present, in very summary form, key results from a multi-country study of cotton sector reform in Africa that were especially relevant to Zambia. The briefing made the very important point that unrestrained competition in a sector such as cotton can have very negative effects on productivity and poverty reduction, and that government has an important role to play in facilitating the development of strong rules of the game by private

sector stakeholders. This message and insights from cross-country cotton industry reform programmes was presented to stakeholders at an ACF/FSRP/Cotton Industry Policy Dialogue meeting "Comparative Assessment of Cotton Sector Reform Experiences in Sub-Saharan Africa: What Can Zambia Learn About the Way Forward for It's Cotton Industry?" on 27 Nov, 2007.. FSRP staff also continued interaction throughout 2008 with cotton sector stakeholders (Cotton Ginners' Association of Zambia, Zambian Cotton Pre-Financier's Association, Cotton Association of Zambia, Cotton Development Trust, MACO) in support of consideration and passage of the revised Cotton Act, which has still not been submitted to Parliament by the beginning of the 4<sup>th</sup> Q 2008. As part of this process, FSRP staff met with the Clerk of the National Assembly so that a stakeholders' meeting could be arranged with the Members of Parliament who are members of the Agriculture and Lands Committee. The meeting was scheduled to be held 29-30<sup>th</sup> August 2008. However, due to the death of the Republican President, the meeting was postponed to a later date, still to be determined. The plan among other things was to give an opportunity to the Cotton Working Group to share and discuss the revisions of the 2005 Cotton Act and why they were done. This process is to assist other relevant Ministers and Members of Parliament, as well as the Minister of Agriculture, as she moves ahead with the presentation of the revised Cotton Act to Parliament in November or December of 2008.

- **Challenges of targeting assistance to smallholder households:** Responding to interests from MACO and other Zambian and donor stakeholders in designing more effecting approaches to assisting different groups of small and medium scale farmers in Zambia, FSRP researchers worked with ACF to begin work on using Zambian rural household data sets to carefully identify relevant categories of resource poor smallholder farmers. A presentation was made by FSRP on this topic at an ACF sponsored workshop at Kafue Gorge (Aug 20-22, 2008) on this topic. Preliminary analysis results were presented and discussed, and suggestions were made for additional analysis using CFS as well as prior and forthcoming CSO/MACO/FSRP Supplemental Survey data.
- **Responding to soaring world and regional commodity prices:** FSRP at the invitation of a ZNFU, presented research results to a meeting of the Zambian Task Force on Rising Food Prices: Working Group on Transitional Issues, at ZNFU offices in Lusaka, in September 2008. The presentation drew on preliminary results that were later published in as a FSRP Policy Synthesis "Marketing Policy Options For Consumer Price Mitigation Actions in the 2008/2009 Maize Marketing Season in Zambia.". The key message from this work is that GRZ and private sector traders/importers need to be timely in working together to arrange for imports of maize grain to help meet lean season demand in the 2008/2009 marketing season in Zambia.
- **Improving Land Policy for HIV/AIDs widows:** Based on research results published in FSRP Working Paper # 30, the Zambia Land Alliance requested that FSRP prepare a summary article on the topic of stripping of land from rural widows that was published in their 1st Quarter 2008 Bulletin. Other articles in this issue of the ZLA Bulletin deal with land and gender issues.
- **Working with a Task Force on Acceleration of Cassava Utilization:** FSRP staff continued this year in the role of the Vice-chair of the cassava task force (ACU). Contributions to the ACU assist in the strengthening of private sector commercialization of cassava and gaining broad-based input into the value chain by various stake holders. Some 6-8 working sessions were completed over the year with various stake holders to coordinate and inform alternative ways of improving cassava commercialization. So far three main types ( human consumption, stock feed processing and industrial usage ie starch and glucose) of commercialization have been unveiled. A major accomplishment for the cassava value chain in Zambia was the startup in late 2007 of buying by Tiger Animal Feeds of cassava chips as inputs to be used in animal feeds they are manufacturing.



## 5. Description of FSRP's Main Activities - October 2007 to September 2008

### 5.1 Public Investment Allocation for Promoting Agricultural Growth

#### *National Agricultural Expenditure Accounts*

- The paper on methodology for tracking public expenditure that was drafted in 2<sup>nd</sup> Q 2008 was reviewed by ReSAKSS and revised jointly by MACO and FSRP. A second draft was produced in 4Q 2007 following comments from three external reviewers selected by ReSAKSS – SA. ReSAKSS is using this paper to assist efforts in Malawi and Mozambique with guidelines on how to track public agricultural expenditures.
- FSRP worked with ACF to prepare a powerpoint presentation on the GOZ 2008 announced budget. These materials were presented at the ACF sponsored stakeholder breakfast held on Jan 3, 2008. Results of discussion of the presentation and other contributions are posted on the ACF website under the topic “ACF budget analysis 2008”. FSRP also worked with ACF throughout the year to utilize in informal policy discussions the materials prepared on the GRS 2008 agricultural budget.
- A draft paper on methodology for tracking public expenditure was presented in January 2008 at a conference on the “Convergence between Social Service Provision and Productivity Enhancing Investments in Development Strategies” co-sponsored by IFPRI, University of KwaZulu Natal and NEPAD. This paper was circulated for comment in 2<sup>nd</sup> Q 2008 and has been submitted as final to ReSAKSS. It will also be published as an FSRP working paper in the 4<sup>th</sup> Q of 2008.
- The paper Trend Analysis and Mapping of Public Agricultural Spending in Zambia 2000 - 2008" was developed and worked on, and is nearly done.. Audited accounts of expenditure were used to track expenditures from 2000 – 2006. For 2007 and 2008, parliamentary approved appropriations were used. This is the first time expenditures have included forestry and resettlement programs run by the Ministry of Tourism, Environment and Natural Resources and Office of the President, respectively. Such analysis will provide some mid-course feedback on whether (and how) government of Zambia is moving toward meeting her CAADP commitments. The final draft will be submitted to ReSAKSS early in the the 4<sup>th</sup> Q of 2008. FSRP will also proceed in the 4<sup>th</sup> Q 2008 to publish this.
- FSRP staff monitored and updated information throughout the year on agricultural investments, growth and poverty trends in Zambia. The purpose of the activity is to update existing data for developing baseline indicators for monitoring public spending for agriculture and the rural sector, performance of the sector, and trends in rural welfare (income and poverty).

#### *Returns to Alternative Agricultural Expenditures*

- FSRP researchers established an important working relationship during the 3<sup>rd</sup> Q of 2008 with colleagues in the Ministry of Finance and National Planning (MoFNP). This is a group conducting, in collaboration with CSO, Bank of Zambia and other colleagues, a macroeconomic model to eventually evaluate the impact of alternative investment options by GRZ in various sectors.
- FSRP researchers prepared a presentation “Information and Analysis to Improve Agricultural Productivity & Reduce Rural Poverty in Zambia.” For presentation at a Seminar on Increasing Productivity in the Agricultural Sector to Contribute to the On-Going Macroeconomic Modeling Process Ministry of Finance and National Planning (MoFNP) - Tecla Lodge, Wed, 6th August, 2008
- Other work in this area relates to public expenditure on fertilizer programs.

## ***5.2 Productive Assets: Options for Sustainably Increasing Productivity and Incomes***

### ***Land Access, Agricultural Growth, and Poverty Dynamics in Zambia:***

- During this year additional analysis was done on the draft land paper using 99/00 as well as 02/03 PHS/SS survey data. Efforts were also made to review recent Zambian policy discussions on land access and land administration to relate these well in the policy section of the land working paper. However, the Zambia land access paper is still being reviewed. Progress was slow on this activity this year with all the other outreach and data collection/cleaning activities.
- Discussions were held with ZNFU, MACO, CSO and ASP project about the “commercial farm” survey and listing of all commercial farmers in Zambia. This supports FSRP workplan objectives of understanding household-level growth and poverty dynamics. Preliminary lists of all commercial farmers were obtained from various sources and are being compared to identify information consistency and gaps in knowledge. Results from CFS surveys using this commercial farmer sample frame were obtained for crop years 2003/04 and 2006/07 to examine the trends identified in large scale maize production. These results were discussed with ZNFU and CFU researchers to obtain commercial farmer feedback on the likely accuracy of these results, and the adequacy of the underlying commercial farmer sample frame used by CSO/MACO.
- In 2<sup>nd</sup> Q 2008 there was considerable follow up to prior discussions held with ZNFU, MACO, CSO and ASP project about the “commercial farm” survey and listing of all commercial farmers in Zambia. Following ideas coming from the FSRP Advisory Board in 1<sup>st</sup> Q 2008, FSRP joined forces with CSO and MACO to assist in adding selected questions to the 2007/2008 CFS survey. These results were discussed with ZNFU and CFU researchers to obtain commercial farmer feedback on the likely accuracy of these results, and the adequacy of the underlying commercial farmer sample frame used by CSO/MACO.
- FSRP in-country researchers (Chapoto, Weber and Lungu) worked with ACF to develop a study outline and begin preparing preliminary tables for a study of smallholder categorization, using CFS and FSRP supplemental survey data to examine various rural household socio-economic characteristics according to household land and income access attributes.

### ***Alternative Strategies for Maintaining Soil Fertility:***

- Current efforts at improving soil fertility in Zambia focus primarily on distribution of subsidized chemical fertilizer. Conservation farming (CF) offers an alternative but highly complementary model for maintaining soil productivity among Zambian smallholder farmers. CF revolves around dry-season land preparation using minimum tillage techniques at fixed planting stations, planting basins for hand hoe farmers and rip lines for those with access to animal traction. Because CF enables early planting, water harvesting and concentration of soil organic material in close proximity to the farmers’s crops the practices raises yield and improves fertilizer responsiveness.
- During this annual reporting period, the FSRP team focused initial CF analysis on the impact of labor redeployment and measuring prospective gains to the removal of peak-season labor bottlenecks. Steven Haggblade and Christina Plerhoples worked on this topic by developing a linear programming model of CF in order to measure the prospective gains to smallholder income by adopting CF and shifting peak season land preparation labor to the dry season.
- During the 2<sup>nd</sup> Q 2008 that Christina Plerhoples was present in Zambia working on the rural household survey, she also collected information on progress and plans of the Conservation Farming Unit.
- In September 2008, Steven Haggblade and Mike Weber discussed preliminary model parameters and issues with the Conservation Farming Unit. The team expects to complete a first draft of this report, for review by the CFU and others, in the 4<sup>th</sup> Q of 2008.

### 5.3 *Labor Supply, HIV/AIDS, and Agriculture*

- Mason, Jayne, Myers, and Chapoto published a working paper and policy synthesis on a test of the new variant famine (NVF) hypothesis using district level panel survey evidence from Zambia. None of the findings lend unequivocal support to the NVF hypothesis in Zambia. However, there is strong evidence that in low rainfall areas, HIV/AIDS exacerbates the effects of drought on crop output and output per hectare. The evidence is much weaker that HIV/AIDS exacerbates the impact of other shocks on agricultural output (such as reductions in fertilizer subsidies, a rise in the percentage of households that are female headed, and a reduction in productive farm assets). The results generally vary by agrozone, by the agricultural production outcome analyzed, and by the HIV/AIDS measure used. Outreach from this work and other AIDS and agriculture outputs were limited during the reporting period due to work to complete the second round of the urban survey, and the third rural supplemental survey.
- The study of widows' access to land in the HIV/AIDS era, which was completed in the 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter 2007, has attracted the attention of the FAO Gender, Equity and Rural Employment Division. The study was presented on behalf of FSRP by Chitra Deshpande (of FAO Gender, Equity and Rural Employment Division) at FAO Technical Consultation on Gender, Property Rights, and Livelihoods in the Era of AIDS on November 28-30, 2007. FAO Headquarters, Rome. Antony Chapoto, who was in Rome in December 2007, had the privilege of meeting and discussing the findings and future analysis with Chitra and Kaori Izumi from the same division who commended FSRP for taking a huge stride into providing solid empirical evidence on the issue of gender and property rights in Africa. Chapoto interaction with the duo from the FAO gender division will help improve the module in the third supplemental survey dealing with household mortality, assets and gender.
- Chapoto and Jayne worked on a cross-country study of "Characteristics Associated with Prime-Age Mortality in Eastern and Southern Africa: evidence from Zambia, Kenya, and Ethiopia with Lilian Kirimi (Kenya-analysis) and Suneetha Kadiyala (with IFPRI – Ethiopia analysis). A working paper and policy synthesis from this work will eventually be jointly published with IFPRI. A report on cross-country work on "Characteristics Associated with Prime-Age Mortality in Eastern and Southern Africa: evidence from Zambia, Kenya, and Ethiopia was finalized and we are still awaiting feedback on possible publication by World Development.
- FSRP staff established a working relationship with PANOS Institute for Southern Africa staff working Zambia (PSAf) as an important outreach effort to take advantage of the innovate outreach they do with radio listening clubs. PSAf is an independent regional information and communication organisation, Panos Institute Southern Africa For more than a decade, (PSAf) has been cultivating an informed and inclusive environment for public policy debate in the region, working with the media and other communicators to enable marginalized populations in southern Africa to play an active role in the decision-making process that drives development. The plan was to work with PSAf to draw from FSRP working papers and policy synthesis on widows' access to land. Eventually PSAf will circulate a draft thematic brief for use in the discussions with radio based outreach and rural communities listening/discussion groups on issues about gender property rights and HIV/AIDS. Chapoto and Weber were to participate in one of the discussions to be held in Mazabuka in the 3<sup>rd</sup> Quarter, but this was delayed until a later date by other work PSAf is doing.
- FSRP staff also met in the 4<sup>th</sup> Q 2007 with representatives of the Kenneth Kaunda Foundation, exploring outreach opportunities from FSRP research on HIV/AIDS effects on rural households.

- The Chapoto, Jayne and Mason working paper on Security of Widows' access to land in the Era of HIV/AIDS has been produced as FSRP Working Paper #30. The authors have submitted a variant of this working paper for publication in an international journal.
- Based on FSRP Working Paper # 30 research results, Zambia Land Alliance published in their 1<sup>st</sup> Quarter 2008 Bulletin a summary article on "Stripping of Land From Rural Widows". Other articles in this issue of the ZLA Bulletin deal with land issues and gender issue.
- Intended work on impacts of food aid on AIDS afflicted households progressed slowly in this period. The delay to circulate a draft report is the need for additional qualitative information from AID agencies, NGOs, Government ministry responsible for dealing with the vulnerable rural households on issues such as, the criteria used when distributing food AID by government and NGOs, who and how distribution is done on the ground FSRP will be engaging a research assistant to collect this information while the empirical analysis continues. We hope to have a draft working paper to circulate to others and to NGOs for their comments by Q4 2008 or Q1 2009.
- Chapoto and Jayne published their work on the impacts of AIDS related deaths in the prestigious journal *Economic Development and Cultural Change*: Chapoto, A. and T.S. Jayne. 2008. Impact of AIDS-Related Deaths on Farm Households' Welfare in Zambia. [\*Economic Development and Cultural Change\*, 56 \(2\): 327-374.](#)

#### **5.4 Natural Resource Management**

- During this year, literature was reviewed on the role of charcoal and fuelwood production in rural development and off-farm income. Researches used rural household survey data in an analysis of the implications of charcoal and firewood production for poverty alleviation. A paper was presented on this topic at the North American meeting of the Regional Science Association International (RSAI), November 7-10, 2007.
- Staff also reviewed literature on pro-poor tourism and the measurement of the impact of tourism development on poverty reduction.
- FSRP researchers communicated with World Bank staff (Country Office in Lusaka; Policy and Economics team in Washington, DC) regarding data sets they had collected as part of their study of the economic impact of Game Management Areas (GMAs). FSRP secured clearance from the Central Statistical Office, Natural Resources Consultative Forum, and UNDP for the exchange of data. Three data sets were obtained from the World Bank, including tourist survey data, rural household survey data, and community participation data. These data sets will be considered in FSRP's analysis of the impact of natural resource-based tourism on rural livelihoods and household income. FSRP agreed to share results with World Bank researchers and continue to explore opportunities for collaboration on this topic. Graduate student Ana Fernandez, with backstopping from David Tschirley, worked with Dr. Gelson Tembo of UNZA to clean and organize data from the World Bank survey of rural households in and around Game Management Areas. These data will serve as the basis for an analysis that identifies (a) the effects of living in a GMA on household incomes, and (b) the channels for any identified effects. With backstopping from Robby Richardson and David Tschirley, Ms. Fernandez then developed her analytical approach and began exploratory analysis, which is expected to be finalized during the 4<sup>rd</sup> Q 2008. Data cleaning was completed in the 3<sup>rd</sup> Q 2008, and data analysis to be completed in the 4<sup>th</sup> Q 2008.
- FSRP researchers expanded charcoal data analysis to a panel data set from the rural household surveys to test for the effects of income, asset levels, education, and other factors on participation in charcoal and firewood production. Problems with attrition and sampling bias are under investigation. Researchers also expanded the questionnaire for the 2008 supplemental survey to include questions about participation in other natural resource-based business activities such as collection of wild honey, mushrooms, caterpillars, and other

forest products. Survey data will be used in a broader analysis of the role of non-timber forest products and other natural resources in rural livelihoods.

- Literature was reviewed on the impacts of climate change and the implications for food security, with a focus on coping strategies and adaptation, and FSRP staff communicated with researchers from the Japan-based Research Institute for Humanity and Nature (RIHN) and Zambia Agricultural Research Institute (ZARI) on their ongoing work related to vulnerability and resilience of social-ecological systems to determine if collaborative opportunities exist. An interest in the link between climate change and food security motivated an inquiry into whether FSRP's research priorities might be expanded to include adaptation to global environmental change.
- During the last part of 2<sup>nd</sup> Q 2008 and beginning part of 3<sup>rd</sup> Q, Robby Richardson and Ana Fernandez visited Chiawa GMA to meet with Zambia Wildlife Authority (ZAWA) personnel regarding community development and extension programs. They interviewed the chairperson of the Community Resource Board, members of Village Action Groups, a community development officer, and other village residents about the revenue-sharing programs that aim to reconcile community resource needs and wildlife conservation objectives.
- In the 3<sup>rd</sup> Q 2008, Richardson met with NGOs in Lusaka that are interested in fuelwood issues and biomass conservation to discuss energy policy, forest policy, and recent research. He collected several reports on energy consumption, use of efficient charcoal stoves, and the role of fuelwood in rural household welfare. Richardson also visited the Chongwe area and surrounding villages to interview farmers who produce charcoal as part of the process for clearing land for farming, and met with management and planning unit of the Forestry Department to discuss forest policy regarding use and extraction of forest resources for production and sale.
- During this period, analysis of the first round of urban household survey data began related to the consumption and demand for charcoal and fuelwood. This will be incorporated into the analysis of the second round of urban data.
- Ms. Fernandez also collected background information and reports on the history and current status of GMAs in Zambia, and visited the South Luangwa GMA, conducting key interviews with local residents, ZAWA officials, and tour operators.

### ***5.5. Marketing and Trade: Policies Affecting Input and Output Markets***

#### ***Maize Value Chain:***

- During the reporting year, FSRP worked on the study of maize price instability and uncertainty in Zambia. Chapoto was invited by FAO to present a paper on Price Unpredictability, Trade Policy, and the Demand for Food Staples in Eastern and Southern Africa: An Application of the ARCH Model (with Jayne) at a Workshop on Appropriate Trade ) Policies for Agricultural Development in a Globalizing World FAO, Rome. 10-11 December 2007. The paper had two objectives: first to provide a conceptual framework that shows how government investment choices and trade policies may affect the shape of the demand curve for food staples; and second, to assess the impacts of various maize marketing and trade policy instruments on maize price unpredictability in Zambia and Kenya. The paper highlighted that the elasticity of demand for staple grains is not exogenous from the standpoint of government. There are possibilities for government to deal with food staple price instability through trade policies and investment to raise the elasticity of demand for food markets. It is true that private trading systems will always result in some price variation, but they tend not to cause the frequent food crises due to policy mistakes and inaction that are commonly seen in the region. However, stop-go and unpredictable policies in dealing with price instability generate uncertainty for participants and not good for the performance of food markets. Ad hoc type of trade and marketing policy tools used in Zambia and other countries in Eastern and Southern African countries

- to stabilize prices have for the most part destabilized them. A Zambia specific paper from this work will be ready in the 4<sup>th</sup> Q 2008 and used for outreach in the coming year.
- Related to the above work with focus on Zambia, a cross-country study was also begun during this year, examining maize price instability in countries with maize without borders policy versus countries restricting regional trade such as Zambia and Malawi. Due to a heavy work load of urban and rural data collection, and due to methodological and data challenges (which have now been overcome) a preliminary report in the form of a working paper and policy synthesis is expected November or December of 2008. Chapoto, Jayne and other FSRP team members will carry out outreach activities on this work during the 4<sup>th</sup> Q 2008 and 1<sup>st</sup> Q 2009.
  - Under this research/outreach theme, FSRP also prepared two analyses showing how greater public and private sector coordination in food trade policy can reduce instability in grain prices and supplies and therefore enhance national and household food security. These analyses demonstrate how almost all of the recent food crises in Zambia and Malawi since the late 1990s have occurred as a result of inadequate public sector coordination with private actors. These analyses are as follows:
    - [Alternative Instruments for Ensuring Food Security and Price Stability in Zambia.](#) Paul A. Dorosh, Simon Dradri, and Steven Haggblade. Working Paper No. 29. November 2007.
    - [Using the Market During Food Crises: What has been Learned in Southern Africa over the Past Decade?](#) David Tschirley and Thom Jayne. Presented at Vulnerability to and Early Warning for Food Emergencies: Conceptual Issues and Practical Implementation. FAO Global Information and Early Warning System (GIEWS) on Food and Agriculture. FAO, Rome. December 6-7, 2007.
  - A working paper was completed in collaboration with other MSU country-level projects on Smallholder Marketing Behavior in Eastern and Southern Africa but still awaits updating from other MSU staff before finalization. Parts of this paper have been published in alternative forms. Outreach on this work has been carried out, with several presentations having in Zambia and in international fora:
    - [Smallholder Farmer Behavior and Agricultural Productivity in Eastern and Southern Africa: Implications for Regional Trade and Input Promotion Strategies.](#) Thomas Jayne, with colleagues from MSU. USAID/Africa Bureau seminar, November 8, 2007, Washington DC.
    - [The Benefits of a Rules-Based Maize Marketing Policy: Results of an Experimental Study of Zambia.](#) Klaus Abbink, T.S. Jayne, and Lars C. Moller. Number 29. December 2007.
  - During this year, FSRP initiated analysis of how world food and input price inflation is likely to affect Zambian agriculture and food security. Before the onset of the world credit crisis of 2008 and the likelihood of a world-wide economic recession in late 2008 and 2009, there was a broad consensus that world food prices were likely to remain relatively high over at least the next 5-8 years. Assuming persistence of somewhat higher world food prices, there has been limited analysis of how rising world food prices will affect price levels, production and consumption decisions in Zambia. Fertilizer prices are also expected to rise. Initial analysis in January 2008 help to begin addressing the question of how a secular increase in food and fertilizer prices might affect substitution and possible diversification of food consumption, and food crop production and input use. Particular attention focused on (i) the kinds of farmers who will be able to respond positively to higher prices and those who will not; (ii) what crops will gain and what crops will lose from rising fertilizer prices; (iii) the extent to which low-income consumers will be able to withstand the impact of higher food import prices during a regional drought; (iv) the ability of regional trade to moderate price rises during drought years, and (v) cost-effective policies and investments to proactively reduce the likelihood of a food crisis resulting from local or regional harvest shortfalls. The people involved in this work are Dingi Banda, Antony Chapoto, Jones Govereh, Nicky Mason, Thom Jayne, and Steve Haggblade. Outreach from this work included:

- Jayne and Haggblade made two presentations on this topic at USAID's IEHA meetings in Washington on 24 January 2008. Powerpoint presentations are at:
    - [Regional Food Staples Market Development](#). Steven Haggblade. IEHA Coordination Meeting. January 24, 2008.
    - [Smallholder Farmer Behavior and Agricultural Productivity in Eastern and Southern Africa: Implications for Regional Trade](#). T.S Jayne. Panel Discussion, IEHA Coordination Meeting, USAID/Africa Bureau. Washington DC. January 24, 2008.
  - [CAADP Pillar 3. Underlying Principles for Increased Food Supply](#). Duncan Boughton and Steve Haggblade. AU-NEPAD Food Security Workshop. Pretoria May 19-23, 2008.
  - [Findings from FSRP Research on Food Staples Markets: Implications for Investment Priorities to Promote Regional Trade](#). Jones Govereh, David Tschirley, and Michael Weber. Presentation for the ACTESA design team, Lusaka, Zambia, April 18, 2008.
- A draft report from the above work, by Jayne, Minde, and Chapoto, highlights five main findings:
    1. When examined in nominal US dollars, maize prices in the region have increased gradually over the past five years; prices have risen especially rapidly since late 2007.
    2. When examined in nominal local currency units, maize price trends in the region vary considerably according to localized events and according to whether they have experienced recent currency appreciation against the US dollar (such as Kenya or Zambia) or not (such as Malawi, Mozambique, and South Africa). Nominal food prices in all of the countries examined are relatively high, but in countries experiencing currency appreciation against the dollar, and even in some that haven't, nominal food prices are within the range observed at least several times before since 2000. This suggests that from a vulnerability and food insecurity perspective, we are in dangerous territory but not uncharted territory.
    3. When examined in real local currency units, maize prices in 2008 again vary considerably across countries. In Kenya and Zambia, maize meal prices in inflation-adjusted terms are lower now in 2008 than their historical mean levels over the past 15 years, due both to recent exchange rate appreciation and reductions in maize marketing and milling costs over time associated with food market reform. Because of the secular decline in real food prices in these countries, the recent surge in maize prices has caused price levels so far in 2008 to barely exceed their inflation-adjusted mean levels over the past 15 years. However, tracking food prices in inflation-adjusted terms is likely to underestimate the degree of vulnerability faced by low-income consumers. Price inflation is currently high, meaning that the price of most consumer goods is rising relatively quickly and eroding purchasing power. In an inflationary environment, the fact that food prices may be rising less rapidly than most other goods in the CPI does not mean that food is become relative cheap for consumers. Ideally, it would be necessary to track food price trends against wage rates and returns to business income for both urban and rural households and FSRP researchers are in the process of trying to find relevant wage rate information for such analysis.
    4. Fertilizer prices in local currency units have risen far more than maize prices throughout the region. These price developments are likely to produce several unwelcome outcomes: (a) less fertilizer used on maize and other crops; (b) lower maize yields, other factors constant; (c) and continued upward pressure on maize prices, even in countries that so far have not experienced major price increases; and (d) a possible shift in area out of crops that require heavy fertilization for profitability and into crops that are profitable even at low or no fertilizer use (e.g., a partial shift into roots and tubers at the expense of maize in the mixed cassava/maize zones).
    5. So far, the food harvests in 2008 have again been variable, with mixed implications for the need for food imports from world markets.

A working paper from this work is expected in the 4<sup>th</sup> Q of 2008.

- Govereh, Chapoto and Jayne finalized a draft maize value chain study and circulated it for comments. Work to finalize the report has been slow due to the heavy data collection work load in 2008. As soon as possible in 2009 this will be finalized and work will be done with MACO and other partners to determine appropriate outreach plans over the coming several months. Active outreach on maize value chain activities have been carried out, with several presentations in Zambia and international fora:
  - [Food Crises and Food Markets: Implications for Emergency Response in Southern Africa](#). David Tschirley and T.S. Jayne. MSU Policy Synthesis 82. July 2008. This policy note discusses the importance of developing greater trust between the private sector and public sector in grain markets, and traces the adverse impacts that have occurred in past years but which are potentially avoidable with greater transparency and consultation between the public and private sector.
  - The full working paper, *Food Crises and Food Markets: Implications for Emergency Response in Southern Africa*. David Tschirley and T.S. Jayne, is currently going through the publication system at MSU for release as a MSU International Development Working Paper. Both Jayne and Tschirley are engaged in various outreach activities on this work, including: *Rising World Food Prices and their Implications for Food Security Policy in Eastern and Southern Africa*, T. Jayne, A. Chapoto, and I. Minde, *Presentation at Institute for African*.
- Food marketing and consumption analysis is also underway based on information from the Zambian Urban Food Consumption Survey, to understand whether the demand for maize may be declining in favour of wheat and cassava, and implications for policy. This work also assesses consumer attitudes about alternative maize meals and purchase preferences and options
- FSRP has continued to make progress on analysis of alternative regional staples trades in Zambia and the wider region. FSRP discussed the preliminary findings of this analysis at a USAID/Washington/Africa Bureau meeting of agricultural officers in participating IEHA countries. See:
  - [Potential Consequences of Intra-Regional Trade in Short-Term Food Security Crises in Southeastern Africa](#). Steven Haggblade, Hunter Nielson, Jones Govereh and Paul Dorosh. Report 2. *A report prepared by Michigan State University for the World Bank under contract No. 7144132, Strengthening Food Security in Sub-Saharan Africa through Trade Liberalization and Regional Integration*. June 28, 2008
- FSRP has been actively consulting with various Zambian stakeholders regarding how to deal with the rising price of maize grain in Zambia and strategies to avoid the repeat of what happened in 2005/06 marketing season. We have drafted, had stakeholder consultation and published a policy synthesis “Marketing Policy Options for Consumer Price Mitigation Actions In The 2008/09 Maize Marketing Season in Zambia”. This staff work included sharing the draft note with MACO staff for comment and obtaining collaboration in authorship. Dissemination of this will begin in early October, 2008. The report indicates that Zambia faces a potential food crisis in early 2009 unless maize imports are arranged quickly.
- FSRP local staff (Govereh, Chapoto and Weber) participated in a ZNFU organized working group on rising prices in Zambia on Sept 9, 2008. a short FSRP powerpoint presentation was prepared for the meeting and was also published on the FSRP website.
- Food marketing and consumption analysis also got underway this year based on information from the Urban Survey, to understand whether the demand for maize may be declining in favor of wheat and cassava, and implications for policy. This work also assesses consumer attitudes about alternative maize meals and purchase preferences and options.



### ***Cassava Value Chain:***

- Research and outreach on cassava, and support to the ACU Task Force during the year included market monitoring of prices, volumes, and sources of cassava in Lusaka and Copperbelt, since these are the big markets for cassava. The market monitoring has provided vital information on the trends in prices and volumes in these major markets. The goal is to identify carefully the major sources of both the fresh and dried cassava for these markets.
- FSRP staff continued in the role of the Vice-chair of the cassava task force (ACU). These contributions to ACU are aimed at strengthening private sector commercialization of cassava and gaining broad-based input into the value chain by various stake holders. Many meetings have been held with various stake holders to brain storm different ways and stages of the cassava commercialization. So far three main types ( human consumption, stock feed processing and industrial usage ie starch and glucose) of commercialization have been unveiled. Some 6-8 main ACF outreach/coordination meeting were completed in the year, including participation in a COMESA banana/cassava regional staple crop marketing workshop held in Lusaka. FSRP also worked with ACF and other ACU stakeholders to prepare a short brief on successes accomplished from ACU efforts. This was prepared in the 4 Q of 2007 and is downloadable from the ACF website;
  - [“Zambia’s Cassava Value Chain Positioned to Expand”](#) by the [“Acceleration of Cassava Utilization Task Force \(ACU\).](#)
- FSRP staff visited Luapula province to discuss with local stakeholders about prospects for establishing a Cassava Belt branch of the ACU Task Force. This proposal met with considerable enthusiasm. The PLARD project has agreed to serve as chair, and the Root and Tuber Improvement Programme has agreed to provide the secretariat.
- FSRP team members Haggblade and Nyembe conducted interviews with cassava traders and exporters in Western, Northwest, Copperbelt and Luapula provinces. This field work was required as input for the cassava value chain working paper.
- The FSRP team completed final drafting and editing of the cassava value chain working paper. Entitled “Commercial Dynamics in Zambia’s Cassava Value Chain,” this study was published as FSRP Working Paper No.32 in August 2008.
- At the request of the ACU Task Force, the FSRP team began work on a study of the “Economics of Cassava Production and Processing.” That work is still ongoing, with estimated completed in the 4<sup>th</sup> Q of 2008 or in early 2009..
- At the request of MACO, following their visit to Nigeria to explore options for accelerating cassava commercialization, the FSRP team has agreed to chair a proposed ACU Task Force Policy Working Group. This working group will work with private and public sector stakeholders to evaluate key policy issues affecting cassava utilization. It is expected that this group will begin working during the 4<sup>th</sup> Q of 2008.
- At the request of ACU and PAM, FSRP staff participated in discussions and preparation of a set of terms of reference for a consultant to be hired by ACF to assist PAM in developing a business plan for the installation and operation of a cassava milling plant in Mansa.
- At the request of Soweto Market-based cassava traders, FSRP on September 12, 2008 hosted a discussion session to listen to stakeholder concerns, and examine how to help cassava traders at Soweto have more access to cassava supply from farmers and rural market traders.

### ***Horticulture Value Chain***

- Activities on this research/outreach theme during the year included a continuation of the write up on wholesale-retail market linkages in Lusaka’s horticultural markets. Intensive work on the two rounds of the urban survey has precluded finalization of this report. The report to be done will also use data from the second round of the urban survey completed in March, 2008.
- Work also continued on the study of horticultural pricing dynamics and trade flows in Lusaka, supervising the collection and processing of market volumes and price data from

Soweto Market and some selected retail markets; and analyzing collected data with a view to understand the markets and design a mobile phone horticultural market information system.

- Continued consultations/arrangements for implementation of a mobile phone based horticultural price and supply information system in conjunction with ZNFU, and a testing phase commenced during the 2<sup>nd</sup> Q of 2008.
- Tomato value chain/marketing study. Zambian researchers, Mukwiti Mwiinga, finished her M.S. coursework at MSU and returned to Zambia at the end of 2007. While in Zambia, Ms. Mwiinga obtained access to tomato price data bases from five other countries around the world, to compare price variability with that found in Zambia, and developed her thesis/research paper outline. With assistance from David Tschirley, Mukwiti Mwiinga in 2008:
  - Finalized the design and conducted surveys of small-scale tomato growers in key supply areas around Lusaka, focusing on production and marketing practices,
  - Entered and did most of the cleaning of this survey data and began data analysis to calculate costs of production and define probability distributions on it as part of the analysis of market information, production/marketing strategies of farmers, and the level and variability of returns to those farmers;
  - Finalized analysis of tomato price variability in Soweto market compared to markets in U.S., Taiwan, Sri Lanka, and Costa Rica. That analysis, shows substantially greater unpredictable price movement in Soweto than in any of these other markets.
  - Conducted a mini survey assessing the extent to which tomato quality varies by type of first seller (large farmer, medium scale farmer, small farmer or trader), month of the year, and the area from which the tomato was produced.
  - Conducted a mini survey of tomato traders and farmers on effects or influence on quality of tomato of type of first seller or originator of produce (large farmer, medium scale farmer, small farmer or trader), month of the year in which the produce is brought to the market, and the area from which the tomato was produced.
  - Produced a technical note on tomato price behavior for USAID.
- Wholesale market monitoring. During this year, an innovation was introduced to the data collection to explore the degree of price differentiation based on quality, with the eventual aim of facilitating a more formalized approach to product grading in the market. Produce prices have since inception been corrected based on the “standard quality” which in fact covered a range of quality. The standard quality has now been disaggregated into high, medium, and low so that analysis can show its influence on prices. The idea is to report prices in the SMS market information system by these standards and, in the long-run, formalize standard in the market to enhance transparency and efficiency. Draft guidelines for these standards for tomato, rape and onion are being developed and will be finalized in conjunction with stakeholders, especially the farmers and traders, through continuous consultation and exchange of ideas/opinions.
- During this year, work was completed on a mobile phone based horticultural price and supply information system. Specifically, FSRP staff:
  - Conducted consultations/arrangements for implementation of a mobile phone based horticultural price and supply information system in conjunction with ZNFU, and a testing phase commenced during the 2<sup>nd</sup> Q of 2008.
  - Met with ZNFU leadership to agree on a timetable for finalizing the system and for ZNFU assumption of data collection and transmission responsibilities. It’s projected that it will employ 2 staff by in the 4<sup>th</sup> Q 2008 to collect and disseminate information on all the 5 working days of the week.
  - Discussed the concept of the system at Zambia Agricultural and Commercial Show in 2008.
  - Once ZNFU market reporters start work, current FSRP market reporters will spend one month training these individuals in methods for Soweto market; these FSRP personnel will then spend 2 months identifying two additional markets for inclusion, at least one in the Copperbelt, will assess these markets, and design the data

collection and transmission methods to be used there. ZNFU wishes to be ready to integrate these markets by the 1<sup>st</sup> Q of 2009.

### *Cotton Value Chain*

- During this reporting year, FSRP, with logistical assistance from ACF, organized a major outreach event with the Zambian cotton stakeholders on 27 November, 2008, entitled “What Can Zambia Learn About the Way Forward for It’s Cotton Industry? Comparative Assessment of Cotton Sector Reform Experience in Sub-Saharan Africa”. The outreach was attended by Dunavant, Great Lakes, Continental, Mulungushi, CAZ, CDT, MACO, and other interested stakeholders. The outreach drew from the cross country comparative work, making presentations on an overview of the report, plus four topical presentations comparing Zambia’s performance to other SSA countries on input credit provision, pricing to farmers, lint quality, and farm level productivity. Major issues emerging from the outreach were a) Zambia’s generally good performance on a range of performance indicators, b) Zambia’s poor performance on prices paid to farmers, especially since 2002, and c) the fragile nature of Zambia’s concentrated cotton sector and the need for appropriate legislation to allow effective regulation of the sector.
- FSRP staff continued interaction with cotton sector stakeholders (Cotton Ginners’ Association of Zambia, Zambian Cotton Pre-Financier’s Association, Cotton Association of Zambia, Cotton Development Trust, MACO) in support of work towards passage of the Cotton Act, which MACO has still not submitted to Parliament by the beginning of the 4<sup>th</sup> Q 2008..
- Stephen Kabwe attended the Africa Cotton Association Congress held in Lusaka at Pamodzi Hotel from 13<sup>th</sup> March to 14<sup>th</sup> March 2008.
  - The theme of the Congress was “Processes of liberalization of cotton in Africa: assessment and prospects”. The Congress discussed the experiences various countries have had after liberalization of their cotton sectors, and also touched on world cotton supply and use outlook. From the discussion, it was observed that cotton sectors of the countries of East, Central and Southern Africa have seen seed cotton production rise after liberalization and they have seen more investment by the private sector. Many West African countries still have monopoly and local monopoly systems. The outlook sessions indicated that projected world cotton production is expected to be lower than the cotton use. This is because of the reduction in cotton production by the United States.
  - It was also indicated that the cotlook A index (cotton price) is at its highest (71 cents/lb) during the first seven months of 2007/08, 12 cents higher than during the same period last season.
  - In the same conference the new Minister of Agriculture read a speech on behalf of the President of Zambia in which he acknowledged the problems the cotton sector is facing and the need to have a revised Cotton Act in place. The Minister reaffirmed the Ministry’s position to ensure the Cotton Act being enacted this year. At the end of this conference, Stephen Kabwe of FSRP/MATEP had the opportunity to speak with the Minister of Agriculture and briefed her on the work the Cotton working Group (of which the Project is a member) has done with regard to the Cotton Act. She was pleased with that and she expressed interest to learn more so that she could move the work on the Cotton Act forward.
- Stephen Kabwe also attended the cotton field day at Magoye Research Station on 28<sup>th</sup> March 2008. This was another opportunity where he interacted with the Minister and other people in the cotton industry. After the speech Stephen Kabwe met the Deputy Director of Agriculture (MACO), who is the Chairperson for the Cotton Working Group, and discussed issues regarding how CWG might help organize a meeting with the Minister. They agreed that firstly the Cotton Working Group would meet on 17 April, 2008 to strategize for that meeting. In the same meeting they would invite a person from Policy and Planning Department (MACO) to give an update, since the department had been responsible for

collecting and organizing submissions/comments with regard to the revised Cotton Act from other Ministries.

- David Tschirley worked to finalize the cross-country comparative report on experience with cotton sector reform; the finalized report was posted to the FSG web site while it awaits publication by the World Bank.
- David Tschirley also worked to prepare a paper, based on the cross-country comparative report, for presentation at the ISSCRI conference “Rationale and Evolution of Cotton Policies”, to be held in Montpellier, France, 13-17 May. The presentation was also posted to the FSG website on the cotton sector cross-cutting page.
- Stephen Kabwe attended a meeting with the Cotton Sector Stakeholders’ Working Group, the Minister, and two Permanent Secretaries, at which the Minister reinforced her commitment to (a) moving the Cotton Act forward and (b) prior to approval of the amended act, naming an interim Cotton Board under the existing Act.
- FSRP staff then held a series of meetings with Joseph Nkole, President of CAZ, and with FSRP special advisor Mr. Chance Kabghe on these issues. Out of these meetings emerged two strategies for the Cotton Stakeholders’ Working Group, together with Mr. Kabghe, to meet 1) with selected Ministers and 2) with the Members of Parliament who are members of the Agriculture and Lands Committee, to review the substance and reasons for the amendments, and provide background for these ministers and Members of Parliament as support for the Minister of Agriculture as she moves ahead with formal presentation of the revised Act.
- Following on from the meeting with the Minister in the 3<sup>rd</sup> Q 2008 FSRP continued working with the Cotton Working Group and MACO in supporting efforts toward the enactment of the new Cotton Act. Specifically, the project interacted with the Clerk of the National Assembly so that a stakeholders’ meeting could be arranged with the Members of Parliament who are members of the Agriculture and Lands Committee, as agreed in the earlier meeting with the Minister. The meeting was scheduled to be held 29-30<sup>th</sup> August 2008. However, due to the death of the Republican President, the meeting was postponed to a later date, still to be determined. The plan among other things was to give an opportunity to the Cotton Working Group to share and discuss the revisions of the 2005 Cotton Act and why they were done. This process was to assist these Ministers and Members of Parliament, as well as the Minister of Agriculture, as she moves ahead with the presentation of the revised Cotton Act to Parliament in November 2008.
- Stephen Kabwe and David Tschirley met with ZACOPA and CAZ to discuss alternative forms of potential FSRP participation in the Cotton Board, which is in the process of being formed. The group agreed, on FSRP’s recommendation, that the project be given an advisory role but not a voting role on the Board.
- FSRP and ReSAKSS and MSU based researchers completed a paper “Contract Farming in Sub-Saharan Africa: Lessons from Cotton on What Works and Under What Conditions” by David Tschirley, Isaac Minde, and Duncan Boughton. This was submitted to ReSAKSS in the 3<sup>rd</sup> Q of 2008, and FSRP will proceed to also publish this in the 4<sup>th</sup> Q of 2008.

### ***Fertilizer Value Chain***

- Work on fertilizer and soil fertility continued during the year. Analysis of smallholder fertilizer profitability issues also continued. A spreadsheet of value-cost ratios for different seasons and locations was developed in 2007 and is the main input used in mapping.
- Fertilizer industry data on imports, local production, and sales (commercial vs non-commercial) were compiled and updated through 2007. The results of this compilation were shared with stakeholders including government, private sector and donors.
- Work on the operations of parallel fertilizer supply chains produced a draft in 4Q07 to measure crowding out of private commercial sales by subsidized government sales.
- Progress has been made to finalize FSRP’s analysis of the effects of the FSP fertilizer program on smallholder maize production, the profitability of fertilizer use, and effects on the development of the commercial retail system within a cost-benefit framework. Analysis

is focusing on PHS and CFS survey results to ascertain aggregate fertilizer demand by channel and share of rural households procuring fertilizer among smallholder farmers. Parts of these results have already been shared with CFU/ZNFU as part of the ongoing study they are doing of fertilizer distribution by the private sector for the 2007/2008 production season.

- In May and June 2008, Mason, Govereh, Jayne, and Weber worked on analysis of fertilizer marketing and use patterns from 2000 to 2007 using CSO/MACO crop forecast data. Outreach activities on this work included various informal presentations in June from the time series analysis of Crop Forecast Data 2000/2001 to 2007/2008. The CFS data shows a steady increase from 2000/01 to 2007/08 in the proportion of smallholder households applying fertilizer on maize. However, updated results also show that FSP activities significantly displaced commercial fertilizer purchases in recent years, leading to a situation where rural commercial fertilizer retailing has ceased in many areas. Moreover, evidence now indicates that farmers report receiving from FSP only about 1/3 of the total amount of fertilizer distributed under FSP, indicating that a substantial portion of the fertilizer distributed under FSP is actually diverted and resold to farmers through the private market by private agents and individuals. While this is a politically sensitive finding, results have been included in FSRP presentations and there have also been an increasing number of public discussions of the targeting difficulties of the FSP program, including FSP's internal evaluation.
- During May of 2008, CFU, ZNFU and FSRP informally shared emerging results to help formulate input into GRZ plans for revision of the FSP. ACF and FSRP researchers also began in the 3<sup>rd</sup> Q 2008 discussions with MACO and ZNFU, assuming SIDA and NORAD financial support, for the planning of a Zambia fertilizer reform study tour to visit and learn from on-going reform programmes in Malawi, Kenya and Tanzania. If implemented, this would take place in the 4<sup>th</sup> Q 2008.
- GIS data on Zambia's soils is very scant and accessing them has been difficult. Maps showing spatial variation in value-cost ratios across districts in Zambia were developed in 1<sup>st</sup> Q 2008. The write up on this work is still in process.
- FSRP has continued analysis on the reasons for high variation across households in maize/fertilizer response rates. Beaver, Weber and Haggblade conducted preliminary analysis of yield variability using 07/08 CFS data, and interacted on emerging results with the Conservation Farming Unit researchers, and with World Bank researchers study the FSP. Govereh and Jayne have continued to work on a FSRP working paper on this topic
- FSRP updated data on total supply of fertilizer through imports and local production and commercial versus non-commercial sales (sales to government) in 2008. There is no fertilizer industry association in Zambia. FSRP has taken up the responsibility to update these trends and share the information with government and the industry.
- FSRP Zambia staff interacted with the World Bank fertilizer evaluation team on a number of occasions. An FSRP presentation was made at the Fertilizer Support Programme Evaluation Kick-Off Workshop. Protea Safari Lodge, Zambia. June 25-26, 2008 on the topic of smallholder maize production and fertilizer use in the 2007/2008 production season in Zambia. Later FSRP researchers participated in a working session with the WB study team in Zambia to provide FSRP feedback on the draft study methodology and survey questions. Following further review by FSRP after the working session, additional information and suggestions were made on study options. FSRP also continued to share with the WB study team emerging results of analysis of the 2007/08 CFS data, and from the 2008 supplemental survey.
- A draft paper was completed and presented in early July 2008 at the COMESA/IFDC regional workshop. "Fertilizer Subsidies and Sustainable Agricultural Growth in Africa: Current Issues and Empirical Evidence from Malawi, Zambia, and Kenya." Isaac Minde, T.S. Jayne, Joshua Ariga, Jones Govereh, and Eric Crawford. In the 4<sup>th</sup> Q of 2008 a final version of this paper will be submitted to ReSAKSS, and also utilized by FSRP as part of a planned Zambia fertilizer study tour to countries in Eastern and Southern Africa.

- Presentations made during this period in Zambia and elsewhere using applied fertilizer analysis insights:
  - FSRP also presented its findings on fertilizer profitability at a USAID/Washington seminar, sponsored by Africa Bureau: [Smallholder Farmer Behavior and Agricultural Productivity in Eastern and Southern Africa: Implications for Regional Trade and Input Promotion Strategies](#). Thomas Jayne, with colleagues from MSU. USAID/Africa Bureau seminar, November 8, 2007, Washington DC.
  - [Fertilizer Promotion in Zambia: Learning from Regional Experience, and Strategies to Raise Smallholder Productivity](#). Thom Jayne, Jones Govereh, and Zhiying Xu. Presentation and discussion with Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives at the Agricultural Consultative Forum, November 30, 2007.
  - Because of the World Bank’s interest in fertilizer marketing issues in Zambia, FSRP staff were invited to present findings there in November 2007. World Bank analysts interacted with FSRP to discuss possible ways forward for the Bank in its discussions with the Government of Zambia:
  - [Research Findings on Alternative Approaches for Raising Smallholder Agricultural Productivity. Implications for USAID Support for the CAADP Program](#). T.S Jayne. Panel Discussion, IEHA Coordination Meeting, USAID/Africa Bureau, Washington DC. January 24, 2008.
  - [Research Findings on Raising Smallholder Fertilizer Use: Lessons from Kenya](#). T.S. Jayne. Presentation at the USAID/Africa Bureau Seminar on “Expanding Fertilizer Markets in Africa,” Washington, D.C., June 4, 2008.
  - [Research Findings on Alternative Approaches for Raising Smallholder Agricultural Productivity](#). T.S Jayne. Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation Fertilizer Subsidies Convening. Salzburg, Austria. 29 April 2008.
  - Empirical Information on Smallholder Maize Production and Fertilizer Use In Zambia. Michael Weber. Presentation at Fertilizer Support Programme Evaluation Kick-Off Workshop. Protea Safari Lodge, Zambia. June 25-26, 2008
  - “Fertilizer Subsidies and Sustainable Agricultural Growth in Africa: Current Issues and Empirical Evidence from Malawi, Zambia and Kenya” at the IFDC Workshop on “Strengthening Trade in Agricultural Inputs in Africa: Issues and Options” Taj Pamodzi Hotel, Lusaka, 1-4 July, 2008. The presentation compared the design and operation features of fertilizer subsidy programs in Zambia and Malawi and contrasted these two experiences with the fertilizer industry developments in Kenya.
  - FSRP also presented its findings on fertilizer profitability at a USAID/Washington seminar, sponsored by Africa Bureau: [Smallholder Farmer Behavior and Agricultural Productivity in Eastern and Southern Africa: Implications for Regional Trade and Input Promotion Strategies](#). Thomas Jayne, with colleagues from MSU. USAID/Africa Bureau seminar, November 8, 2007, Washington DC.

### ***5.6 Regional Trade Perspectives on Food Staples and Input Markets***

- In prior years, the FSRP team has compared domestic maize prices with border (import parity prices) since 1994 in order to assess the potential for using regional trade to buffer domestic price volatility. Then, using a multi-market model of Zambia’s maize and cassava markets, the team has estimated the likely price impact of bumper harvest and droughts in the presence of alternate policy responses, under both closed borders and free trade. This work contributed to discussions about the maize export ban of 2006 through presentation at the ACF (July 2006), one policy brief and publication of the simulation results in the *Zambian Farmer* magazine (July 2006). A working paper based on this analysis, entitled “Alternative Instruments for Ensuring National Food Security in the Face of Recurring Production Shocks”, was finalized and published as Working Paper #29 in November, 2007. A Policy Synthesis summarizing these results, #24, also was published in November, 2007.
- This work is also being extended in 2008 to model regional flows of these two key food staples in Zambia, Malawi, and northern Mozambique under World Bank Funding.

- Beginning in January 2008, FSRP/MSU commissioned seven country maize trade profiles for South Africa, Malawi, Tanzania, Katanga Province of DRC, Uganda, Kenya and Ethiopia. These profiles will describe the yearly evolution of policies (1990- 2006) affecting domestic and cross-border trade in maize and maize meal and put together maize production, trade and price data. These profiles will be used to define maize market sheds by measuring and mapping of production, known trade flows and, where available, prices. The defined marketing sheds and baseline data developed above will be used to develop multi-market simulation models for two major cross-country market sheds. The following draft outputs were done in 2<sup>nd</sup> Q of 2008 and were finalized in the 3<sup>rd</sup> Q of 2008.
  - Report 1. Maize Market Sheds in Eastern and Southern Africa, by Jones Govereh, Steven Haggblade, Hunter Nielson and David Tschirley
  - Country Annexes to Report 1. By Lucy Aliguma, Gasper Ashimogo, Geoffrey S. Mwale, James Nyoro, Alexander Phiri, and Lulama Ndibongo Traub
  - Report 2. Potential Consequences of Intra-Regional Trade in Short-Term Food Security Crises in Southeastern Africa, by Steven Haggblade, Hunter Nielson, Jones Govereh and Paul Dorosh.
  - During the 4<sup>th</sup> Q of 2009, the team will work to produce a consolidated working paper for use in regional trade policy discussions with COMESA.
- Joint FSRP/Re-SAKSS work was completed in this period on region-wide options for accelerating agricultural growth and poverty reduction and options for increasing agricultural growth. A draft publication on “The potential of intra-regional grain trade in southern Africa: An analysis at the sub-national level” was submitted to Re-SAKSS in 1<sup>st</sup> Q 2008 and comments were obtained in the 2<sup>nd</sup> Q 2008. A revised final version was delivered to Re-SAKSS in July, 2008. FSRP will publish this work in its own working paper series in the 4<sup>th</sup> Q of 2008

### ***5.7 Alternative Instruments for Stabilizing National Food Availability and Prices***

- Early in the reporting period, the FSRP team completed work on this activity. Together with Paul Dorosh and Simon Dradri, Steve Haggblade produced FSRP Working Paper No. 29 entitled “Alternative Instruments for Ensuring Food Security and Price Stability in Zambia.” FSRP Policy Synthesis No. 24 summarized the principal results and has been posted on the FSRP website and distributed to key stakeholders.
- Outreach completed from work done on this WP and PS included:
  - Discussions with FEWS/Net Zambia about whether it seems prices have moved up more than normal in 1<sup>st</sup> Q and 2<sup>nd</sup> Q, 2008. Also used these materials in discussions with DFID (Kelly Toole) and SIDA HQ (Lena Hasle) on the circumstances under which it might be likely that high world prices on different commodities might spill over to commodity prices in Zambia.

### ***5.8 Consumption Behavior of Rural and Urban Households***

- CSO and FSRP conducted in August of 2007 the first of the 2-round data collection for the Urban Food Consumption Survey covering the urban centers of Lusaka, Kitwe, Kasama and Mansa. Preliminary results to assist in survey instrument revisions were generated from the first round of data during Q4 2007. The plan for the second and final round of data collection was to visit the same households in the five cities, all to be conducted during February 2008.
- The FSRP team completed during the 4<sup>th</sup> Q 2007 and 1<sup>st</sup> Q 2008 initial rounds of cleaning on the 1<sup>st</sup> phase of the Urban Food Consumption Survey and final adjustments to the plan were made in consultation with Margaret Beaver at MSU in order to make the data usable for initial analyses. Initial weights for boosting data to population estimates were developed and finalized in conjunction with CSO.

- The price data that was used to complement the consumption data was entered and cleaned. Prices for selected food and non food items were collected to enable assessment of price variations by outlet type and unit of sale as well as geographical locations determined by the different urban centers and location of the outlet types within the urban centers.
- Planning was completed for the second round of data collection in the 4<sup>th</sup> Q 2007, and the questionnaire to be used in the Feb round was also reviewed.
- The second round of the Urban Food Consumption Survey was completed this in Feb, 2008. Following this, data were entered and verified, and data cleaning started in March 2008 . The price data that was used to complement the consumption data was entered. Cleaning of second round and consolidation of that round with first round was finished by end of 3<sup>rd</sup> Q 2008. Cleaning the CFS data and finalizing/conducting the rural survey delayed the final clean up of the second round of urban data.
- A preliminary outline and analysis plan using the urban food consumption data was developed for the 4<sup>th</sup> Q 2008, when work will begin to utilize the two cleaned rounds together and produce initial output on consumption behavior and other areas covered in the urban survey.

### ***5.9 Household Impacts and Behaviors***

- During this report period, a very significant effort by FSRP and collaborators was invested in designing and implementing the 2008 CSO/MACO/FSRP 3<sup>rd</sup> Supplemental Rural Income and Livelihood Survey . Design work began in the 4<sup>th</sup> Q 2007 and intensive field work preparation and training of CSO/MACO/FSRP staff to conduct all phases of the survey was carried out in the 2<sup>nd</sup> Q 2008. Field data collection began on June 1, 2008.
- The 2008 Rural Incomes and Livelihood Supplement Survey is the third Supplemental Survey to the 1999/2000 Post Harvest Survey which was conducted in August/September 2000. This survey is a fourth visit to the households who were interviewed during the Post Harvest Survey in 2000. The 2<sup>nd</sup> visit was in 2001 during the first Supplemental Survey and the 3<sup>rd</sup> visit was in 2004 during the second Supplemental Survey. The same respondents are to be interviewed in 2008. The purpose of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Supplemental Survey was to obtain information from the 1999/00 PHS respondent households which will provide panel data to the supplemental information already collected in 2001 and 2004. This survey aims at studying options to improve crop production and marketing, and food consumption among small scale farmers. The 3<sup>rd</sup> Supplemental Survey to the 1999/2000 Post Harvest Survey asks the respondent to recall events primarily for the 2006/2007 agricultural season.

Information topic areas covered were:

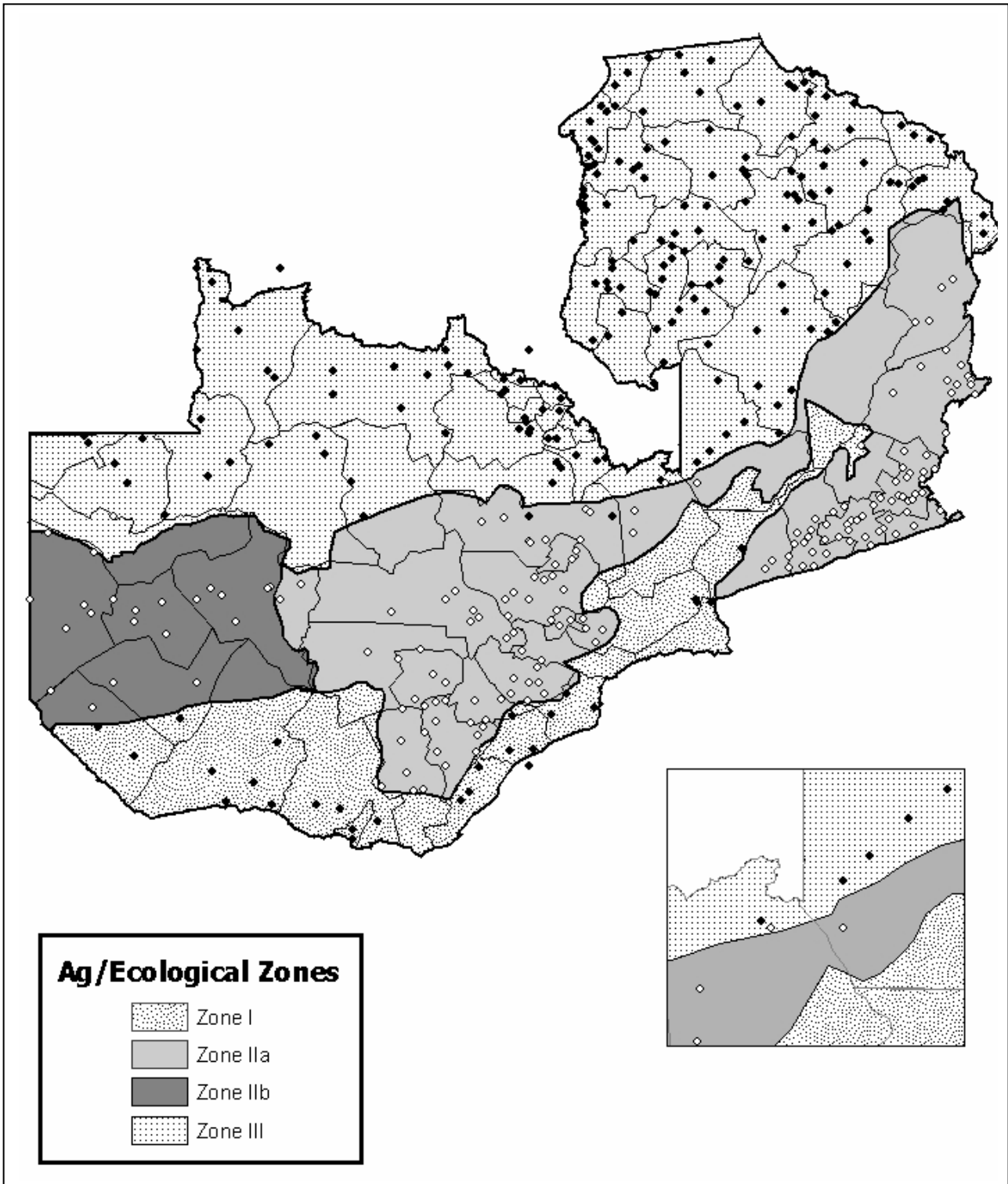
- Demographic characteristics of household members;
- Off –farm income and remittances;
- Farm land and use;
- Crop stocks and sales;
- Food purchases and processing;
- Fertilizer acquisitions;
- Agricultural loans (Excluding Fertilizer);
- Information access, distances and cost of services;
- Household production assets /implements;
- Livestock , poultry, and fish farming;
- Inheritance, and extended family;
- The 3<sup>rd</sup> Supplemental Survey also conducted a SEA-level household listing. This step in the survey provided the basis for systematically relocating panel households to be re-interviewed and for obtaining names of new households to be selected to also be interviewed as part of the sample. The panel households that were interviewed in 2001 and/or 2004 were re-interviewed if they could be located. Along with the panel, new households were also selected to make a total of 20 households per SEA before the actual household survey fieldwork began. The results from the SEA-level listing provides current



information on the household and will give an indication of the size of the household as well as provide information for categorizing the households into either two of the farm size strata: A (0-5 ha) or B (5-20 ha).

- In addition to the household interviews conducted, a “Village Headman Interview” was carried out. This included up to 4 village headmen in each SEA (standard enumeration area) studied. The headman survey was conducted as an add-on to the 2008 Third Supplemental survey. The main purpose of this survey was to gather community level data that can not be effectively covered through the household survey. Essentially, the objective was obtain a quick assessment of a number of problems and opportunities that will help study the options to improve crop production and marketing, and food consumption for smallholder farmers. The questions covered a number of topics about conditions in this village:
  - Basic Information;
  - Distances to selected services and infrastructure;
  - Village assets and business activities;
  - Government fertilizer and maize programmes;
  - Access to government agricultural extension services,
  - Information about land assets of the village;
  - Trends of well-being in the village;
  - Information on food assistance;
  - Rural development investment priorities.
- See the Map on next page of the SEAs that were listed and where panel/new interviews were conducted in each Province
- Data collection was completed by Mid-July and Province-level data entry by CSO offices and staff was completed in all Provinces by mid-Sept. All data files and completed survey instruments were accumulated at FSRP Offices in Lusaka by the end of September. An intensive data verification and cleaning exercise began at FSRO offices in October 2008.

**Map of Central Statistical Office Statistical Enumeration Areas (SEAs) Sampled in the CSO/MACO/FSRP Post Harvest and Supplemental Surveys in 2001, 2004 and 2008 by Zambia's Agro-Ecological Zones**



## ***5.10 General Policy Research and Outreach Support, Including Zambian Collaborator In-Service Strengthening***

- **General FSRP Strengthening/Management Activities:**
  - Planning started in the 4<sup>th</sup> W 2007 for conducting a FSRP Advisory Board Meeting to be held at FSRP offices early in the 1<sup>st</sup> Quarter of 2008.
  - FSRP staff, with assistance from computer support staff at MSU, upgraded the 4<sup>th</sup> Q 2007 the FSRP web site to include a prominent new section on FSRP Recommended Zambian Website Links in order to encourage more exchange of information among projects in Zambia with web site materials.
  - The FSRP Advisory Board Meeting was held at FSRP offices on Jan 23, 2008. One of the strategic topics covered discussed ways of seeking closer cooperation between ACF and FSRP.
  - Efforts towards setting up an “Inter-Ministerial Policy and Technical Advisory Group” were started. FSRP staff have engaged MACO, ACF, MFNP, MCTI in preliminary discussions. The objective is to especially involve MACO staff in this dialogue process, as they primary agricultural users of technical information and advice. A goal is to also involve the permanent secretaries in agriculture. It is envisaged that this technical group will take a role in helping motivate and organize an annual national agricultural policy dialogue event. The Director, Agribusiness & Marketing and Director Policy and Planning are involved in helping steer this process from within MACO.
  - In the 2<sup>nd</sup> Q 2008 FSRP staff drafted an ACF/MSU (FSRP) subcontract for integration of FSRP’s work into ACF as part of ACF’s new strategic plan activity of undertaking more empirical based policy dialogue.
  - In July of 2008, ACF, SIDA, USAID and FSRP staff conducted a 2 day workshop in Siavonga, reviewing the draft subcontract and developing a tentative program for moving forward with discussion of this cooperation by the ACF Advisory Board.
  - In August 2008 ACF Advisory Board approved the concept of the merger.
  - In September 2008 FSRP began planning a FSRP Advisory Board Meeting to update on outputs and to discuss specifics of the ACF merger concept with FSRP advisors.
- **CSO/MACO Survey Research Interactions and Strengthening:**
  - Work began in the 4<sup>th</sup> Q 2007 on questions of how to help resolve issues of more adequate coverage for large scale farmer surveys. Contacts were made with CSO/MACO data base unit to begin collecting a time series of CFS surveys, along with documentation of methods and survey instruments used. FSRP staff also worked up comparisons of crop production information from Crop Forecast data by smallholders and commercial farmers for 2003/04 and 2006/07 crop years. To help determine validity of these results, they are being discussed with ZNFU and other leaders. FSRP also began working with MACO and CSO to organize the documentation of the historical CFS data sets and survey instruments so further detailed analysis can be easily done with this important data.
  - Preliminary contacts were also made in the 4<sup>th</sup> Q 2007 with CSO.MACO about the possibility of conducting a CSO/MACO/FSRP 3<sup>rd</sup> round Rural Supplemental Survey. Preparation and planning meeting between CSO/FSRP on possibilities of conducting a 3<sup>rd</sup> round Supplemental Survey continued in the 1<sup>st</sup> Q 2008 and a finalized budget/subcontract was signed with CSO Director Banda for the 2008 Rural Supplemental Survey, to be implemented in May, June and July of 2008
  - In January 2008 the 2<sup>nd</sup> Round Urban Survey training was conducted for CSO/MACO staff at NDRC Training Center
  - FSRP contributions to minor design of forthcoming CSO/MACO 2007/2008 Crop Forecast Survey. Ideas submitted and included on fertilizer source, crop sales and cassava production

- In March of 2008, FSRP follow up to recommendations of the Advisory Board Meeting held at FSRP offices on Jan 23, 2008 were implemented to assist CSO and MACO in improving the 2007/2008 crop forecast instrument, and in helping to analysis the data. Meetings were also held with MACO staff regarding FRSR contributions to in-service training during the data cleaning and analysis period for the forthcoming 2007/2008 Crop Forecast Survey (CFS).
- In March of 2008 FSRP staff also contributed minor design changes for the CSO/MACO 2007/2008 Crop Freecast Survey. Ideas submitted and included on fertilizer source, crop sales and cassava production
- In April 2008 FSRP implemented assistance to CSO/MACO staff in the form of in-service training support during the data cleaning and analysis period for the 2007/2008 Crop Forecast Survey. Mid April and May, 2008.
- Through out the 2<sup>nd</sup> Q 2008, FSRP, CSO and MACO finalized the rural survey design, training, data collection, data entry and deliver of survey data files/and survey instruments back to FSRP Offices in Lusaka. Data entry was completed by CSO in each Province. Final deliver of all survey instruments to Lusaka was made in August and September of 2008.
- To assist CSO/MACO in providing timely rural survey data to Zambian stakeholders during the time of planning in Zambia to confront soaring world and regional prices, FSRP completed and circulated in early July a draft statistical report from the time series of CFS data 2000/2001-2007/2008. [Patterns of Maize Farming Behavior and Performance Among Small- and Medium-Scale Smallholders in Zambia. A Review of Statistical Data From The CSO/MACO Crop Forecast Survey - 2000/2001 to 2007/2008 Production Seasons.](#) By FSRP in cooperation with CSO and MACO to inform discussions on programs to deal with high food and input prices in 2008. Draft for comments, June 20, 2008.
- FSRP staff cooperated in the 3<sup>rd</sup> Q of 2008 with MACO/CSO staff in reviewing new survey instruments to allow MACO to conduct in Oct 2008 a timely survey of industrial maize consumption.
- **Supporting Re-SAKSS-SA's Regional Research and Outreach Agenda:**
  - A letter of Agreement between the International Water Management Institute (IWMI) on behalf of Re-SAKSS – SA and Michigan State University (MSU) on behalf of FSRP was signed in October 2007. This agreement gives FSRP a regional partner and platform to present synthesized insights from Zambia-level research activities in the region.
  - FSRP attended the 1<sup>st</sup> workshop of the core team on monitoring trends and spatial analysis of public spending in agriculture held in Pretoria on 11-12 October, 2007. The objectives of the meeting were to review the rationale for the study on monitoring trends and spatial analysis of public spending in agriculture, review study progress in the pilot countries – Mozambique, Malawi and Zambia, and discuss data collection, further analysis and interpretation of results and report formats.
  - FSRP attended a meeting in Addis hosted by the AU, Dec 3 and 4, 2007 to develop a common M&E Framework for CAADP implementation at the national, regional and continental level. The AU and NEPAD are working with Re-SAKSS to develop the framework. Benchmarks and indicators were identified in each of the Pillar Frameworks capable of measuring progress towards achieving CAADP goals and targets.
  - Re-SAKSS sponsored one candidate each from FSRP and ACF to attend a workshop on “Introduction to Computable General Equilibrium (CGE) Modeling” held in Pretoria from 12-20 March 2008. This support from ReSAKSS is in line with its desire to build the capacity of its networks in the region. The training was provided by a S. African NGO called Trade and Industrial Policy Strategies (TIPS).
  - Re-SAKSS and FSRP began discussions on potential collaboration priorities for 2008 and the potential to establish a Zambia SAKSS program. Re-SAKSS

coordinators Michael Johnson and Pius Chilonda visited Lusaka, 26 – 28 March 2008, to follow up on the agreement on Re-SAKSS-SA/MSU. Discussions included the topic of how FSRP can assist Re-SAKSS in implementing the CAADP M&E framework in Zambia and gauge the interest among donors for a Zambia SAKSS Programme.

- See collaborative specific output from this cooperation with Re-SAKSS listed elsewhere in this report.
- **Collaboration/Strengthening of Agricultural Consultative Forum (ACF):** Work in this reporting year with ACF, included:
  - Continued through out the year to work with ACF in coordinating the Accelerated Cassava Task Force (ACU), including help on organizing ACU meetings in Oct and December 2007, and , and . Also with ACF November 2007 to develop a success story on the ACU, made downloadable from the ACF/ACU web site. Worked with ACF in the 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> Q of 2008 to establish an ACU to establish a Policy Working Group (see details under the cassava value chain in this report). Worked in September 2008 with ACF/ACU and PAM officials to develop terms of reference for a business plan study for PAM's intended operation of a cassava milling plant in Mansa. Participated in an ACF/ACU organized meeting to review progress of the JICA/GRZ Cassava Project (FoDiS) in September 2008.
  - Coordination with ACF staff in organizing a workshop on FSRP research results on fertilizer use in Zambia. Workshop held on Nov 30, 2007.
  - Participating in the ACF/MACO/EU Food Security Project launch in Nov, 2007.
  - Involved ACF in the implementation of the 2008 supplemental rural survey. This cooperation was done in the context of the EU Food Security Monitoring Project (also implemented by the ACF) that contributed to the rural survey implementation in Western and Northwestern Provinces.
  - Planning and coordination meetings held twice in January 2008 in preparation for the FSRP Advisory Board Meeting, and especially to begin discussion on “integrating” FSRP into ACF over the longer-run as part of ACF's new strategic plan activity of undertaking more empirical based policy dialogue
  - In January 2008 FSRP contributed to the ACF sponsored breakfast seminar on analysis of the newly announced 2008 GOZ budget for the agricultural sector. See also the cooperation with ACF to post materials and discussion from the this workshop on the ACF website ( <http://www.acf.org.zm/> )
  - Participated in the ACF sponsored meeting, held in collaboration with the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), the Central Statistical Office (CSO), and the Jesuit Centre for Theological Reflection (JCTR) stakeholder meeting on 19th June, 2008 on the "Impact of rising world food prices on the Zambian economy". Also provided comments to ACF on the ACF draft Policy Advisory Note to the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives that includes recommendations emanating from the discussion of this meeting.
  - Participated in the ACF facilitated stakeholder meeting on behalf of a team from the Research in Use (RiU) project on 6th May 2008 in Lusaka.
  - Worked with ACF, MACO and various NGO and donor staff at a workshop at Kafue Gorge in the 3<sup>rd</sup> Q of 2008 on developing a workplan for utilizing CSO/MACO and FSRP rural data to categorize smallholder households according to a number social-economic characteristics analyzed by household income and household land access criteria. The purpose of this joint ACF/FSRP analysis and outreach is to assist GRZ and donor NGO's in the design and targeting of program benefits for various kinds of smallholders
- **Collaboration with Zambia National Farmers Union:**
  - Carried out in this year a number of meetings and discussion towards the development of an experimental horticulture market information to be added to the ZNFU SMS commodity price bid web site: <http://www.farmprices.co.zm/> This

- evolved in the year and included a joint ZNFU/Project Profit working session on Sept 25, 2008.
- See additional details of the emerging horticultural price information reporting system under the section of this report covering work to support the horticulture value chain.
  - Met with ZNFU officials in the 1<sup>st</sup> Q 2008 to discuss crop forecast information suggesting decreases in production of commercial farmer maize over the period 2003/04 through 2007/07.
  - Prepared and presented a powerpoint presentation on possible price mitigation actions to be taken in the 2008/2009 maize marketing season to avoid undue rises in consumer maize prices in early 2009. Presented at the ZNFU coordinated subcommittee meeting on soaring prices, Sept 24, 2008.
  - **Collaboration with Conservation Farming Unit:**
    - Met various times during this year informally with Peter Aagaard and other CFU research/support staff to exchange information on conservation farming, fertilizer use and the fertilizer support program in Zambia.
    - Met in the 2<sup>nd</sup> Q 2008 twice with Mr. John Kasanga for IMCS to contribute FSRP fertilizer data and analysis results to the ongoing CFU/ZNUF survey of fertilizer consumption patterns during the 2007/2008 farming season. Presented in mid June to CFU/IMCS staff an informal discussion of emerging survey results from the analysis of the CFS time series data.
    - Consulted with CFU researchers on the development of key data parameters for a linear programming model being developed by FSRP researchers to examine economic benefits of selected conservation farming practices.
  - **MACO Collaboration with FSRP Studies and Outreach:**
    - MACO staff participated in the 2<sup>nd</sup> round of training and implementation for the Feb 2008 urban food consumption survey.
    - Interacted repeatedly in the reporting year and provided support to AMIC on market information. This included two meetings between FSRP researchers and a visiting assessment team from FAO working with MACO/AMIC on an evaluation of AMIC's work. Follow up materials from FSRP work on market information were also shared with the FAO consultants.
    - Attended and participated in the MACO project launching of a new FAO funded cassava marketing and processing improvement project
    - Worked with MACO Data Base Management Unit on issues related to the Crop Forecast Survey and the Post Harvest Survey. This included FSRP assistance in the cleaning and analysis of the 2007/2008 Crop Forecast Data.
    - Attended a MACO launching seminar on their new World Bank funded project being implemented in cooperation with AFRICARE "The Market Improvement and Innovation Facility (MIIF)
    - Worked with MACO staff on issues and improving data to analyze the fertilizer support project (FSP)
    - Worked closely and obtained active involvement of numerous MACO research staff in the training and implementation of the 2008 Rural Supplemental Survey. During the initial round of work with MACO and CSO staff on the Rural SS operations in Copperbelt, it was observed that HH population in 10 out of 24 sampled peri-urban SEAs had grown tremendously between 1990 and 2008. What was once a single SEA in 1990 had ballooned to 5 to 8 SEAs in 2000. It was obvious that the personnel lined up to complete listing of HHs in these "multiple" SEAs in the province was low and teams had to be reassembled after completing work in all other normal SEAs. In cooperation with MACO and CSO staff made decisions that all the data collection teams in the province were requested to enumerate panel households **only** in the "multiple" SEA areas BUT list and enumerate in all "normal" areas. Once this was done, a smaller team was reassembled in July and went back to the multiple SEAs to finish listing.

- Worked with MACO Data Base Management Unit on issues related to the design and analysis of data from the forthcoming MACO study of utilization of maize grain by commercial maize processing firms in the milling, animal feed and opaque beer/energy.
- **Collaboration with the Ministry of Finance and National Planning (MoFNP):**
  - Interacted in various stakeholder meetings and informally with the Agricultural Sector Desk Officer in MoFNP.
  - FSRP researchers also established an important working relationship during the 3<sup>rd</sup> Q of 2008 with other colleagues in the Ministry of Finance and National Planning (MoFNP). This is a group conducting, in collaboration with CSO, Bank of Zambia and other colleagues, a macroeconomic model to eventually evaluate the impact of alternative investment options by GRZ in various sectors.
  - MoFNP researchers were also consulted and included in the planned FSRP/ACF outreach to Parliamentarians in late August, 2008 that was postponed due to the death of President Manawasa.
- **Collaboration with UNZA Computer Training Center:**
  - Met in the 2<sup>nd</sup> Q of 2008 with UNZA Computer Training Center staff to learn more about the statistical software training they are planning, and to share the SPSS and Stata statistical tutorials that FSRP/MSU has developed so the UNZA trainers can take advantage of these training resources. Investigating the potential for the UNZA SPSS trainer to cooperate with FSRP in conducting the in-service training/analysis for the CSO/MACO staff who cleaned and analyzed the 2007.2008 Crop Forecast Survey data. The form of cooperation was not possible for the 2007/2008 exercise, but will be revisited again for the 2008/2009 data cleaning exercise.
- **Collaboration with GART and ZARI:**
  - Collaborative work of FSRP/GART/ZARI was completed in this report year on assessing agronomic trials. This included adding materials to the FSRP web site under a new section for GART and ZARI training. This will allow training materials to be downloadable for future reference.
  - An additional UNZA Professor was hired in consultant format to provide an additional review of the materials developed for the training module implemented in Q4 2007.
- **Collaboration with Various Donor Studies/Consultants Working on Zambian Issues:**
  - FSRP researchers interacted with and provided briefing materials for Dr. Jonusz Syrmer, Chief of Party, and Cecilia Kasoma, USAID CTO, for a new USAID/Zambia project with the Ministry of Finance on public investment alternatives.
  - Met with 2 World Bank consultants and provided data to them from FSRP to assist in World Bank funded work on commercial agriculture value chains and related modeling efforts.
  - FSRP researchers Govereh and Weber prepared materials for and participated in a Gates Foundation workshop in November 11-16, 2007 in Livingstone on the topic of focusing agricultural information on smallholder farmers in Africa and Asia.
  - Met in the 1<sup>st</sup> Q 2008 with 3 World Bank consultants and provided data to them from FSRP fertilizer research, and on collaborative data sets from the rural survey panel.
  - Developed a working relationship with the EU funded food security project in Zambia to obtain financial and staff collaboration from this project in Northwestern and Western Province during the rural supplemental survey
  - Interacted with SIDA Headquarters funded researchers at Gottenborg University with whom FSRP has shared rural supplemental panel data for use in a SIDA funded study of economic change in rural and urban Zambia
  - Met with two different USAID consultants working on Zambia and/or regional studies of food security/emergency relief.

- In the 2<sup>nd</sup> Q of 2008 met with various World Bank consultants and provided data to them from rounds 1 and 2 of the supplemental rural survey, FSRP fertilizer research, as an input into a evaluation study being done on rural road investments in Zambia by the World Bank.
- Presented in June 2008 results from CFS time series analysis at the World Bank Kick Off Workshop on the evaluation of MACO's Fertilizer Support Programme.
- Entered into a subcontract with the EU funded food security project in Zambia to obtain financial and staff collaboration from this project in. Northwestern and Western Province during the rural supplemental survey
- Met with USAID consultants working on Zambia and/or regional studies of investment priorities to promote regional trade. Presented findings from FSRP Research on Food Staples Markets with Implications for Investment Priorities to Promote Regional Trade to this ACTESA design team, Lusaka, Zambia, April 18, 2008
- FSRP researchers prepared outreach materials for use in USAID Zambia, SIDA Zambia and other Donor presentation in AID/Washington and other meetings. This included preparing and delivering an orientation seminar at SIDA offices in Lusaka on Sept 10, 2008, and a meeting with the Zambia World Food Programme on Sept 9 to review preliminary analysis results on maize marketing and pricing options in Zambia.
- Met in the 3<sup>rd</sup> Q 2008 and provided input to the World Bank consultants and Zambian consults working on the WB funded FSP study.
- Met in September 2008 with outside evaluators of the EU funded food security project in Zambia.
- Assisted researchers at Gottenborg University in finalize a FSRP working paper and a policy brief coming from analysis done from the rural supplemental panel data for use in a SIDA funded study by Gottenborg researchers of economic change in rural and urban Zambia.
- Met in August and September 2008 with USAID consultants conducting the USAID SO 5 program evaluation

## 6. FSRP Staff Members

### Researchers Involved During the 2007/2008 Period:

**Food Security Research Project (FSRP) In-Country Researchers:** Antony Chapoto, Kasweka Chinyama, Jones Govereh (In-Country Coordinator), Tadeyo Lungu, Misheck Nyembe, Stephen Kabwe, and Michael Weber. Chance Kabaghe also works with FSRP as a part-time Food Security Counselor.

- Mukwiti Mwinnga finished her M.S. coursework at MSU and arrived in Zambia at in December 2007 to begin her study of tomato marketing in and around Lusaka. Ms. Mwiinga is to join UNZA upon successful completion of her degree.
- Another Zambian researchers who is a MS degree candidates in agricultural economics at MSU joined the FSRP team in January 2008 to work on their respective thesis research topics (Dingi Banda)
- Three UNZA students joined the FSRP team on a temporary basis in March 2008 to assist in urban survey data cleaning (Likisina Tionegji Ngwenya, Shebba Hamusimbi and Nsamwa Zulu)
- FSRP employed Chance Kabaghe as part-time Food Security Counselor
- In May 2008, there was a temporary addition of 1 Swedish University graduate student and 4 graduate students from MSU to assist in the rural household survey.



- In May 2008, FSRP also employed 4 Zambia Based US Peace Corps Volunteers with 2 years of experience in agricultural and natural resource work in Zambia to also assist with the rural supplemental survey.

**MSU Campus Backstop:** Steven Haggblade, Thomas Jayne, Steve Longabaugh David Tschirley, James Shaffer and Margaret Beaver.

**Project Visitors During the 2007/2008 Period:**

- Margaret Beaver in 4<sup>th</sup> Q 2007 for urban consumption survey
- David Tschirley in 4<sup>th</sup> Q 2007 for cotton outreach and planning for second round of urban consumption survey
- Thomas Jayne in 4<sup>th</sup> Q 2007 for work on maize and general project backstop
- James Shaffer in 4<sup>th</sup> Q 2007 to assist FSRP team member in designing and implementing food security and food policy outreach material. Also to assist the FSRP team in the planning for the 2008 rural supplementary survey to be conducted.
- Margaret Beaver in 1<sup>st</sup> Q 2008 for second round of urban consumption survey
- David Tschirley in 1<sup>st</sup> Q 2008 to assist Mukwiti Mwiinga with tomato marketing survey and rest of FSRP/MATEP team on second round of urban consumption survey
- Thomas Jayne in 1<sup>st</sup> Q 2008 for work on maize and general project backstop
- Margaret and Don Beaver in 2<sup>nd</sup> Q 2008 for CFS and Supplemental Rural Survey training and survey work
- David Tschirley in 2<sup>nd</sup> Q 2008 to assist Mukwiti Mwiinga with tomato marketing survey and rest of FSRP/MATEP team on the rural supplemental survey
- 2<sup>nd</sup> Q 2008. 4 Senior (3<sup>rd</sup> year) US Peace Corps Volunteers joined FSRP as temporary employees to work on the rural survey. (Bretle Soucie, Douglas Evans, Annie Gierhart and Nan Davies)
- 2<sup>nd</sup> Q 2008. Mette holst Nielsen, graduate student from the Department of Urban & Rural Development, Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences, Uppsala joined the FSRP team on a temporary basis to assist with the rural survey.
- 2<sup>nd</sup> Q 2008. MSU graduate students, Nicole Mason, Christina Plerhoples, David Gibbens and Ana Fernandez also joined the in-country team to assist in implementing and supervising the rural supplemental survey
- 3<sup>rd</sup> Q 2008 Robert Richardson from MSU campus staff to work with Gelson Tembo and Ana Fernandez on natural resource issues. (Visit started in 2<sup>nd</sup> Q and ended at the beginning of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Q.
- 3<sup>rd</sup> Q 2008 Steve Haggblade of MSU campus staff to work with FSRP team on cassava, conservation farming and maize marketing modeling.
- David Tschirley and Thomas Jayne to ion 3<sup>rd</sup> Q of 2008 work with FSRP staff, Zambian graduate students (Mwiinga and Banda).
- 3<sup>rd</sup> Q of 2008, MSU senior graduate student Ana Fernandez contined work in July in cooperation with Dr. Richardson and Dr. Gelson Tembo.

## ANNEXES

### A.1 FSRP Policy Extension and Outreach Activities/Presentations

#### ***Policy Presentations***

- [Import/Marketing Policy Options for Consumer Price Mitigation Actions in the 2008/09 Maize Marketing Season in Zambia](#). Presentation at a ZNFU Hosted Meeting of the Task Force on Rising Food Prices: Working Group on Transitional Issues. Lusaka, Sept 11, 2008. Extract from a Draft Concept Paper By The Food Security Research Project.
- [Targeting Challenges : Using Zambian Rural Household Data Sets to Inform The Process of Categorisation of Resource Poor Smallholder Farmers](#). By the Food Security Research Project, Kafue Gorge ACF Sponsored Workshop, Aug 20-22, 2008.
- [Information and Analysis to Improve Agricultural Productivity & Reduce Rural Poverty in Zambia](#). Jones Govereh, Michael Weber, Antony Chapoto and Steve Haggblade. Presentation at Seminar on Increasing Productivity in the Agricultural Sector to Contribute to the On-Going Macroeconomic Modeling Process Ministry of Finance and National Planning (MoFNP) - Tecla Lodge, Wed, 6th August, 2008
- [Fertilizer Subsidies and Sustainable Agricultural Growth in Africa: Current Issues and Empirical Evidence from Malawi, Zambia, and Kenya](#). Isaac Minde, T.S. Jayne, Joshua Ariga, Jones Govereh, and Eric Crawford. Presentation by Jones Govereh at the IFDC workshop on “Strengthening Trade in Agricultural Inputs in Africa: Issues and Options” Taj Pamodzi Hotel, Lusaka, 1-4 July, 2008.
- [Empirical Information on Smallholder Maize Production and Fertilizer Use In Zambia](#). Michael Weber. Presentation at Fertilizer Support Programme Evaluation Kick-Off Workshop. Protea Safari Lodge, Zambia. June 25-26, 2008
- [Patterns of Maize Farming Behavior and Performance Among Small- and Medium-Scale Smallholders in Zambia. A Review of Statistical Data From The CSO/MACO Crop Forecast Survey - 2000/2001 to 2007/2008 Production Seasons](#). By FSRP in cooperation with CSO and MACO to inform discussions on programs to deal with high food and input prices in 2008. Draft for comments, June 20, 2008.
- [Background for the Launch of the ACU Working Group on Cassava Policy Issues](#). Steven Haggblade. ACU Task Force meeting. June 17, 2008. ACF Conference Room, Lusaka.
- [Findings from FSRP Research on Food Staples Markets: Implications for Investment Priorities to Promote Regional Trade](#). Jones Govereh, David Tschirley, and Michael Weber. Presentation for the ACTESA design team, Lusaka, Zambia, April 18, 2008.
- [2008 Agricultural Sector Budget Analysis: Comments from FSRP cooperating with MACO/ACF/CSO](#). Presented at Agricultural Consultative Forum Breakfast Meeting: What is in the 2008 National Budget for Zambian Agriculture? Pamodzi Hotel, Lusaka. Jan 30, 2008
- [Using the Market During Food Crises: What has been Learned in Southern Africa over the Past Decade?](#) David Tschirley and Thom Jayne. Presented at Vulnerability to and Early Warning for Food Emergencies: Conceptual Issues and Practical Implementation. FAO Global Information and Early Warning System (GIEWS) on Food and Agriculture. FAO, Rome. December 6-7, 2007.
- [WFP’s LRP Operations in Africa. Assessment and Thoughts on Ways Forward](#). David Tschirley. Presented at World Food Program, Rome. December 5, 2007.
- [Price Unpredictability, Trade Policy, and the Demand for Food Staples in Eastern and Southern Africa : An Application of the ARCH Model](#). Antony Chapoto and T.S. Jayne. Workshop on Appropriate Trade Policies for Agricultural Development in a Globalizing World FAO, Rome. 10-11 December 2007.
- [Fertilizer Promotion in Zambia: Learning from Regional Experience, and Strategies to Raise Smallholder Productivity](#). Thom Jayne, Jones Govereh, and Zhiying

- Xu. Presentation and discussion with Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives at the Agricultural Consultative Forum, November 30, 2007.
- [Charcoal and Fuelwood Production: Implications for Poverty Reduction](#). Robert B. Richardson, Antony Chapoto, Michael Weber. Regional Science Association International North American Meetings, November 7-10, 2007.
  - [Security of Widows' Access to Land in the Era of HIV/AIDS: Panel Survey Evidence from Zambia](#). Antony Chapoto, T.S. Jayne and N. Mason. Presented by Chitra Deshpande Gender, Equity and Rural Employment Division at FAO Technical Consultation on Gender, Property Rights, and Livelihoods in the Era of AIDS. November 28-30, 2007. FAO Headquarters, Rome.
  - ACF/FSRP/Cotton Industry Policy Dialogue: "Comparative Assessment of Cotton Sector Reform Experiences in Sub-Saharan Africa: What Can Zambia Learn About the Way Forward for It's Cotton Industry?" 27 Nov 07. ACF Conference Room, Lusaka, Zambia.
    - [Agenda](#)
    - [Comparative Analysis of Cotton Sector Reforms in SSA. Overview of Approach and Broad Findings](#). David Tschirley.
    - [Input Credit Provision for Cotton Production Learning from African Neighbors and Meeting Zambia's Challenges](#). Stephen Kabwe and David Tschirley.
    - [Performance on Pricing to Farmers](#). David Tschirley and Stephen Kabwe.
    - [Increasing Demand for Quality in World Cotton Markets. How has Zambia Performed?](#) Stephen Kabwe and David Tschirley.
    - [Farm Yields and Returns to Farmers](#). David Tschirley and Stephen Kabwe.
  - ["New Agriculture" & Implications for Information Development and Diffusion: Perspectives from Zambia](#). Jones Govereh and Mike Weber. FSRP/MSU Zambia. World AgInfo Workshop. November 11, 2007.
  - [Pathways out of poverty in the new agriculture](#). John Staatz and Niama Nango Dembélé. Cornell International Workshops on Agricultural Education and Information Systems Workshop II: Pathways Out of Poverty. Livingstone, Zambia. November 11-16, 2007.

## A.2 FSRP Working Papers and Reports

- [Commercial Dynamics in Zambia's Cassava Value Chain](#). Steven Haggblade and Misheck yembe. Working Paper No. 32. August 2008.
- [Smallholder Income Diversification in Zambia: The Way Out of Poverty?](#) Arne Bigsten and Sven Tengstam. Working Paper No 31. July 2008. (CDIE reference number pending).
- [HIV/AIDS and Agrarian Livelihoods in Zambia: a Test of the New Variant Famine Hypothesis](#). Nicole M. Mason, Antony Chapoto, T.S. Jayne, and Robert J. Myers. Working Paper No. 30. November 2007. (CDIE reference number PN-ADL-044)
- [Alternative Instruments for Ensuring Food Security and Price Stability in Zambia](#). Paul A. Dorosh, Simon Dradri, and Steven Haggblade. Working Paper No. 29. November 2007. (CDIE reference number PN-ADL-043)
- [Local and Regional Food Aid Procurement in Zambia](#). Steven Haggblade and David Tschirley. Working Paper No. 28. (A Study for USAID's Office of Food for Peace). November 2007. (CDIE reference number PN-ADL-042)
- [Local and Regional Food Aid Procurement: an Assessment of Experience in Africa and Elements of Good Donor Practice](#). David Tschirley and Anne Marie del Castillo. Working Paper No. 27. (Reprint of MSU International Development Working Paper Number 91). October 2007. (CDIE reference number pending)

## A.3 FSRP Policy Syntheses

- [Marketing Policy Options for Consumer Price Mitigation Actions In the 2008/09 Maize Marketing Season in Zambia](#). Antony Chapoto, Steven Haggblade, Julius Shawa, Thomas Jayne and Michael Weber. Number 31, September 2008.

- [Smallholder Income Diversification in Zambia: The Way Out of Poverty?](#) Arne Bigsten and Sven Tengstam. Number 30, July 2008. (CDIE reference number pending).
- [Food Crises and Food Markets: Implications for Emergency Response in Southern Africa.](#) David Tschirley and T.S. Jayne. MSU Policy Synthesis 82. July 2008.
- [The Benefits of a Rules-Based Maize Marketing Policy: Results of an Experimental Study of Zambia.](#) Klaus Abbink, T.S. Jayne, and Lars C. Moller. Number 29. December 2007. (CDIE reference number PN-ADL-040).
- [Input Credit Provision for Cotton Production: Learning from African Neighbors and Meeting Zambia's Challenges.](#) Stephen Kabwe and David Tschirley. Number 28. November 2007. (CDIE reference number PN-ADL-039).
- [Prices Paid to Cotton Farmers: How Does Zambia Compare to its African Neighbors?](#) David Tschirley and Stephen Kabwe. Number 27. November 2007. (CDIE reference number PN-ADL-038).
- [Farm Yields and Returns to Farmers from Seed Cotton: Does Zambia Measure Up?](#) Stephen Kabwe and David Tschirley. Number 26. November 2007. (CDIE reference number PN-ADL-037).
- [Increasing Demand for Quality in World Cotton Markets: How has Zambia Performed?](#) David Tschirley and Stephen Kabwe. Number 25. November 2007. (CDIE reference number PN-ADL-036).
- [Alternative Approaches for Moderating Food Insecurity and Price Volatility in Zambia.](#) Paul A. Dorosh, Simon Dradri and Steven Haggblade. Number 24. November 2007. (CDIE reference number PN-ADL-035).

#### A.4 Professional Publications

- Haggblade, S., Maureen Chitundu and Klaus Droppelmann. 2008. Intervening in Value Chains: Lessons from Zambia's Task Force on Acceleration of Cassava Utilisation. *Journal of Development Studies*. Forthcoming.
- Chapoto, A. and T.S. Jayne. 2008. Impact of AIDS-Related Deaths on Farm Households' Welfare in Zambia. [Economic Development and Cultural Change](#), 56 (2): 327-374.

#### A.5 FSRP Website

Available at: <http://www.aec.msu.edu/agecon/fs2/zambia/index.htm>

- **For a PDF version of the cumulative FSRP webpage as of Oct 1, 2008 see the button on FSRP web page: Cumulative Project Output Reports: 2007/2008, 2006/07, 2005/06, 2004/05**