

**Zambia National Food Balance Sheet For The 2003/04 Marketing Year
Based On The 2002/2003 MACO/CSO Crop Production Estimates (Metric Tonnes)**

		Maize	Paddy rice	Wheat	Sorghum/ millet	Sweet and Irish potatoes	Cassava flour	Total (maize equivalent)
A. Availability:								
(i) Opening stocks (May 2003)	1/	100,156	0	2,000	1,000	0	0	92,493
(ii) Rural production (2002/03)	2/	1,157,861	10,744	135,968	55,632	132,026	958,113	2,120,854
(ii) Urban production (2002/03)	3/	49,341						44,407
Total availability		1,307,358	10,744	137,968	56,632	132,026	958,113	2,257,753
B. Requirements:								
(i) Staple food requirements:								
Human consumption	4/	981,298	16,707	131,702	52,850	125,425	589,359	1,616,699
Food Reserve Stocks (net)	5/	55,700	0	0	0	0	1,000	51,058
(ii) Industrial requirements:								0
Stockfeed	6/	50,000	0	0	0	0	0	45,000
Breweries	7/	30,000	0	0	0	0	0	27,000
Seed	8/	10,000	0	1,500	1,000	0	0	10,983
(iii) Losses	9/	60,360	537	6,798	2,782	6,601	19,162	81,602
Total requirements		1,187,358	17,244	140,000	56,632	132,026	609,521	1,832,341
C. Surplus/deficit (A-B)	10/	120,000	-6,500	-2,032	0	0	348,592	425,412
D. Commercial import requirements	11/		6,500	2,032				
E. Food aid import requirements	12/							

Notes:

- 1/ Stocks expected to be held by commodity traders, millers, FRA and commercial farmers as at May 2003, NOT including stocks held by small-scale farmers in rural areas.
- 2/ Production estimates from MACO/CSO. Cassava production is based on the total area under cassava, using an annual yield figure of 11.7 tonnes per hectare (MAFF Root and Tuber Improvement Programme, 1996). A flour extraction rate of 25% is used. Other tubers are sweet potatoes and Irish potatoes.
- 3/ Urban production of maize is estimated at 6.61% of rural smallholder production, based on 1998 Living Conditions Monitoring Survey's urban respondents who cultivated one hectare of maize or less.
- 4/ Staple foods are assumed to represent 70% (1,421 kCal/person/day) of total diet (2,030 kCal/person/day), converted to crop requirements for the national 2003/04 population of 10.58 million people.
The maize grain and cassava meal surplus represents an overall surplus of staple foods. Cross-substitution may make this surplus partly available in the form of other crops.
- 5/ Locally purchased FRA stocks expected to be carried over into the next season.
(this does not indicate total FRA purchases on the local market nor imports)
- 6/ Estimated requirements by major stockfeed producers.
- 7/ Estimated requirements by industrial breweries.
- 8/ Estimated seed crop grown for seed companies.
- 9/ Post harvest losses are estimated at 5% for grains and sweet potatoes in line with estimates from other SADC countries, and 2% for cassava.
- 10/ Expected surpluses or deficits that arise after meeting minimum overall staple human consumption requirements as well as industrial requirements. Cassava and maize surpluses may be substitutable with other crops and may result in different exportable volumes than the ones indicated here. The total is expressed as maize equivalent using energy values.
The rice deficit is based on what is known to be imported each year, as indicated under D.
The wheat deficit is based on the estimated market size as indicated in B, less availability as indicated in A.
- 11/ Imports required to be made by the private sector to meet the commercial market demands.
- 12/ Total estimated requirement for food relief among vulnerable groups, to be imported. This could be met with maize or other grains.