

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND CO-OPERATIVES



Republic of Zambia

Zambia National Food Balance Sheet For The 2005/2006 Marketing Year
Based On The 2004/2005 MACO/CSO Crop Production Estimates (Metric Tonnes)

	Maize	Paddy rice	Wheat	Sorghum/ millet	Sweet and Irish potatoes	Cassava flour	Total (Maize mealie meal equivalent)
A. Availability:							
(i) Opening stocks (1st May 2005) 1/	190,702	103	156	2,445	0	380	174,305
(ii) Total production (2004/05) 2/	866,187	13,338	136,833	48,297	82,489	1,056,000	1,932,498
Total availability	1,056,889	13,440	136,989	50,742	82,489	1,056,380	2,106,803
B. Requirements:							
(i) Staple food requirements:							
Human consumption 3/	1,024,080	24,673	131,658	46,327	78,364	709,926	1,754,712
Food Reserve Stocks (net) 4/	0	100	0	1,000	0	500	1,406
(ii) Industrial requirements:							0
Stockfeed 5/	52,000	0	0	0	0	0	46,800
Breweries 6/	15,000	0	0	0	0	0	13,500
Seed 7/	7,500	0	1,500	1,000	0	0	8,733
(iii) Losses 8/	43,309	667	6,842	2,415	4,124	21,120	67,241
Total requirements	1,141,889	25,440	140,000	50,742	82,489	731,546	1,892,391
C. Surplus/deficit (A-B) 9/	-85,000	-12,000	-3,011	0	0	324,834	214,413
D. Commercial import requirements 10/		12,000	3,011				
E. Food aid import requirements 11/							

Notes:

- 1/ Stocks expected to be held by commodity traders, millers, FRA and commercial farmers as at 1st May 2005, 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/ 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 2005/2006 population of 11.57 million people.
- 4/ 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)
- 5/ Estimated requirements by major stockfeed producers.
- 6/ Estimated requirements by industrial breweries.
- 7/ Estimated seed crop grown for seed companies.
- 8/ Post harvest losses are estimated at 5% for grains and sweet potatoes in line with estimates from other SADC countries, and 2% for cassava.
- 9/ Expected surpluses or deficits that arise after meeting minimum overall staple human consumption requirements as well as industrial requirements. Cassava and maize may be substitutable with other crops and may result in different exportable volumes than the ones indicated here. The total is expressed as maize mealie meal 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. The maize mealie meal equivalent and cassava flour surplus represents an overall surplus of staple foods. Cross-substitution may make this surplus partly available in the form of other crops.
- 10/ Imports required to be made by the private sector to meet the commercial market demands.
- 11/ Total estimated requirement for food relief among vulnerable groups, to be imported. This could be met with maize or other grains.

Certified By Data Manager:

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30th May, 2005