

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND CO-OPERATIVES



Republic of Zambia

Zambia National Food Balance Sheet For The 2006/2007 Marketing Year
Based On The 2005/2006 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 2006) 1/	20,259	101	0	1,168	0	2,794	21,914
(ii) Total production (2005/06) 2/	1,424,439	13,964	93,482	69,206	101,865	1,059,887	2,430,128
Total availability	1,444,698	14,065	93,482	70,374	101,865	1,062,681	2,452,042
B. Requirements:							
(i) Staple food requirements:							
Human consumption 3/	1,050,976	25,367	133,826	64,914	96,771	702,587	1,795,123
Food Reserve Stocks (net) 4/	80,000	0	0	1,000	0	2,949	75,609
(ii) Industrial requirements:							0
Stockfeed 5/	60,000	0	0	0	0	0	54,000
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/	71,222	698	4,674	3,460	5,093	21,198	92,014
Total requirements	1,284,698	26,065	140,000	70,374	101,865	726,734	2,038,979
C. Surplus/deficit (A-B) 9/	160,000	-12,000	-46,519	0	0	335,948	413,064
D. Commercial import requirements 10/		12,000	46,519				
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 2006, 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 2006/2007 population of 11.8 million people. Requirements for human consumption reduced over the past two years as a result of downward revision in the population growth rate as provided by CSO.
- 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 national seed requirement for planting.
- 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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