Final National Food Balance for Zambia for the 2009/10 Agricultural Marketing Season
Based on the 2008/2009 MACO/CSO Crop Forecast Survey & MACO/Private sector utilization estimates (Metric Tons)

			Maize	Paddy rice	Wheat	Sorghum & Millet	Sweet and Irish potatoes	Cassava flour	Total (maize equivalent)
A.	**Availability:**								
	(i) Opening stocks (1st May 2009)	*1/*	62,035	178	65,060	1,485	0	0	127,767
	(ii) Total production (2008/09)	*2/*	1,888,773	41,929	195,456	70,796	221,735	1,151,700	3,329,796
	Total availability		**1,950,808**	**42,107**	**260,516**	**72,281**	**221,735**	**1,151,700**	**3,457,562**
B.	**Requirements:**								
	(i) Staple food requirements:								
	Human consumption	*3/*	1,263,098	52,011	200,227	68,741	210,648	629,482	2,228,706
	Food Reserve Stocks (net)	*4/*	110,000	0	0	0	0	0	110,000
	(ii) Industrial requirements:								
	Stockfeed	*5/*	130,000	0	0	0	0	0	130,000
	Breweries	*6/*	70,000	0	0	0	0	0	70,000
	Seed	*7/*	20,000	0	0	0	0	0	20,000
	(iii) Losses	*8/*	94,439	2,096	9,773	3,540	11,087	57,585	166,490
	(iv) Structural cross-border trade	*9/*	60,000						60,000
	Total requirements		**1,747,537**	**54,107**	**210,000**	**72,281**	**221,735**	**687,067**	**2,785,196**
C.	**Surplus/deficit (A-B)**	*10/*	**203,271**	**-12,000**	**50,516**	**0**	**0**	**464,632**	**672,367**
D.	Commercial imports/exports	*11/*	-203,271	12,000	-50,516	0	0	0	0
E.	Food aid import requirements	*12/*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Notes:

1/ Stocks expected to be held by commodity traders, millers, brewers, FRA, DMMU and commercial and small scale farmers as at 1st May 2009.

2/ Production estimates by 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/ Human staple food consumption represents 70% (1,466 kCal/person/day, CSO) of total diet (2,094 kCal/person/day, NFNC), for the national population of 12.9 million people (CSO).
The food balance shows an overall surplus of staple foods. Food prices may affect the level of food consumption.

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 retention for seed use by smallholders.

8/ Post harvest losses are estimated at 5% for grains, sweet potatoes and cassava, in line with estimates from other SADC countries.

9/ Structural exports represent cross-border trade, mostly to the DRC, that occur on a continuing basis & that is likely to occur during the 2009/10 marketing season. It does not include large-scale formal trade.

10/ Expected surplusses or deficits that arise after meeting minimum overall staple human consumption requirements as well as industrial requirements.
The total surplus/deficit 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.

11/ Commercial imports/exports represent expected regional and international trade by the private sector.

12/ Total estimated requirement for food relief among vulnerable groups, to be imported. This could be met with maize or other grains.