



**CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANISATION (CSO) EXPERIENCES OF
MONITORING OF FOOD SECURITY ISSUES IN ZAMBIA**

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Presented by

Helen Samatebele
Deputy Director
Programme Against Malnutrition (PAM)
Telephone: 235941/2 Fax: 235939
E-mail: pam@zamnet.zm
**LUSAKA
ZAMBIA**

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

Zambia got independence in 1964 and is a landlocked country sharing borders with 8 countries namely Malawi, Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Botswana, Namibia, Angola, Democratic Republic of Congo and Tanzania. The Country covers an inland area of 752,612 square kilometers. About 58% of Zambia's total land area of 39million hectares is classified as having medium to high potential for agricultural production but less than half of the potential arable land is cultivated. The country is prone to droughts due to erratic rainfall, as its abundant water resources remain largely untapped.

The population is about 10.3million Central Statistic Office (CSO). About 63 percent of the population is rural and the rest being 35 percent is urban. The country's average population density is 13 percent.

In 1991, Zambia adopted an open private sector led economy with minimal government control. The Zambian economy is based largely on Copper and Cobalt mining. Copper accounts for 80% of the Country's export earnings. Due to unfavourable copper prices since 1975, this has affected many sectors of the economy.

The poor performance of the Zambian economy adversely affects the key social sectors namely health and education. These sectors have depended heavily on Government funding. About 70 percent of the people are living in poverty and food insecurity is 80 percent caused by a number of factors such as unemployment, lack of credit especially for income generating enterprises such as agriculture production, small-medium scale entrepreneurship, etc. The HIV/AIDS pandemic continues to ravage the Zambian Society. HIV/AIDS prevalence rate is at 16 percent for the population aged 15 to 49 years old by 2000. Generally social-economic conditions of the majority of the people had deteriorated so much that the Government and its co-operating partners decided to put together a Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) in 2001. Zambia has recently (2005) qualified for Highly Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) Initiative, a facility designed to provide poor countries with a 'robust exit' from debt overhang.

2.0 AGRICULTURE SECTOR

The real growth in the Agriculture Sector has fluctuated significantly mainly due to the sector's huge dependence on seasonal rainfall, reduced investments and the failure to strategically position the sector to its comparative advantage. The sector's contribution to Gross Domestic Product (GDP) averaged 18 percent over the past decade.

The Agriculture Sector in Zambia plays a critical role in the livelihood of the population as 75 percent depends on it. The population that is engaged in agriculture is largely subsistence farming, which remains vulnerable to weather fluctuations. Agriculture activities contribute to the welfare of households in two ways. Firstly the production of food crops and ownership of livestock contributes to food security and secondly it provides income. In rural areas 93% of the population are engaged in agriculture, forestry and fisheries sector whilst in the urban areas only 33% are engaged in agriculture activity.

The total number of farming families according to the 2000 census is 1.3million. However, the professional farmers that crop every year are half of this figure. There are 500,000 –800,000 small-scale farmers (cultivating 0.5 to 9ha) who practice low-input/low-output systems; some 120,000 emergent farmers (10 to 20ha); and about 25,000 medium-scale (20 to 60ha). The number of large-scale farmers and corporations (over 60ha); are about 2000. Emergent, medium and particularly, commercial farmers use a range of modern inputs and attain high levels of productivity. Maize is produced on more than half the cultivated area, followed by groundnuts and millet, with the rest being used for sorghum, cassava, beans, cotton, tobacco and other crops. There is very little investment made both by Government or the Private Sector in irrigation systems of various capacities. Only a few commercial farmers have invested in irrigations equipment to produce food throughout the year.

Zambia therefore in the last 15 years recorded unstable food security. Often having to import food or assisted through food aid donor assistance. The Strategic Food reserves have not played the critical role of ensuring adequate stocks to mitigate long-term food insecurity. The norm is to keep maize stocks for only 3 months by Food Reserve Agency (FRA) instead of longer due to inadequate funding by Government. *See Annex 1 showing the Productions of Selected Crops, 1989/90 – 2003/2004.*

3.0 FOOD SECURITY

Food Security is defined as when all people, at all times have physical and economic access to sufficient, soft and nutritious food to meet their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life.

While Zambia enjoyed a good national harvest in 2004, following a successful harvest allowing the country to export food throughout the region, overall food security remains fragile due to a wide range of factors. At national level, recurrent droughts, floods, lack of access to agricultural inputs, poor infrastructure, low levels of technology and capital investment and low household incomes have all contributed to the slow growth in agriculture and food production, especially in drought prone areas of the Southern, Western and Eastern Provinces.

At household and community level, food security is constrained by poor access roads, low levels of sustainable farming skills, degraded soil and environment, poor food preservation and management, disease epidemics causing livestock deaths, increasing pressure on existing inadequate coping mechanisms and the slow pace of change in attitudes towards crop and livelihood diversification. The situation has been exacerbated by chronic and widespread poverty – with an estimated 70% of the country’s population living below the poverty line. In particular, many families have struggled to cope with food price increases following the removal of subsidies and reduced incomes resulting from unemployment and the impact of HIV/AIDS.

While unfavourable weather is the primary factor behind Zambia’s food crisis, food shortages at household and national level has actually increased over the previous decade. Per capita grain production declined from 235kg during the late 1980s to 173kg during the late 1990s; and net imports increased from 161,000 metric tones to 249,000 metric tones over the same period.

Food production levels in Zambia continue to be highly variable from year to year, largely due to the dependence of most farmers on annual rainfall and traditional hoe cultivation as well as the absence of market incentives to encourage a fundamental shift away from subsistence farming. Even in a year of national food surplus, the benefits do not trickle down to many small scale and subsistence farmers or to many households. The lack of proper infrastructure, the inadequate provision of inputs and poor access to markets continues to undermine farming capacity.

The majority of Zambians cannot afford to have 3 meals a day. About 51 percent of the households can only afford to have 2 meals a day, 11 percent of the households can only afford 1 meal per day and 38 percent of households can manage 3 meals or more.

In rural areas, food insecurity is higher than in urban areas because the majority of the households depended on own production and if the production is poor, their coping strategies are not so strong to effectively mitigate the effects of food production failures.

4.0 MONITORING OF FOOD SECURITY

Monitoring of food security in a country like Zambia is very important because of the high poverty and food insecurity levels and that the country has decided to implement poverty eradication programmes. Levels of food security can be used as indicators to measure the impact of poverty eradication programmes as there is a relationship between food insecurity and poverty. For example if a person is poor, that person will not have money to buy food or inputs to produce food. And if that person has no food, the person will not have the capacity to work nor produce food leading to food insecurity and poverty.

Currently there are many Stakeholders involved in the monitoring of food security in Zambia. A few of them are briefly discussed below:

4.1 Government Ministries

The Government through its appointed Ministries monitors the food security activities as follows:

4.1.1 Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives (MACO)

The National Early Working Systems (NEWS) Unit under Planning Division in the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives (MACO) compiles information on Crop Production through Crop Assessments and produces the Food Balance Sheet. Through this Unit, Government is able to determine what the food security situation is like and also plans to either import during food deficit or export food during excess production. It regulates the activities of the Food Reserve Agency (FRA) on how much grain is supposed to be kept as strategic reserves. The Agricultural Marketing Information Centre (AMIC), in the same Ministry (MACO), compiles information on retail and wholesale prices of selected agricultural commodities and is collected weekly in all districts. AMIC also provides import and export trade information and other

information relating to agricultural markets and input distribution. These units therefore monitor the country's food security activities.

4.1.2 Central Statistical Office (CSO)

The Central Statistical Office (CSO) under the Ministry of Finance and National Planning (MoFNP) is the Government department that is mandated to collect and maintain various National Statistical Data and reports that are used for planning purposes. The CSO conducts surveys of various types e.g. population census, living conditions and monitoring surveys, agriculture production surveys. Food security related information is also collected which is used by various Stakeholders for various purposes.

4.1.3 Disaster Management and Mitigation Unit/Office of the Vice President (DMMU/OVP)

The Disaster Management and Mitigation Unit (DMMU) under the Office of the Vice President (OVP) has set up a Vulnerability Assessment Committee (VAC) comprising of various Stakeholders drawn from the Government Departments, United Nations Agencies (WFP, FAO, UNICEF), CSO, NGOs and Early Warning Systems such as Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWSNET), to coordinate and provide timely, early and vulnerability information on potential threats to food security issues. For example during crops failure caused by drought, floods or pest infestation, the VAC conducts needs assessments to determine how many people have been affected, where are they located, what are the food and non food needs of the affected communities, logistics, etc. VAC tries to keep watch of hot spots and recommended appropriate interventions.

4.2 UN Agencies and Donors

The United Nations Agencies especially WFP and FAO play an active role in monitoring the food security situation in the country. They commission Food and Crop Assessment Missions to collect information and compile reports on potential food insecurity threats so that they can respond timely to avert food insecurity situations.

FEWSNET monitors various data and information – including remote sensed data and ground based meteorological, crop and rangeland conditions – as early indicators potential threats to food security. The FEWSNET Reports highlight issues on prices of inputs and crop production in different parts of the country. The monthly reports are widely distributed to various stakeholders and are used for developing policy and forming consensus about food security problems and solutions.

Since 2003, FAO has been conducting Monthly Crop Monitoring Surveys in 42 district that face food insecurity. This collaboration of FAO, MACO and NGOs has proved to be very useful in collecting timely information on crop performance and production. The MACO District Agriculture Coordinators fill in a Crop Monitoring Questionnaire that is used for collection of crop information from various districts. The NGOs facilitate the collection of these questionnaires and pass them on to FAO/MACO for analysis. The Reports produced are sent to

Government, Donors and NGOs who are kept informed on what is happening in the Country as regard to crop performance which has a bearing on food security.

4.3 The Private Sector

The Private Sector such as the Zambia National Farmers Union (ZNFU), the Millers Associations and Agriculture Commodity Exchange, etc collect and compile information on agricultural production. They use the information to plan their business such as importation of agricultural commodities when they envisage a poor production.

4.4 Civil Society Organisations (CSO)

Civil Society Organisations (CSO) play a critical role in complementing Government efforts in improving the livelihoods of the poor and vulnerable groups in the country. Therefore, monitoring food security is one of their main activities as most CSOs are involved in promoting agriculture and food security activities and how they contribute to poverty reduction. CSOs such as Programme Against Malnutrition (PAM), Jesuit Centre for Theological Reflections (JCTR), CARE, World Vision International (WVI), Catholic Relief Services (CRS), OXFARM, Women in Agriculture and many others collect various forms of food security information and data which they use for project design and advocacy. For example, CSOs involved in agriculture related activities after they have distributed various agriculture inputs to target beneficiaries, follow up on how the crop production outputs will contribute to household, community and national food security. They monitor how the season progresses in terms of weather; rainfall and how it affects food security. On the other hand, some CSOs monitor the food security in urban areas using prices surveys of food and non-food items that contribute to the household basic food basket.

5.0 METHODOLOGIES USED IN MONITORING FOOD SECURITY BY CSO

The methodologies used to monitor food security in Zambia vary among the various CSO. Some CSO use only Questionnaires that are administered at different levels e.g. household, community, district, provincial and national levels with different types of indicators used, others use a combination of methods i.e. questionnaires and focused group discussions and some use price surveys and salaries to determine whether or not a household is able to meet the family food basket needs. Two types of methodologies used by two CSOs are explained in some details below to illustrate the differences between CSOs.

5.1 The Jesuit Centre for Theological Reflection (JCTR) Basic Needs Basket Methodology

The Jesuit Centre for Theological Reflection (JCTR) is a Catholic CSO that was founded in 1988 in order to examine the Zambian reality from theological perspective and undertake appropriate research and action in the spirit of a faith that seeks justice. It works to promote economic and social justice through exposing the plight of the poor. It gathers facts through research and uses these facts to advocate for changes in policies and or practices that inhibit attainment of sustainable livelihoods.

The Jesuit Centre for Theological Reflection (JCTR), Social Conditions Research Project, since the early 1990s has been keenly monitoring the rising cost of living in selected towns in Zambia through a simple price survey of a “basket” of an essential food and non-food items.

JCTR undertakes the Basic Need Basket (BNB), a monthly survey of the cost of essential food and non-food items that comprises the bare minimum basket of goods needed for an urban family of six to survive with a decent and health standard of living. What the JCTR baskets has done is to demonstrate what products urban Zambians need and prefer and to estimate what quantities of these goods an average family should minimumally consume each month.

The essential food items include Maize meal, beans, kapenta (small fish), dry fish (big), meat (beef), eggs, green vegetables, tomatoes, onion, milk, cooking oil, bread, sugar, salt and tea leaves. The non-food items are charcoal, soap (paste), jelly (Vaseline), electricity, water, housing (rent), education (PTA), health and transport. The Data is collected from 6 urban towns i.e. Lusaka, Livingstone, Lusaka, Ndola, Kitwe and Kabwe.

5.1.1 Guidelines for Data Collection

The following guidelines currently provide direction to all Field Assistants in the survey of prices for the *Basic Needs Basket*:

- The gathering of prices for the calculations of the cost of the *BNB* shall be done every month from the same identified retails outlets in each respective town.
- Due to variation in sizes of some BNB items (dry fish, tomato, onion, kapenta, green beans), the scale provided by the JCTR shall be used consistently and in the good judgment of each Field Assistant to record prices for accurate weights.
- Prices shall be collected at all times from the same identified brand names or type (Breakfast Mealie Meal, Zambian Sugar, Tips Tea, Lifebouy Soap and Boom Wash Paste) to ensure uniformity across all BNB towns. For those items not available in all BNB towns (2 Litre Cooking Oil, Fresh Milk, Siavonga Kapenta), appropriate alternative (2.5 Litre Cooking Oil, Long Life Milk, Mpulunga Kapenta) shall be recorded and clearly labeled as such.
- In addition to collection of data for essential food and non-food items, prices shall also be collected for additional items that include Basic Education (PTA per year), Health (monthly scheme or consultation fee) and transport (bus fare for three roundtrip routes).
- The Collection Template distributed by the JCTR shall be used to record prices from each retail outlet and prices of the additional items. Also a separate sheet or paper shall be used to explain any quantitative information relating to price variation learned from marketers or traders.
- Information shall be collected from the 25th to the 27th day of each month and shall be faxed or emailed to the JCTR on or before the 28th of each month.
- The calculation of the average cost of the Basic Needs Basket shall be done by the JCTR and 100 copies of the computed BNB will be mailed to Field Assistants within three business days following the 28th (before the end of the month when possible).
- Field Assistants shall distribute the monthly BNB to strategic stakeholders within their respective towns.

- All brands and quantities within the essential food and non-food items shall be reviewed on a quarterly basis for variation in market preference or product availability. Electricity, housing, water and health fees shall be updated on a quarterly basis. The cost of education shall be adjusted on a yearly basis, as new PTA fees are determined. Transport charges shall be reviewed to reflect changes as they occur.
- A review workshop shall be held on an annual basis in Lusaka in conjunction with a national stakeholder forum.

See Annex 2 An Example of the Collection Template used by Field Assistants in Lusaka and Annex 3 A Demonstration of April 2005 Needs Basket for Lusaka.

5.1.2 Basic Needs Basket Advocacy

The JCTR conducts the BNB to collect information on how cost of living affects Zambian families, in order to advocate for changes in the ordering of society to promote a move from less to more human conditions. Without this crucial dimension of advocacy, the BNB would simply be another passive statistical exercise. The evolution of the JCTR basket has been guided by a commitment to making it more useful to people from all walks of life.

The information so collected is used for advocacy for policy change as it shows how the cost of living affects Zambian families. The analysis over years of the Basic Needs Basket has shown consistent increase in food and other essential requirements of the end and beginning of each year. The Basic Needs Basket is being used by various stakeholders to advocate for better human living conditions which includes better food security.

The impact of the Basic Needs Basket has been very positive. It is being used not only by CSOs but Academies, Politicians, and Trade Unions to lobby for policies that ensure that food is available and accessible. This simple survey also lobbies for promotion of human wages. It tries to compare the cost of food to the take home wages of variety of employees e.g. Teachers, Policemen and Nurses.

5.2 Programme Against Malnutrition (PAM)'s Food Security Pack Methodology

PAM is a National NGO that was established in 1992 with the aim of making a major contribution to poverty reduction through improved food security, nutrition and income generation targeting rural vulnerable groups. With a network of over 100 NGOs/CBOs spread out in all the 72 districts in all the provinces in Zambia, PAM compiles food security information on what is happening in its Project implementation areas.

Since 2000/2001 agriculture season PAM has been implementing a large Project called Food Security Pack (FSP) targeting over 150,000 beneficiaries annually with input packs. The FSP is aimed at empowering vulnerable but viable farmers to improve their household food security and reduce poverty through the provision of agricultural inputs (seed and fertilizers) and technology transfer (Conservation Farming, Seed/Cereal Bank, Food Processing and Storage). As part of the implementation of the FSP, PAM constantly monitors the activities of the Project by collecting relevant information and data. Information and data collected include types and

quantities of inputs (seeds and fertilizers) distributed, crop performance, climate/rainfall, cost of inputs, production levels of the various crops produced, prices for crop products, markets arrangement, etc. From this information PAM is able to compile food security reports that give indicators on whether or not the FSP activities are making a positive impact on the livelihoods of target beneficiaries. The details of information collected depends on the objectives of what the report will be used for. On a monthly, quarterly and annual basis PAM compiles food security reports using information from the FSP Project areas which are shared with various stakeholders such as Government, Donors and NGOs.

5.2.1 Guidelines for Food Security Reports Compilation

At the end of every Project year PAM compiles FSP Project Reports which include aspects on food security covering the Project implementation areas. For the Food Security Pack (FSP) Project, PAM uses Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) technologies and tools in assessing the food security situations of target Project beneficiaries. The following guidelines are used:

- i) **The First Stage**
There is a review of Project documents (various FSP Reports) and secondary data (e.g. Crop Assessment Reports from MACO, Meteorological Reports, etc). This is important to understand the objectives of the project activities and accomplishments from the time of Project inception.
- ii) **The Second Stage**
This involves the field visits to various districts in the nine provinces where the Food Security Pack is being implemented. A sample number of Blocks and Camps per Block within each district is selected. At these sites targeted beneficiaries and focused group discussions/interviews with key informants from the Project implementers (NGOs and CBOs) and other relevant stakeholders (extension officers) are held. Household Questionnaires and Checklists are used to record the information. The Questionnaire for example, has questions on household size, inputs available, land cultivated, coping strategies, prices of commodities, etc. There are also observations of the crop harvested; verifying whether the farmers were practicing crops diversification, using improved production technologies such as Conservation Farming, etc. This is for the purpose of verifying and quantifying achievements and failures of the Project activities.
- iii) **The Third Stage**
The stage involves data analysis and report writing. The data analysis includes both qualitative and quantitative data collected and analysed for content.

The PAM Food Security Reports produced are shared with key stakeholders e.g. NGOs, CBOs, Government and Donors at various fora.

5.2.2 Food Security Pack Advocacy

PAM uses the Food Security Pack Reports to advocate for improvement in service delivery in the agriculture sector (i.e. inputs, credit, extension service, training, markets, etc) in rural areas especially targeting the vulnerable groups such as resource poor small scale farmers. The Food Security Pack has demonstrated that if agricultural inputs are properly targeted and distributed in outlying areas where the private sector do not service, crop production can be increased significantly and can make a major contribution to household, community and national food security. As a result of FSP success in demonstrating that input packs are better options to food handouts for vulnerable but viable groups, many other NGOs such as WVI, ADRA, CLUSA, CARE has began implementing Project that use input packs to improve food security of vulnerable groups. The Zambian Government and Donors like FAO and World Bank have funded Food Security Packs because they have seen the positive impact these Projects are having in improving household food security of vulnerable groups in rural areas.

6.0 CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The two types of methodologies used by the JCTR and PAM to monitor food security situations in various parts of Zambia although different carry the same message that there is need to constantly monitor food security by various organization in order to address the issues of food insecurity. The examples clearly show that different methodologies can be used to gather food security information from different livelihood of the populations. The JCTR BNB methodology is targeting urban areas with prices and salary indicators used to determine the household basic food needs where as the PAM methodology uses the access to production assets (input) indicators to assess food production levels that contribute to food security.

It is therefore being recommended that the use of different methodologies by various stakeholders should be encouraged to monitor food security issues in Zambia because they highlight food security situations at different levels of the social structures. It is also recommended that various stakeholders collecting information for monitoring food security issues in the country must meet on a regular basis to share their experiences so that they can strengthen their advocacy for improved food security for all in order to reduce poverty in Zambia. The existing VAC forum that has been established under the DMMU/OVP should be strengthened to ensure that all these organizations that are collecting food security information is shared and properly coordinated. Food security monitoring provides the strengthening, expansion and coordination of component programmes and for improvements in monitoring, reporting and financing of Government programmes. The food security reports can be used to evaluate Government range of policy measures to reduce poverty and should be part of the poverty reduction strategy.

ANNEX 1: PRODUCTION OF SELECTED MAJOR CROPS, 1989/90 – 2003/2004/1

	1989/90	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/2002	2002/03	2003/04
Maize	1,119,670	1,095,908	483,492	633,326	679,356	520,165	675,565	649,039	510,372	818,149	1,052,806	801,877	839,783	1,207,202	1,213,601
Groundnuts	29,450	19,161	19,833	20,504	34,301	34,732	36,119	34,755	45,859	56,934	57,246	53,251	76,194	82,550	69,696
Sunflower seeds	29,450	16,361	10,645	1,493	15,479	9,821	13,649	26,178	74,332	5,708	7,064	19,176	7,588	4,860	13,857
Cotton	36,536	48,721	25,899	47,851	33,093	16,578	40,824	75,412	66,897	58,381	58,276	49,282	65,979	64,659	144,307
Soya beans	26,791	25,676	8,800	26,001	24,630	21,129	40,050	29,292	12,376	26,704	27,508	28,311	35,215	42,120	54,687
Wheat	53,601	58,732	54,490	69,286	60,944	38,019	36,019	57,595	70,810	89,743	90,000	82,264	74,527	84,000	82,858
Burley Tobacco	1,550	1,300	1,050	2,514	1,083	1,560	1,892	2,360	2,827	3,762	3,350	4,196	4,930	12,465	20,000
Virginia Tobacco	3,489	2,655	1,258	4,138	5,015	2,240	1,950	4,399	6,848	4,838	6,183	7,420	7,941	8,462	12,769
Paddy rice	9,293	14,186	9,325	15,742	13,993	6,358	12,110	13,296	6,399	14,700	8,835	12,387	5,303	10,744	11,699
Sorghum	19,591	20,939	13,007	35,448	35,068	26,523	35,640	30,756	25,399	13,914	26,898	30,245	16,801	20,301	24,467
Millet	31,531	25,573	48,029	37,394	62,644	54,501	54,858	61,129	62,236	60,413	42,863	49,606	37,615	35,331	39,784
Mixed beans	14,312	14,123	20,401	23,534	23,180	23,751	23,838	13,728	13,905	13,914	16,492	21,349	16,619	24,097	18,161
(Percentage Change)															
Maize		-2.1	-55.9	31.0	7.3	-23.4	29.9	-3.9	-21.4	60.3	28.7	-23.8	5	44	1
Groundnuts		-34.9	3.5	3.4	67.3	1.3	4.0	-3.8	31.9	24.2	0.5	-7.0	43	8	-16
Sunflower seeds		-44.4	-34.9	-86.0	936.8	-36.6	39.0	91.8	183.9	-92.3	23.8	171.5	-60	-36	185
Cotton		33.3	-46.8	84.8	-30.8	-49.9	146.3	84.7	-11.3	-12.7	-0.2	-15.4	34	-2	123
Soya beans		-4.2	-65.7	195.5	-5.3	-14.2	89.5	26.9	57.7	115.8	3.0	2.9	24	20	30
Wheat		9.6	-7.2	27.2	-12.0	-37.6	-5.3	59.9	22.9	26.7	0.3	-17.2	-9	13	-1
Burley Tobacco		-16.1	-19.2	139.4	-56.9	44.0	21.3	24.7	19.8	33.1	-11.0	25.3	17	153	60
Virginia Tobacco		-23.9	-52.6	228.9	21.2	-55.3	-12.9	125.6	55.7	-29.4	27.8	20.0	7	7	51
Paddy rice		52.6	-34.3	68.8	-11.1	-54.6	90.5	9.8	-51.9	129.7	-39.9	40.2	-57	103	9
Sorghum		6.9	-37.9	172.5	-1.1	-1.1	-24.4	16.0	-17.4	-45.2	93.3	12.4	-44	21	21
Millet		-18.9	87.8	-22.1	67.5	-13.0	0.7	11.4	1.8	-2.9	-29.1	15.7	-24	-6	13
Mixed beans		-1.3	44.5	15.4	-1.5	-1.5	2.5	-42.2	1.3	0.1	18.5	29.5	-22	45	-25

Source: Central Statistical Office, Agriculture Branch.

1/ Crop Year run from October 1 to September 30.

Annex 2

BNB DATA COLLECTION: LUSAKA

Name of Surveyor:

Dates of Survey:

ITEM	QUANTITY*	Northmead PRICE	Shoprite PRICE	City Market PRICE	Chawama PRICE	Chainda PRICE	Kabwata PRICE	Metero PRICE
Mealie Meal (Breakfast)	25Kg							
Beans	1 Kg							
Kapenta (Siavonga)	1 Kg							
Dry Fish	1 Kg							
Meat (mixed cut)	1 Kg							
Eggs	1 Unit (10)							
Vegetables (Greens	1 Kg							
Tomato	1 Kg							
Onion	1 Kg							
Milk (fresh)	2 litres							
Cooking oil	2 litres							
Bread	1 loaf							
Sugar	1 Kg							
Salt	1 Kg							
Tea (Tips)	500g							
Charcoal	90 Kg							
Soap (Lifebuoy)	150 g							
Wash Soap (Boom)	400 g							
Jelly (e.g. Vasaline)	500ml							
Electricity (*9000 Units)								
Water (Medium density)								
Housing (basic 3-bedroom)								
Education (basic: per year								
Health (Monthly scheme								
Transport (bus fare round trip)		Chilenje-Town						
Transport (bus fare round trip)		Chelston-Town						
Transport ((bus fare round trip)								

* Please note if any quantity sizes vary from those listed in the “Quantity” column.

ANNEX 3: JCTR BASIC NEEDS BASKET: LUSAKA

April 2005

(A) COST OF BASIC FOOD ITEMS FOR A FAMILY OF SIX IN LUSAKA

April 2005

Commodity	Kwacha	Quantity	Total
Mealie meal (breakfast)	33,300	3 x 25 Kg bags	99,900
Beans	6,000	2 Kgs	12,000
Kapenta (Siavonga)	32,000	2 Kgs	64,000
Dry Fish	41,000	1 Kg	41,000
Meat (mixed cut)	14,500	4 Kgs	58,000
Eggs	5,000	2 Units	10,800
Vegetables (greens)	2,200	7.5 Kgs	16,500
Tomato	2,500	4 Kgs	10,000
Onion	2,400	4 Kgs	9,600
Milk (fresh)	8,620	1 x 2 Litres	8,620
Cooking oil	17,500	2 x 2 litres	35,000
Bread	2,400	1 x loaf/day	72,000
Sugar	4,100	8 Kg	32,800
Salt	2,000	1 Kg	2,000
Tea (leaves)	10,600	1 x 500g	10,600
Sub-total			482,820

(B) COST OF ESSENTIAL NON-FOOD ITEMS

Charcoal	36,600	2 x 90 Kg bags	73,200
Soap (Lifebuoy)	1,300	10 tablets	13,000
Wash soap (Boom)	2,600	4 x 400 g	10,400
Jelly (e.g., Vaseline)	5,500	1 x 500 ml	5,500
Electricity (medium density)	113,000		113,000
Water (medium density)	34,000		34,000
Housing (medium density)	600,000		600,000
Sub-total			849,1000

Total for Basic Needs Basket

1,331,920

Totals for previous

months: 2005

JAN

FEB

Mar

Amount

1,340,840

1,333,170

1,331,950

(C) SOME OTHER ADDITIONAL COSTS ITEMS

Item	Kwacha
Education (PTA + user fee per year)	
Basic (grades 8-9)	K65,000 – K150,000
Secondary (grades 10-12)	K200,000 – K240,000
Health (monthly scheme per person) Transport bus fare round trip:	K1,500
Chilenje- Town	K3,400
Chelston- Town	4,000
Matero-Town	3,200

Please note that other costs would include personal care, clothing, recreation, etc.

(D) SOME COMPARATIVE FIGURES OF WAGES-"TAKE HOME PAY"

	Teacher	Secretary in Civil Service	Nurse	Police Officer (Constable-Chief Inspector)	Security Guard in Security Firm
SALARY	K407,000-K913,000	K390,000-K791,000	K461,000-K1,489,000	K375,000-K679,000	K200,000-K715,000

This survey was conducted between 2th – 28th March 2005 by the Social Conditions Research Project of the Jesuit Centre for Theological

Reflection. Average prices were calculated on the basis of prices gathered from retail outlets at Northmead, Town Centre (Shoprite), City Market, Chawama, Chainda, Kabwata, Matero and schools, clinics/hospitals around Lusaka. The April Basic Needs Basket is approximately US\$291 based upon an average middle exchange rate of 4580 Kwacha per US\$ at the end of April.

Jesuit Centre for Theological Reflection, P.O. Box 37774, 10101 Lusaka, Zambia Tel: 260-1-290-410. Fax: 260-1-290-759

E-mail: socialictr@zamnet.zm Internet: www.ictr.org.zm

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