National Food Balance for Zambia for the 2011/2012 Agricultural Marketing Season
Based on the 2010/2011 MACO/CSO Crop Forecasting Survey and MACO/Private Sector Utilization Estimates (Metric Tonne

		Maize	Paddy rice	Wheat	Sorghum & Millet	Sweet and Irish potatoes	Cassava flour	Total (maize equivalent)
A. Availability:								
(i) Opening stocks (1st May 2011)	1/	848,606	4,641	71,851	5,203	0	0	928,974
(ii) Total production (2010/11)	2/	3,020,380	49,410	237,336	56,102	174,177	1,132,156	4,462,380
Total availability		**3,868,986**	**54,051**	**309,187**	**61,305**	**174,177**	**1,132,156**	**5,391,355**
B. Requirements:								
(i) Staple food requirements:								
Human consumption	3/	1,396,341	64,164	209,153	58,500	165,468	598,707	2,329,651
Food Reserve Stocks (net)	4/	240,000	0	0	0	0	0	240,000
(ii) Industrial requirements:								
Stockfeed	5/	175,000	0	0	0	0	0	175,000
Breweries	6/	95,000	0	0	0	0	0	95,000
Grain retained for seed	7/	50,000	0	0	0	0	0	50,000
(iii) Losses	8/	151,019	2,471	11,867	2,805	8,709	56,608	223,119
(iv) Structural cross-border trade	9/	100,000						100,000
Total requirements		**2,207,360**	**66,634**	**221,020**	**61,305**	**174,177**	**655,315**	**3,212,770**
C. Surplus/deficit (A-B)	10/	**1,661,626**	**-12,583**	**88,167**	**0**	**0**	**476,842**	**2,178,585**
D. Commercial imports/exports	11/	-1,661,626	12,583	-88,167	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 2011.

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% (1,470 kCal/person/day, CSO) of total diet (2,100 kCal/person/day, National Food and Nutrition C for the national population of 13.4 million people (CSO Census 2010).
The food balance shows an overall surplus of staple foods. Food prices may affect the level of food consumption.

4/ National strategic requirements expected to be carried over into the next season by FRA.
(this amount of 240,000 Mt includes equivalent quantity that is already budgeted for)

5/ Estimated requirements by major stockfeed producers.

6/ Estimated requirements by industrial breweries.

7/ Estimated retention of grain 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 represents cross-border trade, mostly to the DRC, that occurs on a continuing basis and that is likely to occur during the 2011/12 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 a 3 year rolling average of 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.