



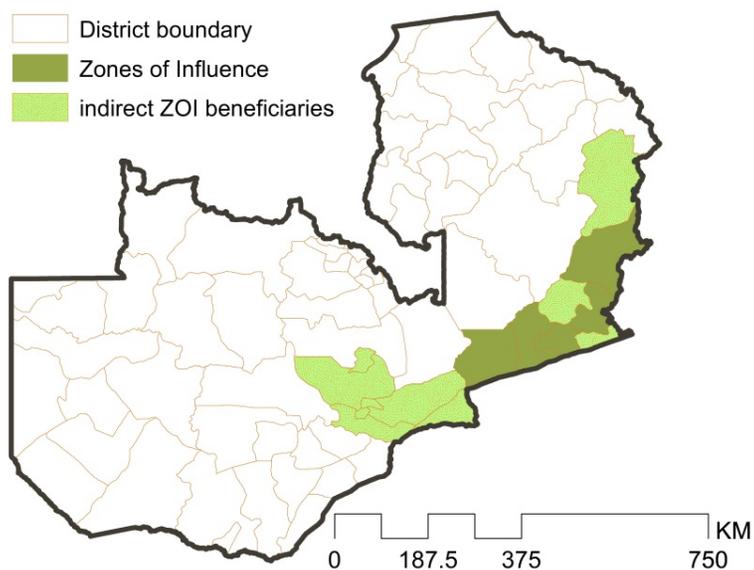
Zambia Report

Innovation Labs Meeting

Harry Ngoma – Food Security Specialist



Focus Areas



Strategy and ZOI

Value chain focus: Legumes, maize, horticulture and oilseeds

Geographic focus: 85% coverage of Eastern Province (five of seven districts: Chipata, Katete, Lundazi, Nyimba, and Petauke) and Eastern economic corridor. Rural and semi-urban.

Key objectives:

- Increased smallholder agricultural productivity and diversification
- Improved markets and trade, including enabling policy environment
- Improved resilience of vulnerable households and nutritional status
- Improved natural resource management

Zone of Influence: Feed the Future

Zone of Influence Demographics

Population, number of individuals	1,509,302	
Population, number of children < five	283,827	
Population, number of households	271,885	
	Baseline	2017 Target

Goal: Sustainably Reduce Global Poverty and Hunger

Prevalence of Poverty (\$1.25/day)	79.8% (ZOI, 2012 RALS)	63.8%
Depth of Poverty	46.5% (ZOI, 2012 RALS)	N/A
Prevalence of Stunted Children	45.5% (ZOI, 2012 ZOI PBS)	38.7%

Objective: Inclusive Agriculture Sector Growth

Daily Per capita expenditures (income proxy) of USG targeted beneficiaries	\$1.19 (ZOI, 2012 RALS)	\$1.42
Percent Change in Agricultural GDP	6.5% (increase 2013 to 2014)	10.0%
Women's Empowerment in Agriculture Index	0.80 (ZOI, 2012 ZOI PBS)	0.91

Objective: Improved Nutritional Status Especially of Women and Children

Prevalence of Underweight Children	13.3% (ZOI, 2012 ZOI PBS)	10.0%
Prevalence of Wasted Children	2.7% (ZOI, 2012 ZOI PBS)	2.0%
Prevalence of Underweight Women	6.3% (ZOI, 2012 ZOI PBS)	5.0%

KEY PROJECTS OF INTEREST

Project	Description
Production, Finance and Improved Technology Plus (PROFIT+)	The PROFIT+ activity bolsters agricultural livelihoods by improving agricultural productivity, market access, and food security for 200,000 smallholder farmers, using a value-chain and public-private partnership approach. PROFIT+ strengthen linkages between agricultural input providers, producers, and buyers through community-based marketing agents and Farmer Service Centers.
Commercial Agribusines for Sustainable Horticulture(CASH)	The Commercial Agribusiness for Sustainable Horticulture (CASH) activity increases rural incomes through sustainable production and marketing of horticultural products in Zambia. CASH trains farmers in production technologies, such as pre- and post-harvest quality control, integrated pest management procedures, post-harvest loss reduction and storage mechanisms, and food safety and quality. The project will also continue to promote improved water and soil management, and conservation agriculture.
Zambia Economic Resilience Program for Improved Food Security Program (MAWA)	The Zambia Economic Resilience Program for Improved Food Security (Mawa) strengthens family resiliency through combined nutrition, health, and agricultural interventions. Mawa promotes better nutrition and growth by assisting families to produce and preserve diverse, nutritious, and quality foods, and by training caregivers on essential care and feeding practices to support optimal nutrition for pregnant and breastfeeding women and children under the age of two years.
Food Security Research Project III/IAPRI	The Food Security Research Project III (FSRP) focuses on sustainable agricultural policy reform and capacity building. FSRP activities will continue to build capacity among agricultural sector planners, the Indaba Agricultural Policy Research Institute, a local think tank, and the Zambian government to improve policy-making through a wide range of applied agricultural and environmental economic research, policy analysis, outreach, and dialogue interventions.

KEY PROJECTS OF INTEREST

Project	Description
Better Life Alliance (BLA)	The Better Life Alliance project improves incomes and food security in Zambia's Eastern Province through market-led, environmentally sustainable growth. BLA is building the capacity of smallholder farmers through conservation farming and agroforestry; Integrating nutrition, health, and family planning messages into the extension program; Providing inputs through loans and other items, such as seeds, to vulnerable households; Fostering a guaranteed and incentive-based market by buying commodities from small farmers; Improving the quality and capacity of the COMACO processing hub and It's Wild food products; Increasing crop productivity and diversification; and Reducing poaching, charcoal production, and deforestation through sustainable rural livelihoods.
Food Security Research Project III/IAPRI	The Food Security Research Project III (FSRP) focuses on sustainable agricultural policy reform and capacity building. FSRP activities has built capacity among agricultural sector planners, the Indaba Agricultural Policy Research Institute, a local think tank, and the Zambian government to improve policy-making through a wide range of applied agricultural and environmental economic research, policy analysis, outreach, and dialogue interventions.
Food Security & Crisis Mitigation Program and Research & Development (R&D)	The Food Security & Crisis Mitigation Program works with the Zambian government to improve the productivity of smallholder farmers and increase food security through targeted research, dissemination, and scaling-up of innovative technologies. Activities focus on agricultural research to transform production systems, enhance adaptation to climate change, and improve dietary quality and food safety. Activities address the widespread problem of aflatoxins in maize and groundnuts to improve food safety and enhance trade; combat Vitamin-A deficiency through biofortification of orange-fleshed sweet potatoes and orange maize; and improve the productivity of maize-based systems and crop diversification. Activities also disseminate improved varieties of maize, groundnuts, soybean, sweet potato, and cowpea, and deliver proven technologies and management practices to farmers.

Zambia**Overall progress achieving the Country FTF Multi-Year Strategy**

- With 88 percentage saturation of the ZOI this year and the expectation that we will reach 100 percent next year, we expect to meet high level agricultural productivity and income targets.
- Strong private sector linkages have enabled us to achieve strong results
- Challenges reaching nutrition targets

- **Actions needed to ensure success**
- Nutrition target will not be reached by 2016 given new activities just starting in the ZOI. We have improved the targeting of these Health team managed, nutrition activities and will coordinate better with them as they begin implementation.
- Follow on activity design coming up as 4 activities will end in the next year — need TDY support for design to ensure continuity of programming.
- We need to stay engaged on the policy front with the new government—there have been both policy successes and policy back sliding over the past three years.

- Climate Smart Agriculture, Agroforestry and the integration between global climate change and intensification of maize-legume systems
- Horticulture
- Small livestock (especially poultry) for resiliency building
- Applied Research especially in use of green manures (Can Innovation Labs partner with local grassroots organization to conduct some of the applied research?)
- Need for a Point of Contact in BFS to compile key highlights of results from all Innovation labs and share with Missions on a quarterly basis.

Project	Life of Project
ARP- Horticulture Innovation Lab	2009 - 2014
ARP- FTFIL Collaborative Research on Grain Legumes	2013 - 2017
ARP FTFIL Collaborative Research on Peanut Productivity & Mycotoxin	2013 - 2017
ARP- Modernizing Extension and Advisory Services (MEAS)	2010 - 2015
ARP- IFDC - Virtual Fertilizer Research Center	2011 - 2016
ARP- FTFIL for Climate Resilient Bean (Penn State)	2013 - 2018
ARP- FTFIL for Climate Resilient Bean (Penn State)	2013 - 2018
ARP- FTFIL for Soy Value Chain Research (U. Illinois)	2013 - 2018

Economic Development Office Target Areas

