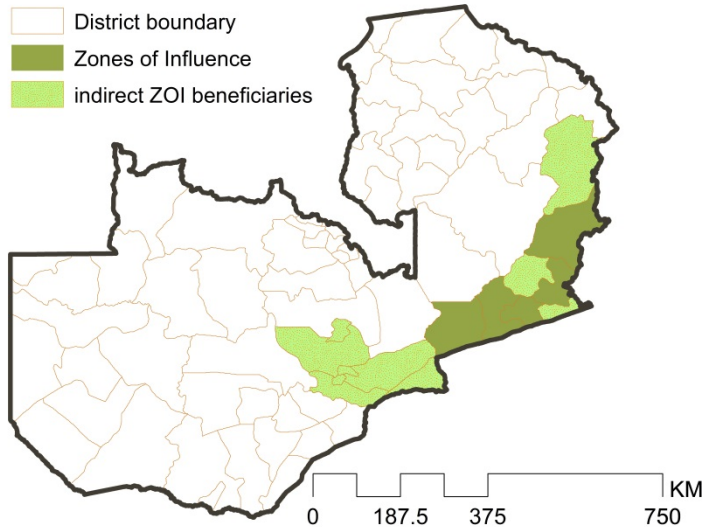


Focus Areas



Strategy and ZOI

Value chain focus: Legumes, maize, horticulture and oilseeds

Geographic focus: 85% coverage of Eastern Province (Chipata, Katete, Lundazi, Nyimba, and Petauke) and Lusaka-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
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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%

By FY2014)

In FY 2014, Feed the Future USG investments in Zambia:

- 228,579 households directly benefitted from FTF interventions (88.1 percent saturation of zone of influence)
- 146,899 vulnerable households directly benefitted from FTF interventions
- 198,908 farmers trained with 155,403 farmers applied new technologies (78 percent of those trained)
- 100,863 hectares were put under improved management, representing almost 25 % of total cultivated area in the ZOI.
- Increase in Gross margins: Groundnuts at \$460/HA vs. \$357/HA at baseline (28.9 %); Maize at \$496/HA vs. \$223/HA at baseline (122%); Tomatoes at \$1,277/HA vs. \$834/HA at baseline (53.1 %)
- Incremental sales of \$32.1 million
- Cargill is hugely expanding its investment in smallholders and value addition in the ZOI
- Four Drought tolerant maize varieties released by SCCI in September 2014; Five varieties of groundnuts, were tested by SCCI with release expected in late 2015. 2 soybeans varieties submitted for official release in 2015.

USAID Programs in Agriculture

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.
Commercial Agribusiness 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 also promotes 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 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.

USAID Programs Funded in FY 2014 (continued)

<p>Better Life Alliance (BLA)</p>	<p>The Better Life Alliance project improves incomes and food security in Zambia's Eastern Province through market-led, environmentally sustainable growth. Primary interventions include: 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.</p>
<p>Food Security & Crisis Mitigation Program and Research & Development (R&D)</p>	<p>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. The program activities assist agricultural research and development activities 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 over 30,000 farmers.</p>

Challenges for Small scale Horticultural Farmers

- Small-scale farmers' knowledge gap
- Poor access to improved production technologies and inputs
- Market constraints
- Little value addition
- Lack of extension services
- Little access to credits
- Lack of financial, marketing and business skills

Key Interventions

- Training farmers in production enhancing technologies and modern agronomic practices using greenhouse demonstration plots, farmer field days, community demonstration plots, field tours, off season farmer training workshops and private sector agricultural extension networks
- Training farmers in business, financial, and marketing skills
- Promoting technologies such as:
 - varietal selection and use of disease resistance drought tolerant commercial hybrid seeds
 - usage of plant nutrient amendments such as fertilizers, manure, compost, inoculants
 - weed control and gypsum application
 - conservation agriculture techniques and soil management
 - Integrated Pest Management procedures
 - climate mitigation or adaptation
 - use of appropriate and cost effective micro irrigation technologies such as treadle pumps, drip kits and micro-solar and diesel pumps
 - new water-harvesting techniques including community shallow wells and large water-harvesting systems.

Key Interventions

- Directly linking farmers to financial lending institutions and facilitating community-based savings and lending groups
- Facilitating private sector engagement in financing, including in-kind loans for equipment and other inputs
- Facilitating market linkages to bridge the gap between producers and buyers by supporting improvements in product quantity, quality and appropriate delivery schedules
- Strengthening farmers cooperatives to serve as propagation centers for seedlings and demonstration areas
- Proper storage practices and post harvest loss reduction.