

**THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE FOOD SECURITY  
PACK PROGRAMME (FSP) ON FOOD SECURITY  
AMONG  
THE PROGRAMME BENEFICIARIES IN ZAMBIA: A  
CASESTUDY OF CHILUBI DISTRICT**

*BY*  
*DEOGRATIUS MWAMBA*

**A DISSERTATION SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE  
REQUIREMENTS FOR THE DEGREE OF MASTER OF PUBLIC  
ADMINISTRATION  
(MPA)**

**THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA  
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES  
DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE STUDIES**

**2017**

**DECLARATION**

I, Mwamba Deogratus, hereby declare that this dissertation submitted in partial fulfillment of the award of the Degree of Master of Public Administration represents my own work, and has not been previously submitted for a degree, diploma or any other qualification at this or another University/ Faculty or Institution of learning.

Name: .....

Date: .....

Signature: .....

## CERTIFICATE OF APPROVAL FORM

This dissertation by Mwamba Deogratius is approved as partially fulfilling the requirements for the award of the degree of Master of Public Administration by the University of Zambia.

Examiners	Date	Signature
Internal Examiner: Prof. J.C. Momba	.....	.....
Internal Examiner: Dr. L.C.W. Kaela	.....	.....
Internal Examiner: W.N. Mafuleka	.....	.....
Supervisor: Dr. M.C.M. Bwalya	.....	.....

## **ABSTRACT**

This study was an enquiry into the effectiveness of the food security pack programme (FSP) on food security among small scale beneficiaries in Zambia. The Government of the Republic of Zambia had seen the need to introduce programmes to help curb poverty among which was the Food Security Pack Programme (FSP). The objectives of the study were to examine the extent to which the FSP had contributed to food security among households in Chilubi District, the timeliness of delivery of inputs to beneficiaries; and the challenges faced in implementing the FSP.

The conceptual framework used in this study is the Agricultural System that has a vision or a goal to bring about positive change in the lives of the programme beneficiaries concerned. This conceptual framework is adapted from Sen's (1980) idea of Food Entitlements, a conceptual framework for understanding Food Security Pack programme. This approach is a demand driven one, which fosters production chain development, by strengthening the innovative capacities of the various stakeholders.

Qualitative data were analysed manually while quantitative data were analysed using the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) computer software. Research methodology covered details of the research design including the approaches, methods and instruments used in undertaking this study. The main thrust of this study was to identify the challenges and achievements being faced by the FSP programme in meeting its efficiency and effectiveness of attaining its overall objectives. The study relied by and large on quantitative research design, although a qualitative approach was also used to help in triangulation. In order to meet the research objectives, both primary and secondary data were collected.

The findings are that the FSP contributed to food security in Chilubi district among the programme beneficiaries and crop production and income earned by small-scale beneficiary farmers improved. Some of the challenges identified in the implementation of FSP were: delayed input supply and lack of farming tools by some programme beneficiaries. Other challenges identified were poor feeder road network, lack of Animal Draught Power (ADP), non practice of conservation farming/crop diversification and unpredictable government policies and in some cases political interference.

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

Various people were involved in getting this study completed. I am indebted to many individuals and institutions for their support throughout the programme. First and foremost, my sincere appreciation is due to Dr. M.C.M. Bwalya who, as my supervisor provided useful guidance, ideas, encouragement and support in the preparation and writing of this dissertation and during my entire programme.

Secondly, I wish to thank Dr. W. Mafuleka my academic advisor for his advice, encouragement and constructive criticism throughout the programme. I gratefully acknowledge the contributions and assistance of the other members of staff at the Department of Political and Administrative Studies.

I also wish to thank my wife, Doreen who always offered me support and encouragement during the programme. My brothers and sisters also contributed greatly in terms of financial and spiritual support and I sincerely thank them all. I am grateful to the Ministry of Community Development and Social Services and the Government of the Republic of Zambia for granting me study leave.

Further, I am very grateful to all the respondents who, despite being busy, found time to be interviewed. This piece of work would not have been possible without them.

Lastly, I would like to thank my parents, Mr. Francis Mwamba and my late mum, Mrs. Hellen Mukuka. (May Her Soul Rest in Peace) for supporting, encouraging and educating me under very difficult situations. Most of all, I would like to thank Jehovah God Almighty for leading my efforts to success and keeping me healthy.

## ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ACDO	Assistant Community Development Officer
ALIs	Alternative Livelihood Interventions
AFSC	Area Food Security Committee
CAADP	Comprehensive Africa Agricultural Development Plan
CBO	Community Based Organization
CDA	Community Development Assistant
CEO	Camp Extension Officers
CF	Conservation Farming
CSO	Central Statistical Office
DACO	District Agricultural Coordinator
DCDO	District Community Development Officer
DFSC	District Food Security Committee
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FISP	Farmer Input Support Programme
FNDP	Fifth National Development Plan
FSP	Food Security Pack
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GNI	Gross National Income
GRZ	Government of the Republic of Zambia
HDI	Human Development Index

HIV	Human Immune Deficiency Virus
IGA	Income Generating Activity
MACO	Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives
MCDMCH	Ministry of Community Development, Mother and Child Health
MCDSS	Ministry of Community Development and Social Services
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MoFNP	Ministry of Finance and National Planning
NAP	National Agriculture Policy
NFSC	National Food Security Committee
NGO	Non Governmental Organization
PAM	Programme Against Malnutrition
PCDO	Provincial Community Development Officer
PFSC	Provincial Food Security Committee
PRP	Poverty Reduction Programme
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
SADC	Southern Africa Development Community
SPSS	Statistical Packages for Social Sciences
TYPP	Ten Year Perspective Plan
UNDP	United National Development Programme
ZHDR	Zambia Human Development Report

<b>TABLE OF CONTENTS</b>	<b>PAGE</b>
Author’s Declaration.....	i
Certificate of Approval.....	ii
Abstract .....	iii
Acknowledgements .....	v
Acronyms .....	vi
List of Tables .....,.....	xiii
List of Figures .....	xiv

## **CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND**

1.1 INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND.....	1
1.2 Statement of the Problem.....	2
1.3 Research Questions.....	2
1.4 Objectives of the Study.....	3
<i>1.5 General study objective.....</i>	<i>3</i>
<i>1.5.1 Specific objectives.....</i>	<i>3</i>
1.6 Study rationale.....	3
1.7 Conceptual Framework and operational definitions.....	4
1.8 Literature Review .....	7
<i>1.8.1 Experiences from other countries.....</i>	<i>7</i>
<i>1.8.2 Experiences from Zambia.....</i>	<i>13</i>
1.9 Summary.....	24

## METHODOLOGY

1.10 Methodology .....	25
1.10.1 Sampling Frame .....	25
1.10.2 Area of Study .....	25
1.10.3 Target Population .....	25
1.10.4 Date Collection .....	25
1.10.5 Sampling .....	26
1.10.6 Data Analysis .....	26
1.11 Ethical Consideration .....	27
1.12 Study Limitations .....	27
1.13 Layout of the Study .....	27

## CHAPTER TWO: THE CONTEXT OF THE STUDY AREA AND PROGRAMME OVERVIEW

2.1 Introduction .....	28
2.2 Chilubi District .....	28
2.3 Government Agricultural Development Strategy .....	29
2.3.1 Farming System, Marketing and Trading .....	30
2.3.2 Food Security in the District .....	31
2.4 Overview of Food Security Pack .....	31
2.5 Food Security Pack in Chilubi District .....	33
2.5.1 Mechanism for Programme Implementation .....	33
2.5.2 Crop Diversification and Conservation Farming .....	34

2.5.3 <i>Market Entrepreneurship, Alternative Livelihood Interventions</i> .....	34
2.6 Pack Composition of the FSP .....	35
2.7 Input Distribution Chain and Beneficiary Selection .....	36
2.8 Why is FSP important.....	38
2.9 Summary .....	40

**CHAPTER THREE: CONTRIBUTION OF THE FSP TO FOOD SECURITY IN  
CHILUBI DISTRICT**

3.1 Introduction.....	41
3.2 Contribution of FSP to Consumption (Utilisation) of food.....	41
3.3 Contribution of the FSP to Food Availability and Income.....	44
3.3.1 <i>Maize Production</i> .....	44
3.4 The Relationship between the FSP and Food Security in Chilubi District.....	50

**CHAPTER FOUR: CHARACTERISTICS OF BENEFICIARIES AND  
IMPLEMENTATION PROCESS.**

4.1 Introduction.....	51
4.2 NATURE AND DISTRIBUTION OF BENEFICIARIES.....	51
4.2.1 <i>Personal Characteristics</i> .....	51
4.2.2 <i>Gender Representation</i> .....	51
4.2.3 <i>Age of Respondents</i> .....	52
4.2.4 <i>Marital Status of Beneficiaries</i> .....	53
4.2.5 <i>Education Levels of Respondents</i> .....	54
4.2.6 <i>Family Size</i> .....	55

4.2.7 <i>Occupation of Respondents</i> .....	56
4.3 FSP IMPLEMENTATION PROCESS.....	56
4.3.1 Access to Farming Inputs for 2008/09 Farming Season.....	56
4.3.2 Causes of Delay in Input Delivery.....	58
4.4 Lack of Utilization of Storage Facilities .....	59
4.5 Farmers Own Storage Facilities.....	59
4.6 Purpose for Storing Crop Produce.....	61
4.7 Conservation Farming.....	61
4.8 Identification of beneficiaries of FSP.....	63
4.9 Challenges faced in beneficiary identification.....	63
4.10 Training of beneficiaries on FSP.....	63
4.11 CHALLENGES FACED IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF FSP.....	65
4.11.1 <i>Non scaling up of FSP</i> .....	65
4.11.2 <i>Lack of funding, Monitoring and Evaluation</i> .....	66
4.11.3 <i>Political Interference</i> .....	67
4.11.4 <i>Lack of Local Transporters</i> .....	68
4.12 Failure to fully Utilize the Inputs.....	68
4.13 Reasons for Failing to Utilise the Inputs.....	69
4.15 TIMELINESS OF RECEIPT OF INPUTS.....	70
4.15.1 <i>Fertilisers</i> .....	70
4.15.2 <i>Timeliness of Delivery of Fertilizers</i> .....	70
4.15.3 <i>Timeliness of Receipt of Seeds</i> .....	72

4.16 CHALLENGES FACED BY PROGRAMME BENEFICIARIES.....	73
4.16.1 <i>Inadequate Inputs</i> .....	73
4.16.2 <i>Crop Marketing</i> .....	75
4.16.3 <i>State of feeder road network</i> .....	76
4.16.4 <i>Lack of farming tools</i> .....	77
4.16.5 <i>Heavy rains and drought</i> .....	77
4.16.6 <i>Lack of sufficient labour</i> .....	78
4.16.7 <i>Livestock Disease</i> .....	78
4.16.8 Crop Harvest damaged.....	79
4.17 Suggestions by beneficiaries on FSP improvement.....	79
4.18 Summary.....	80

**CHAPTER FIVE: SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

5.1 Summary and Conclusion of the study findings.....	82
5.2 Good Governance.....	85
5.3 Recommendations.....	86

**APPENDICES**

Bibliography .....	91
Appendix I: Research questionnaire for FSP beneficiaries.....	98
Appendix II: Research questionnaire for FSP Key Informants .....	112
Work plan .....	12

## LIST OF TABLES

Table 2.1 Contents of Technological Pack by Agro-Ecological Region .....	35
Table 2.2 Beneficiaries Selection Criteria .....	37
Table 2.3 Recommended Conservation Farming Practices .....	38
Table 3.1 Number of meals before and after benefitting from FSP for 2008/09.....	42
Table 3.2 Number of bags of 25kg maize produced before benefitting.....	44
Table 3.3 Number of bags of 25kg maize after benefitting.....	45
Table 3.4 Whether Surplus Maize was Sold Before and After benefitting from FSP.....	46
Table 3.5 Income Earned from Crop Output Sales.....	47
Table 3.6 Whether adequate income was raised before and after benefitting.....	48
Table 4.1 Respondents by Age Group .....	52
Table 4.2 Distribution by Marital Status of Respondents .....	53
Table 4.3 Distribution of Respondents by Occupation .....	56
Table 4.4 Responses on the month basal dressing fertilizer was received.....	70
Table 4.5 Responses on the month of the year top dressing was received.....	71
Table 4.6 Responses on preferred month of receiving fertilizer.....	72
Table 4.7 Distribution Timeliness of Receipt of Inputs .....	73
Table 4.8 Challenges faced in producing sufficient food.....	74
Table 4.9 Responses on quality feeder road network.....	76
Table 4.10 Opinions by respondents on how to improve the programme.....	80

## LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 2.1: Map of Zambia showing location of Lake Bangweulu .....	28
Figure 2.2: Location of Chilubi district in Northern Province of Zambia .....	30
Figure 3.1: Distribution of sufficiency of inputs for household food security.....	49
Figure 4.1: Distribution of respondents by education levels .....	54
Figure 4.2: Distribution by access to farming inputs for 2008/2009 season .....	57
Figure 4.3 Distribution by own storage facility.....	60
Figure 4.4: Distribution of respondents by conservation farming .....	61
Figure 4.5: Distribution by training of beneficiaries .....	64
Figure 4.6: Distribution by failure to utilize the farming inputs .....	69
Figure 4.7: Distribution by harvest damaged .....	79

# **CHAPTER ONE**

## **INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND**

### **1.1 INTRODUCTION**

This dissertation is divided into five chapters. The first chapter contains the introduction and background and aims at establishing the problem that leads to the study. This chapter also identifies the study area, explains the significance of the study and bears information obtained from the initial review of literature. The chapter also contains the methodology whose purpose is to show how the research was conducted in terms of its design, population size, sample, research instruments, data collection as well as data analysis. Chapter two gives the context of study area and the programme overview while chapter three contains the contribution of the FSP to food security in Chilubi District. Chapter four contains characteristics of the beneficiaries, implementation process, timeliness of receipt of inputs and challenges faced during implementation. The chapter also contains challenges faced by programme small scale beneficiaries. Tables and graphs will be used in the presentation of the some findings. The fifth which is the last chapter presents the conclusion and recommendations based on the findings of the study. The subsequent pages consist of bibliography and the appendices.

### **1.2 BACKGROUND**

The background to the concept of the Food Security Pack programme was as a result of economic liberalization in Zambia which brought with it challenges and opportunities to the farming community. The removal of subsidies on agricultural inputs drastically reduced access to inputs by small holder and subsistence farmers. This led to a decline in food production and consequently increased food insecurity and poverty. The situation was exacerbated by recurrent droughts and floods. Therefore, in an attempt to address food insecurity and poverty, the government of Zambia introduced the Food Security Pack (FSP) programme to empower vulnerable but potentially viable farmers in November, 2000.

The Food Security Pack (FSP) programme was targeted at vulnerable (food insecure) but viable small scale farmers. The programme is designed for vulnerable households that if assisted with productive inputs and taught more efficient methods of small-scale agricultural practices could eventually support themselves and not depend on handouts. The FSP is a Government Programme falling under the Ministry of Community Development, and Social Services

(MCDSS). The FSP was designed to target about 20% of the vulnerable but viable small scale farmers in all the 72 districts of Zambia by then. At programme design, it was intended to be assisting 200,000 beneficiary farming households annually. Over the period of its implementation, beneficiary outreach has been declining drastically whilst programme implementation costs have been increasing. The overall objective of the programme is to empower the targeted vulnerable but viable farming households to be self sustaining through improved productivity and household food security and thereby contribute to poverty reduction. The specific objectives of the programme are to increase food and nutrition security at household level and to increase incomes at households' level mainly through sale of agricultural related produce and services.

## 1.2 STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

Despite the introduction of the FSP to increase food production and enhance food security among programme beneficiaries by supplying them with farming inputs, the contribution of the food pack programme to food security among programme beneficiaries was not clear. In this regard therefore, the researcher's main concern was to find answers to the effectiveness of the FSP on food security among the programme beneficiaries in Zambia and specifically in Chilubi District of Northern Province. It is also not clear whether the programme has been producing desirable and intended results to warrant its existence. There is little information regarding its implementation and the major achievements and the challenges faced in the implementation of the FSP. Questions have been raised on the extent to which the technical and financial resources are being made available to facilitate its full implementation. There is need to have a knowledge base from which to build on the proven strengths and weaknesses.

## 1.3 RESEARCH QUESTIONS

1. Is the programme being implemented according to its guidelines and objectives?
2. Is the programme contributing to food security among the programme beneficiaries?
3. Have project components been delivered on time and as expected to the intended target groups according to the guidelines?
4. Can advantages and constraints to programme implementation be identified and how can they be addressed, if any?

## 1.4 OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

### **1.5 General Objective of the Study:**

The main objective of the study was to examine the effectiveness of the Food Security Pack Programme (FSP) review among programme beneficiaries in Chilubi District.

#### **1.5.1 Specific Objectives:**

1. To examine the Timeliness of the distribution of inputs and whether the guidelines and objectives were adhered to.
2. To examine the effectiveness of the fsp in contributing to household food Security among programme beneficiaries in Chilubi district.
3. To identify the factors that causes the Successes or Failures of the programme.
4. To suggest any measures that could be taken to ensure that there is improvement in the performance of the programme in the identified deficiencies.

## 1.6 STUDY RATIONALE

The Food Security Pack Programme in Zambia has been in existence since the year 2000. The practical importance of this study is that its findings would provide insights and strategies that could enhance food security among small scale farmers in Zambia. The information would also be beneficial to students, researchers and policy makers.

The study was significant because it was sought to understand the successes and failures on the impact and effectiveness of the FSP on the food security of the programme beneficiaries in Zambia and in Chilubi in particular. The findings also helped in examining the impact and effectiveness of the programme thereby helped in suggesting viable recommendations that may be used by Policy makers. This study therefore, will give policy makers an avenue for policy and strategy formulation with regard to addressing the challenges faced by the Food Security Pack programme. The study will further generate some knowledge base and contribute to the body of knowledge on the FSP under the Ministry of Community Development and Social Services. It will also be a reference point for future study as regards to impact and effectiveness of the Food Security Pack programme on food security among the programme beneficiaries in Zambia.

## 1.7 CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK AND OPERATIONAL DEFINITIONS

In this study, there are key concepts that have been used and they have been defined for easy understanding. Broadly speaking Food security can be defined as access by all people at all times to enough food for an active healthy life on sustainable basis” (MACO, 2004:6).

In this respect, farmers by virtue of being producers, have access to the food that they produce. Access can also be determined by household endowments (land, labour, capital and other resources). These resources can be transformed into food entitlement through various means for procuring food (for instance through, gifts or exchanges) by household. (ii) a household is defined as a group of persons who normally live and eat together. These people in most cases make common provision for food or other essentials for living and have only one person whom they all regard as the head of the household. In this framework, a household is a house and its occupants regarded as a unit of concern and it may also consist of one member (CSO, 2003:5). A household is food secure when it has access to food needed for a health life for all its members (adequate in terms of quality, quantity, and safety and culturally acceptable) and when it is not at undue risk of losing such access.

In this conceptual framework a beneficiary is a person or household who benefits or gains from the programme while committee on the other hand is a group of members of the community assigned to carry out specific duties as per guidelines of the programme. Crop diversification is a state of growing different crops and not relying on one type of crop. Effectiveness in this framework is the ability to achieve set goals at reduced cost or the production of desired or intended results. Empowerment here entails a state of being given some farming inputs for survival. Graduation is a state of being laid off from something or the programme and be able to stand on one’s own ability implying that that household is food secure. A Pack is used as a composition of Cereal, Legume, Root crops, Fertilizer and Livestock whereas performance is used as an extent to which the farming inputs are producing the intended objective or desired result.

On the other hand policy is a set of plans or actions agreed on by a government, political party or other group and a programme is a set of planned measures or activities with long term aim of reducing poverty. Satellite is the committees that are established in strategic areas in the district and entrusted with the responsibility of identifying programme beneficiaries. A Stakeholder is a person or party with interest or concern in the programme and targeting is an objective towards

which efforts are directed. A viable beneficiary is a state of having sufficient able-bodied labour to take advantage of the inputs package delivered or state of being eligible for selection into the programme. Vulnerable in this framework means food insecure with no ability to source for a minimum of farming inputs.

This conceptual framework used here is an idea of Food Entitlements, a conceptual framework for understanding Food Security Pack programme. To understand vulnerability, this framework assess all the various channels that a community can use to obtain food. These channels are dubbed as “entitlements” and there are three basic forms of entitlements which are; (i) food that can come from either a direct entitlement (when a family grows its own food), (ii) an indirect entitlement (when a family uses income to purchase food), or (iii) a transfer entitlement (when a family obtains food through social protection measures such as the FSP).

This approach fosters production chain development, by strengthening the innovative capacities of the various stakeholders. These stakeholders include policy makers, farmers, research extension organisations, service providers and other organisations and individuals involved in farming. Some activities focus on different aspects and depend on the bottlenecks identified by the major stakeholders themselves for effective programme implementation. This framework considers as important improving the accessibility, both geographically and financially, of external inputs, for example, by stimulating the development of infrastructure, such as warehouses and local shops, through investments in the private sector capacity development, networking with savings and credit systems and development of lobbying capacity.

This conceptual framework also considers diversification of agricultural production and improved co-ordination in the implementation of the programme as cardinal in achieving programme goals and objectives.

This conceptual framework also aims at accelerating sustainable agricultural and economic growth through two concepts as its basis. These are: (a) Integrated Soil Fertility Management (ISFM) which involves the judicious use of mineral fertilisers combined with locally available organic amendments to increase land productivity while maintaining or enhancing soil fertility, thus improving the quality of the environment; and (b) developing and strengthening commodity chains that decrease the cost of input provision, processing and marketing of agricultural produce.

This framework further aims at improving co-ordination between producers and both input and output markets. The assumption underlying these two concepts are that, firstly, organic inputs generally have low nutrient contents, and large and often non-available amounts of organic fertiliser would be required to maintain soil fertility levels in each and every field. Therefore, sustaining soil fertility and increasing productivity using organic resources alone is a losing battle. The opposite strategy, the sole use of inorganic fertilisers, may lead to yield gains in the short term but may negatively influence soil fertility, for example, through acidification both inorganic and organic fertilisers, where the inorganic fertiliser provides most of the nutrients and the organic fertilisers increase the soil organic matter status, soil structure and buffering capacity of the soil in general. Use of both inorganic and organic fertilisers has proven to result in synergy, firstly, improving efficiency of both nutrients. Secondly, the approach promotes developing and strengthening of commodity chains. Economies in Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) are characterised by thin markets, poor infrastructures, low levels of employment and incomes in urban centres, and informal and often exclusive networks of information exchange and trade. In such contexts, supply-oriented strategies aimed at accelerating agricultural growth quickly reach their limits. This conceptual framework also seeks to strengthen the technical and managerial competencies of the various actors involved; in particular, the farmers, and local entrepreneurs, such as inputs dealers, processors, stockists and traders at the grassroots. This framework influences resources, combines activities from different projects and/or programmes to obtain synergy, and stakeholders are encouraged to work as much as possible together to contribute to the dynamics of intensification, whether directly or indirectly. The initiatives under this framework provide platforms and institutions for natural resource management that are in particular related to the management of collective goods. It stimulates innovation by farmers, local entrepreneurs and programme implementers. There is no single individual, group or organisation that can embrace all the activities that are needed to facilitate agricultural intensification and to meet the needs of particular community adequately. Therefore, the mechanism through inter-institutional collaboration takes an enormous flight in boosting effective programme implementation which in turn effectively contributes to sustainable food security.

Finally, the framework further allows for a better understanding of how programme objectives maybe distorted over time, as different social and economic forces eliminate or restrict avenues to achieve the objectives and programme goals. Achieving the objectives of the programme requires that the aggregate availability of physical supplies of food is sufficient, that households have adequate access to those food supplies through their own production, through the market or through other sources, and that the utilization of those food supplies is appropriate to meet the specific dietary needs of individuals

## 1.8 LITERATURE REVIEW

This section reviews literature on Food Security and Food Security Pack Programme in Zambia and other countries in the world. The section begins by reviewing literature on other countries around the World. Thereafter, literature from Zambia was reviewed. The section will highlight works done by various writers on Food Security and on Food Security Pack programme and will provide the latest knowledge and will uncover research findings that support evidence based practice (LoBiondo-Wood and Haber 2002:79; Sparks 1999:51).

### 1.8.1 Experiences from other Countries

A research done by (GRM,1992) focusing on '*Agriculture for the period 1988*',reveals that one of the most significant features of Malawian agriculture is the dominance of maize in the farming system. In Malawi, the percentage of arable land allocated to maize is 70 percent(GRM, 1992). With the decline in farm size, small holders have allocated more of their land to maize. Consequently, many farms are completely dominated by this crop which is grown without fallow or rotation. This literature is relevant to this Study in the sense that it shows that in the event of inadequate arable land, small holder farmers should allocate much of that land to the staple food crop such as maize so as to enhance household food security.

Mann (2003) conducted a Study on '*Smallholder Agriculture and Productivity Growth-Starter Pack in Malawi*', and his conclusion was that Malawi's food security has depended on the productivity of fertilised hybrid maize. In the 1980s, fertiliser use was supported by the credit programme that provided a universal fertiliser subsidy to primary wealthier smallholders deemed eligible for credit. Many bought the subsidized fertiliser, and made a rational decision that the least risk option was to sell this to large-scale farmers. The subsidy programme was completed

by a stiffer credit recovery effort which collapsed in the wake of a disastrous drought in 1994 and a new political climate. Free distribution of seed and fertiliser in subsequent years prevented immediate famine. By the 1997/1998 farming season, Malawi was facing a dire food crisis. However, improved best bet maize productivity packages were developed, which included economically viable fertiliser doses tailored to regional soil conditions. Within five years of testing in over 1,700 field sites, the maize productivity taskforce had identified the most cost effective package of maize cropping and rotation practices for each of Malawi's agro climate regions. This literature is relevant to this Study in the sense that, it shows that free distribution of inputs, use of fertiliser tailored to regional soil conditions and planting of hybrid maize seed increased Malawi's food security situation.

It is very clear that various projects that were undertaken by the Malawian government and the donors enabled the most vulnerable small-scale farmers to access inputs and cultivate their fields. These programmes were very critical in enhancing and contribution to food security at household level. As noted in the Malawian experience, the projects emphasised the need to target many vulnerable small-scale farmers in the country. The Malawian experience, therefore, had significant influence on this study since it involved vulnerable small scalefarmers and this assisted to focus on the content of this investigations relating to food security in Chilubi District.

Yudelman *et al.*, (1991) conducted a study on '*An Evaluation of the SG 2000 Project in Ghana: In Africa's Agricultural Development in the 1990s. Can it be Sustained?*', and concludes that in Ghana, such a programme was established in the mid 1990s between Ghana's Agricultural Development Bank (ADB), private input suppliers, the Department of Agricultural Extension Services and organised groups of farmers who had signed up to participate in the Ministry of Agriculture/SG 2000 crop demonstration programme. The farmer groups approved for input credit by ADB were supplied with the necessary inputs by private dealers who in turn were paid by ADB. After harvest, participating farmers were expected to repay their production loans to ADB. Test yields averaged 3.5 tonnes per hectare for maize for the 3,368 hectare plots. These yields were 300 times higher in plots using their commended technologies relative to those based on traditional practices (Martinez *et al.*, 1991).

This literature is relevant to this Study in the sense that, it shows that the Ghana experience, has demonstrated that substantial productivity can be achieved when small-scale farmers are given appropriate extension messages, as well as agricultural inputs delivered on time. Therefore, lessons from Ghana provided an in depth information and understanding on the benefits of the synergy of various stakeholders in the agricultural system. The synergy by stakeholders brings on board various agricultural activities which boosts productivity and in turn effectively contributes to sustainable food security. This study has also benefited from the Ghana experience in that, there is no single individual, group or organisation that can embrace all agricultural activities that are needed to meet the needs of a particular community adequately.

A research conducted by Blackie & Albright (2005) focusing on *'Lesson Learning Study of the Farm Inputs Promotions in Kenya: With Special Emphasis on Public-Private Partnership for Input Provision and Possibilities for Regional Up Scaling'*, reveals that millions of small-scale farmers in Africa suffer poverty and food insecurity. This is so because not only are they unable to obtain appropriate fertilisers and improved seed varieties, but they are unaware of the correct inputs required to achieve subsistence yields from increasing depleted soils. Fertilisers are key to alleviating these constraints but must be integrated with other inputs and proper soil managements for their economic potential to be realised (Blackie and Albright,2005:1). Farm Input Promotions Africa (FIPS-Africa) was a development of an effort which began in western Kenya in 1990. The Sustainable Community-Oriented Development Programme (SCODP), a Kenyan NGO, was established to make the fertiliser readily available in small packages (in an appropriate formulation) to small-scale farmers who previously were unable to use this costly, but potentially productive, technology in an economically efficient manner. The area of focus was Siaya District in western Kenya which was home to some 100,000 farm families. While the area was potentially highly productive, few families produced enough food for their annual needs. SCODP set out to show that fertiliser use (and consequent food security) could be stimulated amongst very poor farmers without resorting to free handouts or setting up expensive credit operations. The objective was to create a self sustaining farm input supply system which would serve small- scale farmers effectively and at a cost that the poorest could afford.

According to Crawford *et al.*, (2006) a Study on *'Alternative Approaches for Promoting Fertiliser Use in Africa: Agricultural and Rural Development Discussion Paper 22'*, their paper

reveals that FIPS Africa achieved widespread impact in Kenya through the dual approach of stimulating the demand for farm inputs. This approach involved the by increasing farmer awareness, while improving the availability of inputs through stockists and private sector partnerships to meet the increased demands. This strategy has reduced four main constraints to fertiliser usage: (i) non availability of appropriate fertilisers, (ii) high unit cost of standard bags of fertilisers, (iii) inefficient fertiliser use, and (iv) private sector unwillingness to invest in development of markets for small-scale farmers. (Crawford *et al.*,2006:28).

To address these four constraints, FIPS-Africa, with the support of the Rockefeller Foundation, DFID and USAID, and in collaboration with the Private Sector fertiliser and seed companies, and the Kenyan Ministry of Agriculture developed and implemented an approach to make the appropriate fertilisers, and improved seed varieties, more accessible to small scale farmers. The approach was based on the mass promotion of the improved technology through small affordable packs of seeds and fertilisers. Operations in some of the poorest areas had shown that small-scale farmers who were empowered to try out new technology using small affordable packages, returned to their local stockists to purchase larger quantities of inputs. This increased the gain in their livelihoods over a few seasons, and this improved their food security independently of the need for credit of free handouts (Ibid).

Since June 2003, Athi River Mining (ARM) a Kenyan mineral company, collaborated with FIPS-Africa in the development of two new multi-nutrient fertilisers called *Mavuno*– a planting formulation containing various traces of minerals and a top dressing fertilizer supplemented with additional Nitrogen nutrients. *Mavuno* was packaged by ARM in attractively branded 1kg bags, as well as conventionally available 10, 25 and 50kg bags. The 1 kg bags were sold for as little as United States Dollars \$0.4 – \$0.5 per kg. This encouraged small-scale farmers to experiment with the new fertilisers and see the benefits. FIPS-Africa also solicited 150g mini-packs of seed and improved maize varieties from the commercial seed companies. Demand for inputs was stimulated through demonstrations highlighting fertiliser use, improved seed, and appropriate crop and soil management that enable small scale farmers to choose the appropriate fertiliser and variety for their farms. Seed companies were requested to contribute seed of their recommended variety for the particular agro ecological zone. Promotion of *Mavuno* fertiliser was successful throughout Kenya.

As a result, small-scale farmers were empowered to make informed choices regarding fertiliser purchases, and demand for *Mavuno* fertiliser soon surpassed supply as co-operating companies quickly sold out stocks (Blackie & Albright, 2005:9). It is possible to infer that larger scale outcomes from yield gains and maize sales in Embu and Kirinyaga districts confirm that there was an increase from 8 to 22 bags per acre. In Embu and Kirinyaga districts, farmers increased their yields from 5 to 20 bags per acre. Approximately 10 bags on average were required to achieve household food security (Ibid). For example, sales of western seed increased from 0 to 60 tons of seed sold through stockists by the fourth season with the majority of small-scale farmers purchasing a 2kg bag, the smallest bag size available. Assuming that 60 tonnes of improved seed was used effectively, it would lead to a substantial yield, sufficient for a family of four to six members for one year.

This literature is relevant to this Study in the sense that, it shows that the Kenyan FIPS-Africa programme promoted availability of appropriate fertilisers tailored to the local soil type, fertiliser bags packaged in smaller affordable quantities, efficient use of fertilisers through a learning pilot demonstration project and enhancing the private sector to invest in the development of markets for small-scale farmers. The Kenyan FIPS-Africa lessons, therefore, had a significant influence on the focus of this study with regards to how these developments of a “food security” package enable small-scale farmers concentrate resources on small plots with integrated soil, water, organic matter, and nutrient management to achieve moderate and reliable yield increments within their resource constraint.

Gray (1963) analysed the subsistence crop cultivation among the Sonjo people of Tanzania who inhabit those regions on the East-African plateau, West of Lake Natron (a salt lake in the rift valley). This land is too arid for the cultivation of crops by rainfall alone. However, the land which the Sonjo people inhabit is well endowed with streams and springs which enable irrigation as a base for crop cultivation. The Sonjo people prepare two kinds of fields known as the *Hura* and *Magare*. The *Hurais* prepared in the dry season entirely under irrigation. The principal crops on *Hura* land are sweet potatoes, followed closely by finger millet or bulrush millet, and several varieties of Sorghum. These farmers then intercrop the root crop and the cereal with beans and with two or three kinds of cowpeas which they intersperse in the fields. The second set of

sorghum and millet fields which the Sonjo prepare are called the *Magare* prepared during the rain season and normally require irrigation to provide adequate moisture for crops, and relative food security, especially at the level of the household within the Sonjo society.

This literature is relevant to this Study in the sense that, it shows that in an effort to promote sustainable food security, the Sonjo people prepare two fields in one farming season; one which is rain fed and the other one through irrigation. Particularly, it is noted that Grays' study (1963) emphasised on cultivation of food crops (maize, sorghum, millet, cassava, sweet potatoes and groundnuts) in the intercropping and crop rotation system. Of these, maize is the most rain-fed, while sorghum, millet and cassava are quite drought resistant and serve as a potential substitute on food security. The lessons from the Sonjo people of Tanzania have demonstrated to this study that sustainable agricultural productivity and attainment of food security, can be achieved through cultivation of various food crops, use of irrigation system and less dependent on rain-fed agriculture.

A study by Harms (1974) on the indigenous agronomic systems among the Kuba people along the Kasai River and the Zande people of Zaire (Congo DR) shows that these people have historically evolved agrarian systems involving crop rotation based on the root crop Cassava in rotation with cereals such as finger millet, maize, sorghum, rice, as well as relish crops, including legumes and root crops such as yams and sweet potatoes. This literature of Harms is relevant to this study because it shows that permanent cultivation involving all the traditional staple food crops broadens the food base and ensures food security among households.

The main lessons learnt from the literature on other countries, such as Malawi, Ghana, Kenya, Tanzania and Congo DR is that subsidised input use and consequent sustainable food security in SSA can be achieved by a combination of the following factors: firstly, inorganic and organic fertilisers use must be integrated with other improved seed varieties and proper soil management for their economic potential to be realised; secondly, consideration of the varying climatic conditions; thirdly, serving small-scale farmers effectively at a cost and availability of smaller packaged inputs that the poorest household could afford and/or provision of affordable credit schemes; fourthly, increasing market access through improved rural infrastructure and other trade-related interventions; fifthly, close collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture, direct

farmers participation in technology transfer and agribusiness stakeholders. Also important is the cultivation involving traditional food crops such as millet, cassava among others as well as crop diversification, rotation, mixed cropping and irrigation (Crawford *et al.*; CSPR, 2005; Yudelman *et al.*, 1991).

### **1.8.2 Experiences from Zambia**

A research was conducted in 2005 by the Civil Society for Poverty Reduction (CSPR) on the effectiveness of Food Security Pack programme (FSP) in enhancing food security among small-scale farmers from the three rural districts, namely, Kalomo, Mumbwa and Mpika. Key factors were identified to be responsible for reducing the supply of fertilisers that small-scale-farmers receive (CSPR, 2005:23). Key factors identified for reducing were: long distance from the fertiliser collection points, non utilisation of satellite depots in remote areas and lack of use of local transporters for fertiliser distribution. Farmers who are in remote areas have been finding it difficult to collect their fertiliser consignments and this act as a limiting factor to access the fertilisers.

While it is a government policy to encourage the private sector in the distribution of farm inputs, the private sector focused on areas along the railway line and avoiding remote areas where the majority of the small-scale farmers are found. In the FSP some transporters have been resisting going into remote areas and raised concerns over the poor road network especially in remote parts of the districts. In the study sites covered, farmers acknowledged that because of these factors mentioned earlier, they were not only unable to access farm inputs (seed and fertiliser) in time, but were also unable to sell their farm produce in time. This in turn resulted in dislocating their planning for their farming activities. They said if they had the money in advance, they would then be able to plan their budgets and put aside some of their money from farm sales to buy farm inputs. It is clear that the CSPR study revealed important observations that are relevant to support the need for this study. However, the limitation for CSPR study is on the scope of the study and methodology. The scope of the study was narrow in the sense that it did not cover all the districts in the country as such it is not clear how the FSP had performed in other districts, such as Chilubi and many others apart from Kalomo, Mumbwa and Mpika.

The UK Institute of Development Studies (2005) conducted a research on Agricultural Development in Zambia's Northern Province in three villages, namely Ngulula and Kabila in Kasama district and Lufubu in Luwingu district. This research demonstrated what had happened in Zambia over the last two decades. In Ngulula, Lufubu and Kabila, small-scale farmers have moved into maize production and out again. Currently, cassava and millet are the most widespread crops, although maize production remains common, especially local varieties. Many small-scale farmers used to grow and sell maize until fertilisers became unaffordable. Although the Zambian Government reintroduced fertiliser subsidies in 2002, access to these inputs is uneven. It is evident that the Institute of Development Studies (IDS) study has made a significant contribution as regards the understanding of the problems faced by many small-scale farmers in rural areas in an attempt to continue cultivating maize. In addition to this, this literature is relevant to this study because it provides information that even with a subsidy, fertiliser access and use are constrained by poor infrastructure, especially for remote "off road" communities, and high cost of other inputs, including seed and herbicide. The IDS study in relation to this dissertation provides information that subsidies are constrained by other factors as well. It is important to note, however, that the scope of this study has some limitations. The IDS Study does not specifically discuss the nature and extent of the FSP subsidies. The study only focused on production of maize and other traditional food crops without a subsidy in some villages in northern province of Zambia.

Another research conducted by the Zambia Emergency Food Security Assessment (2003) showed that households headed by females had a much higher chance of being food insecure than those headed by males. Further, female headed households, large sized households and those headed by the elderly, those above 50 years, were also found to be highly vulnerable to food insecurity. This literature is relevant to this study in that it provides insights on the overall variations and on households headed by females, elderly and large sized households' position on the food security situation. However, the limitation of the research by Zambia Emergency Food Security Assessment (ZEFSA) in relation to this study is that it does not provide information specifically and directly on input subsidies with regard to the FSP and its implementation. It is also evident that the research by ZEFSA provides information at the national level and district level in form of statistics or figures without exactly mentioning or listing causes of food

insecurity. Information based on aggregate statistics does not provide a true reflection of individual districts, such as Chilubi and other districts not directly covered by the research.

The Agricultural Consultative Forum (2002) conducted a research during the 2001/2002 farming season in Zambia. The Agricultural Consultative Forum (ACF) noted that the area under maize cultivation had reduced from 908,750 to 575,000 hectares, a decline of more than 30 percent from 1988. However, maize still accounted for over 86 percent of the domestically consumed cereals and about 35 percent of the total staple food requirements in Zambia (GRZ/UNDP, 2003: 61). In the past seasons, maize production has been consistently failing to meet national self sufficiency.

The poor performance of Zambian small-scale farmers in meeting their maize self sufficiency is reflected at national levels. For example, the country experienced a decrease in its maize sufficiency from 100 percent in 2000 to 80 percent in 2001 and then 60 percent in 2002 (Ibid, 62). Taking into consideration that the ACF research focused on decreases in maize production, for example, there was a decrease from 100 percent to 60 percent in maize production during the 2000/2001 and 2001/2002 farming seasons. It is obvious, as noted in the ACF research, that more remains to be done. However, the findings of the ACF study were critical in highlighting issues regarding maize production that has been continuously unable to meet national food security. This literature is relevant to this study; firstly, it shows that maize is the largest consumed cereal in Zambia. Secondly, high dependence on maize and its availability have a great effect on household and national level food security. This is so because the conditions of weather may vary from one season to another. For example, in one season, there could be good rainfall, while in the other season there could be drought. In some cases, heavy rains and drought may recur for two or more subsequent seasons. However, ACFs' limitations in relation to this study, is that it focused on maize production in the period when Government was not providing input subsidies to small-scale farmers. In addition to this, the ACF report provided information in the period when there was drought which, to a large extent, contributed to the country's food insecurity.

According to CSO (2003), agricultural production in Zambia which was predominantly rain-fed, posted five percent growth rate and another 43 percent growth rate in 2004. During the

years 2003 and 2004, the country's food security position greatly improved as it moved from an overall deficit of 635,000 metric tonnes of maize in 2002/2003 consumption periods to an overall food surplus of 120,000 metric tonnes and 185,000 metric tonnes of maize in the 2003/2004 and 2004/2005 consumption periods, respectively. In the same period, maize output rose by 92.5 percent as the country became the net exporter of food crops. The export food crops like maize contributed to the growth in non-traditional exports earnings. There have been improvements through the FSP subsidies on fertiliser in terms of increase in both the area under cultivation and production on maize. This literature is relevant to this study in that, firstly, fertiliser subsidies boosted the production of maize. Secondly, maize cannot be ignored as it is a staple food crop that most people rely on. The literature indicates that there have been some improvements after government intervened in form of fertiliser and seed subsidies. Limitations of CSO (2007) is that, it only gives statistics on increased maize production at national level without actually specifying which categories of farmers, that is, small-scale farmers and/or commercial farmers who produced this surplus.

In his thesis entitled '*Land Tenure, Land Usage and the Historical Development of Agrarian Capitalism in Zambia: The Experience of the Periphery*', Kajoba (1988:189-204) highlighted the significance of cultivation involving the use of indigenous agronomic practices including all traditional staple food crops, such as, maize, sorghum, millet, cassava, and rice through crop diversification, rotation, green and cattle manuring and mixed cropping. This replenishes soil fertility and broadens the food base and ensures relative food security, especially at the household level. In relation to this study, Kajoba's study (1988) helps in the sense that it looks at achieving food security and its sustenance by involving all traditional food crops and use of crop diversification, as well as crop rotation. In addition to this, the literature shows that food security cannot be achieved and sustained only by a single cereal crop like maize in Zambia and other Sub-Saharan African countries (SSA) which is susceptible to changes in the weather patterns. Cultivation of traditional crops is adapted to ecologies of agricultural systems which are still largely viable, in SSA. The major limitations of Kajoba (1988) are that he did not discuss other strategies of enhancing food security such as subsidising farm inputs.

A research conducted by Kajoba (1993) focusing on '*Food Crisis in Zambia*', indicated that people in Samfya district near Lake Bangweulu in the Luapula Province were going back to

cassava growing rather than continuing with maize. As a result of the knowledge which the peasantry has acquired through the process of socialisation, it was found in the research that local people found it easier to grow cassava than maize because labour requirements for the root crop were less than those for maize and other cereals. Further, whereas the technological package for cereal crops requires large amounts of expensive chemical fertilisers, which peasants cannot easily afford, the root crop does not require major inputs other than family and other labour. Also, the peasantry has historically found it easier to combine cassava growing with fishing, which is a major source of proteins and income, rather than combine maize growing with fishing as the demands for labour for the cereal are greater. Furthermore, the dense population in Luapula valley has been best supported by the cassava-millet legumes and fishing culture rather than the maize culture. Cassava-millet have less demands for labour, may not require inorganic fertilisers and they are drought resistant. This literature is relevant to this study because it explains about crops that are culturally accepted by the local people, and this contributes to food security at household level. However, the nature and the extent of the study exhibit some limitations. Mushota's study, like most of the works cited regarding food security in this study brings out issues on small-scale farmers who have abandoned maize cultivation and opted for other traditional crops, such as, cassava and millet among others, but later they have gone back to maize cultivation. The use of traditional food crops, despite them being quite drought resistant and less demand for labour both at the household and national levels, they have not been used as an alternative sustainable substitute to maize and the promotion of food security. Maize as a crop has a higher calorific value (energy) as well as attracting high market demands for both local and international buyers.

According to Ingawa, (2002), Food Security Pack programme entails the provision to vulnerable people at all times physical and economic access to adequate amounts of nutritious, safe, and culturally appropriate foods, which are produced in an environmentally sustainable and socially just manner, and that people are able to make informed decisions about their food choices. Food Security Pack programme also entails programme beneficiaries are able to earn a decent living, producing, processing, transporting, retailing, and serving food. At the core of Food Security Pack programme is access to healthy food and optimal nutrition for all. Food access is closely linked to food supply, so Food Security Pack programme is dependent on a healthy and

sustainable food system. The food system includes the production, processing, distribution, marketing, acquisition, and consumption of food.

Though food security as a problem at the national level was first felt in Ethiopia in the 1960s, it only started influencing policy in the 1980s, when food self-sufficiency became one of the objectives of the Ten-year Perspective Plan (TYPP) in the early 1980s. This took place after the 1983/84 drought and, which claimed millions of lives (Alemu *et al*, 2002). While efforts to ensure adequate food supplies at the national level are laudable, these efforts on their own cannot ensure food availability for households and individual programmes such as the FSP.

Much of the literature on Food Security Pack programme focuses on developing and testing determinants of food insecurity at the household level. In line with the literature this study also investigates factors determining effectiveness of FSP programme on food security. Different studies on FSP in Zambia have shown that the achievement of national food security has been an explicit goal of the FSP policy. However, past experience has shown that while FSP targets have been met in some years, there have also been increasing variations in some cases. These problems were further exacerbated by the 1992 drought that impacted most of Southern Africa.

Chizumi, carried out a research on FSP policies and food security in Zambia where it was discovered that low levels of food security in rural areas were due to inconsistency in funding to the FSP resulting in low productivity, limited access to agricultural services, resources and past government policies on FSP which over-emphasized the production of hybrid maize at the expense of other crops. The promotion of maize in unsuitable areas increased the effects of climatic risks, reduced on-farm retention of food stocks due to highly subsidized mealie meal. The study also discovered that due to lack of household food security, the government of Zambia had adopted the FSP as a policy objective in an effort to ensure that economic growth took place. The Government's FSP Policy Framework gave priority to market liberalization, crop diversification, and better utilization of land. The components of this Food Security Pack programme policy framework aimed at attaining high levels of food security among the vulnerable small scale farmers. The study also revealed that in order to ensure that smallholder farmers had full opportunities to benefit from the new policy environment, better services were

being formulated by the government in research, extension, credit, land tenure, and marketing. In addition, special measures to integrate less developed areas into the market economy had been recognized; these included improvements in infrastructure and integrated programmes to improve on the performance of the FSP. The study however, never divulged much on the Food Security Pack programmes' strategy in reducing poverty but merely gave a broad picture on poverty and food insecurity amongst the vulnerable small scale farmers.

Another report on Food Security Pack Programme which was done by Chapoto (2009), on its productivity in Zambia and its effect on food security at household level revealed that there are major indicators of crop productivity. The study focused on crop yields as a measure of land productivity and how it could contribute to sustaining food security in Zambia. It was discovered that FSP was a powerful poverty fighter with no country that had ever achieved mass poverty reduction without a prior substantial boost in broad based FSP productivity. The study further revealed that FSP needed to raise broad based productivity of smallholder farmers in order to achieve its goal of poverty reduction. The study also discovered that the majority of Zambian smallholder FSP beneficiaries relied so much on maize production which accounted to over (>80%) and that their yields remained low, despite massive state interventions in input distribution under the programme.

The lessons that were drawn from this study were that production amongst the beneficiaries of the FSP, had remained stagnant due to lack of key investments to drive productivity growth in the programme, such as:

- a) Technology (research on crops/livestock, management practices, extension, and, processing improvements).
- b) Markets (property rights, standards, contract law, adjudication, market facilities, market price and supply information, and marketing extension).
- c) Infrastructure (irrigation, rural electrical power, and communications).

The study also revealed that subsidized FSP programme had frequent negative returns in determining small scale farmer's productivity due to factors such as subsidized inputs crowding out the private sector deliveries and discouraging investments in new private fertilizer sales networks. Misallocation and inefficiencies in usage of inputs cannot encourage sustainable crop

production and late delivery of inputs cannot improve productivity neither can it contribute to the attainment of programme objectives.

The literature by Chapoto, however, did not highlight the positive role that subsidy programmes play in promoting food production amongst vulnerable small scale farmers given the fact that such farmers lack capacity to buy own inputs. Having looked at the negative sides of the subsidized programmes, the study should have also given the position of the government and the way forward to solving those problems. The literature over looked the importance of imparting skills in the farmers as a means of sustaining productivity. There was need for the generation and transmission of managerial and technical information skills to farmers that could lead to extension needed to increase farmer's ability to manage input use. Extension to emphasize input efficiency, instead of use levels e.g., precise timing of input application and, adequate research and extension linkages so as to have a knowledge base on which to make solutions for future problems.

In the work done by Chilangwa and Cromwell (2004), in their report entitled 'Zambia Consultation Report, Forum for Food Security in Southern Africa' the study aimed at contributing to the analytical and strategic thinking on longer term Food Security Pack programme options following the 2001–03 Southern African crisis by providing a platform for improved linkages between FSP analysis, policy making and implementation in the Southern Africa region. The two researchers discovered that staple food prices in Zambia were high, as elsewhere in the region, and that some rural families, were the most affected

The report further revealed that insufficient funding to FSP in Zambia contributed to beneficiaries failing to have an income to buy food and that food production among the beneficiaries was low and they struggled to buy food in the marketplace. The study defined Vulnerability as a combination of the degree to which a beneficiary household is exposed to a hazard, and the extent to which they can cope with the effects of the hazard. The combination of vulnerability and hazard produces the risk of a particular outcome. Hazards would have been natural, political, economic or social/human in nature; they would have been unpredictable shocks or longer-term trends. Hazards that affected individuals, such as old age, illness or being orphaned, were additional threats to the achievement of FSP objectives and goals.

For many vulnerable households, however, lack of food security can be as a result of their inability to cope with a particular hazard or combination of hazards. The researchers' study revealed that inability to cope, or 'vulnerability', to a hazard, was conventionally related to physical assets. But households' relationships with social and political institutions at state, market and community level (their degree of social inclusion or exclusion), were increasingly recognized as influential. This was particularly important for FSP objectives, because as explained above, the ability to generate income or to source food through community transfers was very important, not just the ability to grow it. In their study, Chilangwa and Cromwell gave credit to the Food Security Pack programme as an input package scheme specifically aimed at farmers who are too poor to purchase farming inputs.

In their conclusion, Chilangwa and Cromwell observed and recommended that for the FSP programme to be strengthened there was need to strengthen access to food for the majority of poor people who are net consumers of maize and also give attention to data collection and utilization in the FSP. This in their view would enable more effective evidence based decision making in the programme in relation to food production and poverty alleviation. The two authors acknowledged the importance of the Food Security Pack programme and commended its selection criteria for programme beneficiaries. They observed that the FSP be given a longer time frame in its existence to address vulnerability arising from long-term economic and social trends. They stated that the major focus should be on trying to identify appropriate policies for the Food Security Pack programme that could help mitigate long term risks.

These are likely to include adequate financial allocations to the programme and proper visionary policy guidelines, as well as productive scheme interventions such as promotion of drought-tolerant crops and low-input production methods. However, this study did not acknowledge the importance of data availability in the quest to solve the food security problem. Solid empirical evidence needs to be made available, which is the basis for effective scheme interventions. It appears from the study that the Food Security Pack programme is characterized by lack of empirical data across the country. This scenario can be related to what happened in Zimbabwe where a massive supplementary feeding programme was implemented across the country but there were no indicators against which to measure impact, only data on quantity of food was provided and this resulted in massive failure in attaining the objectives of the programme.

Another review was the study done by Scott and Mufwambi, (2004) in which they carried out a case study on FSP programme in Southern Province of Zambia. The study examined appropriate long-term initiatives to support food security that would perhaps place more emphasis on low-rainfall tolerant crops such as sorghum rather than maize. In their study the two discovered that most opportunities for FSP were for supporting food security indirectly by improving incomes. These included further promotion of cotton growing, livestock improvement and the general promotion of non-agricultural commerce in the FSP.

This report observed that the Food Security Pack programme had tentative and sound recommendations concerning who should select the beneficiaries. It was discovered that identification of the beneficiaries to the programme was embedded in the community such as hospitals or churches and attention was given to the formation of community trusts. The principle was that government should be more proactive at the topmost levels in developing policy and ensuring that it was well implemented.

The findings by Scott and Mufwambi were in conformity with the guidelines and policy of the Food Security Pack programme in the selection criteria strategy. Available literature of secondary nature on FSP did correspond with what was contained in this study. According to FSP guidelines, livestock is viewed as a vital component of the pack which provides the beneficiaries with needed nutritional value for their good healthy. In the same context, the Food Security Pack programme advocates for the distribution of farming inputs according to agro ecological nature of the area and tolerance to harsh climatic conditions. The two also discovered that the programme promoted crop diversification and Conservation Farming. It also promoted entrepreneurship in the market place and the development at community level of seed and grain banks. The study explicitly recognized that there were many areas in Zambia where FSP had taken appropriate measures to promote alternative livelihood options through training, and the provision of alternative inputs. The study further revealed that the composition of the food security pack itself was generally of fertilizer, cereal, legume, root planting materials and livestock promotion. This study also revealed that the claimed positive impacts of the FSP include the attainment of 2-3 meals per day for recipients; asset accumulation; and improved

community mobilization and organization. The study's discovery was in total conformity with what is stipulated in the guidelines, objectives and goals of the scheme.

The conclusion of the report was that people should be discouraged from growing farming inputs where they could not be relied upon to grow. Unfortunately, there was still resistance to diversifying from the maize crop, for instance, in many parts of the province, especially where other crops could do better. Worse still, the practice by government and other donors encouraged people to grow maize, as a way of achieving the programme objectives. It could actually been very difficult to persuade people to take inputs other than those for maize, even if one was giving them away for free. The report further observed that the challenges faced by the FSP included the erratic government funding; the difficulty in disposing of surpluses in some years; and the uncertainty and confusion of the national food security policy framework in which the FSP was operating. There needed to be a (new) Food and Nutrition Security Policy that embraced a number of critical issues including: financing; infrastructure development; marketing policy; definitive institutional structures; and scientific research and development.

However, Scott and Mufwambi's, report overlooked the importance of targeting or selection of the beneficiaries in determining the success of attaining the programme objectives and the other forms of targeting that could make sense in the context of poverty/vulnerability. Targeting should be systematic and be based on sound principles as in the example of agricultural recovery programmes. For this type of programme, for instance, there is need to carefully identify and select people who have the ability to bring about recovery from investment according to the programme guidelines and objectives. It should be stated that for a programme of FSP nature, there is need to target people who can develop and generate income so as to attain the objectivity of it. This study entirely, ignored the importance of knowing why people relied so much on one crop and not willing to take other crops as farming inputs. Further, the study did not state its position on how it viewed the effectiveness of the Food Security Pack programme in achieving its objective of poverty alleviation. The study did not also show the strengths and weaknesses faced by the programme in its implementation. There was a need to come up with strategies that support effective implementation of policy. Literature by Ellis et al (2009) showed that there were other issues which needed to be looked at when considering FSP such as the vulnerability and social protection under the scheme, but had not been included in the design of the

programme. According to Ellis et al, the income levels of the programme beneficiaries may impinge on the attainment of the programme objectives among the vulnerable consequently leading to the programmer's failure to realize its objectives and goals.

## 1.9 SUMMARY

The main reasons learnt from literature on other countries and those from Zambia, is that subsidised input use and consequent sustainable food security among FSP beneficiaries can be achieved by a combination of the following factors. Firstly, inorganic and organic fertilisers use must be integrated with other improved seed varieties and proper soil management for their economic potential to be realized. Secondly, serving small-scale farmers effectively with availability of small input packs and provision of affordable credit schemes can help the programme attain its objectives; thirdly, increasing market access through improved rural infrastructure and other trade-related interventions; fourthly, close collaboration with the programme implementing ministry, direct farmers participation in technology transfer and agribusiness stakeholders should also be seriously considered. Other factors include the promotion of agricultural intensification with appropriate financially viable technology and improvement in agricultural research. Also important is the cultivation involving traditional food crops such as millet, cassava among others as well as crop diversification, rotation, mixed cropping and irrigation (Crawford *et al.*; CSPR, 2005 CSO, 2007; Gray, 1963;GRZ,2003;GRZ/UNDP 2003; Harms,1974; IDS, 2005; Kajoba, 1988 & 1993; Levy,2003;SSA,2002; Yudelman*et al.*, 1991).

## 1.10 METHODOLOGY

The study used a quantitative research design, although a qualitative approach was also used. In order to meet the research objectives, both primary and secondary data were collected.

### **1.10.1 Sampling Frame**

The study used the register that was prepared by the District Food Security Pack Committee entitled “FSP Beneficiary Register for 2008/09 Farming Season for Chilubi District”. This frame lists all the FSP programme beneficiaries in the district.

### **1.10.2 Area of Study**

The study was conducted in Chilubi District in Northern Province of Zambia. The district is divided into three parts namely the Island where there is District Administration, the Mainland and the Swamps. The District has twenty two (22) Area Food Security Pack Committees (AFSC) that are entrusted with the responsibility of identifying programme beneficiaries and these are called Satellites.

### **1.10.3 Target Population**

The sample comprised one hundred (100) Food Security Pack beneficiaries from a total of three hundred (300) beneficiaries of the programme in the district. Then twelve (12) key informants from the Ministry of Community Development, Mother and Child Health, who were the programme implementers and AFSC Chairpersons were purposively selected.

### **1.10.4 Data Collection**

A structured questionnaire was administered to one hundred (100) FSP beneficiaries. In addition, observations during the research and field experience of the researcher were utilized to complement the questionnaires. Interview guides were also employed to find out from key informants from ministry FSP implementers about the Impact and Effectiveness of the FSP on food security among the programme beneficiaries. The questionnaire encompassed questions also on the constraints/limitations that are faced and the achievements.

Secondary data collection complemented the primary data collection. Literature from the ministry of Community Development, and Social Services such as the annual reports, Ministry

of Agriculture and Livestock Development Policy documents, books on food security from the University of Zambia (UNZA), journals, articles were used and served as sources of secondary data.

#### **1.10.5 Sampling**

One hundred vulnerable programme beneficiaries were interviewed through random sampling. Therefore, the validity and representativeness of the study outcome were not jeopardized. Notwithstanding some limitations of the overall sampling process, adequate care was taken to ensure that the data collected from the respondents at the time the study was conducted was valid and reliable.

For interview guides with ministry programme implementers, and AFSC Chairpersons the total sample of twelve respondents was drawn using purposive sampling procedure. Two of the twelve were from the Ministry headquarters in Lusaka and these were the FSP National Coordinator and the Chief Community Development Officer, another two from the office of the provincial community development officer in Kasama Northern Province and these are the Principal Community Development Officer and the Senior Community Development Officer. Others are the Chilubi District community development office and they are the District Community Development Officer and the Assistant Community Development Officer. Others are three Community Development Assistants and three Area Food Security Committee Satellite Chairpersons. All these were successfully interviewed. Although there was a possibility of sampling process used to affect the interview results, it was felt that the results would still be valid and representative of all programme implementers in the ministry, considering the fact that they operated under very similar circumstances.

#### **1.10.6 Data Analysis**

The data that was collected from the beneficiaries by use of structured questionnaires were analyzed using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS Version 16.0) analytical package, a software package for analyzing data of primary nature. Descriptive statistics, cross tabulation, and other SPSS application that were found to be useful in achieving the study objectives were used. Secondary data was analyzed manually by the researcher. This was done through categorizing themes that emerged. The instruments were both open and closed guides.

Microsoft word 2007 was used to type the dissertation and creation of the tables. Microsoft Excel 2007 was used to create the figures.

### **1.11 Ethical Considerations**

In this study, the researcher took cognizance of ethical concerns. The study adopted an open and honest approach in which the respondents were asked to participate freely and the information they provided was to be treated with confidentiality. Permission to conduct research in the District was sought from the relevant authorities. The information obtained was strictly used for the purpose of study.

### **1.12 Study Limitations**

During the study some limitations were experienced by the researcher. Firstly, the researcher did not have enough funds to hire research assistants to help with data collection. Secondly, there was a lot of difficulty in meeting the respondents as the geography of Chilubi District is not easy to reach out to all corners. Therefore, transportation was one of the most challenging areas in the study. However, these limitations did not in any way affect the outcome of study because the researcher did all the best to meet all the sampled respondents by finding best alternative solutions to the aforementioned challenges.

### **1.13 Layout of the Dissertation**

In order to logically address the subject under consideration, the dissertation is divided into five distinct but related chapters. Chapter one being the introduction, gives the background information on the subject, outlines the problem statement, research questions, objectives of the study, area of study, significance, conceptual framework and operational definitions, Literature Review and the methodology and limitations to the study. Chapter two contains the context of the study area and programme overview while Chapter three outlays the background information of the beneficiaries. Chapter four has data presentation and discussion of the findings and chapter five has the Conclusion and Recommendations. The subsequent pages consist of bibliography and the appendices.

## CHAPTER TWO

### STUDY AREA AND PROGRAMME OVERVIEW

#### 2.1 CHILUBI DISTRICT

The chapter presents the general characteristics, demography, economy, socio-economic status and social services. Below is the map of Zambia showing the location of Lake Bangweulu in Chilubi district where the study was conducted.

Figure 2.1 Map of Zambia showing the location of Lake Bangweulu.



Source: Geography of Zambia 2010

Chilubi District is one of the nine Administrative Districts in Northern Province. It is in the water basin of Lake Bangweulu and Bangweulu swamps. It covers a surface area of 5038 square kilometers. It shares its boundaries with Luwingu to the north, Kasama to the east, Mpika to the south and Samfya to the west.

### 2.3 GOVERNMENT AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY

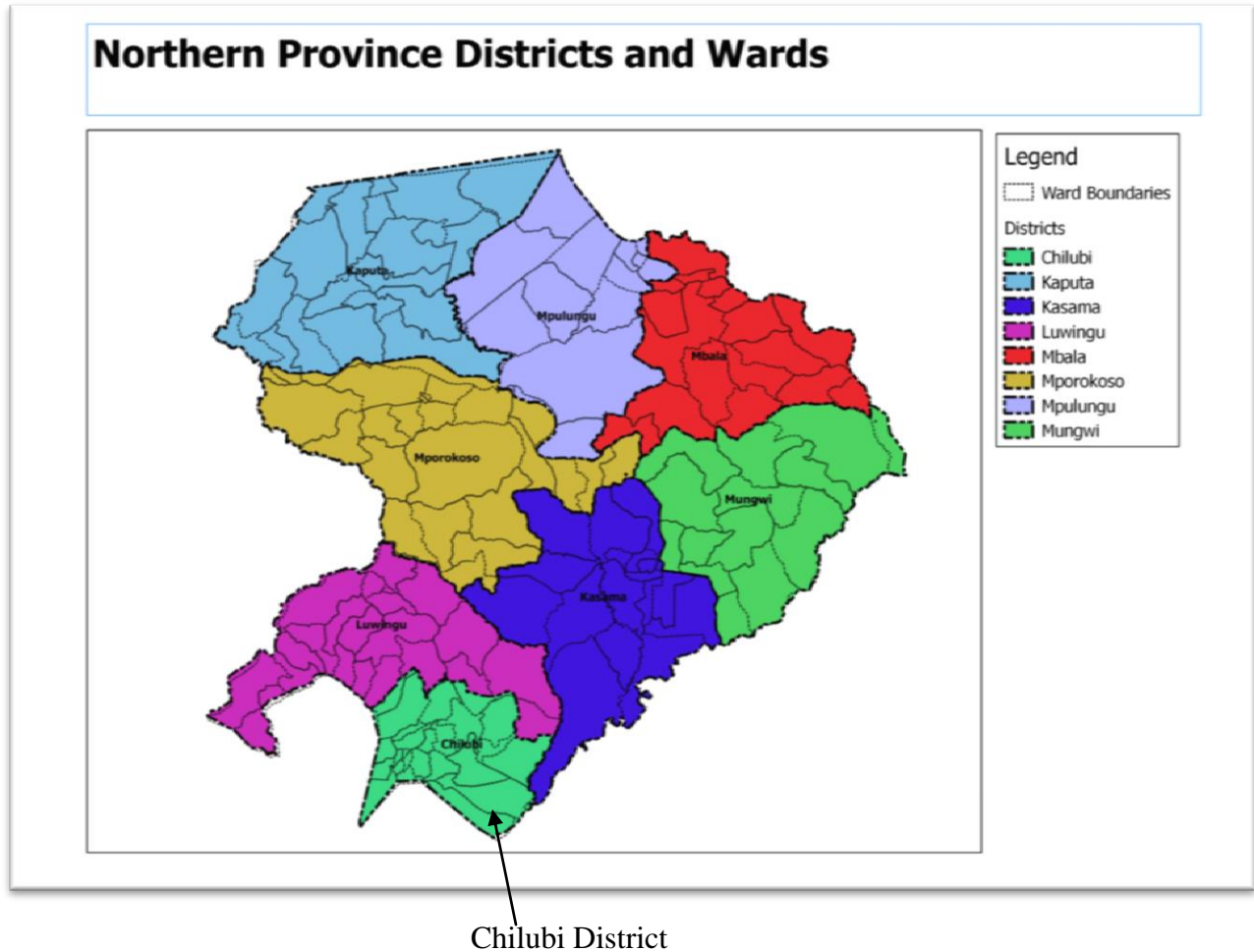
The national agriculture policy (NAP) (2004-2015) provides the overall vision, policy and strategic framework for the development of agriculture. The NAPs vision for the sector is to develop a competitive, efficient and sustainable agriculture sector which assures food security and income. This vision statement contains laudable concepts which entail trade liberalization, improvements in the delivery of agricultural technology services and functioning inputs and output markets, and careful management of natural resources with a view to reducing poverty and attaining food security. Investing in long-term productivity- enhancing measures, particularly for small holder agriculture will require a long term consistent policy, and institutional and resource commitment. The government focus is on the provision of subsidized farming inputs through the programme such as the food security pack. Other complementary investments in rural infrastructure and access to rural financial services are equally critical to the development of the agriculture sector and poverty reduction.

The government of the republic of Zambia, therefore, because of the above challenges and escalating poverty levels saw the need to introduce a social safety net scheme to help curb poverty. The food security pack programme (FSP) was established in the year 2000 under the Ministry of Community Development, and Social Services (MCDSS) now Ministry of Community Development and Social Welfare. The aim of the FSP is to reduce poverty and malnutrition by improving crop production and household food security.

According to 2010 census of population by the Central Statistics Office, Chilubi District has an estimated population of 76,911 people. This comprises of two closely related speaking ethnic groups, Bisa and Bemba. The traditional leadership in the District is comprised of Chiefs Chiwanagala and Matipa and Sub-Chiefs Chitukubwe, Fube and Mwanakasabi. The major economic activities in the district are fishing and subsistence farming. In addition to fishing and farming, the people of Chilubi District are involved in commerce and trade. The district is food-insecure, particularly between December and March when the annual fishing ban is in effect. The largest portion of land in the district is under traditional land tenure system. Under this system, traditional leadership has the power to allocate land to the people. Customary land can be converted into leasehold tenure only where there is consent from the Chief. The convention is

subject to the appraisal of the Commissioner of Lands taking into account the housing and residential land tenure requirements.

Figure 2.2 Location of Chilubi District in Northern Province of Zambia.



Source: Geography of Zambia 2011

### 2.3.1 FARMING SYSTEM, MARKETING AND TRADE

There are no commercial farmers in the district. All Agricultural production is done by small-scale farmers. Farming is the main source of employment followed by fishing, for the rural population. There are approximately 11 000 small scale farmers in the district. Each farmer cultivates at least 0.75 hectare of cassava which is a staple crop for the district, other crops grown include Rice, Maize, and Sorghum, finger millet, Groundnuts, and Sunflower. The farm activities are basically labour intensive and the main sources of labour are the families.

Most Agricultural produce is sold through barter system although at times cash is used. The poor road network condition hampers the district flow of trade. Most Agricultural produce is sold to traders from the Copperbelt Province and other provinces in Zambia.

### 2.3.2 FOOD SECURITY IN THE DISTRICT

Because of excessive sale of food through barter system, farming families have low food intake, especially during the rainy season, due to non availability of food. Due to labour constraints and use of hand hoes, hectarage is low and this results in low yields. In order to improve hectarage, there is need to use tractors and animal power. This calls for a lot of sensitization and investment. Since women do most of the farming activities, there is need to deliberately target them in good farming methods. Cassava, which is an alternative during the rainy season, is scarce because it is difficult to process.

### 2.4 OVERVIEW OF FOOD SECURITY PACK

In order to promote the understanding of the concept of the Food Security Pack Programme, and the role it plays in poverty alleviation, it was found imperative that a research survey be carried out in Chilubi district of Zambia. The main objective of the programme and how it is implemented were investigated with particular emphasis on how the programme is run in Chilubi district.

Poverty levels in Zambia are estimated at 65% and are higher in rural areas at 79% compared to 48% in urban areas. The majority of the poor depend on agriculture for their livelihoods. Therefore, in order to solve poverty issues of the poor households, it is imperative that issues that impede on agricultural development in poverty stricken areas are addressed.

Therefore, in an attempt to address food insecurity and poverty the targeted Food Security Pack (FSP) Programme was established in the year 2000 by the government of the Republic of Zambia under the Ministry of Community Development and Social Services (MCDSS) now Ministry of Community Development, and Social Welfare and had nation-wide coverage as a key social protection intervention. The main aim of the FSP programme is to reduce poverty and malnutrition by improving crop production and household food security.

The government realized that the food security pack programme can enhance people's food security and increase their productive capacity. FSP does this by, among other things, promoting crop diversification, promoting farming methods that help to restore soil fertility and productivity, and training farmers in business-related skills.

According to Chilangwa and Cromwell (2004), the FSP has a set of primary (viability) and secondary (vulnerability) selection criteria. The pack is composed of cereals, legumes, root/tuber, fertilizer (for recipients of maize and rice) and agricultural lime (for recipients in areas affected by soil acidity). It also includes alternative livelihoods, markets and entrepreneurship development, small-scale irrigation systems, and improved extension services.

The original concept of the FSP was to attain a beneficiary level of 200,000 households each year, thus reaching 600,000 households in total over the project cycle which was initially aimed at 3 years but later became an ongoing programme. However, actual beneficiaries built up more slowly than this, rising from 60,000 in 2000/01 to just under 150,000 in 2003/04, then falling to 9,000 in 2004/05 before recovering partially to 33,000 in 2005/06 and declining again to 19,500 in 2006/07. This means that the net number of beneficiaries reached by the programme by 2007 was around 210,000 farm households (MCDSS, 2010 annual report).

The rationale of the programme is to empower the vulnerable but viable farmers through a small input loan. These packs are distributed as in-kind loans. The recipients pay for the packs after production. The exit plan is a gradual graduation of viable households from the pack to a higher programme - the fertilizer input support programme (FISP). The loan is designed in such a manner that it does not punish the beneficiary but should be paid back in kind so that the recoveries are passed on to other beneficiaries. This has been done to inculcate a sense of responsibility and paying back in the minds of the beneficiaries. The other rationale of the programme is to ensure that households have food security, consequently contribute to poverty reduction.

## 2.5 FOOD SECURITY PACK PROGRAMME IN CHILUBI DISTRICT

### 2.5.0 INTRODUCTION

This section describes the process in which the FSP is implemented in Chilubi District. It begins with the organizational structure of the Ministry of Community Development, Mother and Child Health with an emphasis on the department of Community Development which implements the programme and then describes how the programme is implemented up to the household level.

### 2.5.1 MECHANISMS FOR IMPLEMENTATION

The programme is implemented by the Ministry Of Community Development, Mother and Child Health. A National Steering Committee has been established to oversee the implementation of the programme and there is also a Technical Committee at the national level that supervises the implementation. There is a Provincial Food Security Committee at the provincial level followed by the District Food Security Committee. The last level is the committee made of area community members called the Area Food Security Committee.

The Area Food Security Committees (AFSC) has the responsibility of collecting and managing the recoveries. The quantities of the amounts to be paid back by the beneficiaries are minimal and represent a small fraction of the value of the inputs given to the beneficiaries. The recoveries are deposited into the community cereal/grain bank.

The Programme comprises the following complimentary components:

- (a) Crop Diversification and Conservation Farming,
- (b) Market Entrepreneurship, Seed and Cereal Bank Development,
- (c) Alternative Livelihood Interventions
- (d) Programme management and coordination.

## 2.5.2 CROP DIVERSIFICATION AND CONSERVATION FARMING

This crop diversification and conservation farming provides diversified improved seeds and planting materials for adapted food security and cash crops. Under this component farmers receive a package of inputs for crops that meet their socio-economic and ecological conditions. Conservation Farming (CF) is the backbone for increasing and sustaining crop production. The programme provides for promotion in conservation tillage, soil fertility improvement and erosion control practices to achieve a sustainable farming system. The programme provides for training in conservation farming and sustainable technologies. The programme further provides for training in post harvest technologies such as processing, preservation and utilization to improve household food and nutrition security. FSP promotes crop diversification for increased and reliable food production, and also encourage timely, judicious and targeted use of agricultural inputs and adoption of Conservation Farming Technologies. The programme provides for training in Conservation Farming and Sustainable Technologies. The programme further provides for training in post harvest technologies such as processing, preservation, and utilization to improve household food and nutritional security.

## 2.5.3 MARKET ENTREPRENEURSHIP, ALTERNATIVE LIVELIHOODS INTERVENTIONS

This component serves as the depository for surplus production as well as recoveries collected from beneficiaries of the programme. The component is recognition of the importance of market as a catalyst to increased production. Through this component farmers are linked to value chains.

As a way of creating a sustainable source of improved planting materials, the programme facilitates seed and cereal banks development and management. These banks facilitate storing and selling of grains with the objective of reducing seasonal price differentials between harvests and planting time. Through this component, development of Farmer Associations and successful farmers that can take the lead in marketing at community level is facilitated.

The FSP is not a free hand out. As such, it provides for the establishment of seed/cereal banks to store produce from farmer pay backs. It forms a base for preparing beneficiaries to be self-sustaining and graduating into being commercially viable entities. The pay-backs are used to extend the benefits of the programme to other beneficiaries.

These are aimed at non-crop activities. The programme provide for introduction of integrated agricultural systems including small livestock production (goats, pigs, poultry, rabbits), fish farming, bee keeping, crafts and irrigation. These activities are complimentary to crop production and provide take off for entrepreneurial growth and income generation. This component is critical particularly in drought prone areas where other forms of livelihoods have a comparative advantage over crop production.

## 2.6 PACK COMPOSITION OF THE FSP

The basic empowerment Pack consists of a cereal, legume and root or tuber crop as shown in Table 2.2 below. The Pack also includes other crops depending on agro-ecological area as shown in the table. Conservation farming technology is the core technology in this program. The Pack is designed to optimize natural soil processes and to balance food security requirements of resource poor households.

Table 2.1 Content of Technology Pack by Agro-Ecological Region

Package	Pack by Agro-Ecological Region			
	Region I	Region II	Region III Plateau	Region III Valley
<b>Cereals</b>	Sorghum  Improved Maize	Improved Maize  Sorghum  Rice	Finger Millet  Maize	Maize, Rice, Wheat
<b>Legumes</b>	Cowpeas	Groundnuts	Beans	Beans
<b>Root and Tuber Crops</b>	Cassava  Sweet potatoes	Cassava  Sweet potatoes	Cassava  Sweet potatoes	Sweet potatoes  Cassava
<b>Fertilizer</b>	Top and Basal	Top and Basal	Top and Basal	Top and Basal

Source: MCDSS Implementation Manual 2010

The use of inorganic fertilizer is justified by the fact that it is a basic component of a solid conservation-farming package. Fertilizer use-efficiency is enhanced when other components of

conservation farming are optimally applied. Farmers can, therefore, afford to reduce the rates of chemical fertilizer to lower levels. This is the premise on which moderate levels of fertilizer are recommended for the Pack. The Pack also uses lime to reduce soil acidity and enhance nutrient utilization by crops in the high acid soils. Lime is one of the most important inputs that can contribute to sustainable production on land for longer periods. This is what is required for vulnerable but viable farmers to settle down. A provision is made to include in the Pack contents appropriate inputs to enable vulnerable but viable communities who wish to engage in alternative livelihood strategies such as fishing and small livestock rearing in some areas participate in the programme and become productive.

## 2.7 INPUT DISTRIBUTION CHAIN AND BENEFICIARY SELECTION

The Ministry of Community Development and Social Services Headquarters (HQ) will procure seed, fertilizer and agricultural lime centrally and then distribute them to all the districts through the Provincial Community Development Office. The District Office will distribute the inputs to Area Food Security Committees (AFSC) under the guidance and supervision of the District Food Security Committees (DFSC) where the Office of the District Community Development Officer plays a pivotal role. The AFSCs will give the inputs to the selected beneficiaries under supervision of the District Food Security Committees.

The target groups for the program are the vulnerable but viable farmers in all districts of Zambia. The majority of them are cultivating less than 1 hectare of land. They have inadequate access (availability and affordability) to basic yield-enhancing technologies, so their earnings are not adequate to supply a household of six with staple food for the whole year. According to recent Seed Control and Certification Institute (SCCI) surveys, only 22 percent of these farmers have access to improved seed. This category of farmers relies on traditional practices to produce crops such as maize, groundnuts, millet, cassava and sorghum, resulting in low yield.

The target farmers have low physical level of activity, resulting in reduced labour for food production. Most are headed by women. These households do not have adequate resources to subsist, and cannot participate in labour intensive cash crops to supplement their food needs. Most of them do not own livestock, equipment or machinery. They do not produce for the market. Their earnings are so low that they cannot afford to buy basic needs.

The group is however viable in the sense that if provided with a minimum set of basic yield enhancing inputs, they are capable of raising their productivity to levels that can enable them meet subsistence needs and gain a surplus for sale. They have the potential to break-even and are able to repay credit.

The selection of beneficiaries is critical to the success of the programme. The selection criteria to follow are as shown in table 2.2 below.

**Table 2.2: Beneficiary Selection Criteria**

Criteria Level	Criteria	Specification
Primary/Entry	Have Access to land and cultivating less than 1 hectare	All primary criteria must be met
	Have adequate labour	
	Not in gainful employment	
Secondary/Qualifier	Female headed household and not in gainful employment (widow, single mother)	In addition to the primary criteria a beneficiary must meet one or more of the secondary criteria (priority to be given to a household meeting the highest number of the secondary criteria)
	Household keeping orphans or abandoned children and not in gainful employment	
	Child headed household	
	Terminally ill headed household	
	Disabled households	
	Unemployed youth	
	The Aged but with labor	

Source: MCDSS FSP Implementation Manual 2010

- a) Selection of the beneficiaries will be done at community level by the Area Food Security Committees (AFSCs).
- b) Only those who meet the above criteria shall be eligible to benefit from the Programme.
- c) Names of the selected beneficiaries shall be entered into the Beneficiary Registers provided by MCDSS which shall be kept at community level. Names of the selected

beneficiaries shall be entered into the Register in triplicate so that the original and second copies of the register are sent to MCDSS HQ/ and the District Secretariat respectively.

**Table 2.3: Recommended Conservation Farming Practices**

	Region I	Region IIA (Kalahari Sands Area)	Region IIB (Central Plateau)	Region III (Plateau)	Region III (Valley)
Recommended CF Practices	CF Basins	Cover Crops	CF Basins	Liming	Liming
	Tie Ridges	(Velvet beans)	Liming (maintenance)	Cover Crops	Cover Crops
	CoverCrops	Manure (animal/compost)	Cover Crops	(Velvet beans)	(Velvet beans)
	(Velvet beans)	Green Manuring	(Velvet beans)	Manure (animal/compost)	Manure (animal/compost)
	Cereal-Legume rotation	(Sunhemp)	Manure (animal/compost)	Green Manuring	Green Manuring
		Agro forestry	Green Manuring (Sunhemp)	(Sunhemp)	(Sunhemp)
		(2year fallow)	Agro forestry (2year fallow)	Agro forestry	Agro forestry
	Cereal-Legume rotation	Cereal-Legume rotation	(Biomass Transfer)	(Biomass Transfer)	
			Cereal-Legume rotation	Cereal-Legume rotation	

Source: MCDSS; Food Security Pack Implementation Manual 2010

## 2.8 WHY IS FOOD SECURITY PACK PROGRAMME IMPORTANT?

The basic right of people to the food they need is perhaps the greatest challenge facing the world community today. The challenge is most critical in low-income and food-deficit countries like developing countries such as Zambia. Achieving sustainable increases in food production in these, and other, developing nations requires strategies that address key dimensions of sustainable agriculture and rural development. Fortunately, the food issue has shot up the political agenda for most countries in the last couple of years.

To this effect, African countries have made important commitments to agriculture and food security, including the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Plan (CAADP), which calls for six per cent growth rates in the agriculture sector by 2015. In the African Union Maputo Declaration of 2003, African countries have also committed to direct 10 per cent of their budgets to agriculture. As of April 2010, 16 countries had signed a CAADP compact and were moving towards implementation, and eight (Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, Malawi, Mali, Niger and Senegal) were exceeding the budget target. Ten countries met the six per cent growth target in 2008.

In this regard, Zambia has not lagged behind, because the country realizes that sustainable agriculture through the food security pack programme is key to achieving national food security. The government had, for instance, significantly increased allocations to agriculture sector in the 2011 national budget in order to boost sector activities. The Government had increased the allocation for agriculture and livestock to K 1,231.6 billion, from K1, 139 billion allocated in 2010, (2011 Zambia National Budget).

The Government's policy focus, therefore, was on expanding the Food Security Pack programme by promoting the use of better seed varieties and improving linkages between research and extension services. Zambia had an opportunity to realize its full potential through the export of surplus production of agriculture produce. The Government therefore, wanted to fully engage stakeholders to increase their participation in crop marketing and in exploring regional export markets for the bumper harvest. In order to continue with the efforts to support farmers in far flung areas of the country and to guarantee national food security, the government increased the allocation for the Food Security Pack programme by 50 percent to K15 billion in 2011.

The government had developed a National Agriculture Policy that was also contributing to consolidating the country's independence through food security pack programme. The overall vision and objective of the policy that runs from 2004 to 2015 includes exploiting the potential of the programme because the past policies were restrictive and constraining with strong government intervention and participation. This will result in an efficient, competitive and sustainable food security pack programme, which assures food security and increased income to the vulnerable beneficiaries hence the need to strengthen and expand the emerging opportunities

and also deal with the challenges facing the programme. The policy also strives to contribute to the overall goal of the Poverty Reduction Strategic Paper (PRSP) which was to achieve poverty reduction and economic growth. With the vision and objectives, the Government expected to improve and expand the food security pack programme for the majority household food security pack programme beneficiaries.

## 2.9 SUMMARY

In summary, it can be stated that the Food Security Pack programme is a government run programme with a mandate to cover all the districts of the country to help curb poverty and increase food security among the vulnerable small scale households. The programme has a set of criteria that it follows in selecting its beneficiaries. In addition, it is clear that the programme has a set of goals and objectives that it has to meet. The government had developed a National Agriculture Policy that was also contributing to consolidating the country's independence through food security pack programme.

## **CHAPTER THREE**

### **CONTRIBUTION OF THE FSP TO FOOD SECURITY IN CHILUBI DISTRICT**

#### **3.1 INTRODUCTION**

This chapter examines the contribution of the FSP to food security in Chilubi District. The chapter has been divided into six sections. The first section is the introduction and the second section focuses on the contribution of the FSP to consumption (utilisation) of food for 2008/2009 farming season. The third section focuses on the contribution of the FSP to food availability and income, while the fourth section discusses the relationship between the FSP and food security in Chilubi district. The fifth section presents an analysis on the contribution of the FSP to food accessibility. The sixth and last section looks at the FSP contribution to availability, consumption of food and the relationship between the FSP and food security in Chilubi district.

#### **3.2 CONTRIBUTION OF THE FSP TO CONSUMPTION (UTILISATION) OF FOOD**

Thus far it is clear that, the FSP increased maize production during the 2008/2009 farming season. This in turn contributed to food accessibility and availability. Table 3.1 below shows a comparison of the number of meals consumed by households before benefitting from the FSP inputs under the 2008/2009 farming season and after benefitting from the FSP inputs under the 2008/2009 farming season. The study indicates that 2 percent, 44 percent and 54 percent of households consumed one, two and three meals per day, respectively before benefitting from the FSP inputs under the 2008/2009 farming season. Zero percent, 18 percent and 82 percent of the respondents were consuming one, two, and three meals, respectively after benefitting from the FSP inputs for 2008/2009 farming season.

The information in the table below shows that the number of meals consumed by households after benefitting from the FSP inputs under 2008/2009 farming season increased. The number of households consuming three meals per day increased by 28 percent from 54 percent before getting the FSP inputs to 82 percent after benefitting from the FSP inputs under the 2008/2009 farming season. In addition to this, households consuming two meals per day, decreased by 26 percent, from 44 percent before getting the FSP inputs to 18 percent after benefitting from the FSP inputs under the 2008/2009 farming season.

**Table 3.1: Number of meals consumed by households before and after benefiting from the FSP inputs during the 2008/2009 farming season.**

Response	Number of meals consumed before benefiting from the FSP inputs		Number of meals consumed after benefitting from the FSP inputs	
	f	%	f	%
1 meal	2	2	0	0
2 meals	44	44	18	18
3 meals	54	54	82	82
Not Applicable	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Field data

Some key informants mentioned that production of cereals increased during the FSP inputs under the 2008/2009 farming season due to an expansion in crops cultivation hectareage. Mostly, under cereals maize farming households expanded their hectareage to more than 3 Limas. The Status of livelihood among households improved in Chilubi district under the 2008/2009 farming season compared to the period before farmers were getting FSP inputs. Information that came from the DCDO and views of other people interviewed during the 2008/2009 farming season cited the following as visible indicators: (i) the reduction of cases of malnutrition among the under five aged children, (ii) no relief food requests were made in the district, (iii) some few beneficiaries were able to buy Goats and Sheep for use as draught power, and (iv) a number of farmers built brick houses and few bought bicycles.

Before the FSP inputs were given to the beneficiaries, food stocks at household level were not sufficient and stocks were exhausted around December. However, with the provision of the FSP inputs under the 2008/2009 farming season, food stocks among households were able to last longer, and in most cases took them to the next farming season. With this food surplus, people were able to sustain their needs locally and stopped buying maize in nearby Sanfya and Luwingu districts. In addition to this, beneficiaries were able to build brick houses with iron sheets and

able to hire cattle as draught power to till their fields. Furthermore, farmers raised some income from the sale of the surplus crop output and were even affording three meals per day (Interview with Chaba Community Development Assistant, September 2011).

Previously, before the beneficiaries got the FSP inputs there used to be high demand for relief maize, but after the FSP 2008/2009 programme beneficiaries never demanded for relief maize. In addition to this, beneficiaries were able to take their children back to school that had earlier stopped school due to lack of funds. Social activities such as marriages became common since individuals had food. (Interview with Area Food Security Committee Satellite Chairman – Matipa Sub Centre on the mainland of Chilubi district, August 2011).

In the Swamps in Buumba Ward programme beneficiaries produced sufficient bags of cereals that were able to take them to the next farming season. Farmers also produced surplus bags of maize and rice that were sold and earned an income. Further, some beneficiaries were able to buy Tudor pumps for irrigation. Other things that some farmers bought were livestock such as goats and pigs. In some cases farmers bought Television sets and Solar Panels on income earned from the sale of surplus maize (Interview with Chifwenge Community Development Sub Centre Officer in September 2011). It is clear that there was an increase in the food security situation under the FSP during the 2008/2009 farming season. It was also observed that farmers raised adequate income from the sale of maize, rice, sorghum which they used to buy agricultural implements and household property. Beneficiaries in this Sub Centre, during the 2008/2009 farming season, increased the area under maize cultivation which in turn increased maize production in the area. Food stocks were in surplus and sufficient enough to take small-scale farmers to the next harvest season. Small-scale farmers like in other satellites also raised an income from the sale of surplus maize. Some small-scale vulnerable programme beneficiaries bought livestock and ploughs that enabled them cultivate larger portions of land easily. In addition to this, farmers were able to build brick houses with modern roofing (Interview with the Agriculture Camp Extension Officer for Chifwenge Sub Centre in September 2011).

Under the FSP inputs, during the 2008/2009 farming season, beneficiaries in Mofu Ward on the mainland under Mofu Area Food Security Committee Satellite, like in other satellites, produced sufficient bags of maize which sustained them to the next farming season. This was an indication that during the same period the FSP inputs contributed to food security. Small-scale farmers

were also able to sale surplus bags of maize. Some farmers were able to buy animals such as sheep and goats. Others also managed to build brick houses and were able to take back their children to school as they could afford their school fees.

### 3.3 CONTRIBUTION OF THE FSP TO FOODAVAILABILITY AND INCOME

Two views will be taken to examine the contribution of the FSP to availability of food. These are maize production, and the sales of maize and income gained before and after the FSP for 2008/2009 farming season.

#### 3.3.1 Maize Production

Table3.2 below presents information on average number of bags x 25kg for grain maize that were produced before respondents started benefiting from the FSP inputs under the 2008/2009 farming season. Out of the 100 sampled respondents, 42 percent produced bags less than 10, while 18 percent produced in the range of (10 to 20) bags and 15 percent produced in the range of 21 to 30 while 13 percent produced in the range of 31 to 40. Slightly above 40 were 6 beneficiaries who produced 41 to 50 bags while 6 beneficiaries produced above 50 bags. From these responses, it can be concluded that most of the respondents produced bags of maize in the range of less than 10 bags. There were few respondents who produced 41 to 50 bags and above.

**Table 3.2: Average number of 25kg bags of maize grain produced before respondents started benefiting from the FSP inputs under the 2008/2009 farming season.**

<b>Response</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Les than 10 bags	42	42.0
10-20	18	18.0
21-30	15	15.0
31-40	13	13.0
41-50	6	6.0
Above 50 bags	6	6.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Field data

**Table 3.3: Average number of 25kg bags of maize grain produced after respondents benefitted from the FSP inputs for the 2008/2009 farming season.**

<b>Response</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Less than 10	4	4
10-20	20	20
21-30	22	22
31-40	30	30
41-50	14	14
Above 50 bags	10	10
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Field data

From the two tables above, it can be noted that before the FSP for 2008/2009 farming season, majority of the farmers had their maize production in the range less than 10 bags. On the other hand after the FSP for 2008/2009 farming season, the proportion of those who produced (less than 10) bags was only 4 percent compared to the 42 percent before the 2008/2009 FSP farming season. Similarly, looking at those who produced more than 10 bags, it can be noted that there was an increase in percentage before benefitting from the programme and after benefitting. From these results, we can deduce that during the same period, there was an increase in food security at household level.

Furthermore, in some parts of the beneficiary satellites in the district, there was regular and very good rainfall distribution resulting in high productivity. These included areas such as Muchinshi on the Island, Buumba area in the swamps and Nsumbu farming areas. Agricultural livelihood in these areas was so successful resulting in 10% of the beneficiaries producing over 50 bags of maize and 14% had produced between 41 to 50 bags of maize as opposed to 6% and equally a 6% respectively before the commencement of the programme. There was certainty and many of these households lived in a state of transitory food security. After the FSP for 2008/2009 farming season, food security situation for some households in these areas was determined or influenced largely by the pattern of food stock availability. Further, these same areas also experienced good rainfall pattern resulting in high yields as can be seen from the statistics above. After (July-

August), there was a very rapid availability of cereals as a staple food. With the onset of the planting season, maize stocks, Rice and sorghum was readily available for consumption and in excess. It was found that by January the majority of the households in these areas had maize cereals available for consumption. 67 percent of the beneficiaries after the programme commencing as opposed to 23 percent before the programme had enough of the crop produce and decided to put the surplus for sale to raise some income for other activities.

### **Comparison of Average Maize Sales and Income raised Before and After benefiting from the FSP during the 2008/2009 Farming Season.**

This section discusses the sale of surplus cereals specifically maize and utilisation of proceeds to buy food stuffs other than maize before and after the 2008/2009 farming season.

**Table 3.4: Farmers’ responses on whether surplus maize was sold before and after benefiting from the FSP inputs for 2008/2009 farming season.**

Response	Before benefitting from the FSP inputs under 2008/2009 farming season		After benefitting from the FSP inputs under 2008/2009 farming season	
	f	%	f	%
YES	23	23	67	67
NO	50	50	24	24
Not Applicable	27	27	9	9
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Field data

Table 3.4: above provides analysis on the sale of surplus maize and utilisation of proceeds to buy food stuffs other than maize before and after the 2008/2009 farming season. There was a total of 23.0 percent and 67.0 percent of the respondents who sold surplus maize before and after benefiting from the FSP for 2008/2009 farming season, respectively. The “*Not Applicable Category*” (36 percent) of the respondents comprised of those whose stocks of maize harvested were not sufficient to take them to the next farming season and also were notable to sell any surplus maize. From this information in the table above, it is clear that there has been an increase of the respondents who sold surplus maize after the 2008/2009 farming season. On average, respondents who said that they did sell surplus maize increased by 44percent from 23 percent

before the 2008/2009 farming season to 67 percent after the 2008/2009 farming season. In general farmers' income from the sale of surplus maize was important to meet consumption shortfalls from their own production in some case. In addition to this, households with surplus stocks of maize had the capacity to increase the size of area cultivated since they were able to hire labour. Therefore, it can be concluded that, FSP beneficiaries in Chilubi District after benefitting from the FSP input under the 2008/2009 farming season produced surplus maize.

Table 3.5 below, presents information on respondents' income earned from crops sales for the FSP 2008/2009 farming season. The findings were that 17.0 percent of the respondents earned less than K 250, 000, 19.0 percent of the respondents earned from K250, 000 to K500, 000. While fewer farmers (1 percent), in two categories, earned from K1,500,001 toK1,750,000, and from K1,750,001 to K2,000,000, respectively. *“The Category of Not Applicable”* (27 percent) comprised of those who did not sell any surplus maize after benefiting from the FSP for 2008/2009 farming season. These respondents also did not raise any income at all.

**Table 3.5 Responses on income earned from crop output sales (Zambian Kwacha before rebased) under the FSP inputs for 2008/2009 farming season.**

<b>Response</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Less than 250,000	17	17
250,000- 500,000	19	19
500,001- 750,000	10	10
750,001- 1,000,000	6	6
1,250,001- 1,500,000	4	4
1,500,001- 1,750,000	1	1
1,750,001- 2,000,000	1	1
2,000,001- 2,250,000	6	6
Above 2,500,000	6	6
Not Applicable	27	27
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Field data

Although all the amounts of money stated above seems to be lower in terms of figures, the amount of money earned was substantial. In addition to this, the information shows that most respondents who sold maize earned an income from K250, 000 to above K2, 500,000 during the period. There were, however, fewer farmers (6 percent) that earned above K, 2,500,000 from crop sales. This information further suggests that maize which is the main staple food and major crop grown is, therefore, an important crop from both the food security and income generation points of view. The income was also used by farmers to purchase food stuffs other than maize, not supported by the FSP. Prices of maize are also important because they determine the demand for food. Policies, therefore, affect food production. Incomes and prices impact on food security. Evidence from many African countries has shown that trying to solve the food security problem from the production point of view overlooking the demand side, does not succeed (Adebayo, 1989).

**Table 3.6 Farmers’ Responses on whether Adequate Income was raised from the Sale of maize to Purchase Other Food Stuffs Before and After Benefiting from the FSP Inputs for 2008/2009**

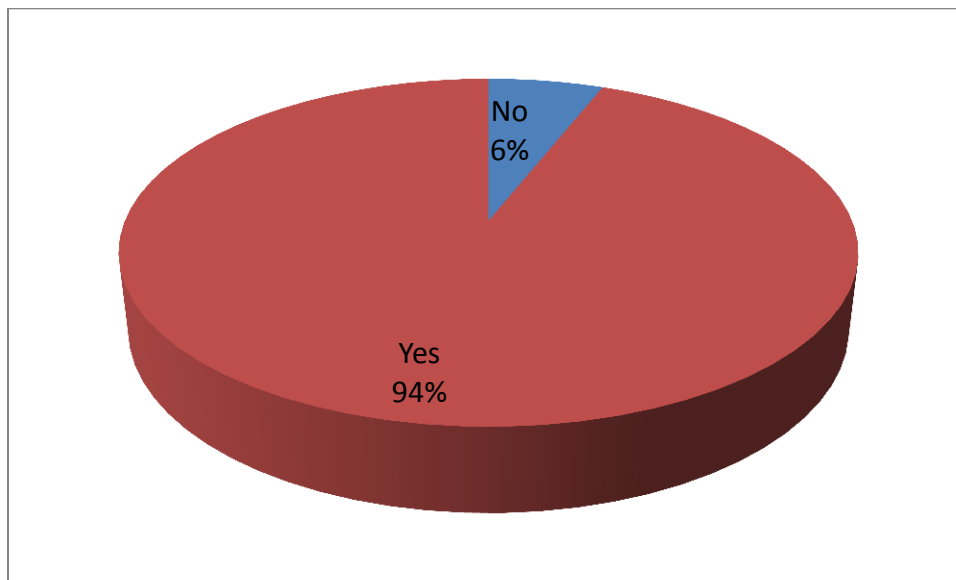
Response	Before getting FSP inputs for 2008/2009 farming season		After benefitting from FSP inputs for 2008/2009 farming season	
	f	%	f	%
YES	40	40	73	73
NO	29	29	6	6
Not Applicable	31	31	21	21
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Field Data

Table 3.6 above further indicates that 73 percent of the respondents said that they raised adequate income from the sale of maize, while 6 percent did not do so after benefitting from the programme during the FSP for 2008/2009 farming season. Furthermore, 31 percent of the respondents were in the “*Not Applicable category*” before getting the FSP inputs for the 2008/2009 farming season. This category of respondents also harvested maize stocks which were

sufficient to take them to the next farming season, but did not sell any surplus maize. 31 percent of the respondents in the “*Not Applicable category*” during the FSP for 2008/2009 farming season, did not sell any surplus maize and therefore, could not raise any income at all. Analysis of information in Table 3.6 show that there was an increase of 33 percent in the number of respondents who raised an income that was adequate from 40 percent to 73 percent after the FSP 2008/2009 farming seasons. In addition to this, 29 percent and 6 percent of the respondents indicated that they did not raise adequate income to purchase food stuffs from the sale of maize before and after benefitting from the FSP 2008/2009 farming season, respectively. It can also be observed here, that there were few respondents who did not raise adequate income after the FSP for 2008/2009 farming season compared to the period before the FSP for 2008/2009 farming season.

**Figure 3.1: Distribution by sufficiency of Inputs for Household Food Security**



Source: Field data

**Key:** *Yes* means the respondents agreed to the fact that the inputs were sufficient enough to feed the family for a farming season and *No* meant that the produce was not enough to last them a season.

The rules and operating guidelines of FSP state that for the sustenance of the programme, the programme required that programme beneficiaries establish ‘Grain Banks’ and deposit at least 10% of their produce as an in-kind repayment. With reference to whether the inputs the

respondents received were sufficient enough to feed their families, the study discovered that 94% of the respondents accepted that the inputs they received were sufficient enough to feed their families till the next farming season. However, the minority 6% indicated that the inputs they received from the programme was not sufficient enough to see them through up to the next farming season and be able to repay a 10% deposit in the grain bank.

### 3.4 THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE FSP AND FOOD SECURITY IN CHILUBI DISTRICT

From the foregoing discussion, it can be noted that there is a positive relationship between the FSP and food security in Chilubi district. This can be seen at three levels. Firstly, there was an increase in the number of people producing more than 25kg bags of maize after the FSP for 2008/2009 farming season than before the FSP for 2008/2009 farming season. This means that the FSP led to an increase in crop production among small-scale programme beneficiaries. Secondly, there was an increase in the percentage of people who could afford three meals per day after the implementation of the FSP for 2008/2009 farming season as compared to the period before. For instance, before the FSP for 2008/2009 farming season, this percentage stood at 53 percent, while after the implementation of the Programme it rose to 73 percent as indicated in table 3.6 above. Thirdly, there was also an increase on the number of people to get an extra income to buy other food stuffs for their household. This shows that more people were becoming food secure following the implementation of the FSP for 2008/2009 farming season.

## **CHAPTER FOUR**

### **CHARACTERISTICS OF BENEFICIARIES AND IMPLEMENTATION PROCESS.**

#### **4.1 INTRODUCTION**

This Chapter looks at the Characteristics of beneficiaries, the FSP Implementation process, Timeliness of receipt of inputs and the Challenges faced during the implementation process of the FSP in Chilubi district during the 2008/2009 farming season. The main Objective of the study was to examine the effectiveness of the FSP on food security among small-scale farmers in Chilubi district. Amongst the specific objectives of the study were to examine the contribution of the FSP to household food security, the timeliness of the distribution of inputs among programme beneficiaries in Chilubi district. Further, the specific objective looks at the causes of the successes or failures of the programme if any.

#### **4.2 NATURE AND DISTRIBUTION OF BENEFICIARIES**

The information presented under this heading is a collection of responses from the programme beneficiaries in Chilubi district in Northern Province of Zambia. This covers the data collected through the use of questionnaires for programme beneficiaries, key informants and literature reviewed. The presentation and discussion follows the variables upon which data collection was based.

##### **4.2.1 PERSONAL CHARACTERISTICS**

This section gives a description of personal characteristics that were examined and these were gender of the respondents, age, marital status, household size, level of education, and occupation of respondents.

##### **4.2.2 Gender Representation**

As stated in the methodology, the sampling procedure used was systematic random sampling. Out of 100 respondents, 46 were male while 54 were female. Although no special sampling procedure to deliberately include women programme beneficiaries was used, the number of women respondents turned out to be unexpectedly higher than that of their fellow male counterparts.

There is an intrinsic gender issue where poverty is concerned. One of the ways in which this is manifested is in the shift from woman-lead leadership to man-lead leadership as one moves from subsistence farming to market driven farming. Women are important as food producers, managers of natural resources, income earners and caretakers of household food security. So the fact that the number of female respondents is more than males is a good sign that the programme may succeed in attaining food security among beneficiaries. The statistics of the study revealed that out of 100 respondents, 46 were male while 54 were female. Agriculture productivity has been said to increase when women are given the same inputs as men. As and when possible, an inclusive approach where men and women complement each other to achieve set objectives should be used.

#### 4.2.3 Distribution of Respondents by Age

The age distribution of the respondents ranged from 1 year to 83 years and it was established that the mean age of the respondents was 42.8, the median age was 42 and the mode was 29 years. The question was not applicable to respondents as they did not know their age. The table below shows age distribution in grouped form. When age distribution was divided into seven categories of ten each, it was observed that the age group of (25-34 years) constituted the majority of the respondents, giving 28 % of the total sample.

**Table 4.1 Distribution by Age Group**

Age group	Frequency	Percent
1-14	2	2.0
15-24	7	7.0
25-34	28	28.0
35-44	21	21.0
45-54	17	17.0
55-64	12	12.0
65-74	7	7.0
75-84	4	4.0
Not Applicable	2	2.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Field data

According to Horfferth (2004), it is believed that the higher the age of the household head, the more stable the economy of the family household, because older people have also relatively richer experience of the social and physical environments as well as greater experience of farming activities. From the age distribution it can be concluded that all the respondents were within the reasonable age groups supported to promote farming and fit for programme success. Moreover, older household's heads are expected to have better access to land than younger heads, because younger men either have to wait to a land distribution or have to share land with their families. A similar study by Obamiro et al (2003) arrived at a similar conclusion regarding the relationship between age of a household head and household food security. Age of household head was measured in years. On the other hand, it is believed that younger aged are the ones who are expected to be very active on the farm and more responsive to farming. This could also lead to a boost in agriculture activities, as Anyanwu et al (2001) recognized that young people are more likely not to be energetic and have the same capacity to use innovations.

#### 4.2.4 Marital Status of Beneficiaries

The four categories of marital status found in the study area were single, married, divorced and widowed. It was established that out of the total sample of respondents, 16% of the sample size were single. By far most of the respondents were married (65%), while 9% of the respondents had divorced and were not living with their spouses and 10% out of the sample size were widowed. From the statistics, it can be concluded that most of the programme beneficiaries were married but were vulnerable and needed support for their survival because they will have additional responsibility to their spouses and children.

**Table 4.2: Distribution of Respondents by Marital Status**

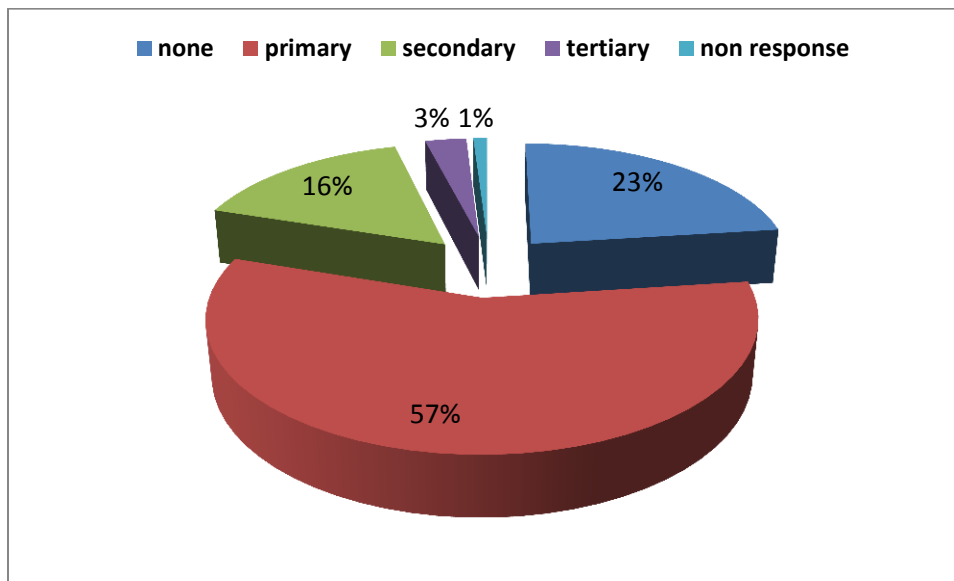
Status	Frequency	Percent	Total
single	16	16.0	16.0
Married	65	65.0	65.0
Divorced	9	9.0	9.0
Widowed	10	10.0	10.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Field data

#### 4.2.5 Education Level of Respondents

In terms of education levels, the study revealed that 23 respondents of the sample, representing 23%, had no formal education, while 57 of them representing the total of 57% had been to primary school level, 16 of the respondents, representing 16% had attained secondary education and only 3% representing 3 respondents had managed tertiary education. Out of the total of the respondents, only one respondent did not state their position.

**Figure 4.1: Distribution of Respondents Education Levels**



Source: Field data

The findings in figure 3.1 above revealed that 23% had no formal education while 57% had been to primary school level, 16% had attained secondary education and only 3% had managed tertiary education. The implication is that education has been found to have a significant and positive relationship with household food security. This indicates that households with relatively better educated household heads are more likely to be food secure than those headed by uneducated household heads. Education is an additional factor which is thought to influence the food security status of households. Education attainment by the household head could lead to awareness of the possible advantages of modern agriculture by means of technological inputs; enable them to read instructions on input packs and diversification of household income which, in turn, would enhance household' food supply (Najafi 2003). Education attainment of a household head is considered by this study to be a qualitative variable because it has serious consequences on the level of agriculture production and hence, food security at household level.

Bzugu et al (2005), had earlier recognized that low levels of formal education among farmers make the introduction of improved agricultural technologies difficult.

The study showed that the majority of the respondents had formal education which might help them understand the guidelines of the programme and subsequently make the programme achieve its objectives. This can also enhance the food security status of the beneficiaries households at the same time help in the adoption of improved farm practice. This will improve their production. If both men and women had some formal education, incomes and therefore, the economy, would grow faster. When only half of the labour force is able to read and write, develop a work skill and obtain work, it is hardly surprising that there will be losses in output.

#### **4.2.6 Family Size of Respondents**

The size of the households ranged from one member of the household to 14 members. When household size was divided into three categories, it was observed that 53% of the programme beneficiaries fell in the category of 6-10 members, 11% fell in the category of 11-15 members, while 35% were in the category of 5 members and below. There is, therefore, a tendency of relatively big household's sizes among the vulnerable household beneficiaries in the study area. This could be regarded as large family size.

However, it is likely that these members of the family will be used as source of manual labour in the household. On the contrary, the larger the family size the lesser food availability to each person within the household and also nutritional status is affected. Furthermore, the study revealed that one respondent had not responded to the question regarding the size of the family. Both family size and level of income could affect the food security status at the family level. According to Olayemi (1998), and Ali (1994), the poor do spend a high proportion of their income on social services and only a little could be left for the purchase of food, or investment in production. The consequence is more serious when the income is 'low' and family size is 'high'. However, the programme in its guidelines, had no composition of family size as a basis for selection criteria for a household to qualify being on the programme. In this regard, this can be cited as one of the weaknesses or challenges that the programme needed to address.

#### 4.2.7 Occupation of Respondents

With reference to the occupation of the respondents, it was observed, as indicated in the table below, that out of 100 respondents, 87% of the total samples were farmers, while 6% were fishermen. 1% represented a carpenter, whereas 4% of the sample did not give their position on what they do for their living rendering the question to be not applicable. Therefore, farming was by larger the major occupation of the programme beneficiaries. From the statistics, it can be drawn that the major occupation of the respondents was farming followed by fishing even if there was a wider gap as observed in table 4.3 below.

**Table 4.3 : Distribution of Respondents by Occupation**

Occupation	Frequency	Percent
farmer	87	87.0
fisherman	6	6.0
housewife	2	2.0
carpenter	1	1.0
Not applicable	4	4.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Field data

### 4.3 FSP IMPLEMENTATION PROCESS

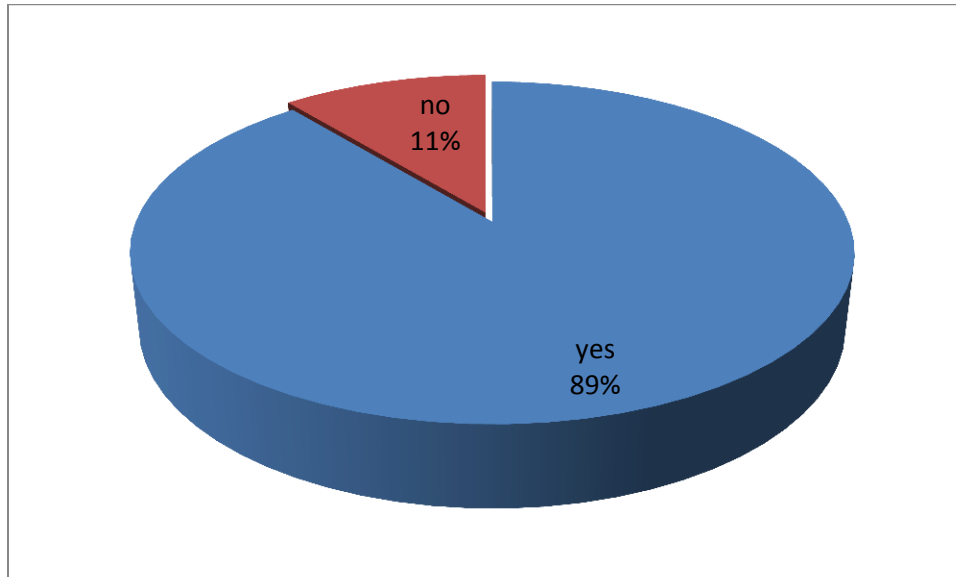
This section looks at how the Food Security Pack Programme is implemented and how it was done for the 2008/2009 farming season in Chilubi district.

#### 4.3.1 Access to Farming Inputs for 2008/2009 Farming Season

The number of bags for both basal and top dressing fertilisers was examined by analyzing individual responses from small-scale farmers. Respondents were asked whether they received both basal and top dressing fertiliser under the FSP input for the 2008/2009 farming season at the same time. When the respondents were asked whether they had received the farming inputs for 2008/09 farming season, the study revealed that 89 % of the respondents received the full pack of top dressing and basal fertilizer and 20kg maize seed of farming inputs for the farming season while 11% of the sample did not receive the recommended complete packs. This implied that by far the majority of the sample collected the recommended packs. However, the other 11% as can

be seen from figure 4.2 below did not collect the recommended complete packs for 2008/2009 farming season.

**Figure 4.2: Distribution by Access to complete input pack for 2008/09 Farming Season**



Source: Field data

According to the literature review above, Ellis *et al* (2009), the major objective of the programme is to provide a basic level of farming inputs to households that have lost the ability to source such inputs themselves and to encourage crop diversification and to promote conservation farming practices. However, this was highly compromised. According to the programme guidelines, the input pack received by beneficiaries were supposed to constitute 75% of inputs, comprising 25% cereal seed 25% legume seed, and 25% root or tubers as well as fertilizer. However, this pack was never delivered in its entirety. Ellis et al stated that the 2005/06 farming season, most beneficiaries received only maize seed and diversification did not fully materialize. Consequently, FSP enhanced maize cultivation with fertilizer use rather than encouraging crop diversification and conservation farming. The study however, showed that the guideline in place if fully adhered to and well implemented, will give a right direction in the implementation of the Food Security Pack programme. This guide should also be refined from time to time, taking into account the dynamics of the domestic, regional and global economic environment.

The study according to 2010 MCDSS Implementation Manual revealed that alternative livelihood was aimed at non-crop activities. Under this component, the programme provide for

introduction of integrated agricultural systems including small livestock production (goats, pigs, poultry, rabbits), fish farming, bee keeping, crafts and irrigation. These activities are complimentary to crop production and provide take off for entrepreneurial growth and income generation. This component is critical particularly in drought prone areas where other forms of livelihoods have a comparative advantage over crop production. However, in this study only 4% of the beneficiaries benefited under this category thereby defeating the original purpose of the category. Appropriate technological packages for fingerling production, on-farm feeding systems, and harvesting and management practices were not introduced at all.

#### **4.3.2 Delay in Input Delivery during Implementation**

There are two main causes of delay in the delivery of inputs to beneficiaries in Chilubi district. Firstly, government delays delivering inputs at the district level. Secondly, the local transporters in the district tend to delay delivery of inputs to the satellite depots, where the beneficiaries get them from. Transporters tend to take long to deliver the inputs due to lack of transport in the district which were just hired from Luwingu the nearby district with a total distance of 135 kilometres. According to the MCDSS Implementation Manual for 2008/2009 FSP, inputs (farming inputs) were expected to be in the district in Chilubi by October (MCDSS 2010). It is important to note that the months of September and October, as indicated earlier in Table 4.8 above was consistent with the views of most small-scale programme beneficiaries who indicated that they would like to receive inputs during the month of October.

However, the common experience of small-scale programme beneficiaries was that inputs arrived in the district as late as March, 2009. Small-scale beneficiaries also explained that any delay in receiving inputs affected crop yields negatively and, therefore, triggered shortages, food insecurity and poverty among household programme beneficiaries. Local transporters delay taking the inputs to nearby locations. Local transporters feel that it is expensive to transport a small number of bags of inputs and, therefore, find it necessary to wait until there are adequate numbers of bags to carry to the same destination. Beneficiaries who are far away from the main depot are the most disadvantaged by these delays (interview with DCDO – Chilubi, September, 2011). Late delivery of inputs to small-scale farmers undermines benefits expected from the inputs. Delays in receiving the inputs cause farmers to delay planting and affect the maturity of

the crops, since in some cases rains may stop early. Consequently this triggers poor yields and that leads to food shortages and food insecurity.

#### **4.4 Lack of Utilization of Storage Facilities**

The problem of non delivery of inputs to the nearest point was compounded by non-use of satellite depots. Although use of satellite depots was considered critical to timely delivery of inputs to small scale programme beneficiaries, these facilities were not being utilised by the FSP during the 2008/2009 farming season. Beneficiaries indicated that the use of satellite depots would reduce transport and travelling time, as well as the waste of time at the district. To keep the prices under the FSP below the market-determined level, the government has to allocate funds to pay for subsidies. However, government funds are limited, especially in Zambia where part of the national budget is financed by development partners' contributions. As a result, the FSP programme delays in the procurement of inputs for delivery to small-scale vulnerable programme beneficiaries.

In addition to this, the category of small-scale vulnerable programme beneficiaries who received less than four bags indicated that they received both basal and top dressing fertilisers late. Similarly, the category of small-scale beneficiaries who received all the four bags of basal and topdressing fertilisers also indicated that they received the commodity late.

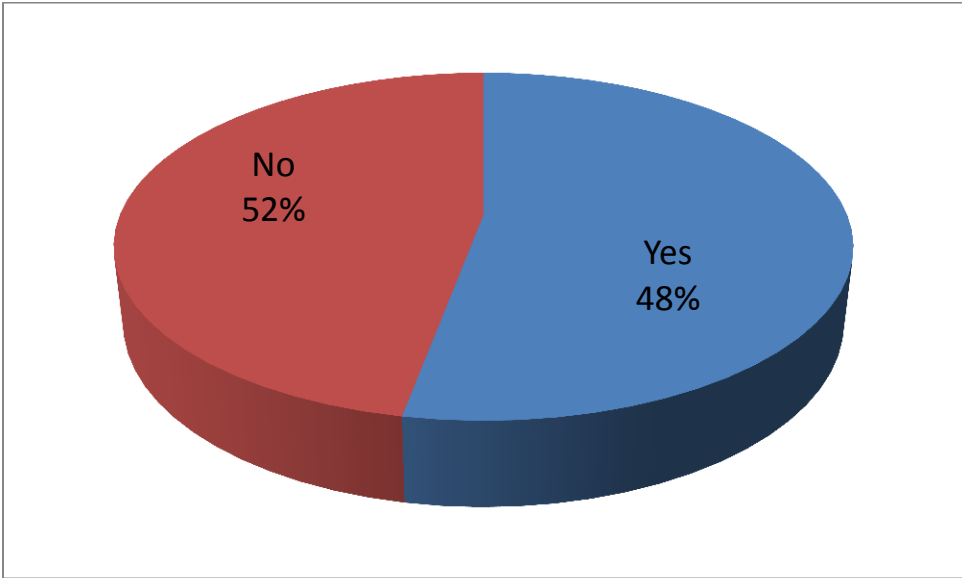
#### **4.5 Farmers Own Storage Facilities**

As regard to storage facilities, storage plays an integral part in ensuring food security among programme beneficiaries in storing both Seeds and farm produce. Despite some beneficiaries having bumper harvest under the programme, the majority of them still experience lack of having own storage facilities to help them store their produce. The incidences of farm produce wastage were high amongst the beneficiary households due to lack of own and proper storage facilities for farm produce. It is therefore, imperative to know and seriously consider the fact that effective and proper storage facilities play an important role in ensuring that the programme attains its objectives. It is for this reason that the Government of the Republic of Zambia through an Act of Parliament, in 1995 established the Food Reserve Agency (FRA), to help in the maintenance and administration of national strategic food reserves so as to stabilize for supplies.

In its effort, to become a relevant and reliable component of the agri-business sector in Zambia, by contributing to national economic development, the FRA has not been spared from losses due to poor storage facilities. Inadequate storage capacity has been the major contributor to food insecurity not only among the programme beneficiaries under the FSP, but also in Zambia as a country and most countries in Africa in general.

The study discovered that, storage facilities did not only offer the opportunity to eradicate hunger amongst the beneficiaries, but also enabled the beneficiaries to improve their income by storing crops and selling excess at premium prices later in the year. As quality is an important determination to crop pricing, effective storage is equally crucial to improving agricultural incomes and food security. Indeed, if storage challenges are looked into holistically, then the FSP objective of alleviating poverty and efficiently manages sustainable food reserves, ensuring food security and income amongst the programme beneficiaries will be fulfilled.

**Figure 4.3: Distribution by Own storage facility**



Source: Field data

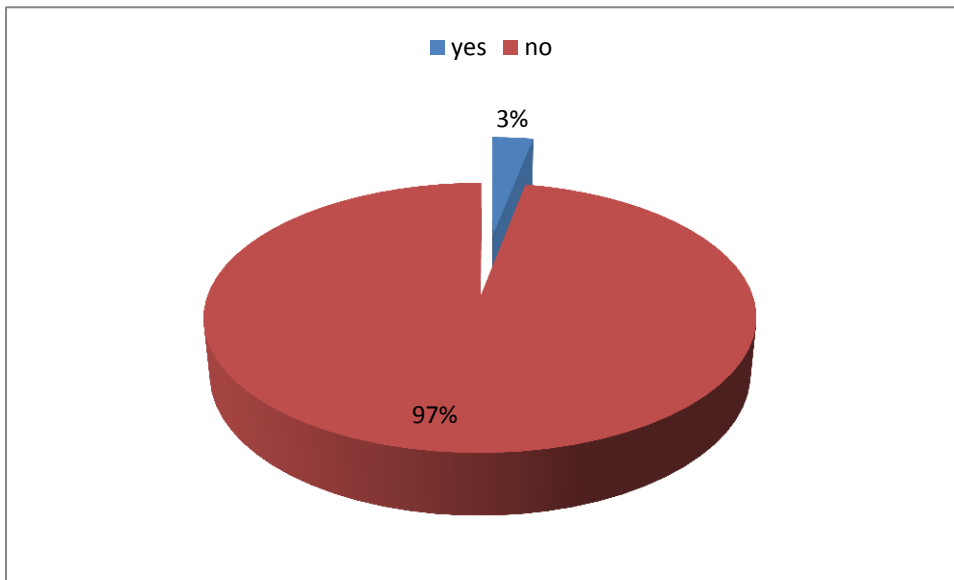
When the respondents were asked whether they had their own storage facilities for their farm produce and storage of seeds, the study discovered that 48% of the respondents accepted having their own storage facilities. However, slightly above half (52%) of the respondents, denied having their own storage facility.

#### 4.6 Purpose for Storing Crop Produce

The question on the purpose for storing crop produced was a multipurpose one where respondents picked more than one response. Therefore, when the respondents were asked for what purpose they store their food produce, the study revealed that 58% of the respondents did store their farm harvest for food. This was the majority category in which most of the respondents were in. The other 35% of the respondents, who were the next majority, stated that they stored their farm produce for loan repayment to the programme. 13% of the respondents revealed that they stored part of their crop harvest for seed. The least number of respondents was only 8% of the total sample, and they stated that they stored their harvest for sale at a later date. In general, from the statics on the reasons why people stored their farm produce, it clearly showed that poor farm output in any particular farming season would translate into the programme not attaining its objectives and subsequent dropping further into poverty.

#### 4.7 Conservation Farming

**Figure 4.4: Distribution of Respondents who practiced Conservation farming**



Source: Field data

When the respondents were asked whether they practiced conservation farming or not, as it is part of the programme's objectives, the study discovered that 97% of the respondents refused to have been practicing the farming style, while 3% accepted. This can be seen from the figure 4.4

above. Beneficiaries were not equipped with knowledge and skills in sustainable and cost effective farming through training in conservation farming. As can be seen from the statistics awareness of Conservation Farming among beneficiaries and other stakeholders was not carried out in the district.

The statistics of the findings in figure 4.4 above revealed that the programme goal of crop conservation farming was not provided as per programme objective of diversity of improved seed and planting materials for adapted food security and cash crops. Under this component farmers were supposed to receive a package of inputs for crops that meet their socio-economic and ecological conditions which was not provided as statistics indicate above. According to the programme goals and objectives, Conservation Farming (CF) is the backbone for increasing and sustaining crop production. However, the programme did not provide for promotion in conservation tillage, soil fertility improvement and erosion control practices to achieve a sustainable farming system. The programme further did not provide for training in post harvest technologies such as processing and utilization to improve household food and nutrition security. Beneficiaries were supposed to be encouraged on timely, judicious and targeted use of agriculture inputs as per programme objectives and to be encouraged on the adoption of Conservation Farming Technologies but this did not materialize.

FSP arose out of a specific set of circumstances evolving through the 1990s in which the small farm sector failed to recover from successive shocks, fertilizer and certified seed use declined, as also did crop yields. This resulted of course in heightened vulnerability to food deficits, handled mainly through the 1990s by food aid deliveries, FSP sought to reverse the process by providing a base level of inputs, encouraging diversification of crop inputs, and promoting conservation farming practices that are believed by agronomists to hold great promise for agriculture regeneration in Zambia. The main such method advocated by FSP has been 'conservation farming basins', known colloquially in Zambia as 'potholing'. In this, farmers prepare fields by digging out shallow depressions in a grid formation. But from the findings above, it was discovered that this objective has been massively compromised as the study discovered that 97% of the respondents refused to have been practicing the farming style, while 3% accepted to ever practice conservation farming thereby totally compromising this objective.

If the programme has to meet its objectives, training is required for the effective and efficient implementation and lack of wastage of the farming inputs. Training should cover the management of inputs and post harvest issues such as processing and utilization. From the experience on the study, it was discovered that training in utilization enhances the adoption of the different inputs by the beneficiaries. For instance, a research that was carried out by Africare (2004) on Cassava growing, it was discovered that, before the training, the interest in cassava among the communities was very low. However, once sensitization was carried out and training in post harvest handling and use completed, the interest in the target group was increased. However, the statistics on training are appalling as the finds in chapter three on show that only 3% of the beneficiaries accepted ever having been trained on the programme., while, the majority 97% denied ever having any training on the programme.

#### 4.8 BENEFICIARIES IDENTIFICATION.

The study did also investigate how the beneficiaries of the Food Security Pack programme are identified. 80 percent of those who were involved in the interviews put it that the beneficiaries were identified by the Area Food Security Committee Satelites and 20 percent felt that it's the Ministry of Community Development officials who do the selection.

#### **4.9 Challenges faced in Beneficiaries' Identification.**

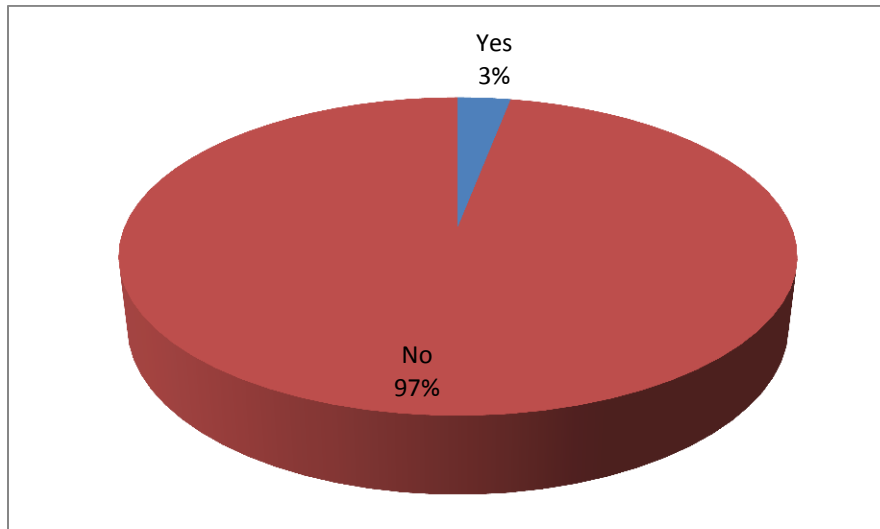
On challenges that were faced when identifying beneficiaries were that 5 percent of the respondents said there was an issue of fake beneficiaries, 35 percent were with the view that the whole process lacked transparency, the other 35 percent said that those in the committee are part of the beneficiaries, their relatives and friends as beneficiaries, 10 percent thought the process did not involve those it concerns, 10percent put the idea forth that the process was flawed because of poor recordkeeping of the beneficiaries, 5 percent said it lacked monitoring and evaluation.

#### **4.10 Training of Beneficiaries**

In figure 4.5 below it was learnt that when the respondents were asked whether they had been trained on FSP programme, the study revealed that only 3%, interviewed accepted being trained on the programme, while the majority 97%, denied receiving any training on the programme. From the responses given above, it can be concluded clearly that the majority of the respondents were not trained on the implementation of the programme, hence poor programme

implementation by the respondents. In this context, it was clear that the schemes' objectives were clearly compromised.

**Figure 4.5: Distribution by training of beneficiaries**



Source: Field data

**Key:** *Yes* in the table above means the respondents agreed to ever been trained or received training on the programme from the ministry officials and **No** means they have never received any training.

The study revealed that measures to facilitate training are urgently required. Training will not only empower the beneficiaries with the power to be informed, but it will also allow them to effectively know how to implement the programme well. As an intervention to achieving the programme goals and objectives of food security among programme beneficiaries, training will equip the beneficiaries with the knowledge on good farming practice. The beneficiaries have an idea of what would work for them and what they need. Since they are supposed to be the primary beneficiaries of food security pack related policies, it would be prudent to at least listen to them. In addition, training will open avenues to off-farm employment, thus acting as a safety net and contribute to food security among programme beneficiaries. It is time that the programme implementers played an active role in research and development on matters that affect the programme. This includes food preservation amongst the programme beneficiaries, creating more efficient agricultural extensions, options for improving soil fertility, best approach to

manage the different agricultural systems, and marketing strategies that would work best for the programme beneficiaries. Care should be taken to modify available technology to suit community setting and not the other way round. For benefits to be realized in all areas, infrastructure development must be high priority which according to the study was not a priority.

The failures appear to stem from lack of sensitization and continuing support. Training on how to implement the food security packs relevant and successes and failures evident from the study come from careful sensitization of the households meant to receive the food security pack inputs and ensuring that is readily available for the beneficiaries to avoid wastage of inputs given especially to old and disabled beneficiaries. It is not pure by accident that maize is the major pack component is stable in the target area. Sensitization that places the beneficiaries in the management practices of the vulnerable should be done before of the distribution of the inputs.

#### 4.11 CHALLENGES FACED IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF FSP

The main challenge faced by the Implementing Ministry in the implementation of the FSP during the 2008/2009 farming season were to cater for all vulnerable small-scale farmers and at the same time to ensure sustainability of the programme. Some of the similar challenges faced by the implementing Ministry are highlighted below.

##### **4.11.1 Non Scaling Up of the FSP**

The 2008/2009 Food Security Pack was a 100% grant. The programme was targeted toward *vulnerable but viable* farmers that cultivated less than one hectare and are not in gainful employment. In addition, beneficiary households were female-, elderly-, or child-headed, keeping orphans or abandoned children, headed by terminally ill individuals, and/or unemployed youth (PAM2005). The objective of the Food Security Pack Programme is “to empower the targeted vulnerable but viable households to be self sustaining through improved productivity and household food security and thereby contribute to poverty reduction” (ibid). However, out of the 6,000 estimated small-scale vulnerable but viable farmers in Chilubi District, only 300 benefitted from the subsidised inputs in the district. The main reason for this shortfall is that government could not cater for all the vulnerable small-scale farmers and expected the remainder to be supported by the private sector.

In addition to this, the main aim of the FSP was to empower viable small-scale farmers so that they could graduate to next farming level (medium-scale farmers) and become sustainable without further dependency on the FSP subsidised inputs as already stated above. However, the FSP in its current form in the district operates like an input supply system rather than an asset building strategy. Part of the *'thinking'* is that the FSP is about continuous promotion of subsidised input, provided intended beneficiaries are able to raise something for a meal. The situation creates a 'culture' of continued dependence on the FSP subsidy resources instead of building sustainable assets. In Chilubi district, so far, there are no records showing beneficiaries who have graduated to the next level and are sustainable by themselves and have since ceased benefiting from the FSP inputs.

#### **4.11.2 Lack of Funding, Monitoring and Evaluation of the Programme.**

Monitoring and evaluation is one of the major elements for the successful implementation of a project/programme. According to this study, the monitoring and evaluation framework is weak arising from weak coordination in the programme. It is, therefore, envisaged that the development of Memoranda of Understanding among key players will create an effective monitoring and evaluation mechanism for the programme. At the district level, the District Community Development Office is responsible for the monitoring and evaluation function of the FSP. Information from the DCDO key informants showed that both the District Food Security Committee (DFSC) meetings and the monitoring and evaluation activities are not held due to lack of and/or inadequate funding from government. The current allocation for the activities of the FSP is inadequate. The DFSC no longer meet to consider the fertiliser applications and the DCDO make decisions regarding the applications. Lack of transport, office furniture and non-payment of allowances, such as missing lunch allowance, subsistence allowance, among others, were cited by the DCDO key informants as a source of low morale. This situation has obvious consequences for the performance of the FSP. Firstly, it severely restricts the amount of contact time between the DCDO officials and Satellite committee officials, as well as beneficiaries. Secondly, it creates difficulties, such as agricultural administration in general and management of the FSP, for the District Community Development Officer, Assistant Community Development Officer and Community Development Assistant who is in charge of a Sub Centre and charged with the responsibilities of supervising AFSC.

This not only generates frustration, lack of enthusiasm, and low morale, but also encourages both senior MCDSS officials and key programme stakeholders to be 'indoors'. As a result, the FSP is not effectively monitored. Failure to properly keep records and monitor and evaluate the programme creates an opportunity for pilfering. In addition to this, some farmers may lack technical know-how on the use of fertilisers. This leads to low production, which affects food security. When the researcher wanted to know whether the ministry officials do monitor how the inputs given to the beneficiaries perform, the study discovered that 73% of the respondents indicated that the ministry officials indeed did not monitor on the performance of the inputs and its entire implementation. Only 26% of the respondents accepted or said the ministry officials did monitor how the inputs given to them were performing. One (1%) respondent indicated not knowing whether the ministry officials went for monitoring of how the inputs were performing after being given to the beneficiaries or not.

Monitoring is a very critical component of knowing the positives and negatives being scored in a programme. The monitoring should be observed in the project area. Monitoring helps identify the critical controlling variables which can be used to isolate effects of interventions. In every project or programme there is needed to have good records of the project activities. A database of the programme monitoring should be maintained for future interventions. The database in this case should include variables of programme performance. Since the pack includes a diversity of farming inputs such as fertilizer, livestock, legumes, cereals, and Root/tuber crops, intervention by the ministry required field visits or monitoring by the implementation department to assess the performance. Of the inputs because repayment for the pack involved handing back a proportion of the harvest.

#### **4.11.3 Political Interference**

Political interference from local politicians was common during the 2008/2009 farming season. Politicians were said to be strongly backing certain individuals or farming communities to receive inputs without following the laid down procedures. In some cases, it was reported that politicians themselves wanted to benefit from the FSP inputs. DCDO officials were in some instances summoned by local political leadership to lobby for inputs for their supporters. When their requests were unsuccessful DCDO officials were intimidated and threatened with transfers from the district (interview with DCDO Chilubi, September 2011).

When the respondents were asked as to whether they believed that the DCDO officials are motivated enough to implement the programme effectively, 60% of the respondents, believed that the ministry officials were motivated to effectively implement the programme. On the other hand, 14% of the respondents were of the view that ministry officials were not motivated to implement the programme effectively. The other 26% of the respondents did not know whether the ministry programme implementers were motivated or not.

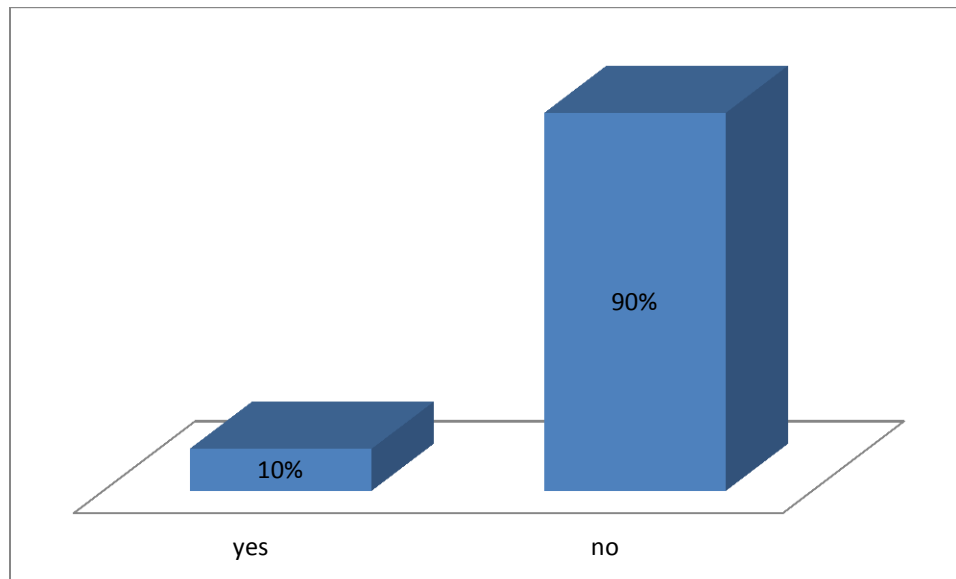
#### **4.11.4 Lack of Local Transporters**

While inputs were expected to be in Chilubi District by October, the common experience by small scale vulnerable programme beneficiaries was that inputs arrived in the district and satellite depots as late as March. With regards to local transporters during the 2008/2009 farming season, some farmers felt that some local transporters delayed taking inputs to exact satellites where beneficiaries can lift the inputs to their farms. In the study sites covered, both farmers and key informants indicated that there was lack of local transporters and those who were available found it expensive to transport few bags of fertiliser and therefore found it necessary to wait until there were adequate number of bags to carry to the same destination, the researcher discovered that poor feeder roads were also contributing to difficulties in input supply. This seriously affected input delivery on beneficiaries far from the district and the main road and they were the most disadvantaged by these delays.

#### **4.12 Failure to fully utilize the Inputs**

On the question of whether the respondents had ever failed to utilize the inputs given to them under the food security pack programme, the researcher discovered that 10% of the respondents, accepted failing to utilize the inputs fully. On the other hand, 90% of the total sample, denied failure to utilize the inputs given to them under the programme. The study shows that there were positive scores by the programme, as the majority of the respondents denied failure to utilize the inputs. However, it should be stated that the programme needs to address the 10%, of those who failed to utilize the inputs as it is the goal and view of the programme that all the beneficiaries succeed in having good produce and nothing is wasted. Figure 4.6 below clearly gives the percentages.

**Figure 4.6: Distribution of respondents by failure to fully utilize the inputs received.**



Source: Field data

**Key:** *Yes* means they have at one time failed to utilize the given inputs

*No* means they utilized the inputs given to them.

#### **4.13 Reason for Failing to Utilize the Inputs**

With regards to the reasons behind those who failed to utilize the inputs given to them, the study observed that 50% of the respondents, failed to utilize the inputs due to lack of labour to help them in their farming. Further, the study also discovered that only 20% of the respondents, interviewed failed to utilize the inputs due to lack of farming tools. On the other hand 30% also stated that they failed to utilize inputs given to them due to lack of land to farm on. It was also discovered that those beneficiaries who failed to utilize the inputs also stated that late distribution of inputs characterized by the programme as earlier indicated was one of the reasons why they failed to utilize the inputs. It was also clear from the statistics that out of the total 10%, who failed to utilize the inputs that labour was a major factor which contributed highly to one failing to utilize the inputs. It was therefore, necessary that before beneficiaries are selected such matters are taken into consideration to avoid waste of farming inputs. This scenario would not have been the case had such factors been considered in the first place.

#### 4.15 TIMELINESS OF RECEIPT OF INPUTS

Under this heading the researcher examined the timeliness of delivery of inputs to beneficiaries in Chilubi district. Firstly, the researcher examined and analysed the timeliness of the delivery of fertilizers and later focused on the delivery of maize seed and other farming inputs.

##### 4.15.1 Fertilisers

Under this programme the beneficiaries under the FSP during 2008/2009 farming season are supposed to receive a 50kg bag of both basal and top dressing fertiliser. One category of respondents received both basal and top dressing fertiliser while the other categories are those who received either basal or top dressing.

##### 4.15.2 Timeliness of Delivery of Basal Dressing Fertiliser.

Table 4.4 below presents information of basal dressing fertiliser and which month they received the fertiliser. 14.0 percent obtained basal dressing fertiliser in September, 12.0percent in October, 23.0 percent in November, 26.0 percent in December (2008), while 13.0percent in January, 2009.Less than 12 percent of the respondents could not remember exactly when they received the inputs.

**Table 4.4 Responses on the month of the year in which Basal dressing fertiliser was received during the FSP for 2008/2009 farming season.**

<b>Response</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
September	14	14
October	12	12
November	23	23
December	26	26
January	13	13
Could Not Remember	12	12
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Field data

This information show that out the total of 100 sampled respondents, only 26 (26 percent) of the respondents received the basal dressing fertiliser within the FSP stipulated time, that is, in

September and October. Slightly above 26 beneficiaries (26 percent) overall of the respondents received basal fertilizer after December and taking into consideration the programme guidelines this could be considered as being late, and this implies that the stipulated time was not being adhered to. This delay affected planting at household level. The beneficiaries mentioned that any delay in receiving farm inputs affect maize yield negatively and therefore triggers shortages, food insecurity poverty and vulnerability among programme beneficiaries.

Table 4.5 below presents information on respondents who received topdressing fertiliser. Results show that 1.0, 23.0, 18.0, 25.0 and 11.0 percent of the respondents received top dressing fertiliser in September, November, December, all in 2008 and January and February 2009, respectively. 12 percent of the respondents could not remember when they received top dressing fertiliser.

**Table 4.5 Responses on the month of the year in which top dressing fertiliser was received during the FSP for 2008/2009 farming season.**

<b>Responses</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
September	11	11
November	23	23
December	18	18
January	25	25
February	11	11
Could Not Remember	12	12
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Field data

Table 4.6 below is a presentation of the information regarding views of the respondents on which month would be the best to receive both basal and top dressing fertilisers. The study revealed that 21 percent, 38 percent, 27 percent, 8 percent and 6 percent indicated that they would like to be receiving both basal and top dressing fertilisers in August, September, October, November, and December, respectively.

**Table 4.6: Responses on the month preferred by small-scale farmers to receive both basal and top dressing fertiliser in a year.**

<b>Response</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
August	21	21
September	38	38
October	27	27
November	8	8
December	6	6
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Field data

According to the MCDSS implementation manual for 2008/2009 FSP farming season, inputs were expected to be in Chilubi district depots and satellite depots by October. However, one issue that seems to come out prominently regarding timeliness on delivery of inputs is that most small-scale farmers mentioned that inputs arrived as late as March in the outlying satellite depots. Small-scale farmers also said that delays in receiving the FSP inputs affected maize yields negatively and therefore triggered shortages and food insecurity. Some farmers further explained that local transporters complained to them that it was expensive to transport few bags of fertiliser. Therefore, local transporters found it necessary to wait until there were adequate numbers of bags to carry to the same destination.

#### **4.15.3 Timeliness of access to farming seeds**

When asked if farmers accessed the farming seeds on time in Table 4.7, 15.0percent of the respondents mentioned that they received in September, 54 percent received in October and November collectively while 25 percent received in December. According to the implementation manual, those who received in the three months mentioned above could be considered as being on time. However, 5 and 1 percent received in January and February respectively and these are considered to have received the inputs late. From this information, it can be safely being concluded that timeliness in the delivery of farming seeds was being observed. The above data

also confirms that adherence to the stipulated period of September to December for delivering farming seeds was strictly adhered to.

**Table 4.7: Responses on Timeliness of access to farming Seeds**

<b>Response</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
September	15	15
October	24	24
November	30	30
December	25	25
January	5	5
February	1	1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Field data

#### **4.16 CHALLENGES FACED BY PROGRAMME BENEFICIARIES**

Small-scale programme beneficiaries encountered several challenges during the FSP for 2008/2009 farming season in Chilubi District. These challenges have been discussed here below, as pointed by farmers and information from key informants.

##### **4.16.1 Inadequate Inputs**

It can be concluded from the findings that unpredictable and often inadequate funding resulted in inadequate supply of inputs. According to Ellis, production-based entitlement for food security needs free inputs packs that are sufficient for the beneficiaries. As regards the statistics on sufficiency of the inputs the findings in figure 3.1 on page 50 above show that only 94% of the respondents, were agreeable to the fact that the inputs they received were sufficient enough to feed their families till the next farming season. However, the minority 6% indicated that the inputs they received from the programme were not sufficient enough to see them through up to the next farming season. Hence Food Security Pack Programme has the aspect of food availability, food access and food adequacy. Food availability has to do with the supply of food. This should be sufficient in quantity and also provide variety. Food access addresses the demand for the food. It is influenced by economic factor, physical infrastructure and consumer preferences. Hence food availability, though elemental in ensuring food security which is the component of FSP, was guaranteed. Ultimately this should translate into an active healthy life for

every beneficiary. For this to take place the nutritionally adequate diet should be biologically utilized so that adequate performance is maintained in growth resistance, or recovery from disease, pregnancy, lactation and or physical work. Hence adequate health and care must be provided in addition to adequate food.

**Table 4.8: Distribution by challenges experienced in producing Sufficient Food at household level under the 2008/2009 farming season**

<b>Response</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Inadequate Inputs	21	21
Heavy Rains	20	20
Lack of farming tools	20	20
Drought	7	7
Termites	6	6
Lack of manpower	5	5
Livestock disease	2	2
Poor seed varieties	3	3
Not Applicable	16	16
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Field data

However, in some parts of the district some small-scale farmers said that they did not have adequate food since they produced few bags of maize due to drought in some parts. Therefore, the effectiveness of the FSP to contribute to food production as well as enhancing food security among small-scale vulnerable beneficiaries to a large extent was somehow affected by the challenges encountered in the district during the 2008/2009 farming season. In addition, the findings imply that timely government support is necessary in the enhancement of food security among small-scale farmers. The findings above also established that the Food Security Pack programme did not monitor outcomes as in line with its guidelines. There was no evidence base that existed from which to distinguish the components of the scheme that worked from those that did not.

Food Security Pack has the potential to influence food intake and ultimately the health and nutritional status of households if all the above aspects are seriously taken into consideration. The study further revealed that there was inability by programme beneficiaries to produce enough to satisfy their family's food consumption needs. According to Ellis et al (2009:33), a social protection response to this vulnerability which is leading to inability to produce enough foods in input transfers whereby seeds, root materials, cassava, seed potatoes can be transferred.

The importance of foods produced from the programme in meeting household food security depends on household's food income and market place. The seasonality of foods available at the household level may highly influence food available in these beneficiary households. It can be noted from the statistics above that the inputs to the beneficiaries under this programme were not adequate for them to feed their families, sustain them and meet the aspects or elements needed for attaining the objective of the program of food availability, food access and food adequacy. Hence, the majority of them engaged in other means of making an income instead of concentrating on working on their farms. This coupled with quite a larger number of beneficiaries who struggled to use their own means to acquire inputs was enough explanation for the lack of adequate capacity of the programme in terms of not only making available enough quantities of inputs but also doing it in timely manner. Currently, the beneficiaries found the situation to be very uncertain.

#### **4.16.2 Crop Marketing**

Problems of agricultural marketing were identified as the major institutional constraint small-scale farmers were facing (Francis *et al.*, 1995; Leavy, 2005). According to a Study by Leavy (2005), on *Zambia's Agriculture and Market Participation*, key factors in marketing participation include: long distances, lack of affordable or appropriate transport and poor feeder roads. While political constraints include the inability of small-scale farmers to influence the terms of their participation in the markets and lack of market intermediaries. Some beneficiaries said that when it comes to sell the surplus maize to FRA, it becomes difficult and only those who have connections to political leadership have easy access to sell their crops. Because the majority of rural farmers are scattered and isolated, connecting to both input and produce markets is a major problem and consequently for increasing in agricultural production. According to the 2008/2009 FSP implementation manual, each district was supposed to have a main depot

established for the purpose of distributing agricultural inputs. It should be noted here that shades, warehouses and satellite depots are used for both receiving inputs and for maize sales.

#### 4.16.3 Poor State of Feeder Roads in the District

Table 4.9 below provides information on the quality of the feeder road network in the Chilubi district. The researcher discovered that 7percent, 15 percent, 28 percent and 31 percent of the respondents indicated that the road network was very good, good, poor and very poor respectively. 19 percent of the respondents did not participate under the FSP during the2008/2009 farming season.

**Table 4.9: Responses on the quality of feeder road network in the district during the FSP for the 2008/2009 farming season**

<b>Response</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Very good	7	7
Good	15	15
Poor	28	28
Very poor	31	31
Not Applicable	19	19
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Field data

From the results above in table 4.9, it can be safely be concluded that a slight majority of the respondents representing 28 percent were of the view that the road network in the district was poor and31 percent had the view that the feeder roads were very poor, while 15percent were of the view that the road network was good and 7 percent felt that the feeder roads were very good. The feeder road network is very poor in some parts of the district. The situation is worse especially during the rainy season. This creates difficulties in supplying the inputs to places that are ‘off the main road’. This forces farmers cover long distances, on bicycles and wheelbarrows to collect inputs from the satelite points. Given the poor condition of the rural roads, and limited transport facilities at the disposal of small-scale farmers, many find it extremely expensive to

move their surplus crops to the market points provided by the FRA in the district. As a result, a considerable portion of harvested crops is left unpurchased. This situation in turn tends to discourage many small scale farmers from increasing their agricultural production. The district has one main depot which is located on the mainland at Matipa Sub Centre. This makes it very difficult for programmed beneficiaries on the Island and those from the swamps to access the facility. There is approximately 35 to 40 km on the Lake Bangweulu to cross to the mainland and another 55km to reach the depot site. The FRA determines the number of satellite depots in the district where farmers deliver their crops in their respective areas. The FRA does not provide any form of transport assistance to farmers to ferry their crop to satellite depots (*Interview with DACO Chilubi*). From this situation, it may be concluded that a large quantity of surplus crops such as maize in remote areas remains unpurchased by the FRA.

#### **4.16.4 Lack of Farming Tools**

Lack of animal draught power and ploughs for hire by small-scale programme beneficiaries at a low and affordable fee adversely affected cultivation of crop fields. Some local people provide animal draught power, or ploughs for hire on charges that were not affordable by many small-scale programme beneficiaries. Table 4.8 above shows that 20 percent of the respondents indicated that they lacked farming tools such as animal draught power and or ploughs.

#### **4.16.5 Heavy Rainfall and Drought**

For most rural households in Chilubi district and other parts of the country, the cultivation of crops provides their primary source of income, as well as food. In Table 4.8 above, 20 percent of the respondents indicated that heavy rainfall was a reason behind the unfavorable food security situation, while 7 percent, of the respondents indicated that drought affected their crop production. Maize is particularly vulnerable to heavy rainfall and drought. In some parts of Chilubi District such as Santa Maria, Bukotelo and Nsumbu food production and food security situations were adversely affected as a result of heavy rainfall and/or drought during the 2008/2009 farming season. Drought also had a direct adverse impact on the households' key assets, such as, livestock. Further, Table 4.8 above shows that 2 percent of the respondents indicated that their Livestock were adversely affected by the disease. Goat and Sheep disease was widespread in some parts of the district. Such as Chaba and Matipa Sub Centres during the FSP for 2008/2009 farming season – hitting households hard. Goats and Sheep are also used by

small-scale programme beneficiaries as animal drought power to till the field. Although food availability challenges were driven by a multiplicity of factors, drought remained the most important precursor.

#### **4.16.6 Lack of Sufficient Labour (Due to Sicknesses)**

The prevalence of HIV/AIDS among some households has had a negative impact on food security as it affects production. Table 4.8 shows that 5 percent of the respondents were ill or took care of their sick relatives. Sickness and death as a result of HIV/AIDS depletes potential agricultural labour in terms of the quality and numbers of the workers available. This is because those infected may be unable to work properly. At times they may not work at all. The quantity of labour is further reduced when caregivers are withdrawn from farm activities to look after the patients. Information from the study sites on impact of HIV/AIDS in the district during the 2008/2009 farming season revealed that villagers had to withdraw labour from farming activities to attend to funerals within their villages and in the neighbouring ones. These issues not only reduced their farm productivity but also other farm income for food purchases. The overall result was a decline in food for family consumption. In addition to this, 16 percent of the respondents in the “*Category of Not Applicable*” mentioned that they never experienced any challenges at household level. Further, the premature death of household members in some cases resulted in the permanent loss of useful agricultural production skills and knowledge. A common result of the pandemic in the district has been an increase in households headed by orphaned children and grandparents. These were either usually too young to access the FSP inputs or too old to use the FSP inputs effectively during the 2008/2009 farming. This affected household productivity by reducing food available for consumption. As a consequence of these social, economic, and environmental shocks in Chilubi district the effectiveness of the impact of the FSP in contributing to food security during the 2008/2009 season in district was adversely affected but the programme provided food security to its beneficiaries.

#### **4.16.7 Livestock Diseases**

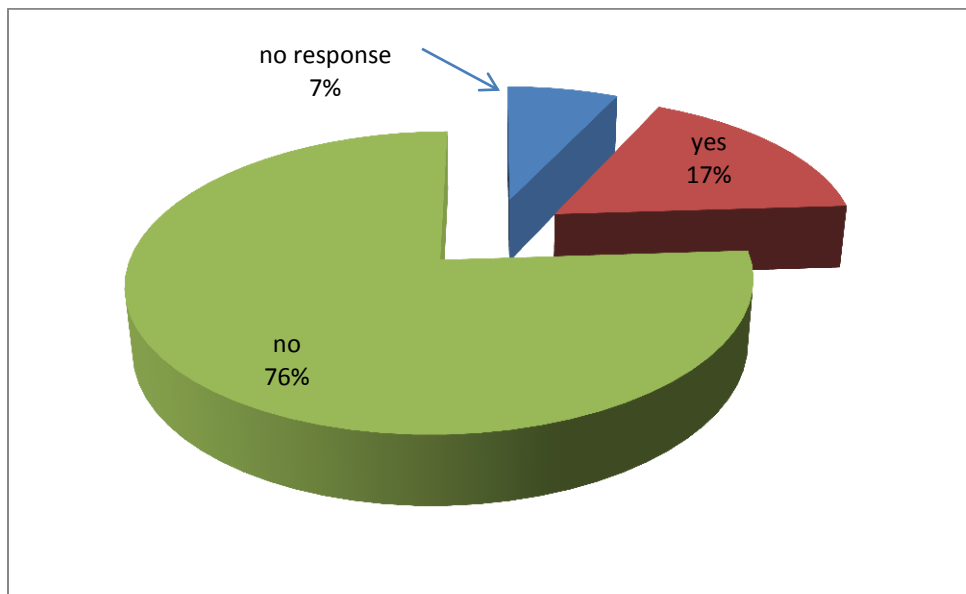
With regards to beneficiaries of livestock, study discovered that the programme had no component that looks at animal diseases. For livestock beneficiaries, the programme needed to have a disease control sub-component that should provide vaccination against various recurring

diseases in the programme in Chilubi District. From the literature reviewed, it was learnt that in the southern province of Zambia for example, as a result of the drought and major disease outbreaks, livestock population had declined by about 50 percent. A major campaign was launched to contain the spread of animal disease across provinces. Vehicles were sprayed when entering diseases free zones from other provinces in order to arrest the rapid expansion of disease such as food and mouth, anthrax, and other contagious disease.

#### 4.16.8 Crop Harvest Damaged

The study discovered that when the respondents were asked as whether they had their crop harvest damaged in the past, it was observed that 76% of the respondents denied ever having their harvest damaged. Only 17% of the total sample agreed to having their crop harvest damaged. In addition to this, 7% percent of the respondents in the “*Category of Not Applicable*” mentioned that they never experienced any damages to their harvest.

**Figure 4.7: Distribution of respondents by whether harvest was damaged or not.**



Source: Field data

#### 4.17 SUGGESTIONS ON IMPROVEMENTS OF THE FSP

According to table 4.10 below, the following percentages of the respondents had the following opinions and suggestions on how they thought should be done to improve on the impact and effectiveness of the FSP programme taking into consideration the aforementioned challenges

experienced above. About 20 percent of the respondents recommended that there should be an increase in the total number of input packs given to the beneficiaries, 13 percent of the respondents representing 13 respondents wanted the Government to increase beneficiary training so that wastages can be avoided. On the other hand 27 percent had the opinion and suggested that for the programme impact and effectiveness to be attained, there is need to increase beneficiaries on the programme while 10percent recommended the need to improve on the state of the feeder roads in the district. The least of them representing 8percent suggested and had the opinion that there is need for the government to construct more storage shades to avoid the problem of inputs being wasted while 22 respondents representing 22 percent proposed that for the programme to have an impact and its effectiveness of attaining food security among programmed beneficiaries to be attained the implementing ministry needs to provide more pesticides to reduce on damages.

**Table 4.10: Opinions of respondents on the FSP and suggestions on its improvement**

<b>Response</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Increase input packs	20	20
Increase beneficiary training	13	13
Increase beneficiaries	27	27
Improve feeder roads	10	10
Construct more storage shades	8	8
Provide more pesticides	22	22
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Field data 2012

#### 4.18 SUMMARY

The data presented and discussed above was as a result of the findings from the programme beneficiaries who were the respondents, and was collected through the use of questionnaires. The findings looked at the food security pack programme and also the pack composition or quantities that the programme offered. These findings also revealed issues to do with beneficiaries' storage of the farm produce and also the utilization of the inputs. The study also revealed from the findings, the rules that govern the programme. From the discussion, it can be noted that there is need for effective supervision of the programme and for investment and improvement in the

transport sector. The findings have clearly indicated that the programme brought positive change in the lives of the beneficiaries as it improved their food surplus and subsequently improve their income there by contributed to the food security of the beneficiaries.

However, despite the positives brought by the programme, the study revealed that a convergence of several factors magnifies the challenges of achieving food security pack objectives. Amongst these factors were the expected population growth, lack of training among the programme beneficiaries, and inadequate storage and transportation infrastructure among others. For the Food Security Pack Programme to become more productive, sustainable and reliable, agriculture raw materials will need to be grown where resources provide the greatest production efficiency and can be renewed so that production can continue for many years. The other major challenge to FSP in Chilubi district is significant food crop loss both pre-and post-harvest, and inadequate food storage and preservation. Moreover beneficiaries were not trained in conservation farming which is a key component of the programme.

## **CHAPTER FIVE**

### **SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

#### **5.1 SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION OF THE STUDY FINDINGS**

This chapter presents the summary, conclusion and recommendations on the effectiveness of the FSP on food security among programme beneficiaries in Chilubi district which were drawn from the findings of the study. Therefore, the study aimed at filling the knowledge gap that was lacking in understanding the FSP and also provide solutions to build on the effective implementation of the programme.

From the findings of the study, the following emerged as factors contributing to food security in Chilubi district during the 2008/2009 farming season. The proportion of small-scale farmers benefitting from the FSP increased, there was also an increase in crop production and the number of surplus bags sold as well as income raised from the sale of surplus maize, the number of meals consumed per day by households increased. The study further established that inputs were delivered late compared to the FSP implementation manual. There were several challenges, encountered during the implementation of the FSP for 2008/2009 farming season as well as at household level as shown by the findings. The main challenge was scaling up of the FSP and ensuring its sustainability. As discussed earlier, the number of the beneficiaries was far too low to increase food production and to contribute to food security in general among the majority of the vulnerable small-scale farmers in the district during 2008 /2009 farming season. Poor crop marketing and storage facilities, poor road network and lack of monitoring and evaluation were also identified as challenges in the implementing of the FSP during the 2008/2009 farming season. Other most serious challenges cited by households during the same period were, inadequate input supply, heavy rains as well as drought in some parts of the district for that particular season.

The study revealed that failure to fully monitor outcomes of pack delivery with a sample of recipient farmers meant that there was no knowledge base from which to build in the future on proven strengths and weaknesses of the scheme. The study further discovered that input pack received by beneficiaries was supposed to constitute 75% ha of inputs, comprising 25% ha cereal seed, 25% ha pulses seed, and 25% ha roots/tubers, as well as the correct fertilizer type and

amount for the cereal. However, according to the study it was discovered that this pack had probably never been delivered in its entirety due either to procurement difficulties for particular components, or to insufficient funding resulting in a trade-off between the number of beneficiaries and the size of pack. This can be seen from the statistics of the study in chapter four that most of the beneficiaries received only maize seed and fertilizer.

The study also discovered that livestock management was a challenging component of the FSP. The study realized that it was difficult to control diseases as animals in the district are kept on free range and the programme beneficiaries who were vulnerable to hunger had no capacity to spend money towards disease control and prevention. The study also observed that women in the district had little access to land which limited them in livestock development. The study further discovered that the programme had no component that looked at animal diseases.

The study further revealed that FSP lacked solid empirical evidence needed for effective interventions due to partial monitoring of the performance of the inputs distributed and the lack of this factor characterized fluctuations in the distribution of the packs. Amongst the challenges faced by the FSP where the fact that despite the guidelines of the programme, the packs were not delivered as expected and most of the programme components were left out or ignored all together. The other programme challenge that were highlighted included late delivery of inputs. Another very critical factor about FSP has been the stakeholders' concerns about the efficiency of the programme. In the absence of a comprehensive analysis of economic efficiency and programme effectiveness, stakeholders are wondering if at all the beneficiaries are getting the best value for inputs from FSP interventions. In view of such concerns, there is need for improved programme monitoring and comprehensive analysis of FSP impact and effectiveness. FSP was not designed with adequate monitoring and evaluation instruments to ensure that the programme implementation runs according to plan.

Nevertheless, the study discovered that FSP had a positive impact on food security among programme beneficiaries through crop production and had contributed to improvements in vulnerable beneficiaries' food security. There was room for improvement in terms of impact and effectiveness, target selection, and compatibility between objectives and methods. Despite the

flaws, FSP was believed to have enabled vulnerable beneficiaries' access to inputs that without the programme would not have access to any inputs.

The FSP was an innovative scheme that showed promise in providing solutions to the most vulnerable and also helps to renew and brought more vigorous life to the soil. The study further discovered that the Food Security Pack was one of the few social transfer schemes in the district which had a clear vision for tackling the causes of rising vulnerability not just the symptoms. The programme built on crop diversification in farmers' fields into the input pack delivered, encouraged a shift away from undue reliance on maize towards a balanced mix of grains, pulses and root crops. It built on innovative farming practices that were widely recommended for improving the stability and level of crop yields in Chilubi district.

Gradual and significant improvement of crop productivity is essential for household and national income growth. Improved seeds and inorganic fertilizer are fundamental, but must be complemented with other strategic inputs, as well as important improvement in farmer knowledge about agronomic practices, including the use as much as possible of organic soil fertility enhancements and other conservation farming practices. Enhanced input utilization will be achieved through the fundamental linkage of the programme to district programme officers and Area Food Security Committee members who can likewise assist farmers in obtaining practical input application instructions and dosage rate information.

The study further observed that due to a variety of inputs that are given to the beneficiaries, it was required to have field visits by the extension departments to assess the performance of the inputs because repayment for the pack involved handing back a proportion of the harvest. The study observed that throughout Chilubi district, policies that support food security pack programme had not been implemented as planned. Implementation was a significant constraint to strengthening food security pack programme. There is need for the implementing ministry to be more aware of the context in which policy is designed and implemented and of the activities that are needed to ensure evidence contributes to effective policy implementation.

The Food Security Pack programme should also focus on training of beneficiaries, research and development, and infrastructure development. Measures to facilitate training of beneficiaries on new cultivation methods throughout the district are urgently required. Once well trained and equipped with farming skills, the poor farming households will have an idea of what would work

for them and what they need. Since they are supposed to be the primary beneficiaries of food security pack related policies, it would be prudent to at least listen to the beneficiaries. In addition, training and investment in infrastructure will open avenues to off-farm employment, thus acting as a safety net. It is time that programme implementers played an active role in research and development on matters that affect the beneficiaries. This includes food preservation at the village level, creating more efficient agricultural extension, options for improving soil fertility, best approach to manage the different agricultural systems, and marketing strategies that would work best for programme beneficiaries. Care should be taken to modify available technology to suit community setting and not the other way round. For benefits to be realized in all areas, infrastructure development must be high priority.

## 5.2 GOOD GOVERNANCE

While it could be argued that all the above interventions are part of good governance, special emphasis on the need for good governance is prudent. All the above strategies can only work in a peaceful, corruption free environment where in this case local politicians should not interfere in the running of the programme. Part of good governance is the provision of safety nets to vulnerable groups. It should also provide for the minority and be totally inclusive in its decision-making. There is need to delink political interests from the basic needs of a nation. More often sustainable Food Security Pack programme measures are long-term strategies, which need to be protected from volatile political interests of leaders.

If this means that departments dealing with such issues need to be stable, then so be it. In addition, it is in everyone's best interest to have only the best handling the issues at hand without political interference from local politicians, governments and donors alike. In addition, there is lack of economic activities in the district to benefit the local people. For a time immemorial the local people have depended on the fish for business but over the years fish has depleted in Lake Bangweulu hence subjecting the people to extreme poverty.

The programme proved to have a checkered history as a means of raising rural income and lowering rural vulnerability, the FSP was regarded as making a significant contribution to sustained yield growth among programme beneficiaries. Sustained yield growth had materialized in the district and increased use of improved seeds and fertilizer resulted in high crop yields

under the programme. In those areas where droughts were prevalent, irrigation could be a key factor in enhancing food security through the Food Security Pack Programme.

### 5.3 RECOMMENDATIONS.

In order to improve the performance and effectiveness of the FSP, the researcher recommended the following policy actions to address the flaws that were observed in the findings. It is critical to remove the constraints that hamper the impact and effectiveness of the programme. A number of recommendations were suggested by the programme beneficiaries, key informants and some emerged from the review of literature. Some key recommendations include the following:

1. There is need to have a (new) Food Security Pack Policy that embraces a number of critical issues that will address the observed flaws. This approach will help in the programme effective implementation and these include: financing; infrastructure development; marketing policy; and scientific research, training and development. The adoption of suitable Food Security Pack policies and strategies will facilitate exploitation of the enormous potential thus making primary agriculture and related support services such as processing to be more profitable and make a more significant contribution to the achievement of the Food Security Pack programme objectives.
2. Government should scale up the FSP in Chilubi District in particular as well as at national level. This will cater for at least most of the beneficiaries who are vulnerable but viable. The FSP in its current operating form has been leaving out a substantial proportion of vulnerable farmers.
3. The FRA should establish, organise and coordinate satellite depots in some remote parts of district where they do not exist and where large quantities of maize are being produced. This arrangement will facilitate access to markets for small scale farmers' produce within their localities. Government should ensure that payment to farmers for farm produce should be done on time to allow the farmers plan.
4. The government should put in place affordable credit facilities for small-scale farmers to enable them purchase animal draught power (ADP), plough. Also, there is need by government to rehabilitate and construct appropriate water retention structures to enable small scale farmers undertake and practice irrigation systems. Zambia needs an efficient "*Early Warning and Disaster Management Capability*" to forecast and plan for risk

exposures, such as drought, floods and pests. Early warnings would enable farmers to make timely decisions and avoid disasters by 'Crisis Management'.

5. The vulnerability of rain-fed agriculture for programme beneficiaries due to rainfall fluctuations must be addressed for FSP to be effective. Even if free inputs are provided to vulnerable beneficiaries, their effect on production and food security will fail to materialize when drought or floods damage crops. Irrigation development can be promoted to tackle this problem.
6. Training of beneficiaries should be taken seriously and it should include or involve crop management and post harvest issues such as processing and utilization. This can enhance the utilization and adoption of strange inputs. There is need for the Department of community Development to intensify the training component as they make distributions of inputs to the farmers. In order to help the farmers to do their farming successfully there is need to train farmers on different types of farming methods such as conservation farming and this should be done in collaboration with the other key stakeholders.
7. The MCDSS in the district should introduce an efficient and effective monitoring system for the FSP. Continuous coordinated, systematic and period surveillance of the physical implementation of the programme will ensure that its operations and other external factors are proceeding according to plan.
8. There is need to incorporate in the programme components the issue of storage facilities so as to avoid damage to crop produce. Government should provide infrastructures like good transport network, improved storage facilities, in order to reduce on the constraints faced by respondents.
9. The programme implementers should pay urgent attention to distributing the inputs on time as this will bring about high productivity and production. The Government should give priority to procuring inputs early so that they do not delay to distribute them. If inputs are procured late, it becomes a chain reaction in that farmers will plant late and consequently will not be able to get the required yield leading to inadequate food at household level.
10. The Ministry needs to train beneficiaries on pests and disease management and provide for a disease control sub-component that should provided vaccination against various recurring diseases to livestock. The packs should include pesticides and fungicides to

treat crops because pests also contribute to low yields and livestock medicines should easily be accessible and be part of the components of the pack.

11. Government should construct and maintain the rural road network as it plays a key role for efficient delivery of inputs to and from remote areas and help in linking rural communities to towns and market centres.
12. The programme needs to embrace productive sector interventions such as promotion of drought-tolerant crops and low-input production methods. It is recognised that without some sort of support, vulnerable farmers would not be able to purchase inputs to grow food crops to enhance household food security. Therefore, interventions should be designed by government to promote the use of fertiliser subsidies to support input-output markets developments as well as interventions without undermining incentives for the private sector.
13. It is also highly recommended that scaling-up of the programme in the district should not take place unless and until stable resources have been committed to a programme.
14. A scheme of FSP nature require good data base of farmers for easy targeting and implementation.
15. The FSP programme requires good own transportation system for easy monitoring and distribution of farming inputs for it to work effectively. There is also need to ensure that there is improved inputs utilization and beneficiaries' performance monitoring mechanisms.
16. There is therefore, need for deliberate measures to help improve productivity among the beneficiaries. In order to achieve this crop diversification must be encouraged, especially drought resistant crops that do not need fertilisers, for example, cassava, sorghum, groundnuts and among others. This will help to enhance food security at household level, since fertiliser application may not be affordable and is sometimes highly risky in terms of economic returns.
17. The MCDSS in the district should continue to encourage conservation farming/tillage methods. This practice enables small scale farmers to spread out their activities during the year as they do not have to wait for the first rains to soften the grounds before initiating the farming process. Less labour is required, and offers an opportunity among small-scale farmers to increase the area under cultivation with very little capital investment.

18. There is need to seriously ensure that beneficiaries to the programme should be vulnerable but viable famers and are people that have been hard hit by poverty and have no family members to assist them from the extended family.
19. There is urgent need to empower the vulnerable beneficiaries especially the women so as to allow them have absolute farm produce. Once this is done, it will motivate various people to engage in farming and be able to produce alternative food crops to improve the food security in the district.
20. Apart from ensuring that hunger is eradicated from among the programme beneficiaries and also ensuring that there is sufficient food production, there is also need to find ways of guaranteeing that every programme beneficiary has access to enough food to last the whole year and the food they need for an active and healthy life.
21. The Government should put in place a more coherent and effective system of governance of food security pack programme at both local and national levels. There is need for aggressive monitoring and evaluation of Food Security Pack Programme so that officers are in regular contact with small scale farmers in order to see the problems that farmers are facing, educate them and listen to them. Irregular contact with them is not beneficial for both officers and small-scale farmers because both parties do not really know what things have come up since their last contact.
22. The ministry responsible should mobilize substantial additional infrastructure and ensure that programme beneficiaries have access to modern inputs and machinery to boost food production and productivity.
23. A final consideration is that public interventions designed to promote increased use of fertiliser should also aim to promote vulnerable small scale farmer growth. In exceptional circumstances, poverty reduction and/or food security objectives maybe given precedence over efficiency and sustainability goals, if it can be determined that fertiliser interventions are a cost-effective way of addressing these problems.

Finally, for this programme to ensure that its objectives and goals of eradicating extreme poverty and hunger from its beneficiaries is achieved, the solution lies in increasing food availability, food access and food adequacy for all beneficiaries. Because the food insecurity in the household beneficiaries is directly correlated with poverty, it is necessary to not only alleviate poverty but also create wealth for the target beneficiaries. The key lies in the honest intention from the

implementing Ministry to ensure that all is done with the sole purpose of benefiting the beneficiaries. Due to the aforementioned reasons, the researcher also proposes seven strategies that when implemented by the Ministry together would hold good prospects for substantially ensuring that the programme objectives and goals are well achieved. These are:

- Nutritional interventions and Facilitating market access;
- Capacity building and Gender sensitive development;
- Building on coping strategies;
- Creating off- farm opportunities; and
- Good governance.

## BIBLIOGRAPHY

Adebayo, A. (1989). *Interaction between Structuralism, Structural Adjustment and Food Security Policies in Development Policy Management*. Abuja

African Union (2007). *Comprehensive African Agriculture Development Programme: Pillar III Framework for African Food Security (FAFS)*: Addis Ababa.

AFRICARE, (May 2005). *Improvement of Household Food Security Through Expansion of Improved Cassava in Southern Province*. A closeout Report of a Project funded by the Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO). AFRICARE, FAO

Agricultural Consultative Forum (2002). *Findings of the Joint MAC/ZNFU Study on Agriculture Sector Competitiveness and Impact of the COMESA Free Trade Area, a Public/Private Partnership*. Lusaka: ACF.

Alemu, Z.G, Oosthuizen, L.K & Van Schalkwyk H.D (2002). Agricultural development policies of Ethiopia since 1957. *South African Journal of Economic History* 17(1&2):1-24.

Anyanwu, A. C., Agwu, A. E. and Musa, A. P. (2001): Adoption of Gender Specific Innovation by Women in State, *Journal of Agricultural Extension* 5, 64-72.

Blackie, M. and Albright. (2005). *Lesson Learning Study of the Farm Inputs Promotions (FIPs) in Kenya : With Special Emphasis on Public-Private Partnership for input Provision and Possibilities for Regional Up scaling*. London: DFID.

Bless, C and Smith, C (2000). *Fundamentals of Social Research Methods – An African Perspective*. Johannesburg : Junta Publications

Burns, N and Grove, SK (2001). *The Practice of Nursing Research: Conduct, Critique and Utilization*. 4<sup>th</sup> edition. Philadelphia: WB Saunders

Brink, H. (1999). *Research methodology for health care professionals*. Kenwyn: Juta

Bzugu, P.M., Gwary, M.M. and Idrisa, Y. (2005). Impact of Extension Services on Rural Poverty Alleviation among Farmers in Askira Uba Local Government Area, Borno State. *Sahela Analyst*, 7(1&2), 94-102.

Carlo del Ninno, Paul A. Dorosh and Kalanidhi Subbarao, (2006). *“Food Aid, Domestic Policy and Food Security: Contrasting Experiences from South Asia and Sub-Saharan Africa”*.

Central Statistical Office. 2011. *Living Conditions and Monitoring Survey Report IV of 2011*. Lusaka.

Central Statistical Office. October 2010. *The Monthly Bulletin*. Lusaka.

- Central Statistical Office (2007). *“Trends on the Economic Performance”*: Monthly bulletin. Vol 55 CSO, Lusaka.
- Central Statistical Office (2003). *Agricultural Analytical Report : 2000 Census of Population And Housing*. CSO, Lusaka.
- Central Statistical Office (2005). *Living Conditions Monitoring Survey, 1996 Main Report*. CSO, Lusaka.
- Chilangwa, C and Cromwell, E. (2004). *Zambia Consultation Report: Forum for Food Security in Southern Africa*. Lusaka, Zambia
- Chapoto Anthony et al, (2009) *Smallholder Land Access Research: Possible Interactions with Natural Resource & GMA Issues*
- Chisholm, A., and R. Tyers (1982). *Food Security: Theory, Policy and Perspectives from Asia and the Pacific Rim*. Lexington Books, Toronto, Ontario, Canada.
- Chizumi, M. Jonathan (1994), *Nordic Journal of African Studies*, 3(1):46-51
- Chung, K, et al (1994): *“Alternative Approaches to Locating the Food Insecure: Evidence from South Asia,”* Final Report to the USAID Food Security and Nutrition Monitoring Project, Office of Health and Nutrition.
- Civil Society for Poverty Reduction (2005). *“Statement on the 2006 National Budget Bulletin”*. Lusaka : Aquilla Printers, CSPR
- Drinkwater, M. et al (1992). *‘CARES’ Livelihoods Approach Presentation for Agricultural Research and Extension Network Paper No. 112*. Lilongwe, IDS
- Coultler, J. et al. (2002). *The role of warehouse receipt systems in enhanced commodity marketing and rural livelihoods in Africa*. Washington D.C World Bank.
- Crawford, E. et al (2006). *Alternative Approaches for Promoting fertiliser use in Africa : Agricultural and Rural Development Discussion Paper 22*. Washington D.C.: World Bank.
- Cromwell, E. et al. (2006). *The Impact of Starter Pack on sustainable Agriculture in Malawi Report for the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation* :Kwera Development Centre. Government of Malawi and DFIDUK
- Dreyer, M. and Lock, M (1997) *Fundamental Aspects in Community Health Nursing*, Halfway House: Southern.
- Dreze, J. and A. Sen (1989). *Hunger and Public Action*. Claredon Press, Oxford, UK.

- Eicher, C. (1988). *Food security in Sub-Saharan Africa*: Michigan State University :International Development Papers.
- Ellis, F., S. Devereux & P. White (2009). *Social Protection in Africa*. Edward Elgar, Cheltenham & Northampton, MA.
- Food And Agriculture Organisation (2004). *The State of Food Insecurity in the World*. Rome FAO.
- FAO (Food and Agricultural Organization) (1983). *World food security: Areappraisal of the concepts and approaches*. Director General's Report, Rome, Italy.
- FAO (Food and Agricultural Organization) (1996). *Rome declaration on world food security and world food*. World Food Summit, Rome, Italy.
- (Forum for Food Security in Southern Africa) FFSSA (2004). *Achieving Food Security in Southern Africa: Policy Issues and Options*. FFSSA Synthesis Paper. Online. [http://odi.org.uk/work/projects/03-food-security-forum/docs/ffssa\\_synthesis\\_consultation.pdf](http://odi.org.uk/work/projects/03-food-security-forum/docs/ffssa_synthesis_consultation.pdf)
- Foster, R. (1988). *Modern Ireland.*, New York, Penguin Books, USA.
- Francis, P. *et al.* (1997). *Listening to Farmers : Participatory Assessment of Policy Reforms in Zambia's Agricultural Sector*. Washington D.C : The WorldBank.
- Gay, R.L, Mills et al (2006), *Educational Research: Competencies for Analysis and Application*. 8<sup>th</sup>ed Upper Saddle River, New Jersey: Pearson Education Inc
- Gestler, W. and Ricketts, J (1992) *Health in Rural North America : The Geography of Health Care Services Delivery*. Rutgers University Press.
- Gray, R (1963). *The Sonjo people of Tanganyika – An Anthropological Study of an Irrigation based Society*. Oxford University Press for International African Institute.
- Gregory and Bumb, B. (2006). *Factors Affecting Supply of Fertiliser in Sub-Saharan Africa*. Washington DC: World Bank
- Government of the Republic Malawi (1992). *Annual Survey of Agriculture for the period 1988*. Lilongwe
- Government of the Republic of Zambia/Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives (2006). *FSP Implementation Manual for 2006/2007*. Coordination Office Mulungushi House, Lusaka.
- Government of the Republic of Zambia/Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives (2004). *“National Agriculture Policy : 2004-2005”*. Mulungushi House, Lusaka.

Government of the Republic of Zambia Zambia /Ministry of Finance and Economic Development (2002). *Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper*. MoFED, Lusaka.

Government of the Republic of Zambia/Ministry of Finance and National Planning (2007)*Budget Report*.MoFNP

Government of the Republic of Zambia (2003). *Zambia Emergency Food Security: Zambia Vulnerable Assessment Committee*.Lusaka.

Government of the Republic of Zambia/United Nations Development Programm (2003).*Eradicating of Extreme Poverty and Hunger in Zambia : An Agenda for Enhancing the Achievement of the MDGs*. ZHDR, Ndola.

Gusten, R. (1984). *African Agriculture : Which way out of the Crisis in Rural Africa?*Nos, 19-20, Springfall;USA

Harms, R. (1974). *Land Tenure and Agricultural Development in Zaire, 1895-1961. The Land Tenure Centre*, Madison Wisconsin.

Hoddinott, J (1995). *Operationalizing household security and development strategies*.International Food Policy Research Institute, Technical Guideline No 1, Washington, DC.

Hofferth, S.L. (2003). *Persistence and change in the food security of families with children, 1997-1999*. Department of Family Studies, University of Maryland.

Homer-Chisholm, A, and R. Tyers. (1982). *Food Security: Theory, Policy and Perspectives from Asia and the Pacific Rim*.Lexington Books, Toronto, Ontario, Canada.

Ingawa, S. A. (2002): Keynote address at the 8<sup>th</sup> Annual conference of the Agricultural Extension Society of Nigeria held in Benin City, 16 – 19 September, In Olowu T. A. (ed). *Processings of the Agricultural Extension Society of Nigeria*

Institute of Development Studies (2006). *Achieving Food Security, What next Sub-Saharan Africa*. Sussex. IDS-UK

International Food Policy Research Institute (2005). *Looking Ahead: Long Term Prospects for Africa's Agricultura Development and Food Security*.Discussion Paper No. 41.Washington D.C: World Bank.

Kajoba, G. (1993). *Food Crisis in Zambia*.Lusaka: ZPC Publications.

Kajoba, G. (1988). *“Land Tenure, Land Usage and the Historical Development of Agrarian Capitalism in Zambia: The Experience of the Periphery,M.Phil Thesis”*.

- Kapungwe, A. (2002). *The Poverty Situation in Zambia, 1990-2000*. Zambia Social Investment Fund, Lusaka.
- Kuntashula, E. (2006). *The Impact of Food Aid on Long-Term Sustainability of the Food Security in Zambia*. UNECA, Southern Africa Office.
- Leavy, J. (2005). *Social Networks and Market Participation in Northern Provinces*. IDS, University of Sussex, UK.
- Levy, S. (2003). *Starter Packs in Malawi*. DFID–UK.
- Leedy, P.D. (1997). *Practical Research: Planning and Design*. 6<sup>th</sup> edition. Upper Saddle River, NJ: Prentice Hall
- LoBiondo-Wood, G and Haber, J.(2002). *Nursing Research Methodology, Critical Appraisal and Utilization*. 5<sup>th</sup> edition. St Louis: CV Mosby
- Malambo Lovejoy Mulambo (1987), *Rural Food Security in Zambia*. A dissertation submitted to Michigan State University. Doctor of Philosophy
- Mathison, S. ( 1988), “Why triangulate?” *Educational Research*,17(7), 13-17
- Mann, C (2003). *Smallholder Agriculture and Productivity Growth – Starter Pack in Malawi*. Harvard Institute of International Development. Harvard.
- Martinez, C. *et al.* (1990) **Getting Maize Production Moving in Africa : Evaluation of the Extension Tests Projects**. University of Cape Coast and Kwadi Agricultural College – Ghana, Accra.
- MCDSS-*Annual Report for 2008/09 Season on Food Security Pack Programme*. Lusaka
- Maxwell S (1996). Food security: A post modern perspective. *Food Policy* 21(2):155-170.
- Mikhail, B.L. (1981). Transcultural Adaptation: Health Belief Model Scales. *Journal Of Nursing Scholarship* 33 (2): 159-165
- Ministry of Agriculture and Co-operatives, (2004). *National Agricultural Policy, 2004-2015*. NFU. 2003. Conservation Farming in Zambia
- Morris, M, V.A. Kelly, R.J. Kopicki & D. Byerlee (2007) *Fertilizer Use in African Agriculture: Lessons Learned and Good Practice Guidelines*. The World Bank, Washington, D.C.
- Mullers, P *et al.* (2007). *‘Zambia Review’*. Lusaka, Directory Publishers of Zambia.
- Mwanumo, A *et al.*, (2003). *The Maze of Maize : Improving Input and Output Market Access for Poor Smallholders in Southern African Region, The Experience of Zambia and Malawi*. AS Agricultural University of Norway.

Mwanaumo, A. (1999). *“Agricultural Marketing Policy Reforms in Zambia”*. Lusaka : Egerton University, Tegemeo Institute and Michigan State University.

Mwanaumo, A. (1994). *“The Effects of Maize Marketing Policy Reforms in Zambia – A Concentric Representation of Market Capture both Intra and Inter-Regional Market Effects”*. PhD Dissertation, Purdue University, Indiana, USA.

Mvula, N (2008). *“Crop marketing arrangement for 2008/2009 Marketing Season”* *Times of Zambia* June 11th, P.20.

Najafi, B. (2003). *An overview of current land utilization systems and their contribution to agricultural productivity*. Report of the APO Seminar on impact of land utilization systems on agricultural productivity, Productivity Organization, Islamic Republic of Iran Asian.

Nubukpo, A. and Galiba, S. (1999). *Agricultural Intensification in West Africa : Insights from Sasakawa S G 2000's Experience*. Nairobi.

Obamiro EO, Doppler W, Kormawa PM (2003). *Pillars of food security in rural areas of Nigeria*. Food Africa, Internet Forum 31 March – 11 April, Internet Paper accepted for the Food Security Theme.

Olayemi, J. K. (1998): *The Nigerian Food Equation towards a Dynamic Equilibrium*, University of Ibadan Inaugural Lecture. No. 167

Program Against Malnutrition (2005). *Food Security Pack Emergency Drought Recovery Project*. Lusaka, Zambia

Programme Against Malnutrition (2001). *The Nutrition and Household Food Security in Zambia: Status Trends and Key Determinants*. Lusaka,

Paul B. Siegel, Jeffrey Alwang. (2005). *“Poverty Reducing Potential of Smallholder Agriculture in Zambia: Opportunities and Constraints”*. World Bank.

Post, J., and M. Snel. (2003). *The impact of decentralized forest management on charcoal production practices in Eastern Senegal*. *Geoforum* 34:85–98.

Poulton, C. *et al.* (2006). *Increasing fertiliser Use in Africa : What Lessons have been learned ? Agriculture and Rural Development Discussion Paper No. 25*. Washington D.C., World Bank.

Republic of Zambia, (2002). *Agriculture-centered Development: The New Deal Vision in Agriculture*. State House Press and Public Relations Unit, Lusaka.

Republic of Zambia, (2005). *“Disaster Management Operations Manual”*. Office of the Vice President, Disaster Management & Mitigation Unit Disaster Management and Mitigation Unit, Lusaka Zambia

Rubey, P. (2004). *Malawi's Food Crisis, Causes and Comments*. Lilongwe. USAID.

Sasakawa Africa Association Newsletter (2002). *Feeding the Future*. Tokyo Issue No. 17.

Scott, G and C. Mufwambi (2004) *Tinker,tailor, fisherman, farmer? Local level impacts of food aid in rural Zambia and their implications for longterm food security*. Lusaka

Sen, A. (1980). *Poverty and Famines*. Claredon Press, Oxford, UK.

Sen A (1986). *Food, economics, and entitlements*. *Lloyd's Bank Review* 160:1-20.

Simatele, M.C.H. (2006). *Food Production in Zambia: The Impact of Selected Structural Adjustment Policies*. AERC Research Paper 159, African Economic Research Consortium, Nairobi.

Sparks, SM (1999). *Electronic Publishing and Nursing Research*. *Nursing Research* 48(3): 50-54

Steen Lau Jorgensen and Zlatina Loudjeva. (2005). *Social Development Papers: "A Poverty and Social Impact Analysis of Three Reforms in Zambia: Land, Fertilizer and Infrastructure*.

Stephen Kabwe & Cynthia Donovan. (2006) *Food Security Research Project, Zambia Presentation to GART and CFU Staff*, Chisamba.

Tshirley, D. *et al.* (2004). *"Anticipating and Responding to Drought Emergencies in Southern Africa: Lessons from the 2002/03 Experience."*

United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (2007). *Impact of Food Aid and Developed Countries' Agricultural Subsidies on Long-term sustainability on Food Security in Southern Africa*. Addis Ababa, ECA.

Yudelman, C. *et al* (1991). *"An Evaluation of the SG 2000 Project in Ghana" In Africa's Agricultural Development in the 1990s: Can it be sustained?* Mexico City – SAA Global 2000.

USAID/Zambia. (October, 2007) *Food Security Priorities*,

World Bank (2010). *Zambia: Impact Assessment of the Fertilizer Support Program: Analysis of Effectiveness and Efficiency*. Report No. 54864-ZM World Bank, Africa Region.

Zambia, CSO (Central Statistical Office) (2010). *The Monthly*, May, 74: 12.

Zambia, MACO (Ministry of Agriculture and Co-operatives) (2004). *National Agricultural Policy 2004-2015*. MACO, Lusaka.

Zambia, MAFF (Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Fisheries) (1989) *Agricultural Statistics Bulletin*. Central Statistical Office, Lusaka.

Zambia, MFNP (Ministry of Finance and National Planning) (2002). *Zambia Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper 2002-2004*. MFNP, Lusaka.

2006 *Fifth National Development Plan 2006-2010*. Lusaka.

Zambia Agricultural Consultative Forum (2009). *Report on Proposed Reform for the Zambian Fertilizer Support Programme*. Lusaka.

**APPENDIX 1:**  
**INTERVIEW SCHEDULE FOR FSP PROGRAMME BENEFICIARIES.**

Questionnaire ID \_\_\_\_\_

**THE FOOD SECURITY PACK PROGRAMME IN CHILUBI DISTRICT  
OF ZAMBIA**

DATE OF INTERVIEW \_\_\_\_\_

**INTRODUCTION TO RESPONDENTS,**

My name is **DeogratiusMwamba**, a Post-Graduate student at the University of Zambia (UNZA). I am conducting a study on the Effectiveness of the Food Security Pack Programme in Chilubi District in Northern Province of Zambia. The purpose of this study is to enable me, in partial fulfilment the requirements for the degree of a Master of Public Administration at UNZA. You have been sampled as a respondent in this study. I kindly ask you to spare a few minutes to answer this questionnaire. The information you are going to provide will be purely for research and will be used as such. Your cooperation will be appreciated.

**INSTRUCTIONS**

1. Please “tick OR circle” the answer that reflects your opinion or view point.
2. Where no predetermined answer is given, write your closest opinion in the space provided.

## SECTION A: PERSONAL DETAILS/BACKGROUND INFORMATION

A1. What is your sex/gender?

a) Male [ ]

b) Female [ ]

A2. How old were you at your last birthday? \_\_\_\_\_ years.

A3. What is your marital status?

a) Single [ ]

b) Married [ ]

c) Divorced [ ]

d) Widowed [ ]

A4. If male and married, number of wives? \_\_\_\_\_

A5. What is the size of your family household, (all dependants at home)? (Specify number).

---

A6. What is your highest level of education attained?

a) None [ ]

b) Primary [ ]

c) Secondary [ ]

d) Tertiary [ ]

A7. What is your occupation?

a) Farmer

b) Fisherman

c) Housewife

d) Carpenter

**SECTION B: QUESTIONS RELATED TO FOOD SECURITY PACK  
PROGRAMME CONTRIBUTION TO FOOD SECURITY.**

B1 what is the name of the Area Food Security Committee (AFSC) do you belong to?-

---

B2 Did you have inputs before the 2008/2009 FSP farming season?

- a) Yes [ ]
- b) No [ ]

B3 If yes to q B2 above, which inputs did you have?

- a) Fertiliser [ ]
- b) Cereal [ ]
- c) Legumes [ ]
- d) Roots/Tuber [ ]
- e) Livestock [ ]

B4. Kindly specify the quantity of each input you had?

- a) Fertiliser \_\_\_\_\_
- b) Cereals \_\_\_\_\_
- c) Legumes \_\_\_\_\_
- d) Roots/Tuber \_\_\_\_\_
- e) Livestock \_\_\_\_\_

B5. Did you receive any farming inputs from the FSP Programme for the farming season 2008/09?

- a) Yes [ ]
- b) No [ ]

B6. If no to B5 above, why? \_\_\_\_\_

B7. If you answered YES to B5 above,

B8. Did you receive all the 2 bags of both basal and top dressing fertilisers for the 2008/2009 FSP farming season at the same time?

- a) YES (skip to q.B10) [ ]
- b) NO [ ]

B9. How many bags of basal dressing fertiliser did you receive for 2008/2009 FSP farming season?

- a) None [ ]
- b) Less than 1 bag [ ]
- c) 1-2 bags [ ]

B10. In which month of the year did you receive basal dressing fertilizer for 2008/2009 farming season?

- a) September [ ]
- b) October [ ]
- c) November [ ]
- d) December [ ]
- e) Other (specify) \_\_\_\_\_

B11. How many bags of top dressing fertiliser did you receive for the 2008/2009 farming Season?

- a) None [ ]
- b) Less than 1 bag [ ]
- c) 1-2 bags [ ]

B12. In which month of the year did you receive top dressing fertiliser?

- a) September [ ]
- b) October [ ]
- c) November [ ]
- d) December [ ]
- e) Other (specify) \_\_\_\_\_

B13. What had been your main staple food before you started benefiting from the FSP Inputs under the 2008/2009 farming season?

- a) Maize [ ]
- b) Cassava [ ]
- c) Sorghum [ ]
- d) Millet [ ]
- e) Other (specify) \_\_\_\_\_

B14. What had been your main crop before you started benefiting from the FSP Inputs under the 2008/2009 farming season?

- a) Maize [ ]

- b) Cassava [ ]
- c) Sorghum [ ]
- d) Millet [ ]
- e) Others specify\_\_\_\_\_

B15. On average, how many 50 Kg bags of maize grain were you producing before you started benefiting from the FSP Inputs under the 2008/2009 farming season?

---



---



---

B16. How many meals per day were you consuming before the 2008/2009 FSP farming season?

- a) None [ ]
- b) Meal [ ]
- c) Meals [ ]
- d) meals [ ]
- e) Other (specify) \_\_\_\_\_

B17. Were the stocks of your crops harvested before the 2010/2009 FSP sufficient to take you to the next farming Season?

- a) YES. (Skip to q.B20)
- b) NO (skip to q.B19)

B18. Were the stocks of your main staple food harvested before the 2008/2011 FSP sufficient to take you to the next farming Season?

- a) YES
- b) NO (skip to q.

B19. If you answered NO to B19, what was the period of the short fall in months?

---



---

B20. If you answered NO to B18, what was the period of the short fall in months?

---



---



---

B21. If you answered NO to questions, B18 and B19 during the period of the short fall, what was your main source of food?

- a) Buying [ ]
- b) Begging [ ]
- c) Harvesting wild fruits/tubers [ ]
- d) Food aid [ ]
- e) Acquiring Credit from money lenders [ ]
- f) Selling household goods/assets [ ]
- g) Other (specify)\_\_\_\_\_

B22. If you answered YES to B17, were you able to sell any surplus of the maize grain that youharvested before the 2008/2009 FSP farming season?

- a) YES [ ]
- b) NO [ ]

B23. If you answered YES in B22, did you raise adequate income from the sale of maize you harvested before the 2008/2009 farming season to purchase other foodstuffs for yourhousehold?

- a) YES
- b) NO

B24. Which inputs did you receive under the 2008/2009 FSP farming season?

- f) Fertiliser [ ]
- g) Cereal [ ]
- h) Legumes [ ]
- i) Roots/Tuber [ ]
- j) Livestock [ ]

B25. What has been your main staple food after you started benefiting from the FSP Inputs under the 2008/2009 farming season?

- a) Maize [ ]
- b) Cassava [ ]
- c) Sorghum [ ]
- d) Millet [ ]
- e) Other (specify)\_\_\_\_\_

B26. What has been your main crop after you started benefiting from the FSP Inputs under the 2008/2009 farming season?

- a) Maize [ ]

- b) Cassava  [ ]
- c) Sorghum  [ ]
- d) Millet  [ ]
- e) Other (specify) \_\_\_\_\_

B27. How many 50kgs bags of crop harvest did you produce after getting the FSP Inputs under the 2008/2009 farming season?

---



---

B28. How many meals per day has the household been consuming after the 2008/2009 FSP farmingseason?

- a) None  [ ]
- b) 1 Meal  [ ]
- c) 2 Meals  [ ]
- d) 3 meals  [ ]
- e) Other (specify) \_\_\_\_\_

B29. Did you manage to sell any surplus harvest after benefiting from the FSP Inputs under the 2008/2009 farming season?

- a) YES  [ ]
- b) NO  [ ]

B30. If you answered YES to B29 above, did you raise adequate income from the sale of crops you harvested after 2008/2009 FSP farming season to purchase other foodstuffs for yourhousehold?

- a) YES  [ ]
- b) NO  [ ]

B31. If you answered YES to B30 above, how much money did you raise?

---

B32. If you received the fertilizer under the 2008/2009 FSP farming season, in which month of the year did your receive basal dressing?

- a) September  [ ]
- b) October  [ ]
- c) November  [ ]
- d) December  [ ]

e) Others specify\_\_\_\_\_

B33. In which month of the year did you receive top dressing fertiliser for 2008/2009 farming season?

- a) September [ ]
- b) October [ ]
- c) November [ ]
- d) December [ ]
- e) Other (specify)\_\_\_\_\_

B34. Did you receive the fertilisers early enough to apply on your field?

- a) YES
- b) NO

B35. Did you receive the inputs on time during the 2008/2009 FSP farming season?

- a) Yes (skip to B37) [ ]
- b) No [ ]

B.36. In which month of the year did you receive the 10kg bag of Maize seeds?

- a) September [ ]
- b) October [ ]
- c) November [ ]
- d) December [ ]
- e) Other specify\_\_\_\_\_

B37. Did you receive the seeds early enough to plant on time?

- a) YES [ ]
- b) NO. [ ]

B38. If you answered NO in B36, which month would be the best for you to receive seeds?

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

B39. If you answered NO, to B34, which month would be the best for you to receive both basal and top dressing fertilisers?

\_\_\_\_\_

B40. If you answered NO to B35, why didn't you receive the seeds?

---

---

B41. Did you practice Conservation farming?

- a) Yes [ ]
- b) No [ ]

B42. If you answer NO, to B41 why didn't you practice it? \_\_\_\_\_

**SECTION C: QUESTIONS RELATED TO THE CHALLENGES IN IMPLEMENTING THE FSP**

C1. Have you ever failed to utilize the inputs received from the programme?

- a) Yes [ ]
- b) No - skip to Q C3 [ ]

C2. If you answered YES to Q. C1, what was the reason?

- a) Lack of labour [ ]
- b) Lack of farming tools [ ]
- c) Lack of land [ ]
- d) Other reasons [ ]
- e) Not applicable [ ]

C3. What type of farming implement did you use most to till your field before the 2008/2009 farming season?

- a) Hand hoes only [ ]
- b) Ox-drawn plough [ ]
- c) Tractor drawn plough [ ]
- d) Other (Specify) \_\_\_\_\_

C4. The kind of Implements you used in q.C3 above, to till your field was it?

- a) Owned [ ]

- b) Leased  [ ]
- c) Borrowed  [ ]
- d) Other (Specify)\_\_\_\_\_

C5. What type of farming implement did you use most to till your field during the 2008/2009 farming season?

- a) Hand hoes only  [ ]
- b) Ox-drawn plough  [ ]
- c) Tractor drawn plough  [ ]
- d) Other (Specify)\_\_\_\_\_

C6. The kind of Implements you used in q.C5 above, to till your field was it?

- a) Owned  [ ]
- b) Leased  [ ]
- c) Borrowed  [ ]
- d) Other (Specify)\_\_\_\_\_

C7. Did the AFSC you belonged to during the 2008/2009 farming season have its own satellite depot?

- a) YES  [ ]
- b) NO  [ ]

C8. What type of transport did you use to collect inputs during the 2008/2009 FSP farming season?

- a) Bicycle  [ ]
- b) Scotch Cart  [ ]
- c) Motor Vehicle  [ ]
- d) Tractor  [ ]
- e) Other (Specify)\_\_\_\_\_

C9. Did the kind of transport that you indicated in q.C8 above, used to collect the inputs belong to you?

- a) YES
- b) NO

C10. How is the feeder road network in your area?

- a) Very Good  [ ]

- b) Good [ ]
- c) Poor [ ]
- d) Very Poor [ ]

C11. Did the Private transporters who delivered the inputs during the 2008/2009 FSP to your place,complain about anything?

- a) YES
- b) NO

C12. If you answered YES to q.C11, what did they complain about?

List the Complaints (with the most serious complaints)

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

C13. Are you aware that there are any people who were not entitled to FSP, but received the inputs during 2008/2009 farming season?

- a) YES
- b) NO

C14. If you answered YES to q.C13, what categories of these people are they?

**List the Categories of these People.**

---

---

---

---

---

C15. In your view, was the distribution of Inputs done in a fair and transparent manner during the 2008/2009 farming season?

- a) YES
- b) `NO

C16. What challenges did you face in accessing the FSP inputs during the 2008/2009 farmingseason?

**List the challenges** (beginning with the most serious challenge & ending with the least)

---

---

---

---

---

C17. What Challenges did you face in ensuring availability of food in your household during the 2008/2009 farming season?

**List the Challenges** (beginning with the most serious challenge & ending with the least)

---

---

---

---

---

C18. What do you think should be done to enable vulnerable programme beneficiaries in your Community to have enough food for their household?

**List Suggestions/Recommendations** (beginning with the most important suggestions and ending with the least).

---

---

---

---

---

C19. Did you receive training on FSP programme?

- a) Yes            [   ]
- b) No            [   ]

C20. Are the inputs you received from the FSP programme sufficient to feed your family?

- a) Yes                            [   ]
- b) No    skip to C12            [   ]

C21. What major challenges did you face in producing sufficient farm produce to feed your family?

- a) Lack of inputs [ ]
- b) Lack of manpower [ ]
- c) Lack of own land [ ]
- d) Lack of farming tools [ ]
- e) Other reasons [ ]
- f) Not applicable [ ]

C22. How many times have you benefited from the FSP programme?

- a) Once [ ]
- b) Twice [ ]
- c) Three times [ ]
- d) More than three times [ ]

C23. Did the ministry officials come to monitor crop performance?

- a) Yes [ ]
- b) No [ ]

## **SECTION D: STORAGE AND UTILISATION OF FARM HARVEST**

D1. Do you have any storage facility of your own?

- a) Yes [ ]
- b) No [ ]

D2. For what purpose did you store your crop produce?

- a) For food [ ]
- b) For sale at the later date [ ]
- c) For loan repayment [ ]
- d) Other uses, specify \_\_\_\_\_

D3. Did you experience any crop harvest damaged during FSP farming season for 2008/09?

- a) Yes [ ]
- b) No –skip to Q D5 [ ]

D4. What was the cause of the damage?

- a) Lack of own good storage [ ]
- b) Lack of chemicals for treatment [ ]
- c) Others specify\_\_\_\_\_

D5. Do you treat any of your crop harvest with insecticide?

- a) Yes [ ]
- b) No [ ]

D6. If yes, where and how did you get the insecticide?\_\_\_\_\_

D7. If not, why\_\_\_\_\_

THANK YOU.

END

APPENDIX 2: QUESTIONNAIRE FOR KEY INFORMANTS

Questionnaire ID.....

**EFFECTIVENESS OF THE FOOD SECURITY PACK PROGRAMME IN CHILUBI DISTRICT OF ZAMBIA**

MINISTRY.....

TITLE OF KEY INFORMANT.....

DEPARTMENT.....

DATE OF INTERVIEW.....

INTRODUCTION TO RESPONDENTS,

My name is **Deogratius Mwamba** a Post-Graduate student at the University of Zambia (UNZA), conducting a study on the Effectiveness of the Food Security Pack Programme in Chilubi District in Northern Province of Zambia. The purpose of this study is to enable me, in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of a master of public administration at UNZA. You have been purposively selected as a respondent in this study and i kindly ask you to spare a few minutes to answer this questionnaire. The information you are going to provide will be purely for research and will be used as such. Your cooperation will be appreciated.

**INSTRUCTIONS**

1. Please “tick OR circle” the answer that reflects your opinion or view point.
2. Where no predetermined answer is given, write your closest opinion in the space provided.

**Category of the Respondents**

- I. Area Food Security Committee Chairpersons (AFSCC)
- II. Sub Centre Community Development Assistants (CDA)
- III. Assistant District Community Development Officer (ADCDO)
- IV. District Community Development Officer (DCDO)
- V. Senior Community Development Officer (SCDO)
- VI. Principal Community Development Officer (PCDO)
- VII. Chief Community Development Officer (CCDO)
- VIII. FSP National Coordinator (FSP NC)

**SECTION A: QUESTIONS FOR AFSCC, CDA, ADCDO, DCDO**

A1. What constitutes the Food Security Pack Programme?

- a) \_\_\_\_\_
- b) \_\_\_\_\_
- c) \_\_\_\_\_
- d) \_\_\_\_\_

A2. Have you identified any issues that may have arisen during the implementation of the FSP and recommended solutions for action?

- a) Yes            [   ]
- b) No            [   ]

A3. What procedures did you follow when disbursing the FSP inputs to the AFSC during the 2008/2009 farming season?

- a) \_\_\_\_\_
- b) \_\_\_\_\_
- c) \_\_\_\_\_

A4. What procedures did you follow when disbursing the FSP inputs to the Programme beneficiaries during the 2008/2009 farming season?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

A5. What is the total number of vulnerable programme beneficiaries registered under the AFSC in Chilubi District? \_\_\_\_\_

A6. Were the FSP inputs for the 2008/2009 farming season distributed to all the AFSC successfully in Chilubi District?

a) YES [ ]

b) NO [ ]

A7. Were the FSP inputs for the 2008/2009 season distributed to all AFSC that were registered in Chilubi District?

a) YES [ ]

b) NO [ ]

A8. How many AFSC were formally registered for the FSP inputs during the 2008/2009 farming season? \_\_\_\_\_

A9. Out of the total number of AFSC registered, how many were actually given the inputs during the 2008/2009 farming season? \_\_\_\_\_

A10. How many AFSC have their own storage shades in Chilubi District? \_\_\_\_\_

A11. Who qualifies to be a member of AFSC? \_\_\_\_\_

A12. Were the FSP inputs during the 2008/2009 farming season given to all AFSC on time?

a) YES [ ]

b) NO [ ]

A13. If you answered NO to q.A12 above,

(A) How long was the delay approximately? \_\_\_\_\_

(B) Did the delay affect the AFSC beneficiaries?

a) YES [ ]

b) NO [ ]

A14. In which month were the FSP inputs delivered during the 2008/2009 farming season?  
\_\_\_\_\_

A15. Were the FSP inputs during the 2008/2009 farming season given to the beneficiaries on time?

a) YES [ ]

b) NO [ ]

- (i) If you answered NO to q.A15 above,  
(ii). How long was the delay approximately?

---

---

---

A16. Did the delay affect the beneficiaries negatively?

- a) YES            [ ]  
b) NO            [ ]

A17. In which month were the FSP inputs delivered during the 2008/2009 farming season?

---

---

---

A18. How would you describe the procedures for accessing FSP inputs by vulnerable programme beneficiaries during the 2008 /2009 farming season?

- a) Very cumbersome            [ ]  
b) Cumbersome            [ ]  
c) Easy to follow            [ ]  
d) Very easy to follow            [ ]  
e) Other Specify \_\_\_\_\_

A19. How would you describe the qualifications required for beneficiaries for them to be eligible to access Inputs during the 2008/2009 farming season?

- a) Very difficult to meet            [ ]  
b) Difficult to meet            [ ]  
c) Easy to meet            [ ]  
d) Very easy to meet            [ ]  
e) Other Specify \_\_\_\_\_

A20. What would have been the right time (month) for beneficiaries to receive FSP inputs during the 2008/2009?

---

---

A21. On the basis of your assessment, did the 2008/2009 FSP improve food security among beneficiaries in Chilubi District?

- a) YES [ ]
- b) NO [ ]

A22. If you answered YES to q.A21 above, to what extent has been the improvement?

- a) To a large extent [ ]
- b) To a moderate extent [ ]
- c) To a very small extent [ ]
- d) Other (Specify) \_\_\_\_\_

A23. If you answered NO to q. A21 above,

(i) In your view, why was the FSP not able to contribute to FoodSecurity?

**List the reasons** (beginning with the most important and ending with the least important.)

- \_\_\_\_\_ (1)
- \_\_\_\_\_ (2)
- \_\_\_\_\_ (3)
- \_\_\_\_\_ (4)

(ii). What do you think should be done to improve food Security among Small Scalefarmers in your Community?

**List Suggestions/Recommendations** (beginning the most important and ending with the least important)

- \_\_\_\_\_ (1)
- \_\_\_\_\_ (2)
- \_\_\_\_\_ (3)
- \_\_\_\_\_ (4)
- \_\_\_\_\_ (5)

A24. To what extent has crop cultivation improved food security among vulnerable programme beneficiaries in Chilubi District after the 2008/2009 farming season?

- a) To a large extent [ ]
- b) To a moderate extent [ ]
- c) To a very small extent [ ]
- d) Other (Specify) \_\_\_\_\_

A25. In your own view, was there adequate monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of the FSP during the 2008/2009 farming season?

- a) YES [ ]

b) NO [ ]

A26. If you answered NO to q. A25 above, what are some of the consequences of inadequate monitoring and evaluation?

---

---

---

A27. What challenges did you face when implementing the FSP during the 2008/2009 farming season?

**List the Challenges** (beginning with the most serious one and ending with the least serious one)

\_\_\_\_\_ (1)  
\_\_\_\_\_ (2)  
\_\_\_\_\_ (3)  
\_\_\_\_\_ (4)  
\_\_\_\_\_ (5)  
\_\_\_\_\_ (6)  
\_\_\_\_\_ (Not Applicable) (7)

## **SECTION B: QUESTIONS FOR FSP NC, CCDO, PCDO and SCDO ON POLICY GUIDELINE ON FSP PROGRAMME**

B1. Is there policy guideline on food security pack programme?

a) Yes [ ]

b) No [ ]

B2. If yes to question B1, do you think the policy addresses the challenges faced by the programme?

a) Yes [ ]

b) No [ ]

B3. As a ministry are you conducting any research on food security pack programme?

a) Yes [ ]

a) No [ ]

B4. If yes to question B3, who is conducting the research?

- a) Ministry  [ ]
- b) Independent body  [ ]
- c) Others specify \_\_\_\_\_

B5. Do you think the findings from research studies on food security pack programme can be used to improve policy on FSP?

- a) Yes  [ ]
- b) No  [ ]

B6. Have you set up FSP implementation manuals, timetables, work plans and ground rules for food security pack programme?

- a) Yes  [ ]
- b) No  [ ]

B7. Do you make follow-ups on implementation guidelines in the provinces and districts?

- a) Yes  [ ]
- b) No  [ ]

B8. Do you review progress in the implementation of the FSP and give reports on a quarterly basis?

- a) Yes  [ ]
- b) No  [ ]

B9. As a department, have you ever arranged FSP implementation trainings in the ministry and provinces and districts?

- a) Yes  [ ]
- b) No  [ ]

B10. As a department, do you implement the programme as scheduled?

- a) Yes  [ ]
- b) No  [ ]

B11. If no to question B10, why? \_\_\_\_\_

B12. As a programme implementor do you set targets for the FSP Programme?

a) Yes [ ]

b) No [ ]

B13. If no to question B12, why? \_\_\_\_\_

B14. Are the targets set for this programme achievable?

a) Yes [ ]

b) No [ ]

B15. If no to question B14, why? \_\_\_\_\_

B16. Does the ministry have adequate resources to meet the targets that are set?

a) Yes [ ]

b) No [ ]

c) I don't know [ ]

B17. Do you monitor the Programme in your catchment area?

a) Yes [ ]

b) No [ ]

B18. If no to B17, why? \_\_\_\_\_

B19. If yes to B17, how often do you conduct monitoring?

a) Once in a year [ ]

b) Quarterly [ ]

c) Others specify \_\_\_\_\_

A17. Do you have a written criterion for programmed monitoring?

a) Yes [ ]

b) No [ ]

A18. How has been the selection of beneficiaries to the FSP programme?

a) Very Good [ ]

b) Good [ ]

c) Poor [ ]

d) Very poor [ ]

e) Fair [ ]

A19. Do you think the programme is well designed to meet its objectives?

a) Yes

b) No

A20. Do you think the programme beneficiaries are able to stand on their own after you lean them off the programme?

a) Yes

b) No

c) Others specify \_\_\_\_\_

END THANK YOU!

**APPENDIX 3: RESEARCH TIME LINE**

Activity	January- May 2011	March- April 2011	April- May 2011	July 2011	August- Sept 2011	Sept- October 2011	October- Dec 2011	Jan April 2012
Literature Search and review	////////							
Proposal Writing		////////						
Design of instruments			////////					
Submission of final proposal			////////					
Field work					////////			
Data analysis						////////		
Report writing							////////	
Finalising report and submission								////////