

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE SECOND ANNUAL UNIVERSITY OF ZIMBABWE CONFERENCE

ON FOOD SECURITY RESEARCH IN SOUTHERN AFRICA

HOLIDAY INN
HARARE, ZIMBABWE
9-13 NOVEMBER, 1986

FOOD SECURITY PROJECT
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS AND EXTENSION
UNIVERSITY OF ZIMBABWE

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

- 1 -

FORWARD

The Second Annual University of Zimbabwe Conference on Food Security Research in Southern Africa was held in Harare, Zimbabwe, November 10-13th, 1986. The Conference was jointly sponsored by the Department of Agricultural Economics and Extension of the University of Zimbabwe and the Department of Agricultural Economics of Michigan State University. The Conference was funded by the United States Agency for International Development under the Food Security in Africa Cooperative Agreement, DAN-1190-A-00-4092-00, and a grant from USAID's Southern Africa Regional Program.

The Conference provided an opportunity for regional policy makers and researchers to exchange research results on critical food security issues in the region and to identify common problems for future collaborative research.

To address the complex multidisciplinary issues associated with improving food security in Southern Africa, the Conference brought together 47 scientists trained in agricultural economics, agricultural engineering, agronomy, economics, food science, geography, plant breeding, sociology and statistics from ministries of agriculture, planning units, food security units, grain marketing authorities, research bureaus and universities.

Participants included individuals from a variety of SADC countries, including Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Tanzania, Zambia, and Zimbabwe and representatives from the Southern Africa Development Coordinating Conference (SADCC), the International Center for Maize and Wheat (CIMMYT), International Center for Research on the Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT), the World Bank, the Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations (FAO) in Rome, the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources, the European Economic Community (EEC), the World Institute for Development Economics Research (WIDER) in Helsinki and Michigan State University.

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE CONFERENCE

The Conference was opened by Dr. Mandivamba Rukuni, Dean of the Faculty of Agriculture, University of Zimbabwe and Co-director of the UZ/MSU Food Security Project. His address highlighted food insecurity problems in the SADCC region and the need to address these problems through multidisciplinary research.

Mandivamba Rukuni and Carl K.Eicher presented the lead paper on "The Food Security Equation in Southern Africa." The paper documented recent changes in the global food situation and in the food economies of Africa that call for a reassessment of food security research priorities in Southern Africa.

They then reviewed SADCC's updated strategy for food, agriculture and natural resources that was approved by the SADCC Ministers of Agriculture in Mbabane, Swaziland on October 9, 1986. The updated strategy identifies increasing household, national and regional food security as the primary goal of SADCC's food, agriculture and natural resources sectors.

The authors discussed the two sides of the food security equation - food availability and access to food - and reported that at least two-thirds of the current food security research in the region focused on increasing food availability. They stressed the need to step up research on food access issues with emphasis on developing solid information on alternative policies and institutions.

The authors said the six food security research challenges facing Southern Africa are the need to: (1) develop efficient food and agricultural production, reduce food production instability, and diversify away from grain in food surplus countries; (2) strengthen marketing and rural infrastructure; (3) raise per capita incomes and generate employment in rural areas; (4) reduce the incidence of malnutrition; (5) increase regional capacity to carry out food security policy analysis; and (6) increase national capacity to carry out regional food policy analysis.

John Dhliwayo ("SADCC's Updated Food Security Strategy") emphasized that food insecurity arises both from problems in producing food and a lack of income to purchase it. SADCC's food security program is directed at increasing regional food availability by increasing the production of food and cash crops, improving marketing, and activities to increase rural employment and incomes. SADCC's food security strategy has eight elements: (1) improving exchange of technical and economic information; (2) strengthening national food production capacities; (3) improving food distribution and storage; (4) developing cash crops and other agricultural enterprises; (5) developing national food security strategies to prevent food crises; (6) establishing programs to control major crop pests and diseases; (7) developing skilled manpower; and (8) promoting intra-regional trade. The strategy is an integrated policy package with complementary elements. As implementation experience is gained, SADCC's regional strategy will be revised to meet the challenges accordingly.

Mudziviri Nziramasanga ("Food Aid, Inter-Regional Trade and Economic Development in SADCC") emphasized that the main purpose of food aid is to feed hungry people. Food aid may have a negative impact on development if it directly or indirectly depresses producer prices. On the other hand, food aid transfers income that generates additional demand for all commodities, including food. Whether the price or the income effect is dominant depends on the set of policies adopted by both the donor and the recipient countries. Empirical evidence suggests that appropriate policy and administrative measures can mitigate the potential negative effects.

Fluctuations in production vary between countries in Southern Africa and between regions in each country, creating opportunities for trade. Given the importance of transportation costs, surplus countries like Zimbabwe and Malawi should have a positive competitive advantage in the region, but a shortage of foreign exchange in food deficit countries is a major constraint on commercial transactions. Barter trade is limited by inter-regional differences in consumption patterns and consumer preferences. Triangular trade opportunities are restricted by political considerations in donor countries, which discourage these transactions.

Constraints on realizing the unexploited potential to increase inter-regional trade include differences in national agricultural pricing policies, historical trading patterns and balance of payment considerations. Although difficult to implement, food aid could be used to encourage production patterns that directly promote the recipient countries' comparative advantage and thus encourage trade. To succeed, this strategy has to be part of an overall regional food security package originating from the SADCC countries themselves. However, without such an orientation, structurally induced shortages will persist and benefits from production specialization will be lost.

David Rohrbach ("A Preliminary Assessment of Factors Underlying the Growth of Communal Maize Production in Zimbabwe") identified factors explaining the threefold increase in communal (smallholder) maize production between 1979 and 1985. The study focused on two representative communal areas - Mangwende in high rainfall Natural Region IIa and Chibi in low potential Natural Region IV. The analysis uses aggregate secondary data on production and sales; data from household surveys during the 1985/86 cropping year, market surveys of input suppliers and transporters, and informal surveys with credit suppliers and agricultural researchers.

The analysis highlights the impact of a coordinated set of policies, institutional innovations and technological change on increasing smallholders' maize area, yields and sales. In each of the two areas, roughly half of the production increase came from allocating more land to maize and half from yield increases. Much of the area expansion resulted from an increase in the number of cultivators, particularly refugees returning after the war. Also, farmers in both areas planted a higher proportion of their land to maize in response to the rising relative profitability of maize and an expansion in market outlets. Yields increased as farmer adopted improved technology and management practices. In Mangwende farmers applied fertilizer at higher rates in response

to improved input availability, access to credit and improved extension support. In contrast, in lower rainfall Chibi, farmers adopted fewer components of the improved technology package because these services were less available and rainfall was less reliable. Finally, some of the yield gain was due to farmers exploiting residual fertility as previously fallow land was brought into cultivation. These results identify the type of policy, institutional and technological interventions that are likely required to increase maize (and other crop) production in the SADCC region.

Jim Longmire, Peter Ngobese and Solomon Tembo ("Wheat Policy Options in Zimbabwe and SADCC Countries: Preliminary Findings") pointed out that while some SADCC countries have the potential to increase wheat production, the region must expect to continue to import to meet rapidly growing domestic demand. Zimbabwe is currently producing about 80 percent of its domestic requirements. However, domestic demand is projected to reach approximately 500,000 mt by the year 2000 - double the current level. Consequently, Zimbabwe must determine whether to expand wheat production or import wheat to supply the rapidly growing demand. Basically, the food security policy issue is: what will it cost to increase the index of wheat self-sufficiency from 80 to 90 or 100 percent? Alternatively, will it be cheaper to import wheat from world markets in light of depressed international prices?

Wheat is currently grown in the winter (May - September) under full irrigation. By international standards, overall input use and yields are high, well over five mt/ha in 1986. Production increases can come from (1) increasing water availability; (2) increasing water application efficiency; (3) adopting more water-efficient varieties and technologies; and (4) encouraging farmers to allocate more water to wheat and less to other crops. In 1986, 41 commercial wheat farmers in the principal wheat belt of Zimbabwe were surveyed to obtain data needed to analyze these production alternatives. Preliminary results indicate there is some scope for more efficient water utilization; farmers are concerned about the low profitability of wheat; high costs of purchased inputs, machinery and spare parts are key factors affecting profitability; and irrigation costs are increasing rapidly, especially the cost of capital, equipment and pumping.

Overall, there is a potential to sizeably expand production, but the main constraints are economic. Research on wheat's response to water and on more efficient water management under farmers' conditions is needed. Further economic research on water management, farmer profitability, and the broader costs of expanding wheat production will be undertaken by the joint University of Zimbabwe, CIMMYT and Michigan State University research team. It is hoped this study will serve as a catalyst for similar studies in the SADCC region of the cost of increasing the food self-sufficiency index of staple foods in the region. Presently, most SADCC states are pursuing policies to increase the self-sufficiency ratios of staple foods in the absence of sound economic analysis.

Godswill Makombe, Rick Bernsten and David Rohrbach ("Groundnut Production and Household Food Security Among Communal Farmers in Zimbabwe") analyzes aggregate secondary data and survey data

described in Rohrbach's study to explain the 63 percent decline in communal groundnut area over the past decade and fluctuating, but generally declining, communal area sales prior to 1986. These trends threaten household food security because groundnuts are the primary source of protein and concentrated energy for communal households.

Government price policy over the past decade has strongly favored maize over groundnuts. From 1979 to 1985 the maize price rose relative to groundnut prices. Over the past decade, communal groundnut yields hovered around 0.5 mt/ha while maize yields doubled, peaking at over 1.4 mt/ha in 1985. These two developments reduced the profitability of groundnuts relative to maize. Survey data showed that while in higher rainfall Mangwende farmers used improved inputs on maize, none used the recommended groundnut package. In lower rainfall Chibi, farmers did not apply the recommended inputs for either maize or groundnuts. In both locations, recommended groundnut inputs were not available, credit was not given for groundnut production and extension advice focused on maize over groundnuts. Budget analysis showed that in Mangwende, groundnuts gave approximately the same return as maize. In Chibi, maize generally gave a higher return than groundnuts. On-farm trial results (1986) from Mangwende demonstrated that a package of improved inputs doubled groundnut yields, but did not improve profitability.

These results showed that both price policy and technological change have favored maize over groundnuts. To increase groundnut production in communal areas, government will have to provide farmers with more attractive prices, expand groundnut research and improve input delivery and extension.

Godfrey Mudimu ("An Economic Analysis of the Oilseed Subsector in the Context of Food Security in the Communal Farming Areas of Zimbabwe") reported that the government has targeted the oilseed subsector for expansion, following policy measures designed to discourage maize production and encourage farmers to diversify into soybeans, groundnuts, sunflowers and cotton.

The general objective of the proposed study is to analyze the economics of oilseed production in communal areas and to identify the potential for and constraints to increasing oilseed production in this subsector. Specifically, the proposed research will: (1) describe oilseed production trends in Zimbabwe and SADC countries to identify key influential factors; (2) project the supply and demand for oilseed crops to the year 2000 and estimate supply-demand balances for alternative oilseed crops; (3) estimate the optimal proportion of each crop to be produced in both the commercial and communal subsectors; (4) identify technical and institutional constraints to expanding oilseed production in the communal sector; (5) assess the potential to introduce new oilseed technical packages in the communal sector; (6) analyze the role of oilseeds in increasing household food security; and (7) assess the impact of alternative oilseed subsector strategies in light of the above objectives.

This research will provide guidance to government as to the most effective way to expand oilseed production among communal farmers. It is anticipated that providing the communal sector with new cropping alternatives will improve food security by diversifying the cropping base. Results will apply to other SADC

countries interested in expanding oilseed production.

Steve Buccola and Chrispen Sukume ("Grain Storage and Pricing Policy in Zimbabwe") observed that most African governments have statutory control or significant market power over commercial grain stocks and domestic grain prices. They exercise this power in the face of conflicting demands from consumers, producers and state-run marketing boards. Price and reserve stock policies should be designed to promote food security and social welfare, including a concern for the food purchasing power of vulnerable groups.

To study optimal price and reserve stock policies, the authors constructed a simulation model of the Zimbabwe maize industry and used the model to test the effects of alternative policies. The model consisted of econometrically estimated supply equations for the commercial and communal producing sectors and demand equations describing behavior of commercial maize millers and consumers. The supply and demand equations were employed to estimate producer, consumer and marketing board incomes under alternative policy scenarios.

The model showed that optimal price and maize storage levels were interdependent and responsive to prices at other levels of the marketing chain. The producer price that maximizes the Grain Marketing Board's (GMB) expected profit's is Z\$ 135/mt. However, the price that maximizes social welfare, assuming the interests of government, producers and consumers are weighted equally, is \$Z 154/mt. By comparison, the GMB currently offers Z\$ 180/mt of maize. The optimal strategic maize reserve is zero, compared to the two million ton stock currently held. The difference between current GMB stocks and the optimum is probably due to excessive fear of extended drought, conditioned by the 1982-84 drought experience. Precipitation records show that such extended nationwide dry periods are unusual in Zimbabwe.

The specific study results are applicable to the other surplus maize producing countries in the region such as Malawi. Further, the model approach is applicable to any country in East or Southern Africa that maintains centralized control of pricing and commercial storage.

Jane Stanning ("Household Grain Storage and Marketing Decisions in Surplus and Deficit Communal Farming Areas in Zimbabwe: Preliminary Findings") pointed out that from 1980 to 1985, there was a substantial increase in the marketed surplus of staple food grains coming from Zimbabwe's communal and small-scale sector. This increase is a function of several interrelated factors - including improved smallholder access to services such as extension, credit and marketing; and rising producer prices. However, little is known about the variation in smallholder market participation between regions and among households in the same area.

This paper presents preliminary findings from a smallholder food grain production and disposal study. Provincial production and marketing statistics are used to examine provincial grain output and market participation. Survey data collected in Urungwe Binga districts and Bushu communal area in 1985/86 are used to describe and compare household level grain transactions.

Regional grain production and officially recorded sales follow

a definite pattern. Mashonaland and Midlands Provinces accounted for the greatest share of total maize production and sales while Manicaland, Marsvingo and Matabeleland produce and market the most sorghum and millet. Analysis showed 1985 provincial maize sales and per capita maize output were significantly and positively correlated.

Household data from the three areas indicated that on-farm grain retentions are higher in higher producing areas. The question arises whether this is a function of only the production level or also other factors. Access to non-farm cash income may affect the level of on-farm retentions for purposes such as labor payments. In Urungwe district and Bushu communal area, 67-78 percent of the survey households marketed maize from their 1983/84 and 1984/85 harvests. Around 90 percent of these sales passed through the Grain Marketing Board and were sold in a single transaction two to three months after harvest. Only ten percent of the households reported their grain supplies are exhausted before the next harvest in most or every year.

In Binga District, about two-thirds of the sample households indicated they ran out of grain in some years. In most instances, households in this area purchase their additional grain requirements as commercial maize meal using cash generated from small stock sales and beer-brewing.

Preliminary analysis identified several hypotheses as to the variables that explain farmers' grain storage and marketing behavior. A household storage-marketing model will be tested by estimating factors influencing household grain flows and income and expenditure decisions.

Martin Muchero ("Proposed Research on the Role of the Grain Marketing Board in Providing Marketing Services to Communal Farmers in Zimbabwe") pointed out that government intervention in agricultural marketing is widespread in both developed and developing countries. Public sector marketing agencies are accepted as a political imperative in most African countries. In the early 1930's, when prices fell below the cost of production, the Maize Control Act established the predecessor to the present Grain Marketing Board (GMB). The author reported that controlled marketing answers a real political and economic need in Zimbabwe.

Since Independence in 1980, government policy has concentrated on the previously neglected communal sector. The GMB is under increased pressure to site depots in communal areas to service farmers within a small radius. The existing GMB marketing system is expected to provide these expanded services by expanding further afield. Yet, its structure is not well adapted to servicing the new demands being placed on it.

The objectives of this Swiss-funded study are to: (1) examine whether the current GMB system can be sustained, first in the communal sectors, and second in the large and small-scale commercial sectors, in view of the rapidly changing clientele; (2) whether providing marketing services which are complementary to the GMB is a practical solution to meeting communal farmers marketing needs; and (3) whether providing marketing services which compete with the GMB is a practical solution.

L.R. House ("Sorghum and Food Insecurity in Southern Africa: Present and Future Research Priorities of Technical Scientists")

pointed out that under good management, the yield potential of maize and sorghum are about the same. But maize is frequently grown in low rainfall areas where sorghum is better adapted. While high-yielding hybrid maize varieties have been developed for Southern Africa, research to improve sorghum is limited. Yet, the picture is changing. The multidisciplinary SADCC/ICRISAT Sorghum and Millets Improvement Program was established in 1983 to assist national efforts to produce high-yielding varieties. The top priorities for sorghum improvement in the SADCC region are high and stable yields, grain quality, weed control, drought tolerance and resistance to bird damage. Genetic diversity among sorghum varieties allows breeders to apply selection pressure to identify varieties with desirable traits.

The SADCC/ICRISAT regional program has collected 5300 traditional varieties and breeding lines from around the world. Additional variability is provided by crossing. This diversity allows breeders to select traits for specific environmental conditions and to meet market demand. Breeders recognize the importance of traditional crop uses and take into account desired characteristics for these uses in varietal improvement. Food technologists should work closely with the plant breeder to develop varieties and hybrids for new end uses. To further this goal, SADCC/ICRISAT has commissioned four study papers to assess existing food technology from traditional to industrial uses, non-food industrial uses, feed uses and market opportunities and policy.

M.I. Gomez, M. Mutambenengwe and H. Moyo ("Research on Sorghum: Wheat Flour Composites") argued that development of maize production and processing technologies in Zimbabwe and the SADCC region has led to maize replacing the traditional cereals - sorghum and millets - in low rainfall areas thus increasing household food insecurity. Concurrently, demand for wheat and wheat-based products has increased. These developments have narrowed the cereals base, creating an overdependence on maize and increased demand for imported wheat.

The recent surge in red sorghum production, resulting from a favorable producer price, far exceeded domestic demand and prospects for exports are dim. Unless production targets are set in relation to market capacity - that is, the available or potential for utilization by domestic or export markets - surpluses are likely to continue. The Sorghum Research program of the Food Science program at the University of Zimbabwe was initiated in 1985 to: (1) increase sorghum consumption by partially replacing wheat flour imports and eventually developing technologies to produce bread or bread alternatives from 100% non-wheat flour; (2) substitute sorghum for maize in traditional diets in regions suited for sorghum production and reduce the dependence on maize. These objectives are being implemented through rural evaluation of small-scale mechanical dehulling and milling technologies to replace traditional processing methods and by developing industrial-scale technologies to utilize sorghum in commercial food products such as bread and bread substitutes. Initial results of the dehulling research show a potential to substantially reduce processing time and tannin content by 37-46%, thereby improving consumer acceptability of sorghum flour. The composite flour research indicates sorghum flour can replace wheat

flour from 15% (white sorghums) to 20% (SV1 composites) without loss in quality and consumer acceptability.

Sorghum is particularly adapted for the lower rainfall zones (400-600 mm/year) which, in SADCC countries, account for 17% of the total land area. In Zimbabwe, a high proportion of the communal lands are located in semi-arid regions which supply the bulk of domestic small grain deliveries. At current sorghum and wheat prices, 15% replacement of wheat by sorghum will save Zimbabwe Z\$ 3.9 million and Z\$ 12 million annually in foreign exchange. In addition, expanding domestic utilization of small grains would provide communal farmers in semi-arid regions with a cash crop and reduce their dependence on maize, thereby increasing food security.

Charles Mbwanda ("Proposed Research on Sorghum and Household Food Security in Communal Areas of Zimbabwe") highlighted the fact that households in low rainfall (200-600 mm) Natural Regions IV and V face food insecurity due to inadequate and variable rainfall. As a consequence, government must continually provide food aid and food for work to these areas. In recent years, the area planted to maize has increased in these marginal areas. Agricultural research, favoring maize, has developed yield increasing maize technology - but no comparable technology exists for sorghum. Not only are no improved varieties available, but sorghum has suffered from a lack of research to reduce the labor requirements of grain processing and to expand the potential uses of sorghum.

Current sorghum research in Zimbabwe is directed at developing new high-yielding varieties with desirable market characteristics, more efficient processing technologies, and new end uses, including blending sorghum flour with wheat flour. Given these developments, research is needed to assess economic alternatives in the sorghum subsector with respect to the production and profit potential of new varieties, impact of new processing technology on home utilization, impact of blending on sorghum demand and the most appropriate policies to support sorghum expansion in low rainfall areas. The proposed research will address these issues by evaluating: (1) relative profitability of the new sorghum varieties compared to traditional cultivars and maize; (2) potential of the new processing techniques to reduce processing labor requirements, thereby making sorghum a lower-cost alternative to maize for home consumption; (3) potential increase in demand resulting from the replacement of wheat flour with sorghum flour, thereby increasing its commercial value and the value of sorghum as a cash crop; and (4) impact of alternative price and institutional support policies on the profitability of maize and sorghum in low rainfall areas.

The development of sorghum as a viable alternative to maize will increase food security in the low income low rainfall regions of the country. Results of this research are applicable to other sorghum producing SADCC countries.

M.L. Blackie ("The Evolution of Zimbabwe's Food and Agricultural Policy: 1970 to 1986") characterized 1965 to 1980 as highly unfavorable to agriculture due to declining agricultural terms of trade and rural incomes in addition to severe drought and major civil unrest. Nevertheless, Zimbabwe's agricultural sector

performed significantly better than the average of both SADCC and Sub-Saharan African countries. Therefore, the author argues that the external effects of world recession, poor terms of trade and unfavorable weather explains less of the poor agricultural performance in the SADCC region than is often asserted.

The key elements of Zimbabwe's agricultural policy are: (1) land redistribution, (2) strengthening agricultural research, and (3) increasing agricultural exports. The author asserted that the provision of cheap food on a reliable basis to all Zimbabweans through greatly increased smallholder productivity is a major challenge facing the government.

C. Muntanga and F. Mwiinga ("Agricultural Policy Reform in Zambia") reported that for the past decade, Zambia's economy has been on the decline because of: (1) heavy dependency on raw material and production imports; (2) failure to diversify the export sector, with 90% of Zambia's export earnings still coming from minerals; (3) sharp deterioration in the terms of trade which reduced domestic investment from 22% of GDP in 1980 to 11% in 1985; (4) deterioration in the balance of payments which forced suspension of external debt service payments in 1983; and (5) heavy dependence on rainfed agriculture which resulted in food shortfalls during drought.

During the past two years, Zambia introduced several reforms to stimulate agricultural production. First, in 1984 floor prices were introduced for all controlled crops except maize, replacing the previous cost-of-production approach for setting prices. Except for commodities dominated by commercial farmers, the floor price has remained "the price." Second, the National Agricultural Marketing Board (NAMBoard) underwent several reforms which resulted in stripping NAMBoard of its statutory monopoly on the marketing of crops, especially maize. Third, input procurement and distribution was decontrolled, allowing farmers to import directly and traders to compete with NAMBoard. Finally, government introduced several incentives including attractive producer prices; a low (15%) flat tax rate on agricultural products; development allowances for tea, citrus and coffee producers; a two-year write off for farm machinery; removal of employment taxes on the income of expatriate agricultural personnel; exemption of customs duties on agricultural machinery and; foreign exchange retention schemes for agricultural commodity exporters. In addition, the research and extension system was reorganized by integrating disciplinary commodity scientists into commodity, specialist and adaptive research teams. Finally, extension efforts were directed towards small farmers, using the training and visitation approach.

While it is still too early to assess the impact of these reforms, there is a firm conviction that given Zambia's resource endowment and technological level, development should focus on the agricultural sector.

PLANS FOR THE NOVEMBER 1987 FOOD SECURITY CONFERENCE

At the conclusion of the Conference, participants from SADCC countries unanimously agreed that the Conference had provided a forum to discuss important policy issues affecting the region.

They identified the need to expand the focus of food security research to include additional researchers in other SADC countries.

Participants were asked to review their food security research interests, identify appropriate research themes they would like to pursue in their country and communicate these research interests to Drs. Rukuni and Eicher. In mid-March, a steering committee will be assembled to finalize the November, 1987 Conference.

F I N A L P R O G R A M M E

UNIVERSITY OF ZIMBABWE

Department of Agricultural Economics and Extension

Conference on

FOOD SECURITY RESEARCH IN SOUTHERN AFRICA

HOLIDAY INN, HARARE, NOVEMBER 2-13

NOVEMBER 8-9 SATURDAY AND SUNDAY
Participants arrive, and pick-up papers

November 10 MONDAY MORNING

0800-1000 Registration (Mezzanine)

1000-1100 TEA AND COFFEE

1100-1230 Chairperson: John Dhliwayo
M. Rukuni, 'Welcome and objectives of the conference'

TOPIC: FOOD SECURITY IN SOUTHERN AFRICA
M. Rukuni & C.K. Eicher, 'The Food Security Equation in Southern Africa'

Discussant: Jack Kisa

1230-1400 LUNCH

1400-1530 Chairperson: Frank Drane
TOPIC: FOOD SECURITY IN SOUTHERN AFRICA
John Dhliwayo, 'SADCC's Updated Food Security Strategy'

Discussant: H. Mapondo

1530-1600 TEA AND COFFEE

1600-1730 Mudziviri Nziramasanga, 'Food Aid, Grain Reserves and Trade in the SADCC Region: What are the Research Issues?'

Discussant: Martin Muchero
Peter Christiansen

November 11

TUESDAY MORNING

Chairperson: Felix Masanzu

0800-1000

David Rohrbach, "Research on the Sources of Growth in Smallholder Maize Production in Zimbabwe: Preliminary Findings"

Discussant: Kate Truscott

Jim Longmire, Peter Ngobese and Solomon Tembo, "Wheat Policy Options in Zimbabwe: Preliminary Findings"

Discussant: Peter Murphy

1000-1030

TEA AND COFFEE

1030-1230

Godswill Makombe, Rick Bernstein and David Rohrbach, "Groundnut Production and Household Food Security Among Communal Farmers in Zimbabwe"

Godfrey Mudimu, "Proposed Research on the Oilseeds and Household Food Security Among Communal Farmers in Zimbabwe"

Discussant: Lee House

1230-1400

Lunch

TUESDAY AFTERNOON

Chairperson: Peter Christiansen

TOPIC: FOOD MARKETING AND STORAGE POLICIES

1400-1530

Steve Buccola and Chrispen Sukume, "Grain Storage and Pricing Policy In Zimbabwe"

Discussant: Peter Murphy
Peter Svedberg

1530-1600

TEA AND COFFEE

1600-1730

Jayne Stanning, "Household Grain Storage and Marketing Decisions in Surplus and Deficit Communal Farming Areas in Zimbabwe: Preliminary Findings"

Tuesday Programme continued

Martin Muchero, "Proposed Research on the Role of the Grain Marketing Board in Providing Marketing Services to Communal Farmers in Zimbabwe"

Discussant: Malcolm Blackie
Edouard Tapsoba

1830-2000

Reception in Kariba Room, Holiday Inn.

November 12

WEDNESDAY MORNING

Chairperson: Maria Nita Dengo

0800-1000

TOPIC: SORGHUM AND FOOD SECURITY IN SOUTHERN AFRICA

Lee House, "Sorghum and Food Security in Southern Africa : Present and Future Research Priorities of Technical Scientists"

M.I. Gomez, "Research on Sorghum: Wheat Flour Composites"

Charles Mbwanda, "Proposed Research on Sorghum and Household Food Security in Communal Areas of Zimbabwe"

Discussant: Kay Muir-Leresche

1030-1100

TEA AND COFFEE

1100-1230

TOPIC: NUTRITION AND FOOD SECURITY: WHAT IS THE RESEARCH AGENDA?

K.M. Mtawali, "Proposed Research on An Analysis of Characteristics of Household Food Insecurity in Malawi"

Discussant: Marshall Murphree

AFTERNOON FREE

151

November 13

THURSDAY MORNING

Chairperson: H. Mapondo

TOPIC: FOOD POLICY REFORMS

0800-1000

Rolf Gusten, 'Reflections on Food and Agricultural Policy Reform in Eastern and Southern Africa'

Discussant: Mudziviri Nziramasanga
Anna Tibaijuka

1000-1030

TEA AND COFFEE

1030-1230

Malcolm Blackie, 'The Evolution of Zimbabwe's Food and Agricultural Policy: 1970 to 1986'

Discussant: H. Mapondo

1230-1400

LUNCH

THURSDAY AFTERNOON

Chairperson: A.M. Morojele

TOPIC: FOOD POLICY REFORMS

1400-1530

Crispen Muntanga and F. Mwiinga, 'Agricultural Policy Reform in Zambia'

Discussant: John Dhliwayo
Jim Longmire

1530-1600

TEA AND COFFEE

1600-1630

Mandivamba Rukuni, 'Plans for the November 1987 Conference'

1630

Conference adjourns

PARTICIPANTS

Bill Almond
ULG Consultants
UK

Rick Bernsten
Department of Agricultural Economics
Michigan State University
East Lansing, Michigan 48824-1039

Malcolm Blackie
CIMMYT Economics Program
c/o ICRISAT
Private Bag 63
Lilongwe, Malawi

Steve Buccola
Department of Agricultural Economics and Extension
University of Zimbabwe

Peter Christiansen
European Economic Community in Zimbabwe
P O Box 4252
Harare

Maria Nita Dengo
Food Security Unit
Ministry of Commerce
Maputo, Mozambique

Andrew Dhlakama
SADCC Food Security Unit
Ministry of Lands, Agriculture and Rural Resettlement
P/B 7701 Causeway
Harare

John Dhliwayo
SADCC Food Security Unit
Ministry of Lands, Agriculture and Rural Resettlement
P/B 7701 Causeway
Harare

Frank Drane
SADCC Food Security Unit
Harare

Carl K Eicher
Department of Agricultural Economics and Extension
University of Zimbabwe

M I Gomez
Food Science Program
Department of Biochemistry
University of Zimbabwe

Rolf Gusten
Senior Economist
Eastern and Southern Africa Regional Office
World Bank
1818 H Street, NW
Washington D.C., 20433

Lee House
SADCC/ICRISAT/SMIP
P O Box 776
Bulawayo,
Zimbabwe.

Alois Hungwe
Department of Soil Science and Agricultural Engineering
University of Zimbabwe

Jeremy Jackson
Department of Rural & Urban Planning
University of Zimbabwe

K.M. Jirira
Zimbabwe Institute of Development Studies (ZIDS)
P O Box 880
Harare

Jack Kisa
Economic Advisor
SADCC
F/B 0095
Gaborone, Botswana

Jim Longmire
Economics Program
CIMMYT
P O Box 6-641
Londres 40
Mexico 06600

Godswill Makombe
Department of Agricultural Economics and Extension
University of Zimbabwe

Fidelis Mangwiro
Department of Agricultural Economics and Extension
University of Zimbabwe

J. Maondo,
Deputy Secretary,
Department of Economic Planning and Development
P O Box 30136
Lilongwe 3, Malawi

Felix Masanzu
Chief Economist
Agricultural Marketing Authority
Harare *

T. Matiza
Department of Geography
University of Zimbabwe

Charles Mbwanda
Department of Agricultural Economics and Extension
University of Zimbabwe

A.M. Morojele, Chief Planning Officer
Planning Division
Ministry of Agriculture
P O Box 24
Maseru, Lesotho

Sam Moyo
Zimbabwe Institute of Development Studies (ZIDS)
P O Box 808
Harare

K.M. Mtawali
Planning Division
Ministry of Agriculture
P O Box 30134
Lilongwe 3, Malawi

Martin Muchero, Deputy General Manager
Grain Marketing Board
Box 8014, Causeway
Harare

Godfrey Mudimu
Department of Agricultural Economics and Extension
University of Zimbabwe

Kay Muir
Department of Agricultural Economics and Extension
University of Zimbabwe

Marshal Murphree,
Center for Applied Social Sciences
University of Zimbabwe

Peter Murphy, Chief Economist
Ministry of Lands, Agriculture and Rural Resettlement
P/B 7701
Causeway, Harare

Crispen Muntanga
Ministry of Agriculture & Water Resources
Lusaka
Zambia

F. Mwiinga
Ministry of Agriculture & Water Resources
Lusaka
Zambia

Peter Ngobese
Department of Agricultural Economics and Extension
University of Zimbabwe

Mudziviri Nziramasanga
Ministry of Finance, Economic Planning and Development
P/Bag 7705, Causeway
Harare

David Rohrbach
Department of Agricultural Economics and Extension
University of Zimbabwe

Mandivamba Rukuni, Dean
Faculty of Agriculture
University of Zimbabwe

Joseph Rusike
Department of Agricultural Economics and Extension
University of Zimbabwe

Jayne Stanning
Department of Agricultural Economics and Extension
University of Zimbabwe

Chrispen Sukume
Department of Agricultural Economics and Extension
University of Zimbabwe

Peter Svedberg
World Institute for Development Economic Research (WIDER)
Annankalu 42
00100 Helsinki
Finland

Edouard Tapsoba
Policy Analysis Division
Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations
Rome