

Integrating the Goals of Productive Land Use and Equitable Rural Development



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Seminar organized by the Indaba Institute,

Lusaka, Zambia, December 2, 2011

What is the problem?

1. Over $\frac{1}{2}$ of rural farm population in Zambia controls < 1.0 ha. Land constraints are impeding achievement of poverty reduction goals
2. Land productivity is far below potential – in part due to inadequate investment in smallholder areas
3. There remains a great deal of unutilized land in Zambia
.....What is the right approach to land development and investment policy to achieve:
 - Poverty reduction requires equitable rural development

Objectives of presentation

1. To assess the extent of land pressures within customary land (smallholder) sector
2. To show how land disparities within smallholder sector affect agricultural growth and poverty reduction goals
3. To report traditional authorities' views about transfer of customary land to state
4. To consider alternative land policy options for addressing GRZ's poverty reduction and national food security goals

Land-to-person ratio (10 year average), selected countries

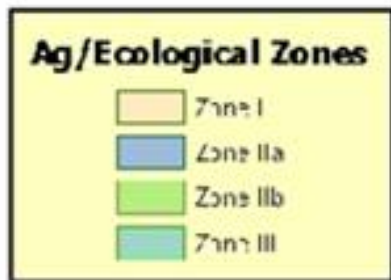
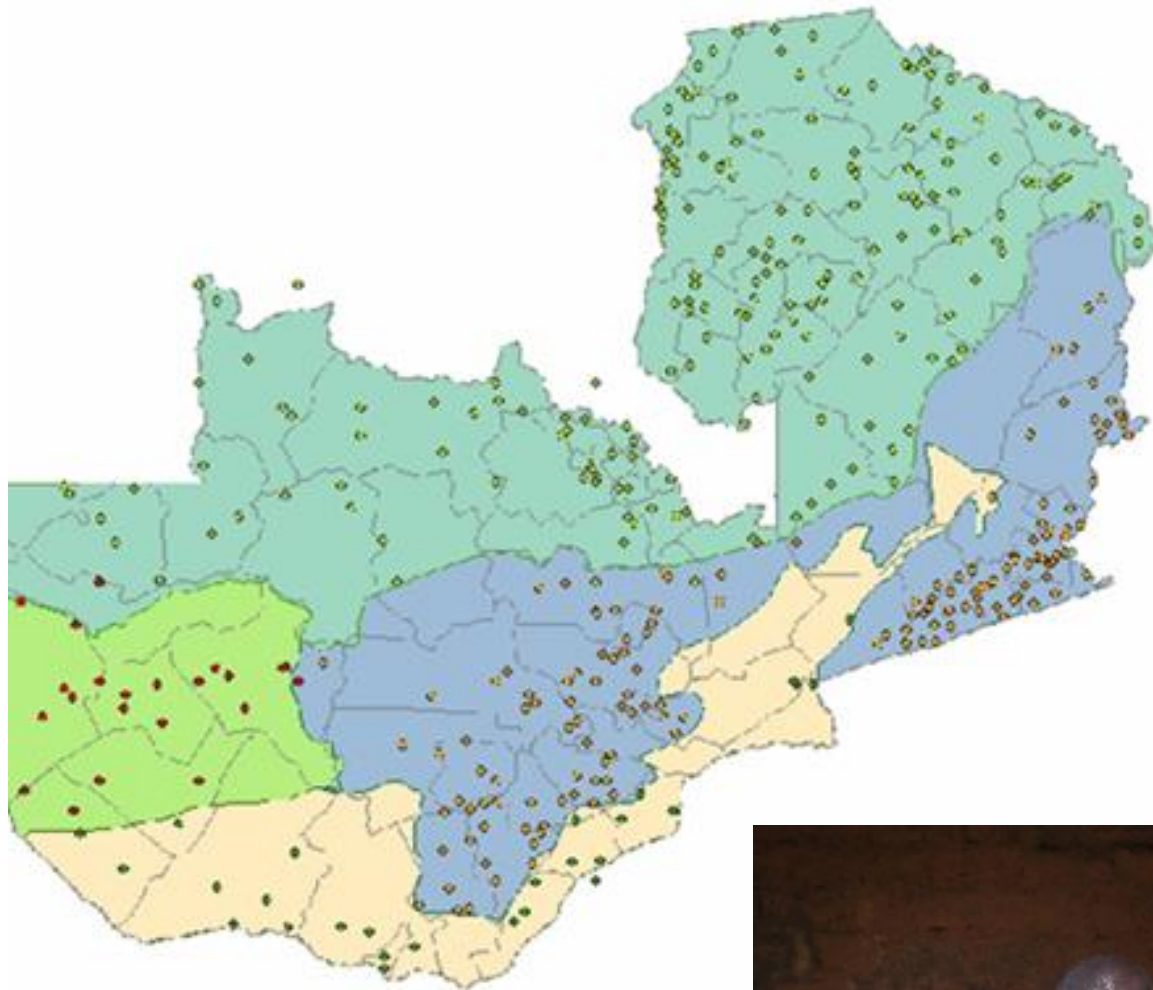
	1960-69	1970-79	1980-89	1990-99	2000-09	2000-09 land-person ratio as % of 1960-69
Ethiopia	0.501	0.444	0.333	0.224	0.218	43.5%
Zambia	0.643	0.607	0.398	0.342	0.297	46.2%
Kenya	0.462	0.364	0.305	0.264	0.219	47.4%
Uganda	0.655	0.569	0.509	0.416	0.349	53.3%
Malawi	0.480	0.466	0.357	0.304	0.307	64.0%
Zimbabwe						
Rwanda						
Mozambique						
Ghana						
Nigeria						

Source: FAO STAT (2010)

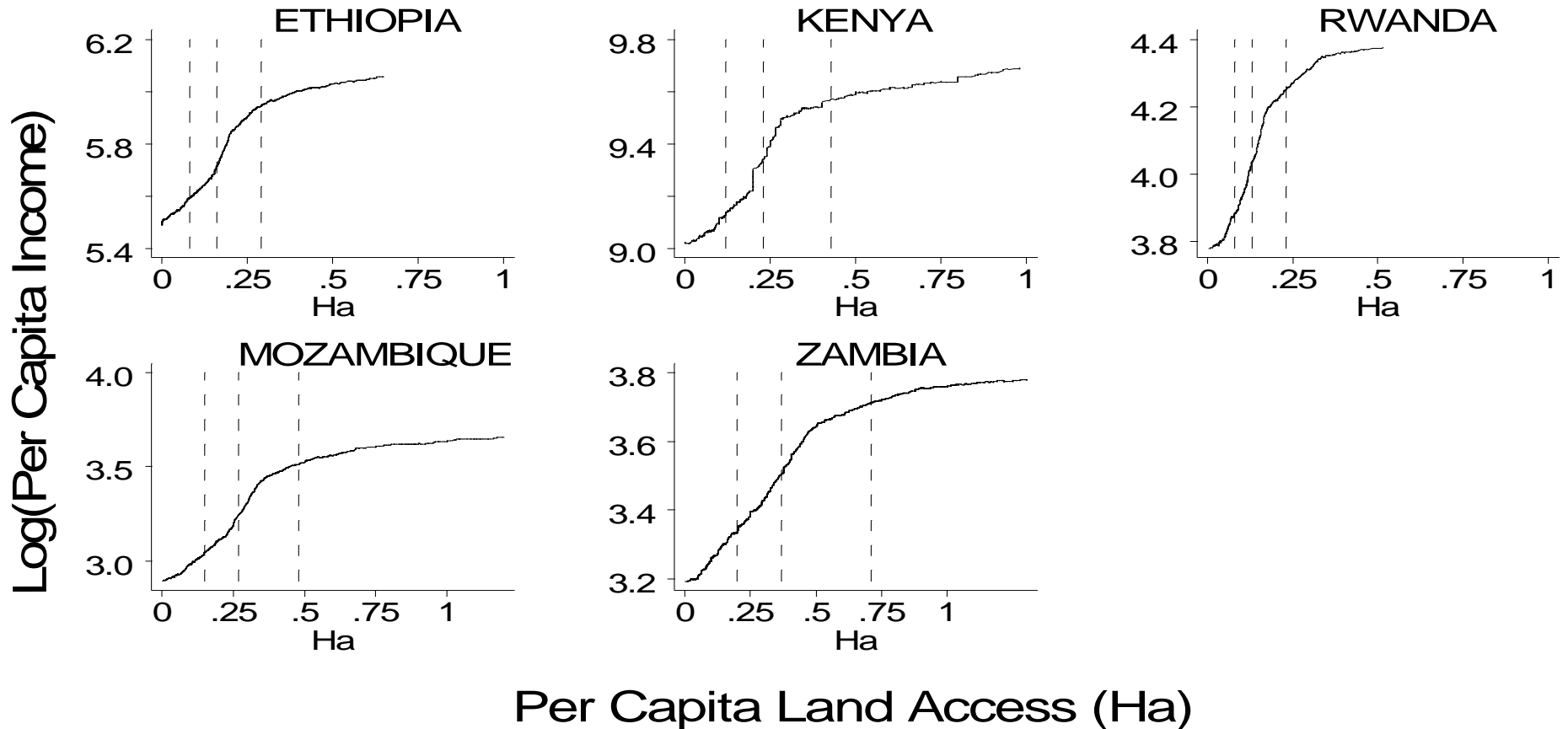
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Zimbabwe	0.613	0.550	0.452	0.420	0.469	76.5%
Rwanda	0.212	0.213	0.195	0.186	0.174	82.1%
Mozambique	0.356	0.337	0.320	0.314	0.294	82.6%
Ghana	0.646	0.559	0.508	0.492	0.565	87.5%
Nigeria	0.982	0.860	0.756	0.769	0.898	91.4%

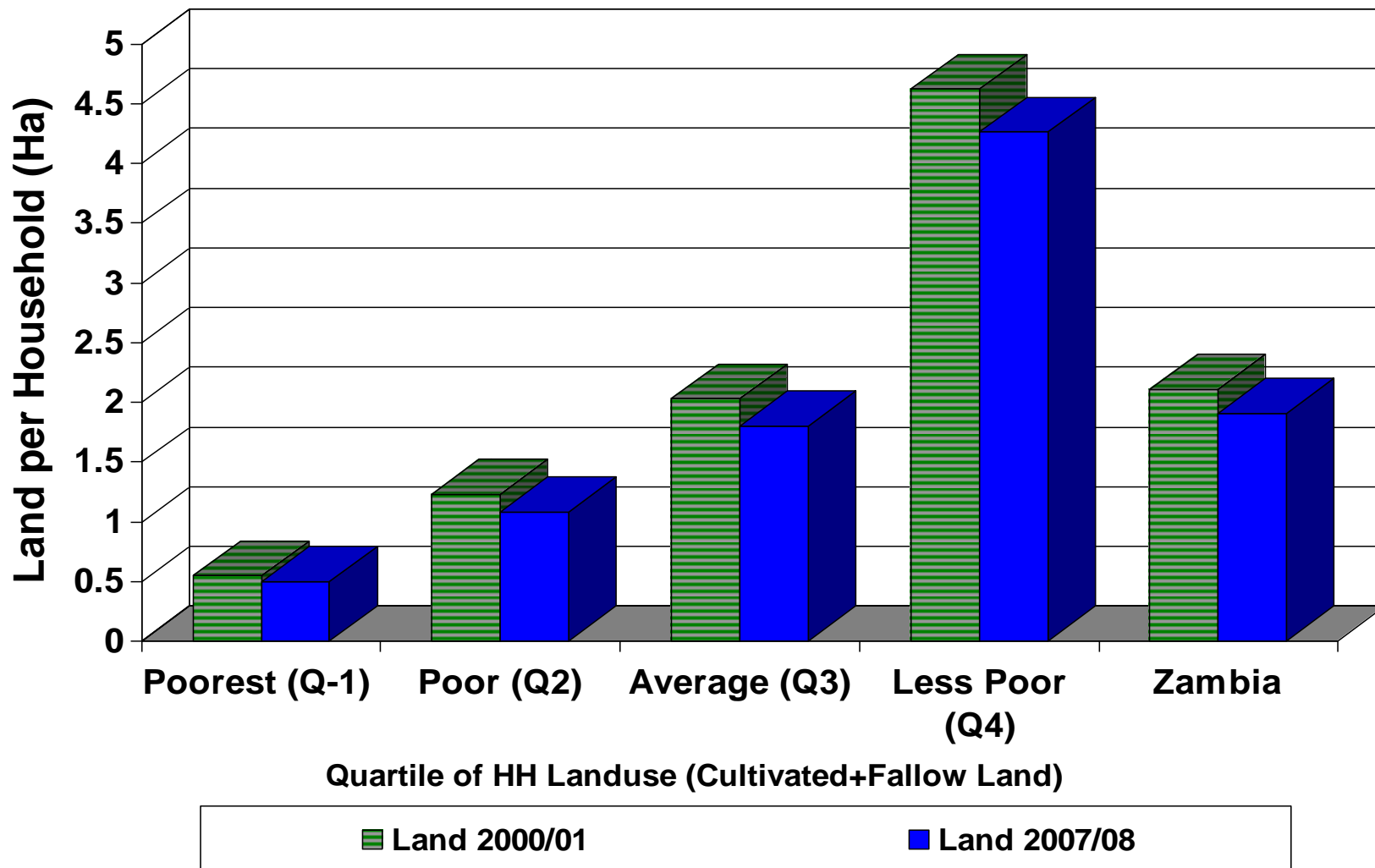
Source: FAO STAT (2010)



Relationships between farm size and household income

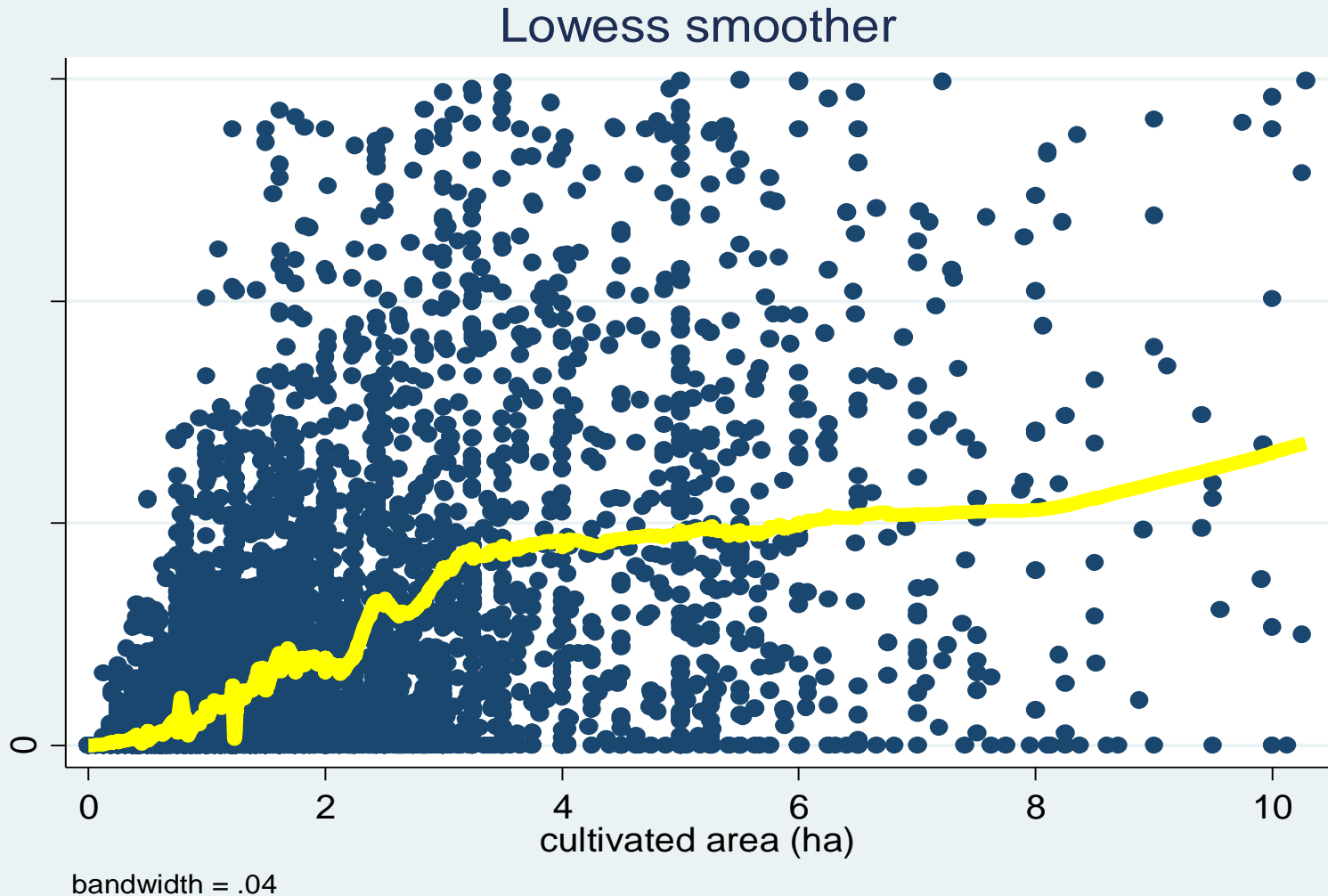


Farm Size (Cultivated + Fallow Fields) For Small & Medium-Scale Farmers, 2001 and 2008



Source: CSO/MACO/FSRP 2000/01 & 2007/088 National-Level Supplemental Rural Livelihood Survey

Relationship between land cultivated and crop sales, small- and medium-scale farm sector, 2010/11 CFS



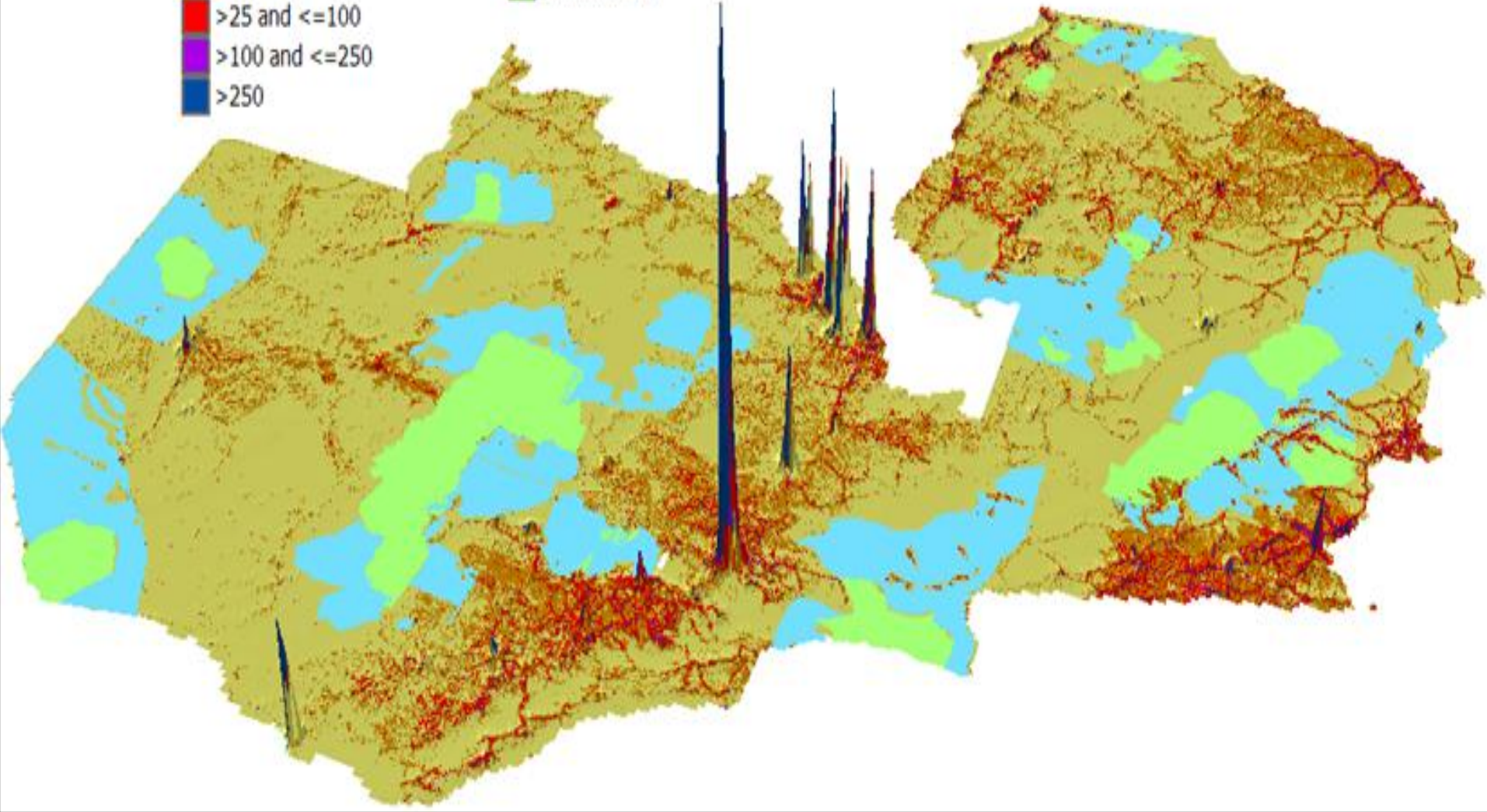
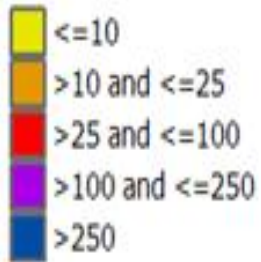
Disparities within smallholder agriculture, Zambia - 2008

	N=	Farm size (ha)	Asset values (US\$)	Gross rev., maize sales (US\$)	Gross rev., crop sales (US\$)	Total hh income (US\$)
Top 50% of maize sales	30,150 (2%)	7.2	3,703	3,199	3,354	7,624
Rest of maize sellers	467,320 (30%)	1.9	257	172	252	1,272
Households not selling maize	1,010,014 (67%)	1.1	129	0	57	756

Source: CSO Supplemental surveys, 2008

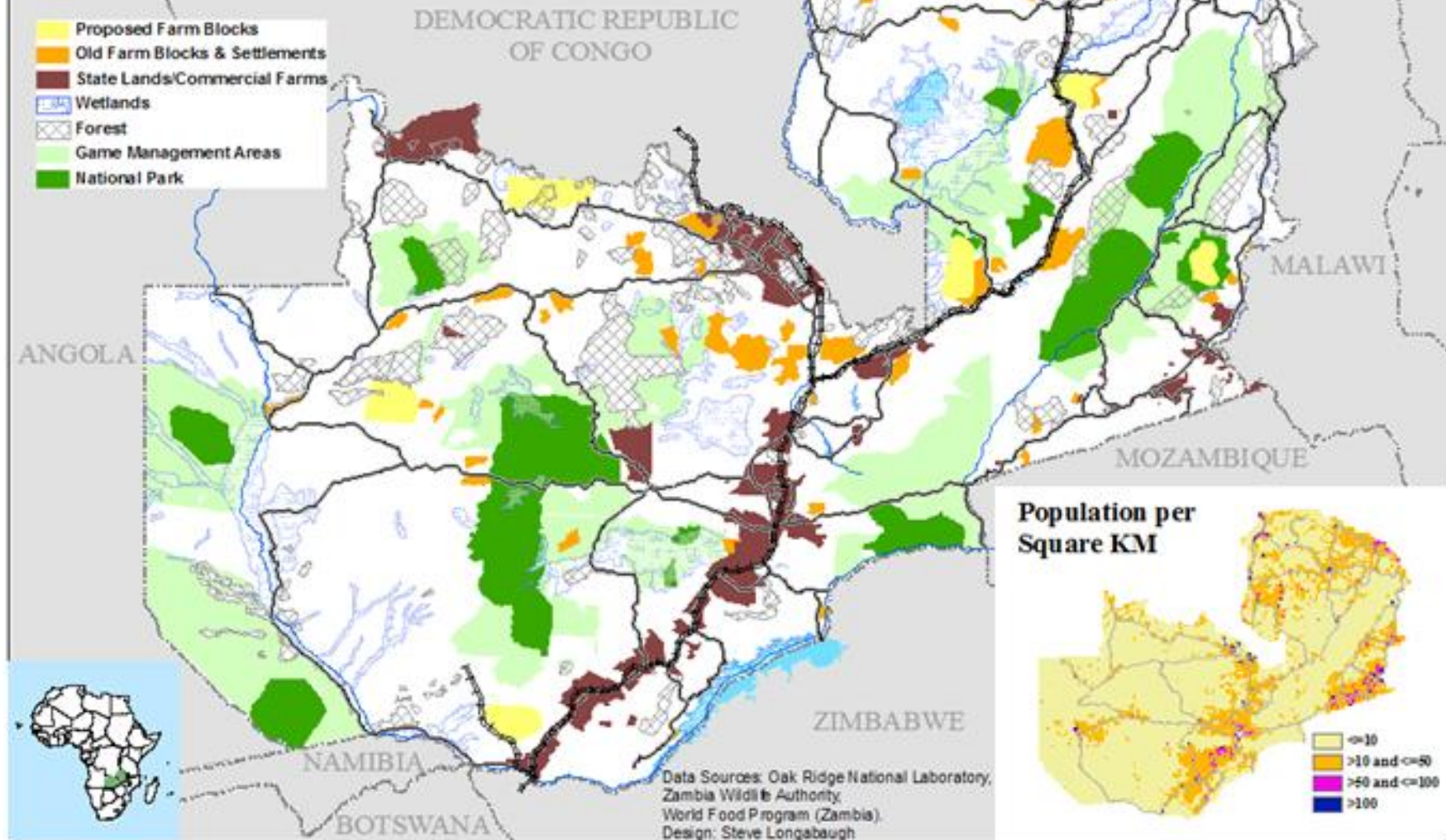
Population Density, Zambia

People per km²

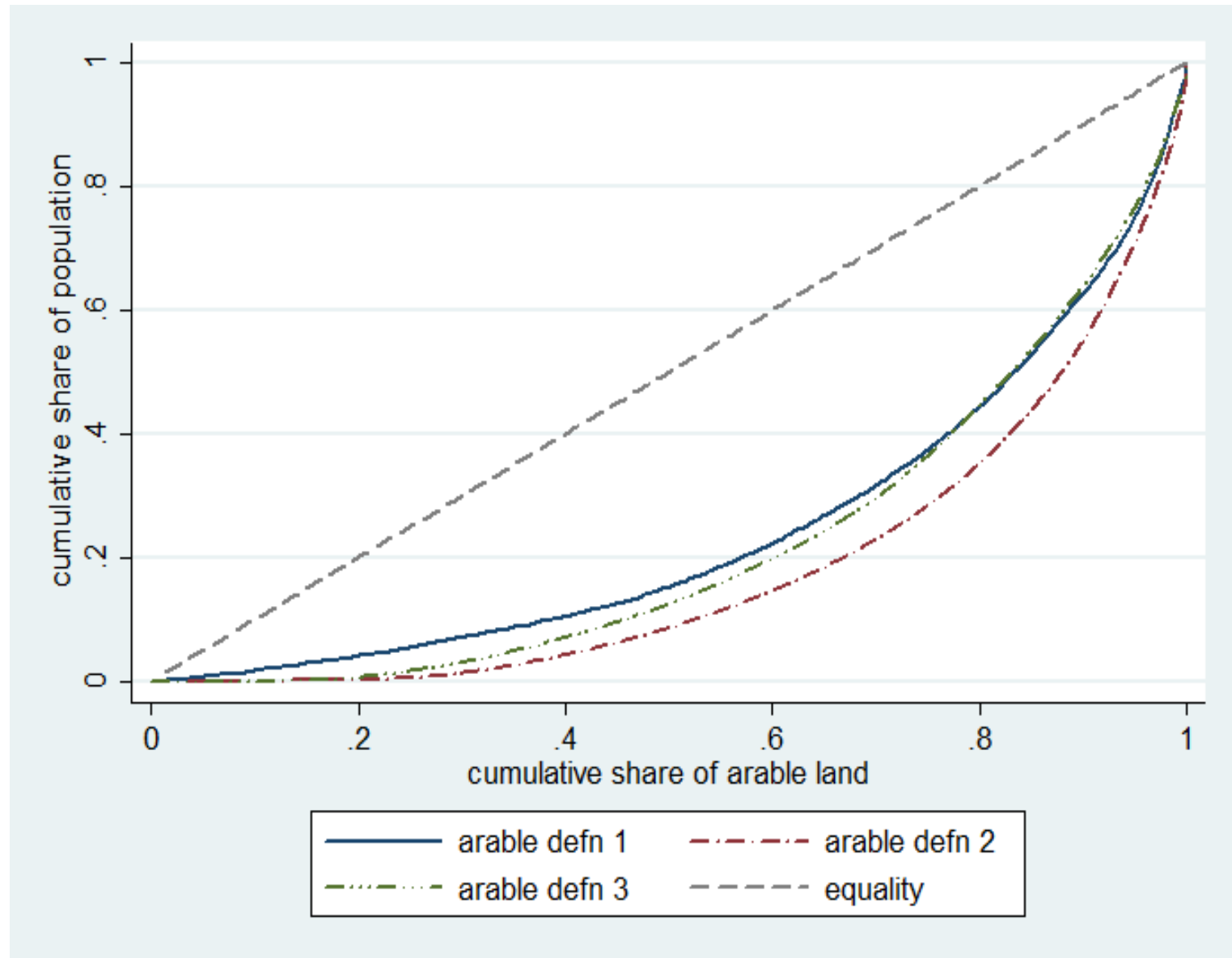


ZAMBIA

Land Pressures



Concentration of land in Zambia (lorenz curve)



% of small- and medium-scale farmers utilizing all of their land, 2010/11 crop season

Province	Percent smallholders who				Total
	Cultivated land equals owned land	Cultivated land < owned land	Cultivated land > owned land	Does not own land but did cultivate	
Southern	64.2	24.9	7.4	3.5	100.0
Eastern	60.9	35.0	2.6	1.5	100.0
Lusaka	58.1	28.5	4.2	9.3	100.0
Northwestern	56.6	40.6	1.8	1.0	100.0
Central	55.4	39.8	1.3	3.6	100.0
Copperbelt	55.4	38.7	2.4	3.5	100.0
Western	49.1	48.4	1.8	.7	100.0
Northern	48.8	48.2	2.0	1.0	100.0
Luapula	32.9	63.1	1.9	2.1	100.0
Total	53.5	41.3	2.9	2.3	100.0

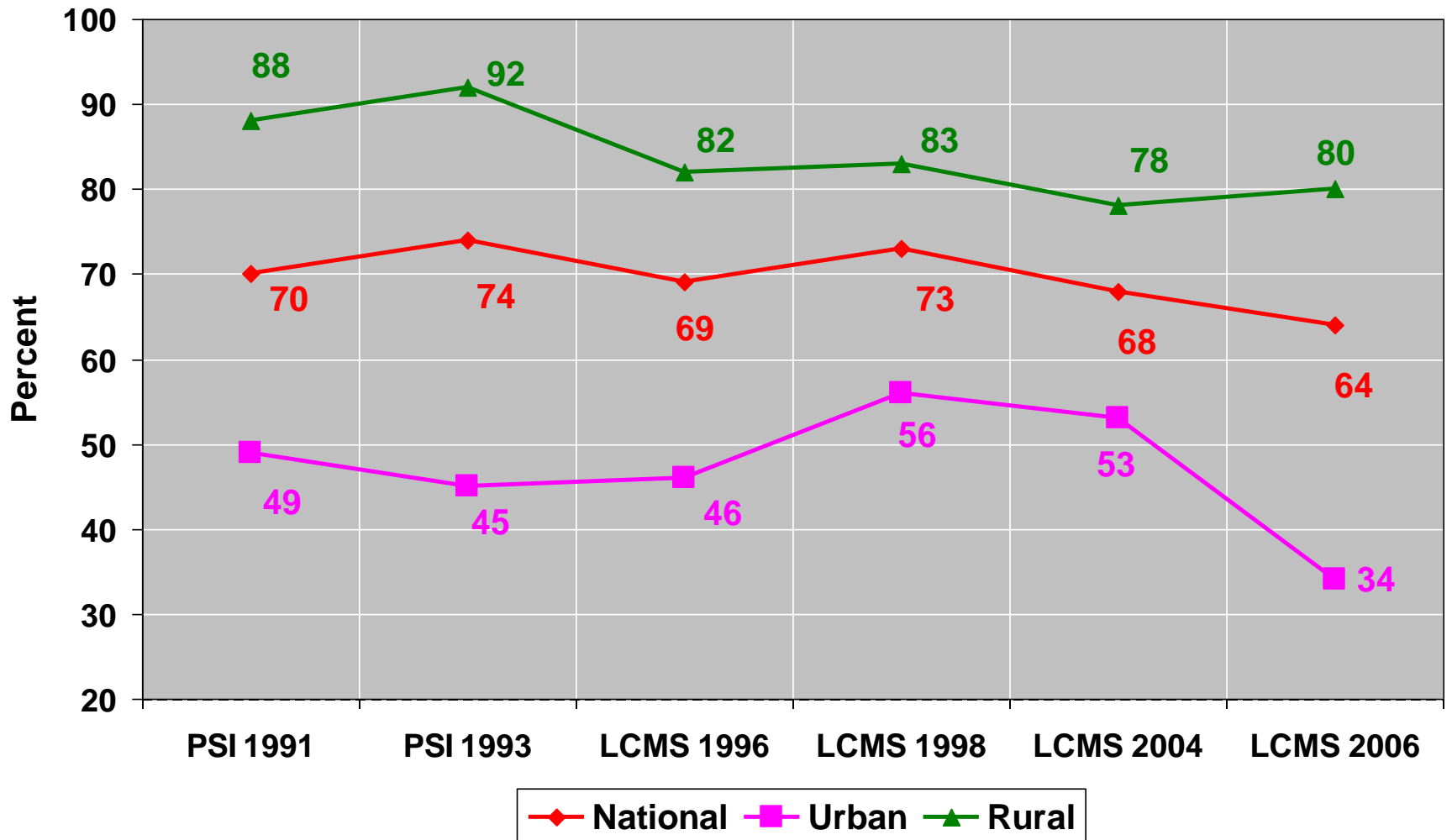
Source: MACO/CSO Crop Forecast Survey, 2010/11

Respondents' perceptions of availability of arable land in customary lands, 2001

Province	Is there unallocated arable land?	
	% Responding Yes	% Responding No
Central	57.9	42.1
Copperbelt	39.2	60.8
Eastern	32.6	67.4
Luapula	38.6	61.4
Lusaka	40.0	60.0
Northern	68.3	31.7
Northwestern	96.0	4.0
Southern	33.6	66.4
Western	23.3	76.7
Zambia	41.9	58.1

Source: Supplemental Survey to PHS 2001

Poverty Incidence in Zambia (%) (1991-2006)



Summary so far:

1. Land constraints + low productivity of smallholder agriculture leading to
 - ❑ stubbornly high rural poverty
 - ❑ High rates of urbanization → rising urban poverty and attendant problems of crime, rationing of services
2. Rural settlement follows public investment in rural infrastructure

Summary so far (2):

3. Land constraints in a land-abundant country is not a paradox
 - ❑ A majority of households in customary areas indicate that there is no unallocated land available in their areas
 - ❑ economically viable arable land requires access to basic services, water, schools, roads, and markets.
4. The basic public investments to make settlement economically viable have yet been made in many areas of Zambia

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- But there is a great deal of unutilized productive land in Zambia – how best to utilize it?
 - And what to do with the 1.5 million households living in customary lands (roughly 60% of national population)?

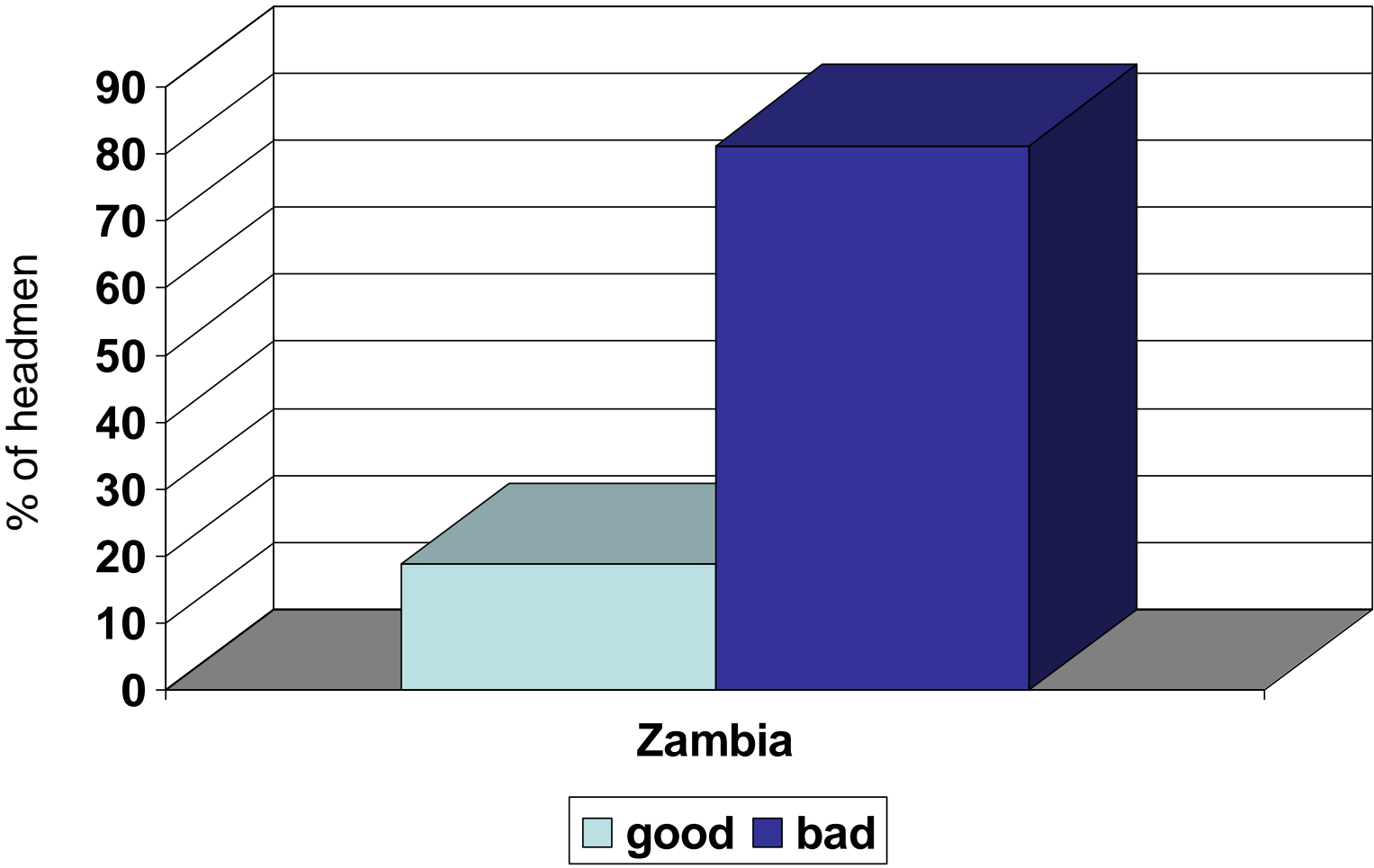
Government Policy

- Land Bill of 1995
 - Encouraging chiefs to transfer land from customary system to title deeds
 - State provides title to entrepreneurs to make productive use of the land
- Farm Blocks – intended to be major plank of SINDP for agricultural sector
 - State invests in infrastructure (roads, dams, electrification, main irrigation)
 - Private investors then develop the scheme
 - So far, little private capital ready to step forward

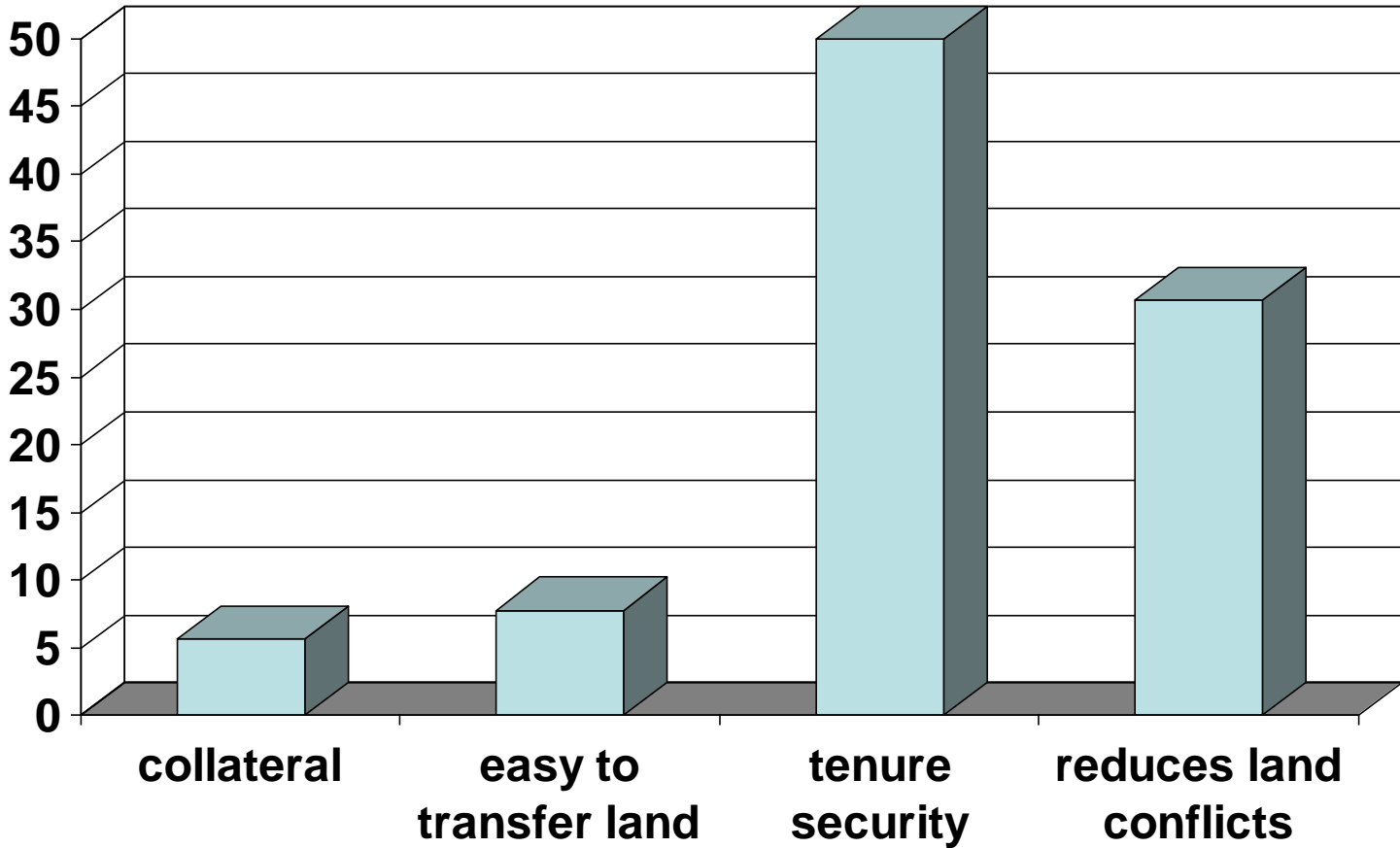
“Do you think the transfer of land from the chief to land under title deed is a good or bad policy?”

- 2008 survey of 1,053 village headmen

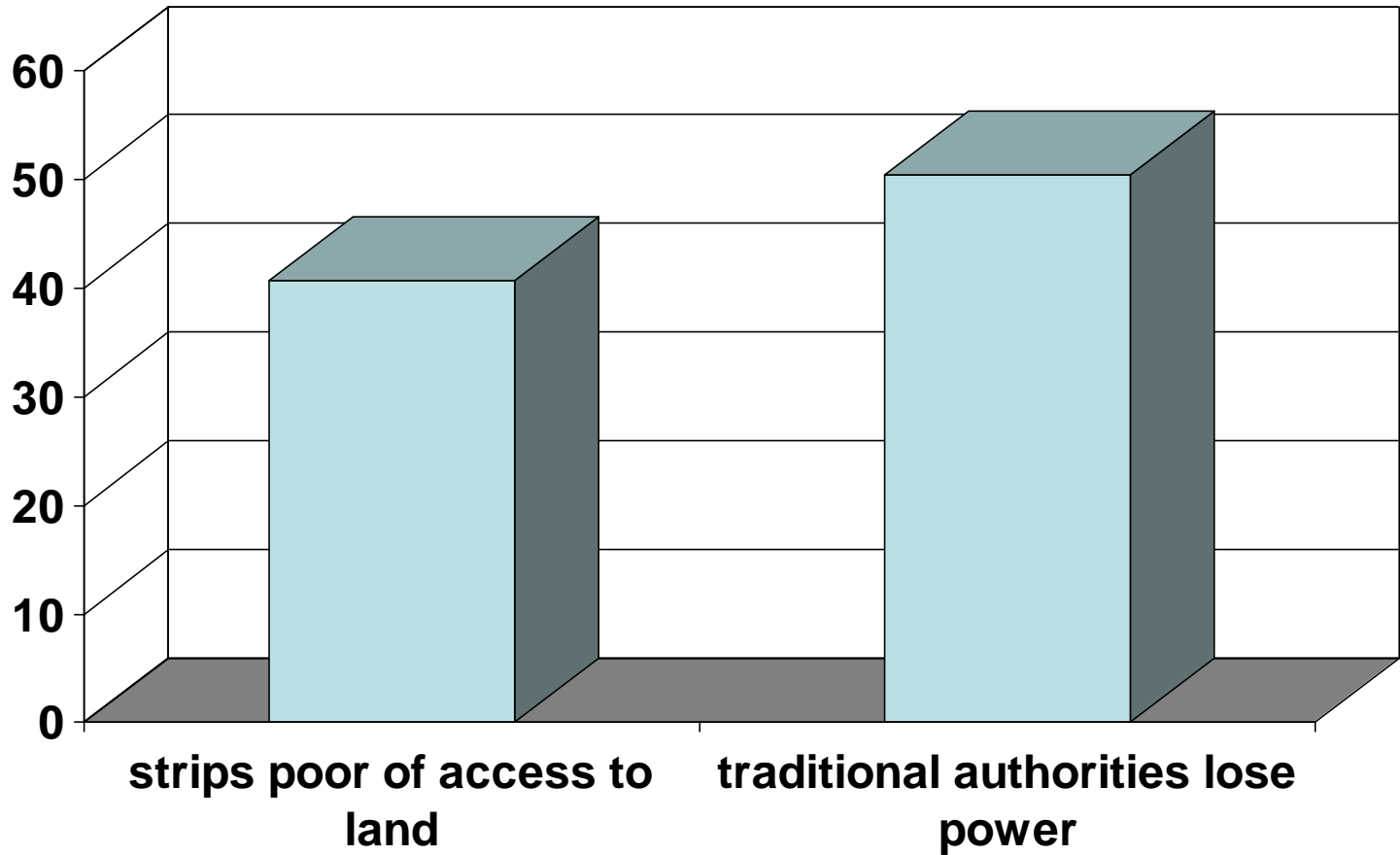
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Why good (18%)?



Why bad (81%)



7 Proposals for consideration

1. Reconsider the rationale for retaining two distinct land tenure types (state vs. customary). Who benefits / loses from this tenure structure?
2. Determine how much unutilized land there currently is in Zambia's customary and state lands
3. Determine how much land has already been allocated under title to individuals in customary lands since the 1995 Land Act

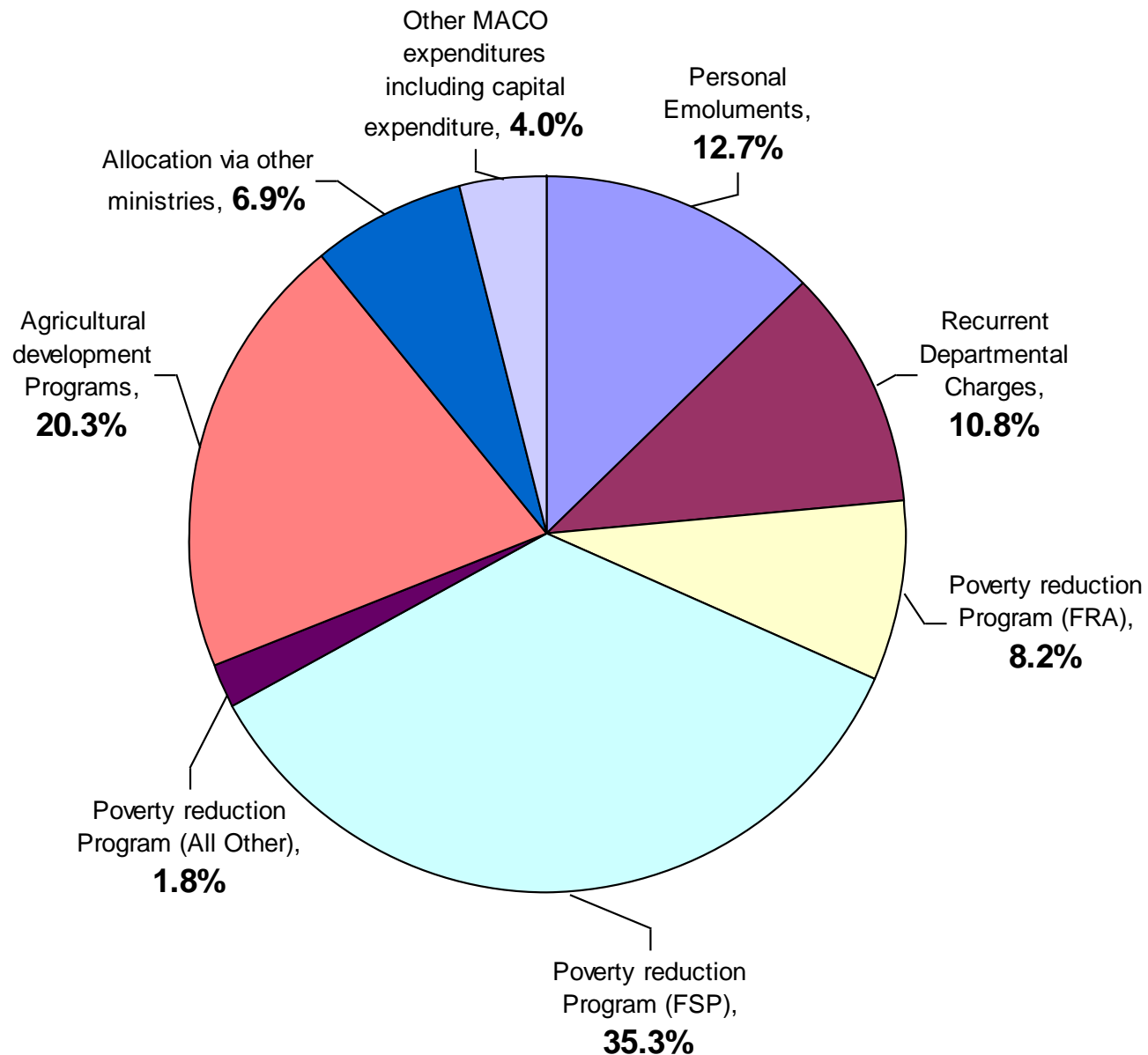
7 Proposals for consideration (continued)

4. Focus on raising productivity of farmers in customary lands:
 - public investments in extension, R&D, irrigation, and infrastructure
 - Encouraging shifts in land area from low-value to higher-value crops
 - What would such a strategy look like if it were to be a part of the SNDP?

Closing the “yield gap”: what do farmers need to do differently?

1. Plant on time
2. Use conservation farming techniques
3. Use herbicide / insecticide
4. Use right plant population (row spacing, seed spacing)
5. use lime to address phosphorus lock-up
6. Soil testing to identify the micro-nutrient deficiencies
7. Use appropriate “fertilizer cocktails” to address them
8. Use of improved fertilizer with nitrogen coating to reduce leaching of N
9. Increase the soil organic matter of the soil / soil structure
10. Land investments to allow for reasonable drainage

2009 Allocation of Public Budget to Agriculture



7 Proposals for consideration (continued)

5. Commission a study to determine the most effective way to reserve currently unutilized land for future generations residing in customary lands
6. Shift public investments toward those that raise the economic value of currently unutilized arable land in Zambia (e.g., Gokwe example)

7 Proposals for consideration (continued)

7. Revisit government plans for closing the “yield gap” in customary lands:
 - What are the most promising approaches for the GRZ to help farmers adopt the full range of improved agronomic management practices to greatly accelerate land productivity on farms under 2 hectares?

Concluding remarks

1. Farm blocks could help to reduce rural poverty by providing a way for land-constrained smallholders to migrate to farm blocks....
 - ❑ But not a substitute for development of existing smallholder areas
 - ❑ Management challenges: great potential for patronage, mismanagement, highly concentrated benefits, and little impact on poverty reduction

Concluding remarks (continued)

2. In the long-run, non-farm employment growth will pull a large % of rural population out of agriculture, facilitating farm consolidation
3. The issues raised here are long-term problems requiring long term solutions.
4. But avoiding these issues will only prolong and intensify the problem.

Thank You



Disparities within smallholder agriculture, Zambia – 2010/11

	N=	Farm size (ha)	Ha farmed (ha)	Gross rev., maize sales (million kw)	Gross rev., crop sales (million kw)	
Top 50% of maize sales	78,384 (5.2%)	5.1	3.2	8.1	8.6	
Rest of maize sellers	499,530 (33.2%)	3.4	2.0	1.3	1.7	
Households not selling maize	927,971 (61.6%)	1.4	1.2	0	0.2	

Source: CSO Crop Forecast Survey, 2011