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Relation between Laboratories and Farmers – The case of Zambia



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Introduction

- Zambia is based in Southern Africa
- Total area is 753,000km²
- Most of the land is arable
- Smallholder farmers make up 9% of total population, grow most of the staple crop
- Poor soil fertility, acidity affects production & productivity Major crop is Maize (Corn) with yields as low as 2 tons/ha reduced income
- Most limiting nutrients are N & P



How is soil data used on the ground?

- Blanket recommendations for all crops made by the Ministry of Agriculture/Research
- Commercial farmers use the data to calculate soil nutrient requirements, Lime requirements & SWR
- Most small scale farmers do NOT use this data (follow blanket recommendations already available)



Do farmers have issues in sampling properly?

- Commercial farmers pay for these services
- They analyse their soils every production cycle
- No right tools to collect soil samples e.g Augers
- Typically, most SSF have little knowledge and/or interest in soil testing



Reason for soil testing

- Done to maximise production and productivity/get value for money
- For SSF, mostly to test for pH





Capacity of labs in Zambia

- There are only two reliable labs;
- University of Zambia & Mt. Makulu Research Station, both in Lusaka.
- The 2 can handle all tests
- There are an additional labs but only do very limited tests



Challenges

- Trust
- Limited network of reliable laboratories
- Only two reliable labs in the country
- Expensive Not less than US\$40 per sample
- Culture Small scale farmers don't see value in soil testing
- Extension agents part of the problem!



Recommendations

- Build confidence in local labs through calibration
- Introduce mobile testing kits
- These could include scanning technology to reduce the cost
- Massive sensitization and training of farmers/extension age













