

(Draft) CREW RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

II. MATRIX (STAPLE FOOD SECTOR)

Different staple crops are being looked at in each CREW project country. The choice of staple food is as under:

- (i) The Philippines - Rice
- (ii) India – Wheat
- (iii) Ghana - Maize
- (iv) Zambia - Maize

The matrix under staple food has been formulated on the basis of supply chain (production-procurement-storage-processing-marketing&distribution). Under each section of the supply chain, country-wise reforms/acts/programmes which have implications on the staple food market have been mentioned. With respect to each sector and reform(s), variables affecting the producer and consumers have been identified. Further, the primary and secondary data sources have been enlisted which will help in testifying the benefits.

It has been observed that through the supply chain, while production and procurement directly affects the producers (farmers), distribution and marketing directly affects consumers (end consumers). The matrix follows this logic. However, it has also been noticed that the storage sub-market is also gaining attention of policymakers, and therefore it has been included in this analysis (though not as thoroughly as the other sub-markets). The benefits from the reforms in this sub-market could benefit large farmers and traders as they have been designed now. It would be interesting to explore if at some stage, these reforms can also be designed such that medium and small farmers can also enjoy the benefits.

To exemplify the matrix, the different stakeholders in the supply chain have been elucidated in the footnotes.

	Country	Country Reform		Impact on Consumers OR Producers	Variables	Data Source	
		Policy, Programme	Law, Act			Secondary Data	Primary Data
Production	The Philippines	Annual Appropriations Act Agriculture and Fisheries Modernization Act	General Law	Impact on Producers	Access and Cost	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Existence and implementation of schemes/ subsidies/ facilities on inputs (seeds, fertilisers and credit) - Modes of information dissemination about above schemes - Cost of inputs (fertiliser, seeds) - Cost of subsidies - Percentage of the farming community accessing credit - Total credit disbursed to farmers by the public sector and the private sector banks/financial institutions - Changes in land tenure systems and effect on access to land 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Feedback on availability of inputs (volume/time/price) - Feedback on availing credit facilities (time/benefits) - Cost benefits under the schemes/ policy reforms
					Growth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Production of rice over years (volume – (i) production per hectare (ii) size of available arable land) - Nature and percentage of farmers (large scale/ small scale) - Incentives to retain farmers (time based schemes¹) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Return on investments over time - Feedback on farm price support schemes (usefulness/ periodicity)
	India	Agriculture Inputs Policy – Administrative measures and policy reforms	General Law	Impact on Producers	Access and Cost	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Existence and implementation of schemes/ subsidies/ facilities on inputs (seeds, fertilisers and credit), incremental change over time in input availability - Cost of inputs (fertiliser, seeds) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Feedback on on awareness and access to inputs/ subsidies (volume/time/price/quality) - Feedback on availing credit facilities (time/benefits) - Cost benefits under the scheme/ policy

¹ Periodic schemes announced by the government (regarding subsidies/ credit facilities)

	Country	Country Reform		Impact on Consumers OR Producers	Variables	Data Source	
		Policy, Programme	Law,			Secondary Data	Primary Data
						<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cost of subsidies - Percentage of the farming community accessing credit - Total credit disbursed to farmers by the public sector and the private sector banks/financial institutions - Changes in land tenure systems and effect on access to land 	reforms
				Growth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Production of wheat over years (volume– (i) production per hectare (ii) size of available arable land) - Nature of farmers (large scale/ small scale/ commercial/ household/ mixed) - Incentives to retain farmers (time based schemes²) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Return on investments over time - Awareness of time based schemes - Feedback on such schemes (usefulness/ periodicity) - Feedback on the contribution of schemes in attaining production/productivity growth 	
	Ghana	Plants and Fertilizers Act, 2010		Impact on Producers	Access and Cost	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Price of seeds and fertilisers under the Act - Existence and implementation of schemes/ subsidies/ facilities on inputs (seeds, fertilisers) - Percentage of the farming community accessing credit - Changes in land tenure systems and effect on access to land 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Feedback on access to inputs/ subsidies (volume/time/price) - Feedback on availing credit facilities (time/benefits) - Cost benefits under the scheme/ policy reforms
					Growth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Production of maize over years (volume– (i) production per hectare (ii) size of available arable land) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Awareness of time based schemes - Feedback on such schemes (usefulness/ periodicity)

² Periodic schemes announced by the government (regarding subsidies/ credit facilities)

	Country	Country Reform		Impact on Consumers OR Producers	Variables	Data Source	
		Policy, Programme	Law,			Secondary Data	Primary Data
						<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Nature and percentage of farmers (large scale/ small scale/ commercial/ household/ mixed) - Incentives to retain farmers (time based schemes) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Return on investments over time
	Zambia	Farmer Input Support Programme, 2002		Impact on Producers	<p>Access and Cost</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Existence and implementation of schemes/ subsidies/ facilities on inputs (seeds, fertilisers and credit) - Cost of inputs (fertiliser, seeds) - Percentage of the farming community accessing credit - Changes in land tenure systems and effect on access to land 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Feedback on access to inputs/ subsidies (volume/time/price) - Feedback on availing credit facilities (time/benefits) - Cost benefits under the scheme/ policy reforms 	
					Growth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Production of maize over years (volume– (i) production per hectare (ii) size of available arable land) - Nature of farmers (large scale/ small scale/ commercial/ household/ mixed) - Incentives to retain farmers (time based schemes) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Awareness of time based schemes - Feedback on such schemes (usefulness/ periodicity) - Return on investments over time

	Country	Country Reform	Impact on Consumers OR Producers	Variables	Data Source	
		Policy, Law, Programme			Secondary Data	Primary Data
Procurement	The Philippines	Presidential Decree No. 4 of 1972: Charter of NFA Where, NFA procures from farmers at the govt support price	Impact on Producers	Access and Cost	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Govt support price³ over time - Frequency of revision of govt support price over time - Seasonal procurement - Network of NFA, across The Philippines - Volume procured by NFA versus private entities - Existing procurement schemes - Mode of payment to farmers by the procuring entities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Information regarding govt support price - Length of notice before change in govt support price - Whether farmers prefer to sell produce to millers/ agents or NFA - Difference between govt support price and price quoted by millers/ middle men - Payment to farmers (ease/time/method) - Accessibility of NFA Buying Center
				Entry ⁴	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Process of obtaining license and registration (time/ renewal/ fees) - Number and types of licenses issued over time 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Feedback on procedure of licensing and registration (time, fees, challenges) from licensees
				Growth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Volume procured over time - Number of entries over time 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Feedback from licensees (concerns/ challenges)
	India, Bihar	Establishment of State Government monopoly in procurement of wheat, vide notification dated 15.04.13	Impact on Producers	Access and Price	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Wholesale (mandi) market price determination mechanism, - Wholesale (mandi) market price over time - Seasonal procurement, MSP- Wholesale market price interplay - Network of state procurement entities - Mode of payment to farmers by the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Information regarding MSP (mode of communication and awareness of the prevailing MSP set by the Govt.) - Length of notice before change in MSP - Payment to farmers (ease/time/method) - Information on prevailing (wholesale/ mandi) market price - Whether farmers prefer to sell produce to govt / or private entities/ open market

³ Government support price is the base price set by the government at which farmer's produce may be bought

⁴ In Philippines, besides NFA, farmers may directly sell produce to millers/ consolidators/ commission agents/ independent traders, etc. Each player is required to obtain license and register with the NFA. Hence, we are using information about the number of millers/traders/agents (licensees) to assess the level of freedom/choice that the farmer has in selling his/her produce)

	Country	Country Reform		Impact on Consumers OR Producers	Variables	Data Source	
		Policy, Programme	Law, Act			Secondary Data	Primary Data
						procuring entities	- Difference between MSP and price quoted by private players
					Entry ⁵	- Number, nature of procuring entities	- Ease of selling for the farmers (access/ time/ payment)
					Growth	- Volume procured over time - Number of entities over time	- Feedback from state entities (PACS etc.)(concerns/ challenges)
	India, Rajasthan	Agriculture Produce Marketing Committee Act (APMC Act)	Impact on Producers	Access and Cost	- Wholesale (mandi) market price determination mechanism, - Wholesale (mandi) market price over time - Seasonal procurement, MSP- Wholesale market price interplay - Network of procurement entities - Fees charged by procurement agents - Volume procured by govt versus private entities - Existing procurement schemes - Mode of payment to farmers by the procuring entities	- Information regarding MSP (mode of communication and awareness of the prevailing MSP set by the Govt.) - Length of notice before change in MSP - Whether farmers prefer to sell produce to govt / or private entities/ open market - Difference between MSP and price quoted by private players - Payment to farmers (ease/time/method) - Information on prevailing (wholesale/ mandi) market price - Whether farmers prefer to sell produce to govt / or private entities/ open market - Difference between MSP and price quoted by private players	
				Entry ⁶	- Process of obtaining license and registration (time/ renewal/ fees) - Number of licenses issued over time	- Feedback on procurement of licens and registration (time, fees, challenges) from licensees (both existing players and new	

⁵ In Bihar, state government has a monopoly over the procurement system . . The Primary Agriculture Credit Societies (PACS) and/or block level purchase centres of Bihar State food Corporation act as local procurement agencies under the overall guidance of Bihar State food Corporation, which has been designated as the nodal agency for procurement of wheat in the state.

⁶ In Rajasthan, Decentralised Procurement System is running on a trial basis in select districts.

	Country	Country Reform		Impact on Consumers OR Producers	Variables	Data Source	
		Policy, Programme	Law,			Secondary Data	Primary Data
						- Types/ Nature of licenses issued	entrants)
				Growth		- Volume procured over time - Number of entries over time	- Feedback from licensees (concerns/ challenges)
	Ghana	National Buffer Company (NAFCO)	Food Stock	Impact on Producers	Access and Cost	- Minimum guaranteed price over time - Frequency of revision of minimum guaranteed price over the years - Seasonal procurement - Network of procurement entities - Fees charged by procurement agents - Volume procured by govt versus private entities - Existing procurement schemes - Mode of payment to farmers by the procuring entities	- Information regarding minimum guaranteed price (transparency/ method/ participation) - Length of notice before change in minimum guaranteed price - Whether farmers prefer to sell produce to wholesalers, etc. or govt. agents - Difference between minimum guaranteed and price quoted by wholesalers/ etc - Payment to farmers (ease/time/method)
					Entry ⁷	- Process of obtaining license and registration (time/ renewal/ fees) - Number of licenses issued over time - Types/ Nature of licenses issued	- Feedback on procedure of licensing and registration (time, fees, challenges) from licensees (both existing players and new entrants)
					Growth	- Volume procured over time - Number of entries over time	- Feedback from licensees (concerns/ challenges)

⁷ In Ghana, the procurement process is carried out by market queens, wholesalers, district assemblers/ brokers

	Country	Country Reform	Impact on Consumers OR Producers	Variables	Data Source	
		Policy, Programme			Law,	Secondary Data
	Zambia	Food Reserve Agency, 1995	Impact on Producers	Access and Cost	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Maize support price over time - Frequency of revision of maize price support over time - Seasonal procurement - Network of procurement entities - Fees charged by procurement agents - Volume procured by govt versus private entities - Existing procurement schemes - Mode of payment to farmers by the procuring entities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Information regarding maize price support (transparency/ method/ participation) - Length of notice before change in maize price support - Whether farmers prefer to sell produce to trading wholesalers, etc or govt agents - Difference between maize support price and price quoted by wholesalers/ etc - Payment to farmers (ease/time/method)
				Entry ⁸	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Quantities bought by private traders - No. of big traders over time 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Feedback of private traders - Feedback of big traders
				Growth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Volume procured over time - Number of entries over time 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Feedback from licensees (concerns/ challenges)
Storage ⁹	The Philippines	Presidential Decree No. 4 of 1972: Charter of NFA to regulate rice	Impact on Consumers			
			Impact on Producers	Cost	Case Study	
	Entry					
	Investment/					

⁸ In Zambia, FRA is the agency that is involved in procurement. The millers used to buy maize from FRA at a subsidised price for the preparation of 'Mealie Meal', coarsely ground maize. The millers in turn would distribute the mealie meal. But due to a recent removal of subsidy on maize, the millers have entered the procurement chain to reduce the maize milling.

⁹ In terms of storage, the project wants to look at any reform / scheme/statute/government that allows the farmers to their produce before it is sold. In terms of storage post procurement, it would be useful to look at any reform measure (*if applicable*) in practice like the WDRA schemes in India. The accessibility of such facilities in terms of local / regional centres can have an impact on the farmers in the pre-sales phase. As the Philippines, Ghana and Zambia do not have any explicit statute regulating storage, we would like the countries to do an analysis of the process undertaken by their respective governments for the same

	Country	Country Reform	Impact on Consumers OR Producers	Variables	Data Source	
		Policy, Law, Programme			Secondary Data	Primary Data
				Return		
				Growth		
	India	Warehouse Development and Regulatory act 2007	Impact on Consumers	Price	NA	
				Access		
				Quality		
		Private Entrepreneurship Guarantee Scheme 2001	Impact on Producers	Cost	- Existence of schemes under warehousing - Existence of schemes to incentivise investment in warehousing (PPP)	- Awareness of access to warehousing schemes - Warehousing facilities have resulted in better price realization - Cost benefits to farmers, traders
				Entry	- No. and types of providers and users of storage facilities - Increase in number of private players since the reform - No. of users over time	- Feedback of players (challenges and concerns)
				Growth	- Decrease in wastage - Capacity (volume) of storage - Percent of capacity utilization	- Storage has resulted in decrease of wastage
	Ghana		Impact on Consumers			
			Impact on Producers	Cost	Case Study	
				Entry		
				Growth		
	Zambia	Food Reserve Agency, 1995	Impact on Consumers			
		Impact on	Cost	- Existence of schemes under	- Awareness of warehousing schemes	

	Country	Country Reform	Impact on Consumers OR Producers	Variables	Data Source	
		Policy, Programme			Law,	Secondary Data
			Producers		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> warehousing - Existence of schemes to incentivise investment in warehousing (PPP) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Warehousing facilities have resulted in better price realization - Cost benefits to traders
				Entry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No. of players - Increase in number of private players since the reform 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Feedback of players (challenges and concerns)
				Growth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Decrease in wastage - Capacity (volume) of storage - Percent of capacity utilization 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Storage has resulted in decrease of wastage
Distribution and Marketing ¹⁰	The Philippines	Presidential Decree No. 4 of 1972: Charter of NFA Responsibility to distribute and ensure affordable rice price to consumers regulate licensing and registration of traders, other market players, importers and impose import tariffs and import controls RA 8178, The	Impact on Consumers	Price vis-à-vis input cost	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Retail price of rice over the years - Seasonal variation(s) in price over the years - Schemes for price stabilisation - Elasticity of demand of rice - Volume sold of substitute foods - Price of substitute foods - Import Price over time 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Monthly household expense on rice (percentage) - Volume of consumption per month (per head) - Seasonal price variation - Communication of price rise (method/ length of notice period)
				Quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Existing quality standards for domestic rice, imported rice - Standard setting process - Implementation of standardisation schemes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Quality concerns for consumers - Fluctuation in quality (including seasonal) - Difference in quality of domestic and foreign rice - Awareness of quality standards
				Access	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Availability/ consumption of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Fluctuation in supply

¹⁰ Marketing and distribution are the elements of the supply chain that directly add cost to consumers. But these nodes see a presence of the intermediaries (like traders/millers/importers/agents/wholesalers etc.). Therefore even though in the project producers are the farmers, for the sake of covering the supply chain the country specific intermediaries have been looked at to understand the implication of access and price that it builds on the consumer.

	Country	Country Reform	Impact on Consumers OR Producers	Variables	Data Source		
		Policy, Law, Programme			Secondary Data	Primary Data	
		Tariffication Act Where, tariffs and quantitative restrictions are imposed on importers			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> domestic rice versus imported rice over the years - Schemes for effective distribution - Amount of imported rice allowed in domestic market over the years - Variety of rice available - Popular substitutes of the selected staple 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Availability at retail shops - Ease of access to imported rice (volume/seasonality) - Variety of rice available vis-à-vis quality 	
				Impact on Producers ¹¹	Cost		
					Entry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Entry barriers for foreign players (licensing/ transparency/ fee) - Tariffication over the years - Number of importers over the years - Process of obtaining license and registration (time/ renewal/ fees) - Number of licenses issued over the years - Types/ Nature of licenses issued by the NFA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Feedback of importers - Feedback of distributors vis-à-vis contractual obligations - Presence of cartels - Feedback on procedure of licensing and registration (time, fees, challenges) from licensees
					Growth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Volume of imported rice over time - Volume of rice privately sold over time (retail) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Profit margin of importers/distributors/traders, millers, etc (percentage)
	India, Bihar	Repealing the APMC by Bihar, 2006	Impact on Consumers ¹²	Price vis-à-vis input cost	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Retail price of wheat over the years 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Monthly household expense on wheat 	

¹¹ In the Philippines, this would cover Millers/Traders

	Country	Country Reform		Impact on Consumers OR Producers	Variables	Data Source	
		Policy, Programme	Law,			Secondary Data	Primary Data
		Institutions / Statutes for Standards for produce in India: Agricultural Marketing Information Network (Agmarknet) / Directorate for the Prevention of Food Adulteration (PFA)/ Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS)				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Seasonal variation(s) in price over the years (PDS and retail level) - Elasticity of demand of rice - Volume sold of substitute foods - Price of substitute foods - Import Price over time 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (percentage) - Volume of consumption per month (per head) - Seasonal price variation - Communication of price rise (method/ length of notice period)
					Access	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Volume of wheat through PDS - Volume at retail level - Variety of wheat available 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ease of access - Time spent in obtaining wheat through PDS - Variation in access (seasonality) - Variety of wheat available vis-à-vis quality
					Quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Existing quality standards - Standard setting process - Implementation of standardisation schemes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Quality concerns for consumers - Fluctuation in quality (including seasonal) - Awareness of quality standards
				Impact on Producers	Cost	NA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Impact on cost of production, marketing, price realisation
					Entry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number, Percentage of public and private players (direct marketing, contract farming, private markets, traders, commission agents) - Number of private players over the years - Entry barriers (license/ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Perception of private players (old players and new entrants)

¹² In India, distribution is undertaken in two ways and both would be looked at in the project. 1) At the retail: Where the consumer can buy wheat over the counter at market price, 2) Public Distribution System (PDS): this is a system under which the government provides staple to the lower sections of the consumers at a subsidized price. These consumers have a designated monthly ration for wheat and it is carried through specific stores / shops.

	Country	Country Reform	Impact on Consumers OR Producers	Variables	Data Source	
		Policy, Programme			Law,	Secondary Data
					transparency/renewal)	
				Growth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Volume of wheat distributed over the years by the government - Number of traders/private players, etc - Volume handled by the traders/etc 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Profit margin of wholesalers/traders/private players, etc (percentage) - Investment, return of private players - Impact on productivity of farmers (contract farming) - Health of the sector - Growth climate
	India, Rajasthan	Amendment of APMC Act by Rajasthan, 2005 to bring it in line with Model APMC Act	Impact on Consumers	Price vis-à-vis input cost	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Retail price of wheat over the years - Seasonal variation(s) in price over the years (PDS and retail level) - Elasticity of demand of rice - Volume sold of substitute foods - Price of substitute foods - Import Price over time 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Monthly household expense on wheat (percentage) - Volume of consumption per month (per head) - Seasonal price variation - Communication of price rise (method/length of notice period)
				Access	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Volume of wheat through PDS - Volume at retail level - Variety of wheat available 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ease of access - Time spent in obtaining wheat through PDS - Variety of wheat available vis-à-vis quality
				Quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Existing quality standards - Standard setting process - Implementation of standardisation schemes - Capacity for implementation (annual budget/ number of staff/network/etc) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Quality concerns for consumers - Fluctuation in quality (including seasonal) - Awareness of quality standards
			Impact on Producers	Cost		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Impact on cost of production, marketing, price realisation

	Country	Country Reform		Impact on Consumers OR Producers	Variables	Data Source	
		Policy, Programme	Law,			Secondary Data	Primary Data
					Entry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number, Percentage of public and private players (direct marketing, contract farming, private markets, traders, commission agents) - Number of private players over the years - Entry barriers (license/transparency/renewal) 	- Perception of private players
					Growth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Volume of wheat distributed over the years by the government - Number of traders/etc - Volume handled by the traders/etc 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Profit margin of wholesalers/ traders, private players, etc (percentage) - Investment, return of private players - Impact on productivity of farmers, (contract farming) - Health of the sector - Growth climate
	Ghana	NAFCO	Impact on Consumers	Price vis-à-vis input cost	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Schemes for distribution of maize to the consumers - Retail price of maize over the years - Seasonal variation(s) in price over the years - Elasticity of demand of rice - Volume sold of substitute foods - Price of substitute foods - Import Price over time 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Monthly household expense on maize (percentage) - Volume of consumption per month(per head) - Seasonal price variation - Communication of price rise (method/ length of notice period) 	
				Access	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Volume of maize distributed through govt - Volume at retail level - Variety of maize available 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ease of access - Variety of maize available vis-à-vis quality 	
				Quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Existing quality standards 	- Quality concerns for consumers	

	Country	Country Reform	Impact on Consumers OR Producers	Variables	Data Source	
		Policy, Programme			Law,	Secondary Data
			Impact on Producers		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Standard setting process - Implementation of standardisation schemes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Fluctuation in quality (including seasonal) Awareness of quality standards
				Cost		
				Entry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of private players over the years - Entry barriers (license/transparency/renewal) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Perception of private players
				Growth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Volume of maize distributed over the years - Number of market queens/traders/etc - Volume handled by the traders/etc 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Profit margin of market queens/wholesalers/ traders, etc (percentage) - Health of the sector Growth climate
	Zambia	Food Reserve Agency Removal of Subsidies on Millers, 2013	Impact on Consumers	Price vis-à-vis input cost	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Schemes for distribution of maize to the consumers - Retail price of wheat over the years - Seasonal variation(s) in price over the years - Change in price after removal of subsidy - Cost of transportation of maize over the years 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Monthly household expense on maize (percentage) - Volume of consumption per month (per head) - Seasonal price variation Communication of price rise (method/ length of notice period)
				Access	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Volume of maize distributed through govt - Volume at retail level - Variety of maize available 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ease of access - Variety of maize available vis-à-vis quality
				Quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Existing quality standards - Standard setting process 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Quality concerns for consumers - Fluctuation in quality (including

	Country	Country Reform		Impact on Consumers OR Producers	Variables	Data Source	
		Policy, Programme	Law,			Secondary Data	Primary Data
				Impact on Producers		- Implementation of standardisation schemes	seasonal) - Awareness of quality standards
					Cost		
					Entry	- Number of private players over the years - Entry barriers (license/transparency/renewal)	- Perception of private players
				Growth	- Volume of maize distributed over the years - Number of market millers/traders/etc - Volume handled by the traders/etc	- Profit margin of market queens/wholesalers/ traders, etc (percentage) - Health of the sector - Effect of domination of millers Growth climate	