Name: Mitelo Subakanya
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A. KEY COMPETENCIES

Has an MSc in agricultural Economics covering aspects such as research methods, environmental valuation and policy, economics of natural resources, quantitative methods for agricultural and environmental policy, production economics and institutional economics. Has worked over 5 years on several projects that involved data collection, data cleaning, analysing and report writing with different organisations such as Indaba Agricultural Policy Research (IAPRI), Overseas Development Institute (ODI) and Food Agricultural Organisation (FAO). Proficient in statistical applications SPSS (for data management and descriptive analysis) and Stata (for data management, descriptive and econometric analysis). Research interests include environment and natural resources management, climate change, poverty analysis, impact evaluation, agriculture and rural development and rural financing.

B. SURVEY DESIGN AND IMPLEMENTATION/MANAGEMENT

1) Worked as Quality Controller for the Scaling-up Sustainable Nutrition for All (SS4NA) endline survey. The objectives of the endline study were to: (i) collect and analyze household level quantitative datasets that served the purpose of assessing the change in the project indicators after two years of implementation and; (ii) collect qualitative datasets that served a purpose of evaluating the project implementation processes, and document lessons learnt.
2) Worked as Quality Controller for the Scaling Up Nutrition Learning and Evaluation (SUN-LE) Survey on the Management of Aflatoxins in Maize and Groundnut Crop Among Rural Households in Zambia between May and July 2021.
3) Worked as Assistant Field manager for the Impact assessment of the Smallholder Productivity Promotion Programme (S3P) survey in Zambia in October and December 2019. The main objective was to conduct multi-level, multi-topic household and community level surveys among a selected group of beneficiaries and a control group. The impact assessment will generate empirical evidence on the impact of S3P activities on various key outcome indicators. Some of these key outcome indicators include:
    - Wellbeing indicators (income, assets);
    - Access to markets and rural infrastructures;

- Food security and nutrition (household dietary diversity, food insecurity experience);
- Organizational capacity;
- Women and youth empowerment

4) Worked as Quality Controller for the MwAPATA Institute in implementing the Rural Agricultural livelihoods 2019 Survey in Malawi. This was a countrywide survey designed to obtain a comprehensive picture of Malawi's small- and medium-scale farming sector. The tasks performed under this survey include: questionnaire adaptation, preparation of training materials for master trainers and enumerators, training of master trainers/quality controllers, recruitment and training of enumerators and supervisors, deployment and management of field logistics including ensuring maximum cooperation from sampled households, providing field data quality control, preparation of post survey data cleaning syntax to ensure high data quality, and data cleaning.
5) Worked as Quality Controller for the Rural Agricultural livelihoods Survey 2019. The RALS is a countrywide panel survey after the supplemental surveys (SS) of 2001, 2004 and 2009. It is designed to obtain a comprehensive picture of Zambia's small- and medium-scale farming sector using the 2010 census sampling frame. The tasks performed under this survey include: questionnaire refinement, procurement of survey materials, preparation of training materials for master trainers and enumerators, training of master trainers/quality controllers, recruitment and training of enumerators and supervisors using SurveyBe programme, deployment and management of field logistics including ensuring maximum cooperation from sampled households, providing field data quality control using SurveyBe programme, preparation of post survey data cleaning syntax to ensure high data quality, data cleaning and report writing.
6) Quality Controller for the ***"Feed the Future 2018 Endline Survey***" under United States Agency for International Development-USAID. The Feed the Future project is a U.S. Government's global food security initiative that seeks to reduce poverty, hunger, and undernutrition among women and children and to increase resilience, income, women's empowerment, dietary diversity, and appropriate feeding practices. Feed the Future's programmatic efforts are concentrated in the initiative's ZOI in a number of countries, including Zambia. Modules included demography, farmland and use, Women and Children Anthropometry, women and children dietary diversity, and consumption among others. The tasks under Data Manger included questionnaire design, questionnaire programming in SurveyBe, procurement of Survey Materials, preparation of Training Materials for Master Trainers and Enumerators, training of master trainers/Quality Controllers, assisting in the recruitment and training of enumerators and supervisors using SurveyBe programme, overall data quality checks, data backup, and data cleaning, analysis and report writing.
7) Quality Controller for the ***"2017 Emergent Farmers Survey (EFS)".*** While the Crop Forecast Survey and Post Harvest Survey statistically sample small- and medium-scale farming households using the population census-sampling frame, large-scale farms are covered on a 100% basis. In other words, farms cultivating 20 hectares and above are invariably

targeted during these nationwide surveys. The problem is that the large-scale frame used to track these farms was last updated in 2009. Inevitably, a lot has changed in the past seven years, which warranted the need to revisit the large-scale frame through a pilot survey. The objectives of the pilot EFS were twofold. First, the survey updated the large-scale frame for the annual CFS and PHS in the pilot districts. With an updated framework, it is envisaged that reliable production estimates will be obtained in subsequent surveys. Second, the EFS provided a platform for generating data about the changing distribution of land ownership and the nature of farm level enterprises of emergent farmers in Zambia.

8) Supervising Data clerks in the 10 provincial district capitals of Zambia for the ***commodity price information system*** from 2016-2018. Activities under this assignment included collecting, analysing, packaging, storing and disseminating prices and other information relevant to farmers, traders, processors and others interested in agricultural commodity prices such as researchers.
9) Worked as Research Assistant for the survey on ***Social Capital and Large Scale Agricultural Investments: An Experimental Investigation in Zambia***. Kiel Institute for the World Economy. 2015. The project was specifically interested in understanding how the levels of intra-village trust and reciprocity of smallholders are affected after a large-scale agricultural investment (LSAI) is set up within their proximity. For this purpose, the project employed an artefactual field experiment using the sequential Prisoner's Dilemma The experiment was set up such that half of the smallholders included in the sample acted as first movers who make trust-based decisions and the other half were second movers who have a choice between reciprocal, altruistic or selfish decisions. Essentially, the extent of unconditional cooperation of the first movers and conditional cooperation of the second movers was measured.
10) Worked as a Survey Enumerator for the ***SIMLEZA project Baseline Survey***. IITA. 2012. The SIMLEZA-Africa RISING Research and Development project tested a range of improved technologies such as conservation agriculture (CA), soybean agronomy, improved and stress-tolerant germplasm, maize-legume systems, inoculum and improved utilization of legume products with farmers
11) Worked as a consultant for the survey on the study ***Agricultural Transformation in Zambia: Alternative Institutional Models for Accelerating Agricultural Productivity Growth and Commercialization.*** IAPRI. 2011. The assignment traced the trajectories of successful commercial smallholders operating under differing sets of market institutions in Zambia. Analysis focused on maize, cotton, and horticulture, three widely marketed crops with strikingly different market institutions. Maize receives intensive government input and marketing support. In contrast, cotton relies primarily on private contract farming schemes, while horticulture enjoys no large-scale institutional support from either the public or private sectors. Using a mix of quantitative and qualitative methods, the analysis aimed to identify personal characteristics and institutional factors that enable smallholder transitions to high-productivity commercial agriculture.

12) Worked as a consultant for the survey on the study ***Climate Trends and Farmers' Perceptions of Climate Change in Zambia***. IAPRI. 2011. The study made several contributions to the existing debate and literature on how best to interrogate climate trends, impacts and adaptation strategies amongst smallholder farmers in Zambia. The objectives of the study were to: (1) assess farmers' perceptions of climate change; (2) document the perceived impacts on agricultural households in Zambia, as well as the main adaptation strategies employed in response to climate variability and change; and (3) compare evidence in meteorological records with farmers' observations regarding climate variability and change. Ultimately, it intended to offer guidance for an improved policy and research agenda related to climate change in Zambia.
13) Worked as Research Assistant for the ***Pulse Value Chain Initiative – Zambia****. 2011*. The Initiative aimed at identifying the different supply chains used by the Zambian pulse industry and describe the characteristics of those using them at the different loci of the supply chains. 2. Identify and estimate the effects of stakeholder characteristics and operational environment on supply chain participation decisions. 3. Describe and estimate the pecuniary and non-pecuniary value for different supply chain participants. 4. Identify the institutional and policy issues influencing value creation and determine if any effect differences exist by crop, location, gender and stage of the chain. 5. Based on the results from the foregoing, develop and deliver education and outreach programs targeting specific stakeholders and provide policy recommendations to facilitate solutions.

C. SOCIO-ECONOMIC/LIVELIHOOD ANALYSIS/QUALITATIVE AND QUANTITATIVE ASSESSMENTS

1) Part of the consultancy team that carried out the "**Quantitative Livelihood Profile Analysis of Rural Households in Zambia**" for FAO-Rome, 2016-2017. The objective of this study was to inform policy dialogue on the most appropriate mix of agricultural and social protection interventions for different agricultural and non-agricultural livelihood categories of rural households. In particular, the study: Determined livelihood asset combinations that characterize different rural livelihood profiles; Determined livelihood strategies and resource use of the rural people depending on their livelihood profiles; and Informs the development of agricultural and social protection programmes so that appropriate interventions can be made for different groups of rural households. The work involved stakeholder consultations, desk review and empirical analysis. A report Policy brief and Infographic was be produced from this work.
2) Part of the consultancy team that carried out the "***Potential biofuel feedstocks and production in Zambia"*** for UNUWIDER, 2015-2016. The two goals of this work were to identify technologies and crops that can be plausibly mobilised for future biofuel industries. The work also looked at the viability of using different crops. This included analysis of the scope for expanding production of different feedstocks amid physical and economic constraints. Both current and future 2nd/3rd generation feedstocks were

explored. Results from this work package determined crop choices for subsequent work packages. The expected output of this work was an IAPRI Working paper. The work involved desk review and empirical analysis.

D. TECHNICAL PAPERS

1) Impact of COVID-19 on Household Incomes and Food Consumption – The Zambian Case. Mulako Kabisa, Mitelo Subakanya, Miyanda Malambo, Antony Chapoto, Mywish Maredia, and David Tschirley. Policy Research Note #1. Food Security Policy Research, Capacity, and Influence (PRCI), 2021.
2) Rural Poverty Dynamics in Zambia: 2012-2019. Vidya Diwakar, Mitelo Subakanya, Mary Lubungu, and Antony Chapoto. CPAN and IAPRI, 2020.
3) Rural Agricultural Livelihoods survey Report 2019. Antony Chapoto and Mitelo Subakanya. IAPRI, 2019.
4) Climate-Smart Agriculture, Cropland Expansion, and Deforestation in Zambia: Linkages, Processes, and Drivers. Hambulo Ngoma, Johanne Pelletier, Brian P Mulenga, and Mitelo Subakanya. IAPRI Working Paper No. 152. IAPRI, 2019.
5) Effects of Food Prices on Household Diertary Diversity of Rural Households in Zambia. Stephen Kabwe, Mitelo Subakanya, and Rhoda Mofya-Mukuka. IAPRI Working Paper No. 149. IAPRI, 2019.
6) Getting it Right: How to Make Grain Trade Work for Zambia. Brian Chisanga, Mitelo Subakanya, and Mirriam Makungwe. IAPRI Working Paper No. 144. IAPRI, 2018.
7) Quantitative Livelihood Profile Analysis of Rural Households in Zambia. Mitelo Subakanya, Munguzwe Hichaambwa, Antony Chapoto, Mari Kangasniemi and Marco Knowles. IAPRI Working paper No. 132. FAO and IAPRI, 2018.
8) 2017/18 Maize Market Outlook and Regional Analysis. Brian Chisanga, Antony Chapoto and Mitelo Subakanya. IAPRI Issue 3. IAPRI, 2017.
9) Potential biofuel feedstocks and production in Zambia. Paul C. Samboko, Mitelo Subakanya and Cliff Dlamini. WIDER Working Paper 2017/47 Helsinki: UNU-WIDER, 2017.
10) Relationship between Large-scale Agricultural Investors and Local Communities: Lessons from Two Investments in Zambia. Kestin Nolte and Mitelo Subakanya. IAPRI Policy brief No. 79. February 2016.

E. POLICY PRESENTATIONS

1) Climate Smart Agriculture, Cropland Expansion and Deforestation in Zambia. Presented virtually by Mitelo Subakanya at the DevRes2021 conference hosted in Sweden. June 16th 2021.

2) RALS 2019 Report. Presented virtually by Mitelo Subakanya and Antony Chapoto. June 23rd, 2020.
3) Current Agricultural Trade Policy and its Effects on Agribusiness in Zambia: Trade and Export Restrictions. Presented by Mitelo Subakanya at the Workshop on Public Spending in Zambia Agriculture: Myths Versus Facts. March 29, 2019
4) Getting It Right: How to Make Grain Trade Work for Zambia. Presented by Mitelo Subakanya at the Dissemination Workshop of Latest Research Results and Experiences in Zambia's Maize Grain Trade in Lusaka. February 21, 2019.
5) Quantitative Livelihood Profile Analysis of Rural Households in Zambia. Presented by Mitelo Subakanya, Munguzwe Hichaambwa, Antony Chapoto, Mari Kangasniemi and Marco Knowles at the 30th International Conference of Agricultural Economist, Vancouver, Canada. 29th July to 2nd August , 2018.
6) Capturing the Middle: Comparing Zambia's Emergent and Smallholder Farmers. Presented by Daniel Ali, Antony Chapoto, Klaus Deininger, Mitelo Subakanya, and Yuanyuan Yi at the Land and Poverty Conference held at the World Bank, Washington. March 21, 2018.
7) Options for Formalizing Customary Tenure and their Impact: Evidence from Zambia. Presented Daniel Ali, Antony Chapoto, Klaus Deininger, Mitelo Subakanya, and Yuanyuan Yi at the Land and Poverty Conference held at the World Bank, Washington. March 21, 2018.
8) Diverse Programme Responses for Diverse Rural Households: Insights from the Quantitative Livelihood Profiling Study in Zambia. Presented by Mitelo Subakanya, Munguzwe Hichaambwa and Antony Chapoto during the 2017 Social Protection Week: Inclusive Sustainable Protection - Leaving No One Behind held in Lusaka, Zambia. November 28, 2017.
9) How Do We Reach Rural Households with the Right Agricultural and Social Protection Interventions? Insights from the Quantitative Livelihood Profiling Study in Zambia. Presented by Mitelo Subakanya, Munguzwe Hichaambwa, and Antony Chapoto during the Sixth Transfer Project Research Workshop: The State of Evidence on Cash Transfers in Africa and Beyond held in Dakar, Senegal. June 7 - 9, 2017
10) Quantitative Livelihood Profile Analysis of Rural Households in Zambia. Presented by Mitelo Subakanya during the Validation Workshop on the Results of the Livelihood Profiling Study. March 22, 2017. Radisson Blu Hotel, Lusaka, Zambia.
11) Relationship Between Large Scale Agricultural Investors and Local Communities: Lessons from Two Investments in Zambia. Mitelo Subakanya and Kerstin Nolte. Seminar on the Impacts of Large Scale Private Agricultural Investments in Zambia. March 9, 2017. Radisson Blu Hotel, Lusaka, Zambia.
12) Large Scale Agricultural Investors and Local Communities: Lessons from Two Investments in Zambia. Mitelo Subakanya and Kerstin Nolte. Presented at Customary Land Research Symposium. April 7, 2016. Mulungushi international conference centre. Lusaka, Zambia.

F. PUBLICATIONS

1) Subakanya, M.; Tembo, G.; Richardson, R.B. Land Use Planning and Wildlife-Inflicted Crop Damage in Zambia. *Environments* **2018**, *5*, 110.

G. EDUCATION

Institution	Degree(s) or Diploma(s) obtained:
University of Pretoria, 2013 – 2016	Master of Agricultural Economics (Environmental Economics) – covering aspects such as research methods, environmental valuation and policy The economics of natural resources Quantitative methods for agricultural and environmental policy, production economics and institutional economics- Worked on *"Changes in the age and gender composition of agricultural participation in Zambia: implications for economic policy"* for thesis.
University of Zambia, 2006-2010/2011	Bachelor of Agricultural Sciences (Agricultural Economics) –Worked on *"Land Use Plans and Wildlife-Inflicted Crop Damage in Zambia's Game Management Areas"* for thesis.

H. LANGUAGES

Competence on a scale of 1 to 5 (1 - excellent; 5 - basic)

Language	Reading	Speaking	Writing
English	1	1	1
Nyanja	3	3	3
Bemba	3	2	3

I. REFERENCES

1. Chewe Nkonde (PhD)
   Lecturer and Researcher
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2. Johann Kirsten (prof)
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3. Hambulo Ngoma (PhD)
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