



# **SADC Regional Vulnerability Assessment and Analysis (RVAA) Synthesis Report**

**2013**

## **State of Food Insecurity and Vulnerability in the Southern African Development Community (SADC)**

**Compiled from the National Vulnerability Assessment Committee (NVAC) reports presented at the 2013 RVAA Annual Dissemination Technical Forum that took place from 8-10 July 2013 at Happy Valley Hotel in Ezulwini, Swaziland and the Senior Officials Dissemination Forum held on 31<sup>st</sup> July 2013 at The Rosebank Hotel, in Rosebank, Johannesburg, South Africa**

**August 2013**

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## LIST OF ACRONYMS

DRC	Democratic Republic of Congo
FAO	UN Food and Agriculture Organisation
FANR	Food Agriculture and Natural Resources
FEWS NET	Famine Early Warning System Network
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
HDI	Human Development Index
HEA	Household Economy Analysis
ICP	International Cooperating Partners
IPC	Integrated Phase Classification
IMF	International Monetary Fund
MDHS	Malawi Demographic Health Survey
MoF	Ministry of Finance
MTCT	Mother to Child Transmission
NHDS	National Health Demographic Survey
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NVAC	National Vulnerability Assessment Committee
RVAA	Regional Vulnerability Assessment and Analysis
RVAC	Regional Vulnerability Assessment Committee
SGR	Strategic Grain Reserve
SADC	Southern African Development Committee
UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Fund
VAA	Vulnerability Assessment and Analysis
VAC	Vulnerability Assessment Committee
WFP	United Nations World Food Programme

## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

### **Overview of the 2012/13 Agricultural Season**

The 2013 SADC RVAA annual dissemination technical meeting was held from 8 to 10 July 2010 in Ezulwini, Swaziland. As is usually the case, this was followed by the Dissemination Forum targeting Senior Government Officials (Principal Secretaries and/or their representatives) from the Member States. The main objective of the forum is to disseminate the results of the annual vulnerability assessments conducted through the National Vulnerability Assessment Committees (NVACs) in the Member States. This is to ensure that the results of the assessments are used to aid programming, decision making, and policy formulation.

The findings from the assessments indicated that the 2012/13 rainfall season was characterized by sporadic extreme weather events (drought, dry spells and excessive rains) and other hazards that put the 2013 agricultural production prospects under threat. In view of these challenges, the SADC Region registered a slight increase (0.2%) in cereal production from 35.02 million tonnes in 2012 to 35.11 million tonnes in 2013. About half of the countries in the Region recorded increases in cereal production while the other half recorded decreases. The countries that recorded cereal production decreases include Botswana, Namibia, South Africa, Zambia and Zimbabwe. Overall, the Region is facing an estimated cereal deficit of about 4.01 million tonnes in the 2013/14 marketing year. All countries in the Region except Malawi, South Africa, Tanzania and Zambia are facing cereal deficits. However, the findings indicate that production of non-cereal food crops mainly cassava, plantains and sweet potatoes continue to increase in countries such as Angola, Malawi, Mozambique, Tanzania and Zambia.

According to the food security and vulnerability assessments conducted by the various NVACs in the Member States, the number of people at risk of food and livelihoods insecurity is estimated at 14.43 million in the 2013/14 marketing year. This represents an increase of about 19% from the estimated 12.2 million people last year. It is important to note the figures for the past years were revised upwards after including figures from the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC). The highest increases were recorded in Namibia (942%), Zambia (233%) and Swaziland (151%). In order to address the food and livelihoods insecurity presented in the NVAC reports, the SADC RVAA Dissemination Forum made a number of recommendations for consideration by Governments, International Cooperating Partners and Civil Society Organisations. The recommendations were categorised into short-term, (issues that needed to be addressed in the immediate term) while others were categorised as medium to long term (issues to address the chronic vulnerability).

## **1.0 INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 Background**

The Southern African Development Community (SADC) and its Member States are committed to addressing food security, poverty and livelihood vulnerability. Many governments in the SADC Region have made consistent use of vulnerability assessment information generated by the National Vulnerability Assessment Committees (NVACs) and the Regional Vulnerability Assessment Committee (RVAC) in their policy and programming to address these challenges. The mandate of the RVAC is to “strengthen national and regional vulnerability analysis systems in order to inform policy formulation, development programmes and emergency interventions that lead to a reduction in vulnerability”. The Vulnerability Assessment Committee (VAC) system is more than a data generation mechanism: it is intended to engage and influence policy uptake and operational consequences, providing assurance that VAA efforts will achieve the intended impacts.

For more than a decade, the RVAC and NVACs have been conducting a series of vulnerability assessments in the region. The vulnerability assessments use livelihood-based approaches to VAA which among other things assess the interactions between food production, prices, income and expenditure patterns in determining households’ exposure to various dimensions of livelihood vulnerability and poverty.

Each year, the SADC RVAA programme organises two annual dissemination forums: one for technicians from the NVACs and the other one for Senior Policy makers. These forums are designed for sharing information related to food security and vulnerability situation in the Region. In the former, the meetings are more technical in nature allowing the NVACs to highlight, review and debate the findings of the vulnerability assessments. The 2013 regional annual dissemination technical forum took place from 8 to 10 July at Happy Valley Hotel, Ezulwini in Swaziland. It was attended by NVACs from all Member States except Mauritius and Madagascar. The regional annual dissemination meeting for Senior Officials from the Member States was held on 31<sup>st</sup> July at the Rosebank Hotel, in Rosebank in Johannesburg, South Africa. This high level meeting endorsed the draft Regional Synthesis Report on the State of Food and Livelihoods vulnerability in the SADC Region presented in this report.

This report provides an overview of the food security and livelihoods situation in the region for the 2013/14 marketing season as discussed at the dissemination forum.



## **1.2 Objectives of the 2013 RVAA Dissemination Forum**

The main objective of the 2013 Dissemination Forum was to share and disseminate information from the national vulnerability assessments for the 2013/14 consumption year.

The specific objectives were to:

- (i). Disseminate identified threats and opportunities for food security and livelihoods vulnerability during the 2013/14 consumption year
- (ii). Highlight the depth and levels of food insecurity and livelihoods vulnerability in the Region for the 2013/14 consumption year.
- (iii). Discuss and endorse actionable recommendations to address food insecurity and livelihoods vulnerability in the Region.

## **1.3 Approaches and methods**

The National Vulnerability Assessment Committees (NVAC) used a range of approaches to undertake the 2013 assessments including qualitative and quantitative methods such as household surveys, key informant interviews using such tools as the livelihoods analytical framework and others. The design of the assessment methodologies, geographical coverage and depth of analysis by the National Vulnerability Assessment Committees was largely dependent on the technical capacity within the NVACs; external technical support sourced; financial resource and time available to carry out the assessments. The NVACs also used secondary data during the assessments which included information from previous years' assessment reports, population figures from the National Statistics Offices, baseline livelihood data from NVACs, crop estimates reports by government and reports from various development partners and NGOs in the countries

## **2.0 REGIONAL SUMMARY**

### **2.1 Regional social economic context**

According to the 2013 Southern Africa Economic Outlook Report, the Southern Africa GDP is expected to grow by about 4% in 2013 and accelerate to 4.6% in 2014. GDP growth is expected to remain buoyant in Angola, Mozambique, Zambia and Botswana. Malawi experienced serious economic challenges in 2012 including high inflation rate, depreciation of the local currency, and food insecurity among others. However, there are already positive signs that the country will emerge from these challenges in 2013. South Africa, which is the Region's economic power house, was adversely affected by heavy industrial action (strikes) in the mining sector and the recession in the Euro-zone area. With sound monetary and fiscal policies coupled by improved export demand a gradual recovery is expected in 2013 and 2014. Zimbabwe continues to record positive growth rates of above 5 per cent.

Most countries in the Region experienced increases in inflationary pressures in 2012 attributed mainly to high food and fuel prices. Some countries in the Region such as Angola, Malawi and Tanzania recorded high average rates of inflation ranging from 10% to 20% in 2012. In several countries, this was exacerbated by local currency depreciation. Food and fuel prices have recently eased but remain at elevated levels. Inflation rate is expected to remain relatively stable in 2013 based on the assumption that food and fuel import prices will not rise significantly.

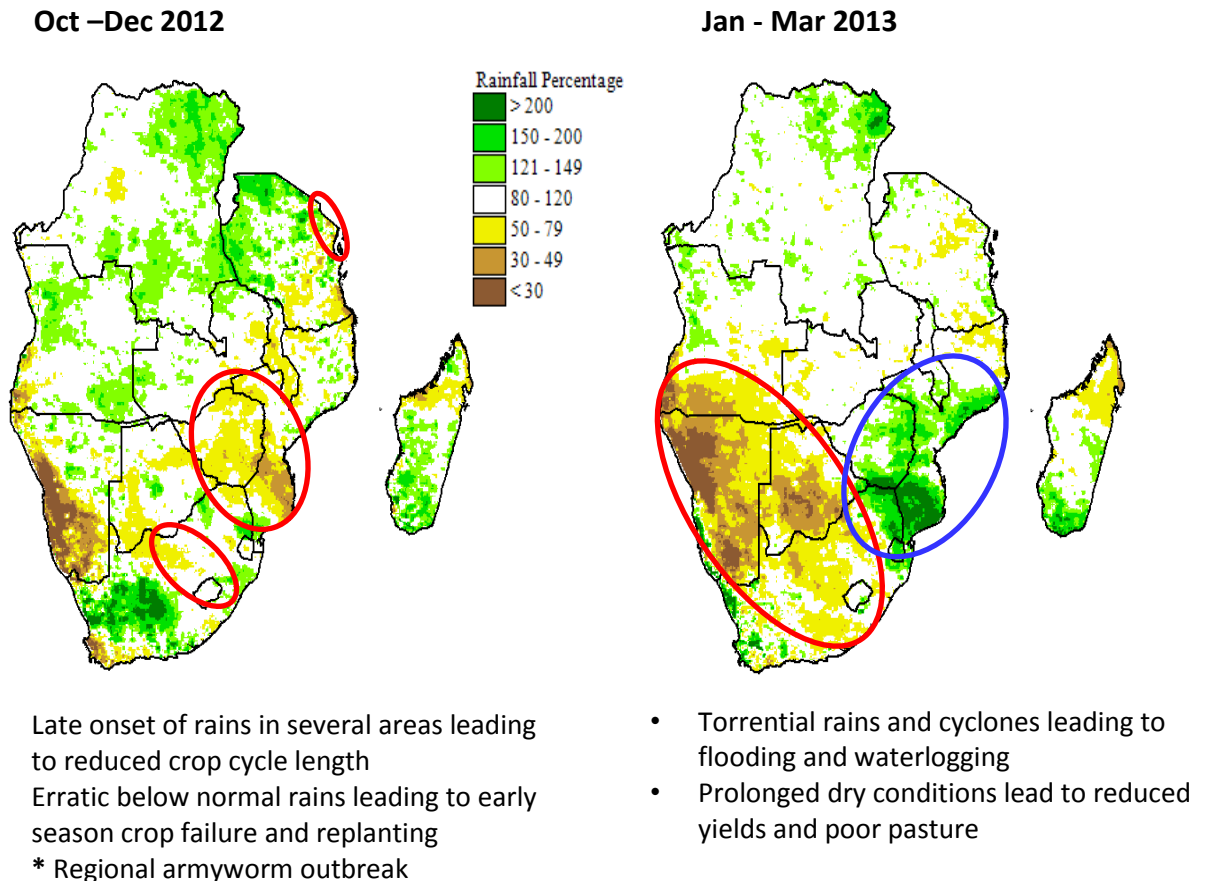
In 2012 for the first time, an African country – the Seychelles – reached the top level of the UN Development Programme's Human Development Index (HDI), highlighting advances made on the continent to improve education, health and social wellbeing. There is still work to be done though on transforming economies to make these changes possible and making public and private investment more effective and equitable. The HDI – a composite of indicators on life expectancy, education and command over the resources needed for a decent living – is the main assessment of Africa's human development. Countries around the world are classified in four groups denoted as being of "very high", "high", "medium", or "low" development. Africa's breakthrough came with the Seychelles achieving a "very high human development" ranking in 2012. However, 9 countries (Angola, DRC, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe) out of the 15 SADC Member States still remain in the low development category.

## **2.2 Summary of current hazards and shocks**

### **2.2.1 Rainfall**

As reflected in figure 1, below, the first half of the season was characterised by delayed, erratic onset and below normal rains particularly in Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, South Africa, Zambia and Zimbabwe. The delayed onset caused shortened season length and some farmers did not plant due to delayed rains. The erratic rains caused early season crop failure with some replanting in southern Mozambique and southern Zimbabwe. However, some northern and central parts of the region received normal to above normal rains. In the second half of the season, from early January, torrential rains and cyclones were experienced causing flooding and water-logging in many member states, including Botswana, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Seychelles, South Africa, Zambia, and Zimbabwe. Extended dry conditions of at least 4 to 8 weeks and longer in many areas including Angola, Botswana, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Zambia and Zimbabwe were also experienced. Dry conditions in northern Tanzania also resulted in poor *Vuli* harvests.

**Fig 1: Overview of the 2012/13 Rainfall Season: Percentage of Average Rainfall**



### 2.2.2 Livestock diseases

Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) outbreak was reported in some areas of Botswana. In a bid to curb the continuation and spread of the disease, the government eradicated all the cattle that were in that area and this negatively affected the households that are dependent on livestock for their livelihood. In Lesotho, disease outbreaks affected sheep (sheep scab) and goats. In goats, it was observed that some of the animals after slaughter had swollen lungs that looked greyish in colour. Blue tongue disease also affected both sheep and goats.

### 2.2.3 HIV and AIDS

Globally, about 34.0 million [31.4 million–35.9 million] people were living with HIV at the end of 2011. An estimated 0.8% of adults aged 15-49 years worldwide are living with HIV, although the burden of the epidemic continues to vary considerably between countries and regions. Sub-Saharan Africa remains the most severely affected, with nearly 1 in every 20 adults (4.9%) living with HIV and accounting for 69% of the people living with HIV

worldwide. Over a third of the world's population, which is HIV positive, lives in southern Africa. The nine countries with the highest HIV/AIDS rate in the world are in the region.

#### **2.2.4 Cereal prices**

In Southern Africa, prices of main staple maize continued to decline or stabilized in May and June with the incoming of the 2013 main season harvests, except in South Africa, who are the Region's main producer and exporter of maize (Global food price monitor, July 2013: <http://www.fao.org/>). In general, maize prices remained substantially above their levels at the same time last year reflecting the decline in this year's regional output. Specifically, in **South Africa**, maize prices rose in June and were above their level a year ago, reflecting a decrease of the recently-harvested 2013 crop. The continuing weakening of the national currency, the Rand, and strong exports to Asian countries applied further upward pressure to domestic grain prices. In **Lesotho**, despite the improved 2013 production, prices of maize meal generally rose in May to levels above those a year ago. This was attributed to higher prices in neighbouring South Africa, as even in years of good domestic production, the country imports more than half of its consumption requirements from South Africa. In **Mozambique**, maize price declines slowed in June, following comparatively rapid decreases in the preceding months with the incoming of the 2013 main season harvest. In **Malawi**, prices of maize continued to decrease in May benefiting from improved market supplies from the 2013 harvest, which is estimated at a slightly higher level than the previous year's good output. However, the national average price still remained more than twice the level at the same time last year, following the sharp maize price increases in the previous marketing season due to high inflation and devaluation of the national currency. In **Zambia**, maize grain prices decreased further in June with new supplies from the 2013 crop, but remained nearly one-third above those a year earlier, reflecting a reduced crop this season. In **Zimbabwe**, maize prices declined markedly in May in the capital, Harare, with the beginning of the 2013 main season harvest, but still remained higher than in May 2012.

#### **2.2.5 Climate change**

Increased average temperatures throughout the subcontinent and in every season have been noted for the southern Africa region (Davies, 2011). A trend that shows more significant increases temperatures towards the interior of the subcontinent, and less towards the coast, where the ocean generally exerts a moderating effect on temperatures has been observed. In general, increases in annual average precipitation over parts of eastern South Africa and Swaziland and Lesotho; northern Mozambique, southern Tanzania and southern Angola have also been observed. The effects of changing temperatures and precipitation patterns will be felt in various sectors, including agriculture, forests, biodiversity and ecosystems, coasts, human settlements, water resources, and human health.

## 2.3 Food security and vulnerability situation

### 2.3.1 Overview of 2012/13 Season: Crop Production

Despite the various weather related challenges experienced during 2012/13 season, regional cereal harvest increased slightly by 0.2% from 35.02 million tonnes in 2012 to 35.11 million tonnes in 2013 and is still 5% above the average cereal production for the last five years. Compared to 2012 harvest, all countries except Botswana, Namibia, South Africa, Zambia and Zimbabwe experienced increases in cereal production. Production of non-cereal food crops (roots and tuber crops, bananas, plantains and pulses) continue to increase in Angola, DRC, Malawi, Mozambique Tanzania and Zambia. **Table 1**, indicates country level cereal production details from 2008 to 2013 and **Figure 2**, shows regional trends in cereal production from 2008 to 2013.

**Table 1: SADC cereal crop production 2008-2013**

Country	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	5-Year Average (2008 – 2012)	2013	2013 prodcn vs 5 - yr average	2013 vs 2012 harvest
Angola	738	1053	1178	1409	506	977	940	-4%	86%
Botswana	43	56	55	62	53	54	45	-16%	-15%
DRC	1473	1473	1474	1475	1474	1474	1476	0%	0%
Lesotho	72	72	172	103	58	95	106	11%	83%
Malawi	2989	3993	3610	4121	3838	3710	3894	5%	1%
Mauritius	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	0%	0%
Mozambique*	1486	1702	1709	1832	2176	1781	2218	25%	2%
Namibia	106	111	155	117	166	131	81	-38%	-51%
RSA	15550	14855	15094	13579	14794	14774	14104	-5%	-5%
Swaziland	62	71	75	84	76	74	82	11%	8%
Tanzania**	5587	5265	6940	6787	7558	6427	8314	29%	10%
Zambia	1640	2197	3096	3363	3197	2699	2890	7%	-10%
Zimbabwe	628	1557	1569	1656	1123	1307	953	-27%	-15%
SADC***	30376	32407	35129	34590	35021	33505	35105	5%	0%

\*Mozambique figures from 2009 to 2011 are an extrapolation

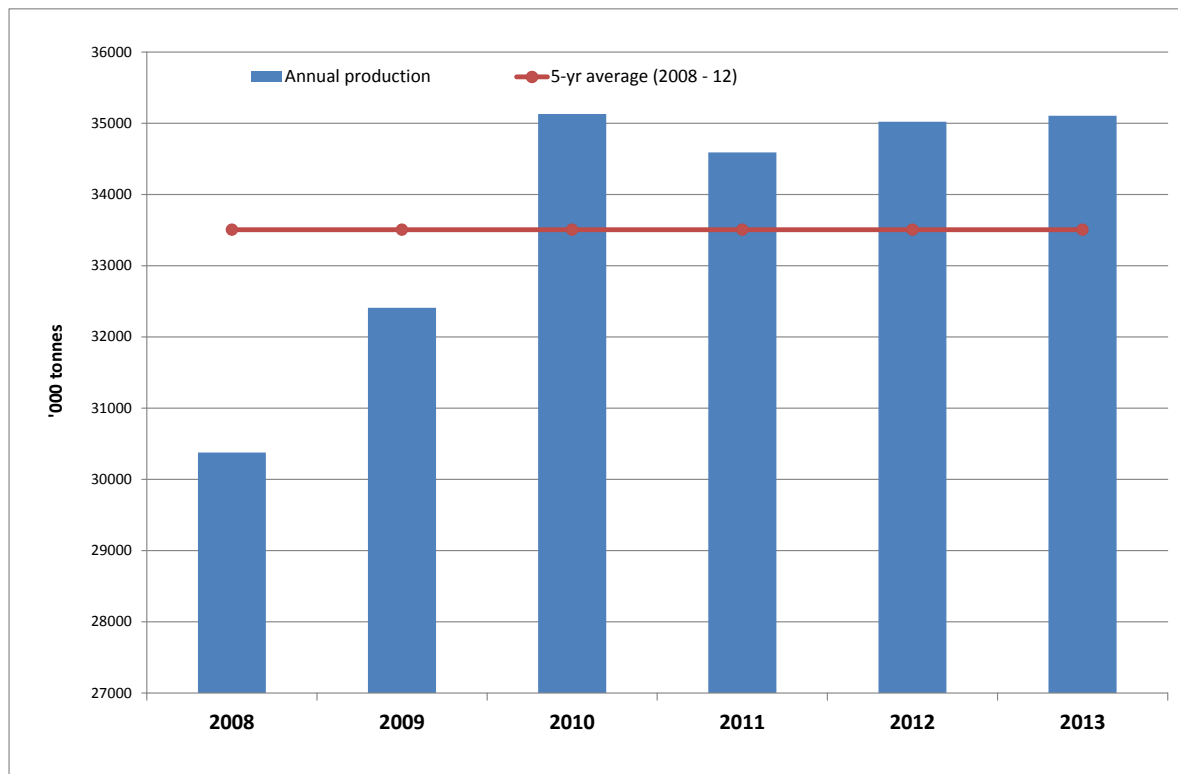
\*\*2013 figures for Tanzania are provisional estimates

\*\*\* Excluding Madagascar and Seychelles

**Source:** SADC National and Regional Early Warning Systems for Food Security

Analysis of the cereal production data indicate that cereal production has been above average for the past 5 years in recent years as shown in **figure 2**.

**Figure 2: SADC cereal production trend from 2008 to 2013**



**Source:** SADC National and Regional Early Warning Systems for Food Security

Production of non-cereal food crops mainly cassava, plantains and sweet potatoes continues to increase. Overall cassava production in Angola, Malawi, Mozambique, Tanzania and Zambia indicates a consistent increase from 19.81 million tonnes in 2005 to 33.86 million tonnes in 2013. Similar increases have been noted in the production of plantains and sweet potatoes. These food crops are significantly contributing to food security in the Region. Production continues to increase of their tolerance to reduced rainfall. The major limiting factor however, is that some of these commodities are not traded as widely as cereals.

Overall, the Region recorded an estimated cereal deficit of about 4.01 million tonnes in the 2013/14 marketing year. Regarding specific cereal crops, the Region faces deficits in all cereal crops (sorghum, millet, wheat and rice) except maize. The Region is projected to have a maize surplus of about 326,000 tonnes. All countries have recorded maize deficits except Malawi, South Africa, Tanzania and Zambia which are the major maize producers in the Region (**Table 2**).

**Table 2: SADC all cereal balance sheet by country for 2013/14 marketing year**

Item	Ang	Bot	Les	Mal	Mau	Moz	Nam	RSA	Swa	Tan	Zam	Zim	SADC
<b>A. Domestic Availability</b>	<b>1001</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>3897</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>2436</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>16598</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>8495</b>	<b>3522</b>	<b>1465</b>	<b>37838</b>
<b>A.1 Opening Stocks</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>218</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>2494</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>632</b>	<b>512</b>	<b>4209</b>
Formal/SGR	52	30	52	0	5	137	13	2494	5	80	632	512	4012
On Farm	9	0	3	1	0	81	0	0	0	101	0	0	195
Other	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
<b>A.2 Gross Harvest</b>	<b>940</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>3894</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2218</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>14104</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>8314</b>	<b>2890</b>	<b>953</b>	<b>33629</b>
<b>B. Gross Domestic Requirements</b>	<b>2406</b>	<b>420</b>	<b>405</b>	<b>3542</b>	<b>308</b>	<b>3808</b>	<b>268</b>	<b>14773</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>7581</b>	<b>2436</b>	<b>2389</b>	<b>38502</b>
<b>C. Desired SGR Carryover Stocks</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>1782</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>3345</b>
<b>D. Domestic Shortfall/Surplus</b>	<b>-1429</b>	<b>-429</b>	<b>-245</b>	<b>305</b>	<b>-311</b>	<b>-1372</b>	<b>-210</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>-88</b>	<b>764</b>	<b>586</b>	<b>-1624</b>	<b>-4009</b>

**Source:** SADC National and Regional Early Warning Systems for Food Security

### 2.3.2 Livestock Production

Apart from cereals, livestock and livestock products play a significant role in ensuring food and livelihoods security of the population in the Region. **Table 3**, below shows the production of livestock products in SADC from 2006 to 2011. The production of meat has increased by about 3.0% from 5.34 million tonnes in 2010 to 5.5 million tonnes in 2011. This translates into a SADC domestic meat availability of about 20kg per person per year based on the 2011 total SADC population of 277 million. Milk and eggs production have increased by 2.2% and 3.2% from 4.86 million tonnes and 0.63 million tonnes to 4.97 million and 0.65 million tonnes respectively over the same period. This translates into 18 litres of milk and 2 kgs (about 40 eggs per person per year or 3 eggs per person per month, assuming an egg weighs 50 grams) of eggs per person per year. As a result, the Region still remains a net importer of these products and that malnutrition levels also remain high due to among other things low protein intake.



**Table 3: Production of livestock products in SADC from 2006 to 2011**

Livestock Product	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	5-yr avg	2011	2011 Prodt vs 5-yr avg (%)
Beef	1.25	1.28	1.33	1.39	1.45	1.34	1.51	13%
Mutton	0.14	0.15	0.15	0.16	0.17	0.154	0.17	10%
Goat meat	0.14	0.15	0.15	0.16	0.17	0.154	0.17	10%
Pork	1.32	1.35	1.4	1.41	1.42	1.38	1.43	4%
Poultry	1.83	1.88	1.95	2.04	2.13	1.966	2.22	13%
Milk	4.44	4.55	4.65	4.75	4.86	4.65	4.97	7%
Eggs	0.55	0.57	0.59	0.61	0.63	0.59	0.65	10%
Wool	0.24	0.24	0.25	0.26	0.27	0.252	0.28	11%
Mohair	0.04	0.041	0.042	0.043	0.044	0.042	0.044	5%
Game meat	0.07	0.072	0.075	0.075	0.075	0.0734	0.075	2%

Source: SADC Member States

## 2.4 Results of VAA Assessments

### 2.4.1 Methodologies used in VAA for 2013/2014

The majority of Member States use the Household Economy Approach (HEA) framework to assess food insecure households. The HEA uses livelihoods based analysis to determine the number of households who are food insecure. This approach acknowledges that food security is not just about cereal production nor own crop production but there are a wide range of foods including non-cereal crops, livestock, fish etc and that there are other sources of foods. The framework also takes into account the various means of accessing food other than own production including purchases, gifts, barter etc. In other words, the approach looks at food security in a holistic manner. The approach also analyses the different sources of income and how this income is spent vis-a-vis sustenance of livelihoods. Most of the countries with NVACs have baseline information which shows the amount of kilocalories they are able to obtain from the different food and cash income sources at their disposal. The minimum average food energy requirement for a household to survive and be active is 2100 kilocalories per person per day. Normally households are expected to meet at least 90% of the minimum energy requirement; otherwise they would not be able to survive. Every year the NVACs identify areas affected by hazards, for example floods, droughts, food price increases, which are likely to negatively affect the ability of households to meet their minimum energy requirement. Vulnerability assessments then are conducted in the identified areas to determine whether households will be able to meet their minimum energy requirements or not. Those households that are deemed unable to meet this minimum threshold after taking into account all their sources of food and income including coping strategies are considered to be food insecure. Some Member States have advanced a bit and have added the minimum cost of processing the food into a ready to eat product

to the cost of meeting the minimum energy requirement to come up with what is known as **survival threshold**. Households that are unable to meet this threshold are said to be facing a survival deficit.

It is important to note that it is not in every case do households face a survival or food deficit when a hazard or shock occurs. Households try to respond by resorting to normal coping mechanisms such as sale of livestock etc. In case this is not enough to meet the missing food energy requirement, households may decide to reduce or completely forgo non-essential expenditures. In the worst case scenario, households will be forced to switch or forgo essential expenditure e.g. school fees, fertilizer purchase in order to the save money to buy food. If households are no longer able to afford essential items such as school fees, agricultural inputs, health care then they are said to be facing a **livelihoods protection deficit**.

In summary, the livelihood approach takes into account different sources of food and income; and ability of households to cope (resilience) when faced with a shock or hazard. Households are said to be facing a food a deficit if they fail to make up for the initial shortfall after exhausting all their normal coping strategies.

The remaining Member States use other approaches such as general Household Surveys and Indicator Approaches to assess vulnerability and food insecurity. In order to ensure uniform classification of food insecurity, especially in view of difference approaches adopted by Member States, the RVAA Programme is at advanced stages in rolling out the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) framework to classify and map out food insecurity.

#### **2.4.2 Trends in population at risk of food and livelihoods insecurity**

##### **Definitions:**

*Food security:* In this analysis food security is defined as a state whereby all people at all times have both physical and economic access to sufficient food to meet their dietary needs for a productive and healthy life.

*Vulnerability Analysis:* The analysis that has been used to determine the food insecure population is based on the livelihoods approach which takes into account all the means by which households obtain and maintain access to essential resources to ensure their immediate and long-term survival e.g. crops, livestock, labour, remittances etc.

Food insecurity in the Region is due to a number of factors such as: reduced crop production due factors such as poor rainfall etc.; reduced casual labour opportunities and unemployment especially for the economically disadvantaged households; high prevalence of poverty in the Region affecting the ability of the population to cope with shocks; the impacts of HIV and AIDS which remain significant across the Region; civil unrest in countries

such as Democratic Republic of Congo, crop pests and diseases; livestock diseases such as foot and mouth disease as was the case this year in Botswana and other countries.

Food security and vulnerability assessments conducted by the various NVACs in the Member States show that the number of people at risk of food and livelihoods insecurity is about **14.43 million**. This represents a **19%** increase compared to last year for the 11 countries that carried out assessments. Compared to the previous season, all countries except Lesotho, Malawi and Mozambique recorded increases in the number of people at risk of food and livelihoods insecurity. The highest increases were recorded in Namibia (942%), Zambia (233%) and Swaziland (151%). The increase in the number of people at risk of food and livelihoods insecurity is attributed to the different hazards that negatively impacted on food production and income sources in some parts of the Region. **Table 4**, shows the trends in the population at risk of food and livelihoods insecurity. The 2013 population at risk to food and livelihoods insecurity do not include Madagascar, Mauritius, South Africa, and Seychelles. The figures were revised upwards after including figures from the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) which were not included in the main table last season.

**Table 4: Trends in population at risk of food and livelihoods insecurity from 2003/4 to 2013/14**

Country	Trends in food insecure population in the Region											2012/13 vs 2013/14
	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	
Angola										367 190	700 000	91%
Botswana											372 479	
DRC						6922099	4 322 413	5860872	4 300 000	5 445 000	6 356 722	17%
Lesotho	270 000	948 300	541 000	245 700	553 000	353 000	450 000	200 000	514 000	725 519	223 055	-69%
Malawi	400 000	1 340 000	5 055 000	833 000	63 234	613 291	275 168	508 089	272 502	1 972 993	1 461 940	-26%
Mozambique	659 000	108 203	801 655	240 000	520 000	302 664	281 300	350 000	245 000	270 000	212 000	-21%
Namibia							224 795	42 100	243 474	74 711	778 504	942%
South Africa*	13 050 828	11 012 940	9 675 590	7 016 457	6 659 466	7 855 673	7 867 488	7 879 302	6 542 250			
Swaziland	217 000	600 400	634 400	465 900	345 000	238 600	262 000	160 989	88 511	115 713	289 920	151%
Tanzania**	1 941 701	688 360	850 023	4 418 503	216 142	425 313	1 849 497	1 141 214	1 618 795	1 472 127	1 615 445	10%
Zambia	60 000	39 300	1 232 661	380 537	440 866	444 624	110 000	53 629	74 804	62 842	209 498	233%
Zimbabwe	5 422 600	2 300 000	2 884 800	1 392 500	4 100 000	5 100 000	1 400 000	1 287 937	1 390 000	1 668 000	2 206 924	32%
<b>SADC</b>	<b>22 021 129</b>	<b>17 037 503</b>	<b>21 675 129</b>	<b>14 992 597</b>	<b>12 897 708</b>	<b>22 255 264</b>	<b>17 042 661</b>	<b>17 484 132</b>	<b>15 289 336</b>	<b>12 174 095</b>	<b>14 426 487</b>	<b>19%</b>

**Notes:**

Botswana: Figures represent households at risk of livelihoods insecurity.

Mozambique: This year's assessment was only done in the flood affected areas of Gaza Province. The final national figure will become available around August/September after the baseline field work.

\*South Africa figures for 2012 will be released end of July 2013. Affected population includes both rural and urban. The 2009/10 figure is based on extrapolation.

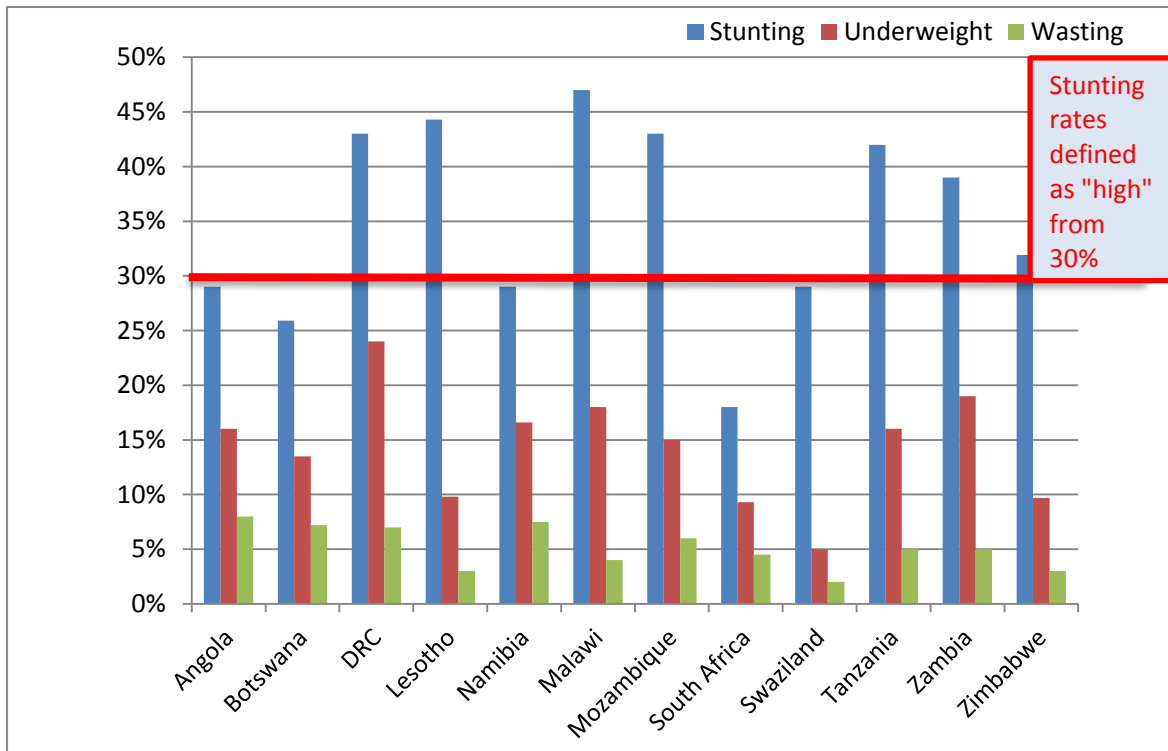
\*\*Tanzania 2013 figures are for the first rains only; second assessment for the second rains will be out in August/September.

SADC figures exclude Madagascar, Mauritius and Seychelles.

### 2.4.3 Prevalence of malnutrition

Nutrition status is a result of complex interaction between food consumption and the overall status of health and care practices. Height-for-Age (Stunting) is an indicator of growth retardation and cumulative growth deficits reflecting failure to receive adequate nutrition over a long period of time. Weight-for Height (Wasting) index represents failure to receive adequate nutrition in the period immediately preceding a survey e.g. growing season. Weight-for-Age (Underweight) is a composite index of the above two and reflects general nutrition status. Stunting rates still remain very high in the Region but there have been slight improvements in wasting and underweight. **Figure 3**, shows malnutrition status in all SADC Member States except Madagascar, Mauritius and Seychelles.

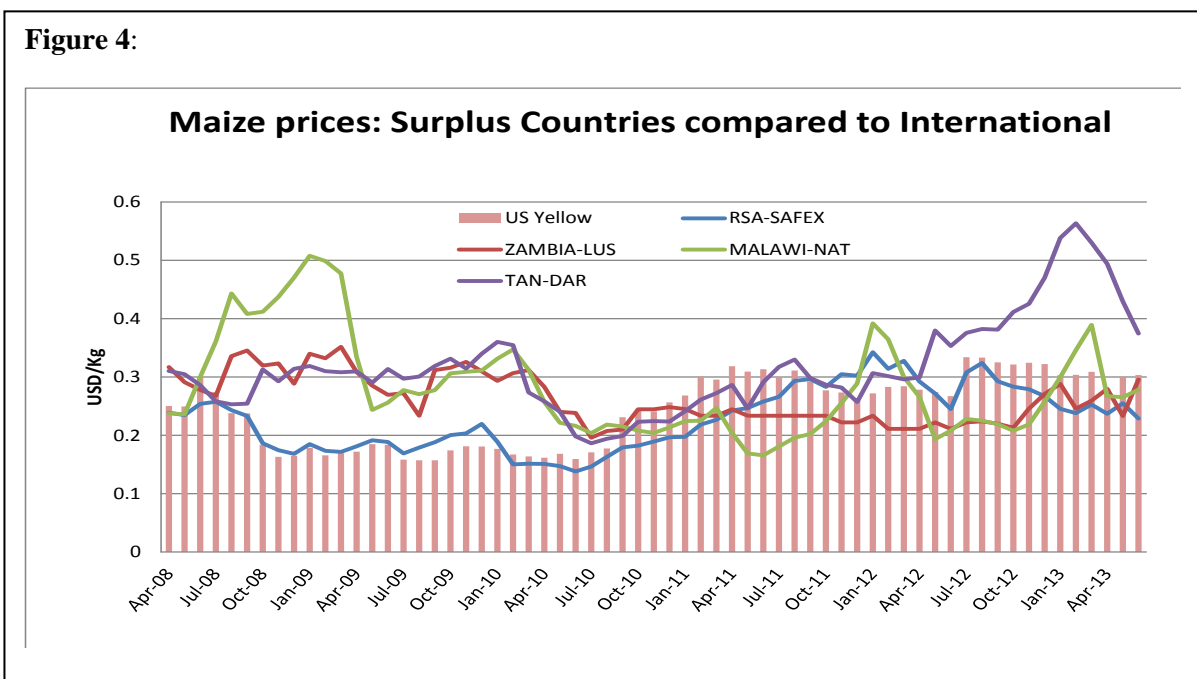
**Figure 3. Nutrition trends in SADC Region for selected countries**



Source: VAC presentations

#### 2.4.4 Maize price trends

**Figure 4** shows the maize price trends in the maize surplus countries of the Region. Maize prices in Malawi, South Africa, Tanzania and Zambia were declining as of June 2013, although they were slightly higher than same time last year. In contrast, international prices of maize (US Yellow) were increasing with levels above those recorded in the Region except in Tanzania. The declining trend is, however, likely to be short-lived due to the deficits experienced in many countries in the Region and also in line with increasing global prices. The increase in global price trend is attributed to tightening export supplies and concern over planting delays in the US, which is world's major of maize producer.



### **3.0 COUNTRY HIGHLIGHTS**

The following section provides brief summaries of country social economic situation, crop production performance in the 2012/13 agricultural season and food security prospects in the 2013/14 marketing year by country.

#### **3.1 Country social economic highlights<sup>1</sup>**

##### **3.1.1 Angola**

Angola's economy rebounded strongly after experiencing slow growth due to oil and financial crises. Economic growth is expected to reach 8.2% in 2013, and 7.8% in 2014, driven by the expansion in the oil and gas sector and a public expenditure programme designed to encourage economic diversification. The country has made significant strides in a variety of human development indicators, including poverty, health and education but still ranks low in the Human Development Index (HDI) at 148<sup>th</sup> place out of 187 countries surveyed. Despite immense natural wealth, poverty in Angola remains a challenge with more than 36.6% of the population living below the poverty line of USD 2 per day – down from 68% in 2001. Since the end of the civil war in 2002, the government has made significant strides to improve population welfare by improving housing conditions, and by expanding health, water and sanitation and electricity coverage.

##### **3.1.2 Botswana**

In 2012, Botswana's economy was adversely affected by the global slowdown, which led to a decline in the country's major export commodity, diamonds. The real GDP registered lower growth at 5.8% and short-term prospects indicated a further slowdown with growth expected to decelerate to 5.6% in 2013 and to 5.5% in 2014. While Botswana has made remarkable progress in social and human development, as reflected by impressive education and health indicators, the level of poverty remains a major concern with 20.7% of the population classified as extremely poor.

##### **3.1.3 Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC)**

The economy grew by 7.2% in 2012 despite difficult world economic and financial conditions and unstable domestic political situation. The improved performance was largely due to extractive industries, trade, agriculture and construction; macroeconomic stability and robust domestic demand. Economic growth is expected to reach 8.2% in 2013 and 9.4% in 2014. This is based on the assumption of continued rising world demand for minerals and major investment in the sector experienced in recent years. The fundamental structure of

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<sup>1</sup> Socio-economic highlights taken from NVAC presentations and the Africa Economic Outlook, 2013.

the economy has changed little in the past 20 years and is still based on mining and agriculture. Poverty is still widespread because of low wages and difficult access to the labour market. Unemployment is estimated at 50% for both men and women, regardless their qualification and the rate among young people (under 25) is estimated at 30%.

#### **3.1.4 Lesotho**

The country has experienced a slowdown in economic growth with an average annual growth rate of 5.6% for the past 3 years between 2009/10 and 2011/12 (desirable optimal rate target is 6 – 7%). This has been due to a combination of factors: high oil and food prices; decline in the output from the textile industry; slow growth of South Africa economy in 2012 and early 2013; high unemployment rate of 25.5%; depreciation of the SA Rand and a poor market prices for minerals. The outlook indicates a worsening economic situation from 2012/13 to 2013/14. The GDP is projected at Maloti 13.7 billion and GDP Growth rate is estimated at 6%. Inflation rate for 2013 is projected at 6.9% mainly attributed to (rising global food and fuel prices and price developments in SA). The monthly inflation rate is estimated at 5.2%. The high prevalence of HIV/AIDS at 23% of the population (15-49) in 2011 undermines productivity, worsening the already limited quality of technical skills. Poverty and extreme hunger still constitute major challenges to the country's development. About 43% of the population lived on USD 1.25 per day or less in 2010, although this is an improvement over the 48% recorded in 1995.

#### **3.1.5 Malawi**

Real GDP growth rate in 2013 and 2014 is projected to be 5.5% and 6.1%, respectively. Malawi's progress in poverty reduction has been slow with 50.7% of the population living below the poverty line. The challenge ahead is to make growth more inclusive and resilient to shocks. The Malawi kwacha appreciated against major foreign currencies in April 2013, for the first time since Malawi adopted a floating exchange rate regime on 7th May 2012. The appreciation was a result of the availability of foreign exchange on the market and the effectiveness of the tight monetary stance that was taken by authorities since the second quarter of 2012. Inflationary pressures continued to decline during the month of April 2013 as headline inflation slowed down by 0.6 percentage points to 35.8% from 36.4% in March 2013. Malawi has recorded encouraging progress in improving health outcomes. According to the Malawi Demographic and Health Survey (MDHS 2010), mortality rates for children under five declined from 133 deaths per thousand live births in 2004 to 112 deaths, while infant and child mortality rates declined from 76 and 62 deaths per thousand live births to 66 and 50 deaths per thousand live births, respectively. These gains have resulted from expanded access to antenatal care, a fall in cases of chronic malnutrition and an expansion in vaccination rates. Malawi has also managed to reduce incidents of major diseases, including malaria.



### **3.1.6 Mozambique**

The Mozambican economy maintained its robust performance in 2012 with a real GDP growth of 7.4%. The progressive increase in coal production, the implementation of large infrastructure projects, coupled with credit expansion are expected to continue to drive growth to 8.5% in 2013 and 8% in 2014. In the face of declining external aid flows, government efforts to address the poor infrastructure and expand social safety nets will require strengthening the institutional framework to increase revenue collection, properly manage debt levels and improve investment planning. Despite more than a decade of sustained high economic growth, Mozambique's economy did not undergo any significant structural change, limiting its capacity to sustainably reduce poverty and foster human development, still one of the lowest in the world.

### **3.1.7 Namibia**

The country's growth prospects for the medium-term remain favourable. GDP growth is projected to remain moderate at about 4.2% per annum in 2013/14 due to the deteriorating prospects in the global economy. Inflation remained unchanged at 6.1% in April and May 2013 as declining transport prices offset increases in the cost of utilities and food (Bank of Namibia: <https://www.bon.com.na/>). Progress on key health indicators has been encouraging in recent years, with malaria mortality falling to 2.4 per one hundred thousand people in 2010 from 42 in 2007 and the number of cases of TB per one hundred thousand people declining from 822 in 2004 to 565 in 2010. Namibia, however, has one of the highest HIV prevalence rates in the world, estimated at 18.8% in 2010.

### **3.1.8 South Africa**

Economic growth suffered in 2012 from social unrest (including wildcat strikes in the mining sector), falling commodity prices and the euro crisis but is expected to accelerate moderately in 2013 and 2014. South Africa, just like the rest of world face difficult challenges in reviving economic growth, which is critical for job creation. South Africa's economy is expected to grow by 2% in 2013 compared with 2.5% in 2012. With these rates, it would be difficult to create jobs for new entrants into the labour market. Local unemployment is estimated at over 25.6% in the second quarter of 2013 as manufacturing, agriculture and community services continued to shed jobs and more people started looking for work. The official inflation rate in April 2013 was 5.6% (0.3% lower than corresponding annual rate of 5.9% in April 2012).

South Africa has made substantial progress in the prevention of malnutrition, mother-to-child transmission of HIV (MTCT), immunisation coverage and access to free health care facilities. Malnutrition in South Africa is aggravated by inadequate access to food. The estimated overall HIV prevalence rate in 2013 is approximately 10% (decreased from 10.6% estimated in 2011). South Africa has scaled up implementation of national HIV and AIDS

initiatives, including an increase in antiretroviral (ARV) therapy provision and the introduction of a dual therapy policy.

### **3.1.9 Swaziland**

In 2012, Swaziland's economic growth remained one of the lowest in the Region. The Swaziland fiscal situation in 2013/14 is likely to stabilise with real GDP estimated to grow at 0.7 % in 2013. However, the underlining structural bottlenecks will need to be addressed in order to achieve high and sustainable growth. Given the weak growth prospects, reducing poverty and unemployment (estimated at 29% of the labour force in 2010) will be key policy priorities. A key challenge for the Swazi economy is job creation in high value-adding sectors. Despite the dependence of the majority of the population on agriculture, the contribution of the sector to GDP has been declining, with a rising role of services, especially trade. Limited investments in the resources sector have seen the mining sector remaining stagnant.

Overall, Swaziland has made good progress with respect to achieving universal primary education, with net enrolments having risen from 72% to over 92% in 2010. However, the Human Development Index (HDI) for Swaziland remains low at 0.522, placing the country at 140 out of 187 countries. Swaziland's main health challenges are to reduce the incidence of HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis. Despite the financial challenges facing the health sector, marginal declines have been recorded in the prevalence of HIV/AIDS.

### **3.1.10 United Republic of Tanzania**

Overall macroeconomic performance has been strong, with inflation declining to single digits and gross domestic product (GDP) growth projected at about 7% in the medium term. Discovery of natural gas has significantly improved the United Republic of Tanzania's economic growth prospects. The main drivers of growth are telecommunications, transport and financial intermediation, manufacturing and construction, and trade. While the structure of the economy has undergone some changes over the years, the slow progress in poverty reduction due to underperformance in the agricultural sector (which employs 75% of the workforce) and significant infrastructure bottlenecks. However, the United Republic of Tanzania seems to be undergoing the process of economic transformation.

The United Republic of Tanzania's HIV/AIDS and Malaria Indicator Survey in 2012 indicates an increase (from 25% in 2008 to 72% in 2011/12) in the proportion of under-five children sleeping under insecticide-treated bed nets and a drop in malaria prevalence (from 19.1% in 2006 to 10% in 2011/12). It also reveals improved HIV/AIDS awareness, access to antiretroviral drugs and use of condoms, which may contribute greatly to reducing HIV/AIDS prevalence. But low access to safe drinking water and improved sanitation continue to pose health challenges (such as diarrhoea for children).

### **3.1.11 Zambia**

Zambia's economic landscape is improving though challenges remain. Growth in real GDP accelerated to 7.3% in 2012 from 6.8% recorded in 2011 while inflation declined to an annual average of 6.5% in 2012 from 8.7% in 2011. In the next two years, growth is expected to remain strong and inflation low. Growth was driven by expansion in agriculture, construction, manufacturing, transport and financial sectors. Economic prospects for the future appear bright if growth can be sustained and broadened to accelerate job creation and poverty reduction and progress in tackling HIV/AIDS pandemic. Despite marked improvements in economic performance, Zambia has yet to achieve significant gains in social and human development. The poverty headcount remains high, with about 60% of the population still living below the poverty line. The national average of HIV/AIDS prevalence among the working age population has declined slightly from 13.5% in 2011, to an estimated 13.2% in 2012.

### **3.1.12 Zimbabwe**

Real gross domestic product (GDP) growth is projected to improve marginally to 5.0% in 2013. The projected improvement in 2013 will be underpinned by improvements in mining and agriculture. In 2012, inflation averaged about 5.0%. Annual inflation continued on a downward trend since March 2013, decelerating to 2.2% in May 2013, from 2.49% in April 2013. This was on the back of depressed domestic economic activity and tight liquidity conditions. Also contributing to inflation slowdown was the weakening of the South African rand against the USD. The economy continues to experience structural challenges emanating from the limited resources and high cost of capital; infrastructure and technological challenges.

Maternal mortality continues to be a major challenge in Zimbabwe with most deaths related to inadequate maternal care. This is mainly a result of the limited access to antenatal and delivery care in many remote areas. The country is on course to achieving the MDG target of reducing the prevalence of HIV/AIDS to 9% by 2015, having reduced the prevalence rate to 14.3% by 2009.

## **3.2 Crop production performance in the 2012/13 agricultural season and food security prospects in the 2013/14 marketing year**

### **3.2.1 Angola**

The southern part of the country (Cunene, southern Huila and Kuando Kubango and Benguela and Kwanza Sul shoreline), has been affected by irregular climatic conditions whose magnitude has been increasing in the recent years. In 2012, there was a prolonged dry spell that affected approximately **700,000 people**. In order to support this population, the Angolan Government prepared an assistance plan of food, water, agriculture inputs and medicines. **The dry spell worsened during the 2012/2013 crop season.** Some parts of the country experienced severe drought during 2012 /2013 agricultural season. Losses in cereal and legumens production were around 100% in Cunene, Namibe, Benguela and Kwanza Sul shorelines, and southern Huíla. Losses in cereal production in northern Huíla were around 40%. In Huila, crops had not yet reached maturity and this resulted in poor harvests. Municipalities in the northern area have some food stocks that may last 3 to 5 months while municipalities in the southern area have a deficit in maize and beans. In **Benguela and Kwanza Sul, losses in maize** and beans are estimated at 60%. Existing food stocks will not last beyond September 2013.

### **3.2.2 Botswana**

This year has been characterized by late rains coupled with prolonged dry spell leading to low crop production. Domestic production in the year 2012/13 is 30% of the national maize requirements. This year, Botswana has produced 8% of the total sorghum requirements and the country will need to import 223,971 MT of cereals this year. The total domestic cereal requirement is estimated at 262,440MT.

In the 2012/13 agricultural season, there were about 2.3 million cattle compared to 2.56 million cattle in the year 2011/12, representing a decrease of about 10%. The slight decrease is attributed to the outbreak of Foot and Mouth Disease in some parts of Botswana.

According to the 2013 VAC assessment about 372,479 people are likely to face a livelihoods protection deficit. The government has expanded its social protection programme to address the situation. There has been a huge increase in targeted beneficiaries for public works (*Ipelegeng*) school feeding programmes.

### 3.2.3 DRC

The acute food insecurity Integrated Phase Classification (IPC) analysis includes a wide variety of indicators and evidence (food consumption, changes in livelihood, nutritional status and mortality). The analysis uses all available and relevant secondary data. The unit of analysis used was the district. The results show that 82 out of the 145 districts are in phase 3 (crisis) compared to 77 in December 2012. A total of 5 out of the 145 districts are in phase 4 (contingency) compared to 8 in December 2012. The estimated population at risk of food insecurity is at 6,356,722. Two major vulnerability situations were identified: firstly chronic food insecurity in the western part of the country coupled with a recent influx of refugees from Central African Republic and returnees from Angola fleeing inter-community clashes; and secondly, due to armed conflicts in the eastern part of the country. Major recommendations include an improvement of food access to affected areas and protection vulnerable people as well as improving coordination and implementation mechanisms for interventions among government and other development partners.

### 3.2.4 Lesotho

Generally, the 2012/13 season was better throughout the country except in the Southern Lowlands. The onset of the season and the rainfall period was normal: Planting rains came during the period September/October 2012 up to March 2013. Some parts of the country, particularly Senqu River Valley, had an extended season with winter rains up to May 2013. In Southern Lowlands, they experienced late onset of the rainfall. Frost came late in May instead of April and as a result its impact on crop production was insignificant. Dry spells occurred during the period December 2012 to January 2013 but its impact on crop production was minimal. Livestock holdings have changed since 2009/10. The general situation on cattle in terms of holdings is stable and in some cases the numbers are going down due to: Livestock diseases (lung infection, red water, swollen heart/shaking) and theft. There is an increase in both goats and sheep mainly due to income realised from wool and mohair. The affected population that will require humanitarian assistance is estimated at **223,055** people for a period of **4 months** from **October/November 2013 to January/February 2014**. The estimated requirement for intervention for the 4 months period is **1,538 tonnes** of maize equivalent or **12.306 million Maluti**. The affected populations are in all livelihood zones except Northern Lowlands.

### 3.2.5 Malawi

Late onset of rains was experienced in some parts of the country. Dry spells in February and March mostly in central and northern parts of the country also affected most key crops. Early cessation of rains affected late planted crops like cotton, sorghum and rice. These problems are expected to lead to shortfalls in household income and food availability in affected areas. Results show that 16 districts have some areas with population which has

been projected to be food insecure. A total of **1,461,940** people are estimated to be at risk of food insecurity. Populations in the affected districts will require support for periods ranging from two to five months, in the October to February period.

### **3.2.6 Mozambique**

Floods and heavy rains in January 2013 affected around 212,000 people. Public, communities and households infrastructures and assets were damaged and/or lost. People from flooded areas left their houses and communities to other communities and resettlement areas. An estimated 7.000 hectares of planted area was lost, representing 27% of the cropped area of Gaza. Rapid (qualitative) and in-depth (quantitative) Emergency Food Security Assessments (EFSA) were conducted in Feb/March and in May/June coordinated by SETSAN and the Food Security Cluster. Vulnerability of livelihoods was due to long period of dry spells and floods, poverty among households with low purchasing power and market related shocks, i.e. increase in prices of staple and non-food and items in the survival and livelihoods protection basket.

### **3.2.7 Namibia**

Extremely Below average and erratic rainfall dominated the season and both crop and livestock production were severely affected. Staple food prices have escalated with increase in demand for purchases owing to poor agricultural production. The results shows that approximately **778,504** people are in need of humanitarian assistance: Food assistance is estimated at **41,243.91 MT** of maize equivalent or **N\$ 131,320,609.44** in cash for nine months from July 2013 to March 2014. Six regions (Omaheke, Erongo, Karas, Kunene, Hardap and Otjozondjupa) where a substantial proportion of households rely on livestock production were adversely affected in terms of reduced pastures and water shortage. Six regions (Caprivi, Kavango, Oshikoto, Ohangwena, Oshana and Omusasti) where a substantial proportion of households rely on crop production were adversely affected by drought, resulting in a reduced crop harvest and or total crop failure. The highest severity on market access was reported in Kunene, Caprivi, Khomas, Ohangwena, Otjozondjupa and Oshikoto. Access to livestock markets has been severely affected since the means of exchange has been eroded by the drought situation.

### **3.2.8 South Africa**

Projected closing stocks of wheat for the 2012/13 marketing year is estimated at 649 000 tonnes (0.3% less than the previous year). This is mainly due to lower production and lower projected import figures for the 2012 calendar year. The projected closing stocks of wheat for the coming 2013/14 marketing year is 612 000 tonnes (5.7% less than the tonnes for the

previous year). The closing stocks of white maize for the previous 2012/13 marketing year were 757 000 tonnes (46.1% more than the previous year). This increase could mainly be attributed to the higher production figure, as well as the lower export figure for the 2012 calendar year. The final export figure is 18.2% less than the tonnes exported in the previous year. Projected closing stocks of white maize for the current 2013/14 marketing year is 494 000 tonnes, which is 34.7% less than the previous year. This decrease attributed to the expected decrease in the production figure of white maize in 2013 due to the prolonged drought conditions experienced earlier in the year in the major maize producing regions of the country.

The percentage of South African households with inadequate access to food decreased from 21.9% in 2010 to 21.1% in 2011. Many households seem to use agriculture as a livelihood strategy of last resort - once their access to non-agricultural sources of income is already limited. Access to food has become a function of household cash income and thus cash deficit households are more likely to experience inadequate access to food. Households in urban areas are more likely to experience adequate access to food than households in rural areas due to variations in access to cash.

### **3.3.9 Swaziland**

In recent years, maize production in the country has remained relatively low, mostly in the range of 60,000 tonnes to 80,000 tonnes, as opposed to above 100,000 tonnes in 1999 and 2000. This is mainly due to frequent droughts in the country. The food security situation in the 2012/13 marketing year is expected to remain tight, with expected price rises of both food and inputs. The 2012/13 marketing year cereal deficit/import requirement is currently assessed at 91,000 tonnes, which is higher than last marketing year's deficit of 67,000 tonnes. Maize deficit alone is estimated at 42,000 tonnes, while deficits for wheat and rice are estimated at 31,000 tonnes and 19,000 tonnes respectively. Vulnerability assessment conducted in May 2013 indicates that some 56,305 people may require food and non-food humanitarian assistance during the 2013/14 marketing year.

### **3.2.10 United Republic of Tanzania**

A total of **1,615,445** people from 15 regions were identified to suffer from food and nutrition insecurity. The main cause of their vulnerability include among others: poor rainfall performance; prolonged dry spell; diseases (crop and livestock); high food crop prices and conflicts. A total of **32,870 tonnes** were distributed to the vulnerable population as food relief. A total of **1,615,445 people** were projected to be vulnerable to food and nutrition insecurity between the months of May and June 2013. These would require additional **13,869.6 tonnes** as food relief. The effects of various hazards observed during the period from October 2012 to February 2013 continued to affect the livelihoods of the affected

population. About 35 percent of the assessed districts were under stressed situation, while 65 percent had normal conditions.

### **3.2.11 Zambia**

First part of 2012/13 rainfall season was characterized by late start with southern half of the country experiencing much of the dry spells. Extreme southern parts of the country experienced late start while the rest had normal start. There was a general increase in rainfall over most parts of the country by mid December 2012. However, prolonged dry spells were experienced from mid-January to early March 2013 in Southern and Western parts of the country. Other parts of the country in Central (Chibombo and Mumbwa); Muchinga (Isoka and Mafinga); and North Western (Zambezi) districts experienced above normal rainfall that resulted in flash floods. The in-depth assessment showed that 67% of the population confirmed receiving early warning information. However, only 23% of the people indicated having acted on this information by planting early, using early maturing varieties and warning neighbours of the impending hazard. In terms of agriculture and food security, 209,498 people will require 12, 570 tonnes maize equivalent relief food for 8 months starting in August 2013.

### **3.2.12 Zimbabwe**

The assessment results indicate that about **2,206,924** people at the peak of the hunger season (January to March 2014) not be able to meet their annual food requirements. The cumulative energy food deficit for the rural households is estimated at an equivalent of 177,000 tonnes of maize. Adding potential income from livestock reduces the proportion of food insecure households to 70% from where it falls to about 25% when income from other livelihoods activities (e.g. cash income from casual labour, cash receipts from remittances, formal and informal employment, petty trade, vegetable sales, rentals, draft power hire, sale of wild foods and other products, sale of cultivated crops) is considered. The most common household cash income source reported was casual labour (23% of the sampled households). Food crop production/sales and remittances were second and third at about 12%. This trend is the same as that obtained last year.

Nationally, 0.8% of the measured children between 6 and 59 months had severe acute malnutrition; 2.6% were moderately malnourished with a MUAC measurement of between 11.51 and 12.5cm. The national average for acute malnutrition was 3.4%. Global thresholds for emergency response for acute malnutrition and severe acute malnutrition are 5% and 2% respectively. Masvingo and Mashonaland West Provinces are therefore of public health concern.



### **3.3 VAA contributions to influencing decision making in each country**

VAA has had major impacts at the level of relief and development policy. The SADC RVAA Programme and the processes that it co-ordinates are now widely accepted as the primary system for the organisation and its Member States to track, report and respond to short-term livelihood shocks. The following section provides an overview of some of VAA uses for decision making among the member states.

#### **3.3.1 Angola**

Vulnerability assessments do not take place regularly in Angola. However, assessments are done based on disaster situations that some provinces face. When this occurs, vulnerability information generated helps in identification of individuals that require food and non-food aid; identification of geographical areas where there is lack of pasture and water etc. This information is used for short, medium and long term intervention plans. The institutionalization of the Angola VAC or establishment of a formal coordination structure for food security and vulnerability with recognized competence at national level could enhance uptake of VAA for decision making.

#### **3.3.2 Botswana**

The VAC conducts vulnerability assessments and analysis (VAA) after the commonly known and well established annual Drought Assessment Tours (DATs). The two systems complement each other. This is helping the committee to get best response rate. All the concerned Ministries are involved in VAA as major stakeholders. The outcomes obtained are used to alert and inform the decision makers on the appropriate interventions to make. For example, the recommendations obtained from this year's VAA led to an increase in the assistance to vulnerable groups through programmes such as the public works programme; the Integrated Support Programme for Arable Agricultural Development (ISPAAD) where subsistence farmers are assisted with free hybrid seed, free fertilizer, free herbicide, to cover 5 hectares and 50% subsidy for field fencing for subsistence farmers. There is also the Livestock Management and infrastructure Development (LIMID) programme where the resource poor farmers are assisted with small stock (sheep and goats, guinea fowl, Tswana chickens and poultry abattoirs).

#### **3.3.3 Lesotho**

VAA is used by government, Cooperating partners and NGOs. The information is used for informing decision making e.g. declaration of food insecurity emergency and targeting for humanitarian assistance, programming, informing resource mobilization and allocation. The VAA information is disseminated in workshops, meetings, and through media.

#### **3.3.4 Malawi**

VAA is used for emergency interventions planning by the Humanitarian Sub-Committee that is chaired by the Government; Food and nutrition Security Response Planning (e.g. WASH, food, cash interventions); recovery programming (Development oriented activities, rehabilitation programmes etc.) and contingency planning by the Disaster Management Agency. The VAA findings are also used for programme monitoring, response planning, contingency Planning and early warning (performance of the rainfall season and crop development).

#### **3.3.5 Namibia**

VAA is used to inform the decision makers on the shock or threat affecting people's livelihoods; to determine the type and scale of interventions required and for identifying and targeting the affected people for possible assistance. The VAA helps in improving the living standard of the people.

#### **3.3.6 South Africa**

Various information produced by different surveys: National Information System for Social Statistics report; General Household Survey; Living Conditions Survey; National Food Consumption survey [Nutrition data] and Income and Expenditure survey are used by Government, academia, UN and Humanitarian organisations for decision making and programming.

#### **3.3.7 Swaziland**

Swazi VAC outputs have focussed on the following sectors; agricultural performance/production with a key focus on the staple food crop maize; health care services focussing on maternal and child health; poverty reduction and monitoring where the VAA findings have helped to influence decisions. These outputs are mainly used for programming, resource mobilization and response planning by different agencies including UN Agencies and other partners. Over the years the Swazi VAC has produced hard copies of the Annual Vulnerability Assessments and Analysis reports for distribution and use as reference materials for interested stakeholders. Use of public dissemination forums has also been key in creating awareness about the outputs. At the moment there has been no recent means to assess uptake, the last information user assessment was done about 5 years ago.

#### **3.3.8 United Republic of Tanzania**

The Comprehensive Food and Nutrition Security Reports are being used by the Government and stakeholders on implementing the outcome and recommendations that are given by the MUCHALI technical team. The TANDREC assign activities to different Government institutions to implement them accordingly. The information is used for implementing short and medium to long-term interventions related to food and nutrition security in order to

ensure sustainable food and nutrition security in the country in the affected areas. These include: food aid distribution and nutrition packages to the under-fives in the affected households. The Government facilitates private traders to supply food in the market of affected areas at subsidized price. The results have also been used to revise the functions of the former National Strategic Grain Reserve to a more autonomous agency – National Food Reserve Agency.

### **3.3.9 Zambia**

The Zambia VAC VAA information is used to ensure better allocation and distribution of development resources; guide improved targeting of beneficiaries and validation of other findings by other government departments, regional organisations and NGOs. Other important uses of the VAA information are: informing decision makers on development and contingency planning, guiding evidence based project development and planning; fundraising for specific interventions and initiatives from multilateral and bilateral donors and monitoring the impact of existing current resilience and developmental interventions.

### **3.3.10 Zimbabwe**

All food and nutrition security interventions for Zimbabwe are informed by ZimVAC. These include: vulnerable group feeding (free); Productive Community Works; Cash transfers (geographic targeting); agriculture input schemes (crop and livestock) and geographical targeting of livelihood interventions. VAA is used for informing agriculture productivity, redirecting investment in irrigation development and rehabilitation, informing water harvesting techniques and mitigation policies/strategies; Post harvest management, Disaster risk management , early warning systems and resource mobilization.

## **3.4 What could enhance the uptake of VAA outputs for decision making?**

There are several ways that NVAC members feel could enhance the uptake of VAA outputs for decision making. These include the following:

- Providing feedback to the communities;
- Financial support from government;
- Dissemination of VAA output at sub national level;
- Availability of resources for publishing reports (from government/donor);
- Disaggregation of VAA results beyond the district level;
- Timely publication of appropriate VAA information;
- Ensure credibility and comparability of data over time;
- Use specialized surveys and appropriate research modules that use appropriate methodologies;
- Research methodologies must seek to meet international standards;
- Findings must be subjected to independent scrutiny;

- More ways of disseminating information have to be adopted. In many cases the local communities are not informed of the findings even when they are better placed to influence local action. Findings should be used to improve community participation and local governance; and
- Ensure wide participation in conducting assessments from design, data collection and analysis to enhance ownership.

#### **4.0 PRESENTATION OF TOOLS/INNOVATIONS AND EMERGING ISSUES IN VAA RELATED MATTERS**

##### **4.1 Climate change and VAA: Briefing and next steps**

The presentation by SADC RVAA PMU focused on the update of the SADC RVAA seminar on Climate change and VAA that took place from 29 to 30 May 2013 at Protea Hotel, Umhlanga Ridge, Durban, South Africa. The seminar specific objectives were to: raise awareness & understanding on linkages between climate change & livelihoods; explore opportunities and constraints in using VAA tools to examine the linkages; take stock of progress towards integrating Climate Change considerations in VAA in SADC Region; Identify entry points for climate change considerations in VAA; and to discuss data and other requirements for incorporating climate change in VAA. The seminar participants agreed among other things that climate change should be a strategic focus of the VACs by: Identifying key indicators and data sets needed for targeted climate change analysis; examining the relevance of VAC data vis-à-vis Climate Change; testing the VAC products against reality (e.g. testing the Global Climate Models with existing and historical VAC data); If possible, influence modellers (economists and meteorologists) to produce medium-term projections and by using Climate Change and VAC information where possible for strategic intelligence (e.g. maize production) as well as continue facilitating & supporting institutionalization of the VACs. In terms of next steps, it was recommended for the:

- (i). Climate Change experts and NVACs to jointly identify short to medium term priority areas for addressing Climate Change related issues;
- (ii). Need for involvement of climate change experts in NVACs' processes e.g. SADC level;
- (iii). Selected NVACs to conduct special trend analysis studies on Climate Change and livelihoods;
- (iv). NVACs encouraged to participate in the various national Climate Change platforms; and
- (v). NVACs to consider incorporating climate change indicators in the assessments

## 4.2 Urban vulnerability assessments: Briefing and next steps

Current VAA are mostly rural, although urbanisation is posing new risks and challenges on livelihoods. In response to the challenge, RVAC formed the urban vulnerability assessment technical working group to look at VAA in urban areas. The working group was formed to provide Member States with technical support and guidance on urban vulnerability assessment methodological approaches, assessment procedures and processes. The proposed plan of action includes:

- (i). Conducting an **inventory** of existing urban vulnerability assessment initiatives
- (ii). Extracting **regional best practices** and lessons learned from Member States carrying out urban vulnerability assessments and;
- (iii). Reviewing existing methods, tools and procedures and **develop a standard data collection and analysis framework** for multi-sectoral urban vulnerability assessments in the region.
- (iv). Based on the framework propose a **standardized scalable** multi-sectoral urban vulnerability assessment **questionnaire** that can easily be adopted and modified to suit the different country specific contexts
- (v). Propose options to **link existing** rural vulnerability assessments results to proposed urban assessment methodology
- (vi). **Workshop** to discuss findings

## 4.3 Integrated Food Security Classification (IPC)

IPC is a set of protocols to classify the severity and causes of food insecurity and provide actionable knowledge by consolidating wide-ranging evidence. It is a process for building technical consensus among key stakeholders. IPC focuses on situation analysis with strong links to response analysis. IPC communicates to decision makers core aspects of situation analysis in a consistent, timely and accessible manner, including: how severe is the situation; where are the areas that are food insecure; how many people are food insecure; who are the food insecure; when will people be food insecure and why are people food insecure. IPC has a Global Strategic Programme and the overview of the programme includes the following:

- A multi-year Global Strategic Programme developed by the IPC Global Support Unit through a consultative process with regions and relevant countries, and at the global level through the IPC Global Steering Committee.
- A results-based programme defined at the outcome, output and activity levels, and with indicators for monitoring the impact.
- A common and shared vision for IPC over the next 3 years in terms of governance and institutionalization, technical developments and capacity building.

In summary, the broader overarching vision and strategy for the IPC reflects and encompasses country and regional strategic priorities to be achieved in next three years.

#### **4.4 Regional Food and Nutrition Security Analysis Methodology and Next Steps**

The Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Methodology and Tool facilitates a holistic approach and responses to food security and nutrition related challenges; identifying underlying causes of food and nutrition related vulnerabilities in Southern Africa and linking immediate responses to longer term initiatives. It provides synthesis and analysis using information from a wide range of stakeholders, options for appropriate and time bound responses to the context and decision makers with a joint set of timely recommendations. In terms of processes and methodology the following is envisaged:

**Step 1:** Pre-workshop: Information Consolidation and Synthesis

**Step 2:** Analysis 'work shop'

1. Problem Analysis using 'cause-effect' logic to identify key problems, underlying causes and consequences
2. Identifying options/interventions (responses) to address underlying causes
3. Agreeing on 'criteria' and considerations for prioritizing interventions/responses
4. Weighing and scoring of interventions against criteria/considerations as well as contextual relevance
5. Formulate concrete response and programming recommendations

**Step 3:** Develop Food Security and Nutrition Priority Recommendations Report to RIACSO through Head of UN/OCHA (RIACSO Chair) for communication to regional humanitarian stakeholders (donors, decision makers and response implementers etc.)

#### **4.5 Integration of Nutrition in Vulnerability Assessment and Analysis**

The Food and Nutrition Security Working Group (FNSWG) presented cases from Lesotho, Malawi, Zimbabwe, and DRC on experiences of integrating nutrition in VAA. The FNSWG was set up by key Food and Nutrition Security Partners including Save the Children, IFRC, OXFAM, World Vision, FEWSNET, OCHA, WFP and FAO to improve coordination and response to Regional Food and Nutrition Security issues. It facilitates inter-agency efforts and partnerships in support of the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and contributes to enhanced programming for improved Food Security, Nutrition and Livelihoods in southern Africa. Among other activities, it supports assessments, monitoring and reporting of vulnerability to food insecurity and malnutrition and provides recommendations for response.

The FNSWG observed that there is an information gap on HIV and AIDS, and food utilization and nutrition in vulnerability analysis and reports. The need to fully integrate nutrition issues in VAA was also raised in the last RVAC dissemination meeting. A capacity review

study of RVAC system identified areas for strengthening including dynamic interactions between stressors like social and environmental change, HIV and AIDS and nutritional status. The FNSWG Consultative Meeting that was held in Malawi in March 2013 also made recommendations regarding the need for this info

Common issues from case studies were concerning the design: in terms of long list of HIV and nutrition causal factors that are important **indicators** which can result in a long and heavy questionnaire. Again, integrating qualitative HEA tool with quantitative Nutrition data collection is a challenge. In terms of data collection, additional skills requirements for enumerators and supervisors were demanded- thus need for additional training. Data analysis and Interpretation of results required specific technical capacities. In general, there was a need for more nutrition and HIV and AIDS information and for integration in the VAA methodology specifically. As such, a harmonised and comparable integration of nutrition and HIV and AIDS in the VAA methodology and tools required further technical discussion.

## **5.0 MAIN CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

### **5.1 Key conclusions**

Late onset and prolonged dry spells resulted in depressed crop production in many parts of the Region. SADC recorded an overall Regional cereal deficit for the current (2013/14) marketing year, but with a small surplus in maize alone. Among the total food insecure populations there are populations that need immediate humanitarian assistance.

High rates of malnutrition (stunting – above 30%) still persist in a number of countries indicating chronic food and nutrition insecurity and this negatively impacts child growth and development, long term rural transformation and national economic growth. Lack of access to food and essential non-food items by the very-poor and poor remain persistent, indications of chronic vulnerability to poverty (poverty index above 50% of population in most member states).

Countries implementing agricultural inputs support programmes seem to experience improvements in agricultural productivity and production. Although maize prices are beginning to show a declining trend in some of the Member States, this might be short-lived due to the deficits experienced in many countries in the Region as domestic demand begins to exceed domestic supplies later in the season

### **5.2 Policy Recommendations**

In order to address the food insecurity and livelihoods vulnerability outlined in this report, the SADC VAA dissemination forum made the following recommendations for consideration by governments, international cooperating partners and civil society organisations:

#### **In the short term:**

- (i). Immediate humanitarian assistance (food, cash, WASH, agricultural, inputs, livestock feed etc.) is required in some areas that have been identified to have populations experiencing acute food insecurity outcomes;
- (ii). Continued emphasis on improving targeting and up-scaling social protection and safety nets programmes to address chronic vulnerability to hunger, malnutrition and poverty;
- (iii). Encourage coordinated approach and harmonisation at sub-national, national and regional levels in capacity development for response planning, implementation and impact evaluation;
- (iv). Encourage multifaceted intraregional trade in tradable agricultural commodities;



- (v). Improved harvest and post-harvest management, scaling up of appropriate crop storage facilities, food safety and processing;
- (vi). Accelerate domestication of the Regional Agricultural Policy;
- (vii). Urge Member States to scale up and prioritize nutrition, HIV and AIDS and gender issues in policies, strategies and development programmes; and ensure integration of nutrition indicators in national VAA work.
- (viii). Given the huge Regional deficit, Governments, cooperating partners and traders should work together and be encouraged to procure locally (in those countries with surpluses exist) and Regionally as one way of promoting increased future production.

#### **In the medium to long term**

- (i). Member States are urged to promote climate smart agriculture, including, water harvesting technologies, smallholder irrigation technologies, conservation agriculture, drought tolerant crops and livestock;
- (ii). Developing lucrative and efficient agricultural value chains to address the increasing numbers of market-dependent consumers;
- (iii). There is need to enhance national and regional infrastructure development for improved market access e.g. transport, storage and communication
- (iv). Continued implementation of agricultural input programmes but these should be market driven and take into account local climatic conditions;
- (v). SADC Member States should facilitate harmonization of trade policies to encourage inter-country trade;
- (vi). Expedite adoption and operationalization of the regional policy on strategic grain (financial) reserve;
- (vii). Member States are encouraged to incorporate disaster risk reduction (preparedness, mitigation and adaptation) measures in policies and programmes to develop resilient communities.

## ANNEX 1 : REGIONAL AND COUNTRY SUMMARIES



### Regional Summary of 2013 SADC National Vulnerability Assessment Results

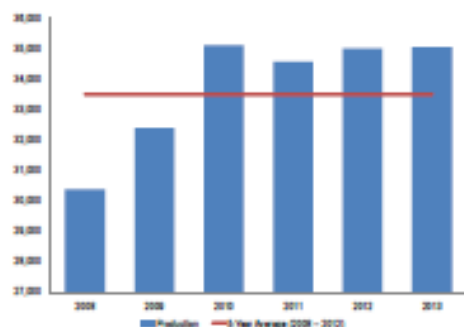
#### Overview 2012/13 Crop Production Season

\* Regional cereal harvest increased by 0.2% from 86.02 million tonnes in 2012 to 86.11 million tonnes in 2013 and is 6% above the five year average;

\* Compared to 2012, all countries experienced an increase in cereal production except Namibia, South Africa, Zambia and Zimbabwe;

\* Production of non-cereal food crops (roots and tuber crops, bananas, plantains and pulses) continue to increase in Angola, Malawi, Tanzania and Zambia.

#### Regional Cereal Production Trend ('000) MetricTonnes



#### Overview 2013/14 Marketing Year

\* Overall cereal deficit of 4.01 million tonnes compared to a deficit of 3.98 million tonnes in 2012/13 marketing year;

\* All countries are recording cereal deficits except Malawi, South Africa, Tanzania and Zambia;

\* Regional maize surplus of 828,000 tonnes has been recorded;

\* Individual country maize surpluses recorded in Malawi, South Africa, Tanzania and Zambia, all other cereal crops indicate deficits;

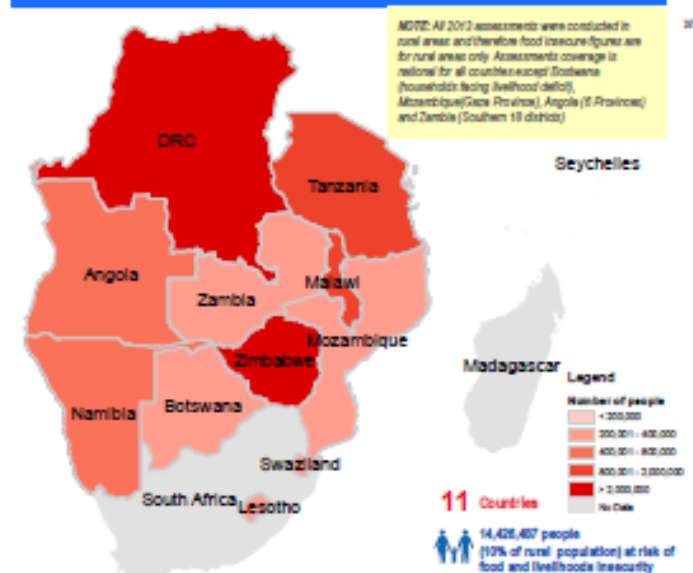
\* Maize prices in the four major maize producing countries (Malawi, South Africa, Tanzania and Zambia) are currently declining, although slightly higher compared to same time last year;

\* International prices of maize (US Yellow) are currently increasing with levels above those recorded in the Region except Tanzania; increase is related to tightening export supplies and concern over planting delays in the US.

\* The declining trend is likely to be short-lived due to the deficits experienced in many countries in the region and increasing global prices;



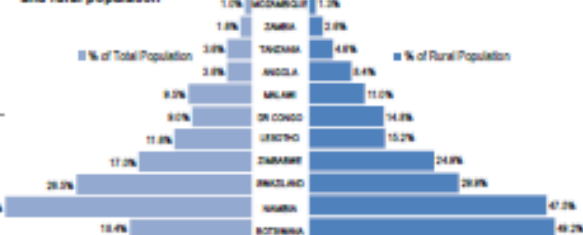
#### Population at risk of food and livelihoods insecurity



#### Malnutrition Rates (%) in the Region 2012/13



#### Population at risk of food and livelihoods insecurity as a percentage of total and rural population



#### Key Findings:

\* The number of food insecure population in the region has increased in all countries except Lesotho, Malawi and Mozambique

\* The regional food insecure population is up 18% compared to last year for the 11 countries that have comparable data

\* Some affected areas have remained the same for a long period indicating chronic vulnerability and high levels of poverty

\* Compared with last year, the biggest increases in the number of food insecure population has been recorded in Namibia (11 fold increase), followed by Zambia (233%) and Swaziland (15%).

\* The figures for Botswana represent households at risk of livelihoods insecurity rather than food insecurity as the latter is well taken care of through extensive and good system of welfare and social protection programmes by Government

\* Child malnutrition levels especially stunting a sign of chronic food nutrition insecurity are high to very high in the region. This indicates higher vulnerability of children to shocks such as drought, floods, food prices increases that some countries in the region face.

#### Key Recommendations : (Short term)

\* Immediate humanitarian assistance (food, cash, agric. inputs etc) is required in some areas that have been identified to have populations experiencing acute food insecurity outcomes;

\* Intensify and up-scale the implementation of safety nets and social protection programmes to address chronic vulnerability to hunger, malnutrition and poverty;

\* Member States should scale up and prioritize the implementation of nutrition policies, strategies and programmes;

\* Enhance the coordination and harmonization of response planning, capacity development, monitoring and evaluation at sub-national, national and regional levels;

\* Improved harvest and post harvest management, scaling up of appropriate crop storage facilities, food safety and processing.

\* Governments, cooperating partners and traders should procure locally (in those countries with surpluses) and Regionally as one way of promoting increased future production



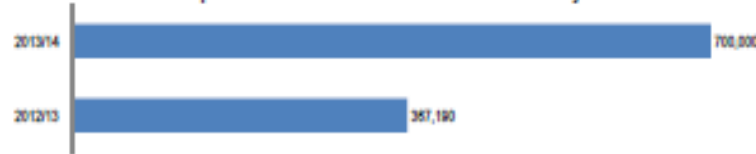
# ANGOLA : Vulnerability Assessment Committee Results 2013 (Angola VAC)

## Key Indicators

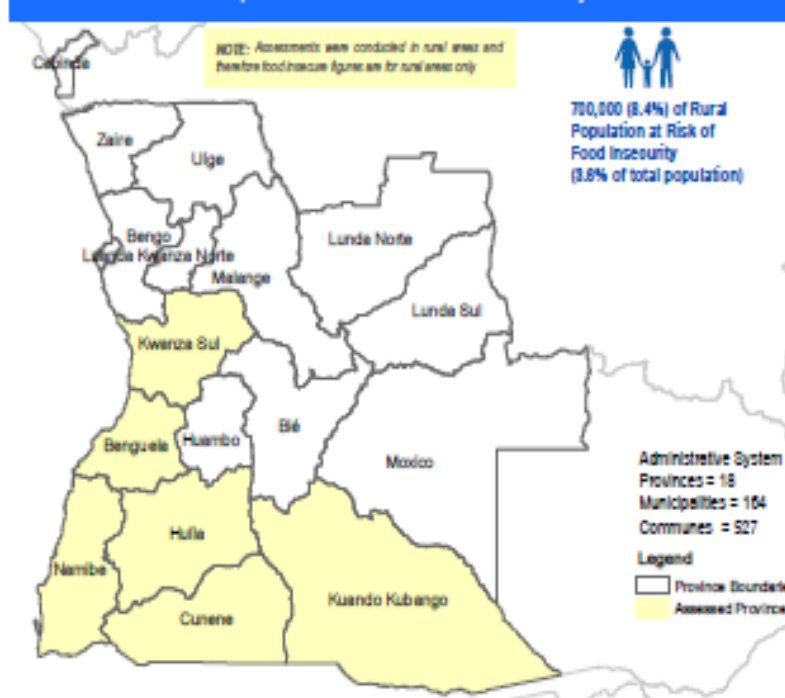
Indicator	Value	Indicator	Value
Total Population	19,100,590	Poverty Incidence	43.4%
Male	9,301,632	Employment Rate	
Female	9,801,958	Average GDP Growth	3.4%
Life Expectancy	53.8	Area under Cultivation	48.0%
Food Insecure Population	700,000	Morbidity Rate	
Malnutrition		Mortality Rate	180/1000
Stunting	29%	Access to Health Facility	
Wasting	8.0%	Access to Safe Drinking Water	50%
Under weight	16.0%	Access to Improved Sanitation	50%
HIV and AIDS Prevalence	2.0%	Access to Transport Facility	
Inflation Rate	7	Access to Education Facility	70%

Monthly national mortality rate (deaths of women per 100,000 live births)  
 Stunting + Prevalence of wasting (children and women) < 5 yrs. 2008-2010  
 Wasting + Prevalence of stunting (children and women) < 5 yrs. 2008-2010  
 HIV and AIDS Prevalence (UNAIDS February 2008)  
 Employment Rate (Employment to population ratio 2010 percentage of average value)  
 Underweight (per cent per country)  
 Malnutrition: GDP inflation (annual % 2010)  
 Access to Safe Drinking Water (data series)  
 Access to Improved Sanitation: 2008-2010  
 GDP growth (annual % 2011)  
 Underweight (per cent per country)

## Population at risk of food and livelihoods insecurity trend



## Population at risk of food and livelihoods insecurity



## Key Findings :

**Cunene**  
 • 173 215 people are food insecure or at high risk of food insecurity  
 • 128 088 people are in a moderate food insecurity vulnerability situation,  
 • About 302 389 presented a low vulnerability, particularly in the municipality of Cuvelai

**Huila**  
 • A total of 378 103 people are in a situation of moderate and high food security vulnerability.

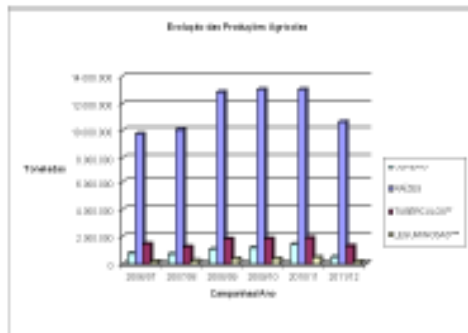
**Benguela**  
 • 5 538 people are at high risk of food insecurity.

**Kwanza Sul**  
 • About 10,000 people are at high risk of food insecurity

## Key Recommendations :

- The Food Security Department (GGA) has set up a data collection system which may allow the monitoring of vulnerability and food security indicators.
- Baseline data on food security.
- Regular assessments of vulnerability.

## Overview 2012/13 Crop Production Season



## Overview 2013/14 Marketing Year

• The formal and informal markets are operating in all municipal towns and have good availability of basic food commodities.

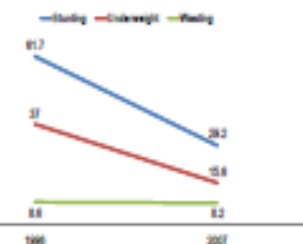
• For families who have cattle or other property exchange, markets are the main source of food, either by purchasing or by exchanging.

• Due to lack of grass and water, a reduction or loss of cattle up to 20% and an increase in the sale of livestock is expected.

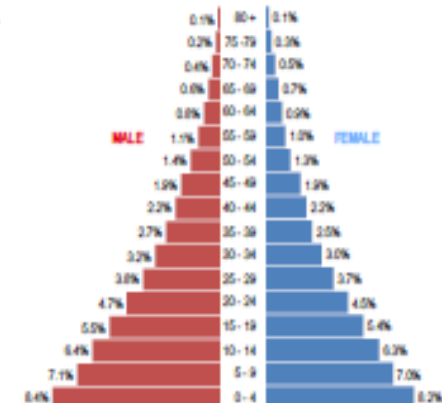
## National Cereal Production

• The agricultural year 2012/2013 was severely affected by drought.  
 • Production losses of cereals and legumes were about 100% - Cunene, Namibe, coast of Benguela, Kwanza Sul and southern Huila.  
 • The loss of cereal production in northern Huila was about 40%.  
 • The berchumance, which usually starts in October / November, began in January this year for the provinces of Cunene, Namibe and southern Huila.

## Malnutrition Rates (%) 2007



## Population (Male & Female) Source: Landscan 2010





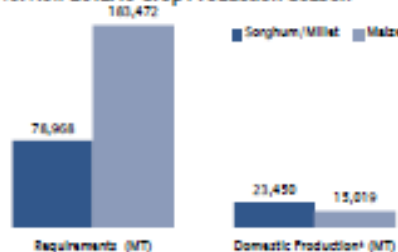
# BOTSWANA: National Vulnerability Assessment Results 2013 (BVAC)

## Key Indicators

Indicator	Value	Indicator	Value
Total Population	2,024,904	Fevers Incidence	20.7%
Male	989,123	Unemployment Rate	17.6%
Female	1,035,781	Average GDP Growth	5.1%
Life Expectancy	55.6	Area under Cultivation	45.5%
Food Insecure Population	372,479	Morbidity Rate	35/100
Malnutrition		Morbidity Rate	75/100
Stunting	14%	Access to Health Facility	90%
Wasting	7.2%	Access to Safe Drinking Water	90%
Under weight	11.0%	Access to Improved Sanitation	88%
IMR and ADR Prevalence	18	Access to Transport Facility	90%
Malaria Rate	7.5	Access to Education Facility	90%

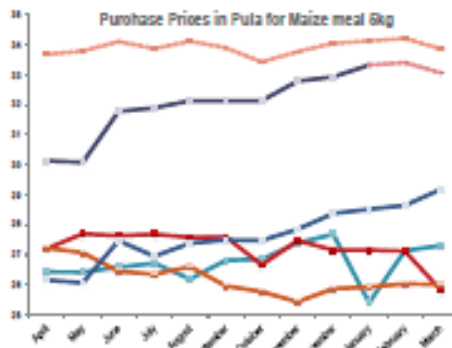
Monthly residential electricity sales (kWh) at average per 10,000 (ex-cluding) (2008-2010)  
 Stunting: Prevalence of stunting (underweight) < 5 yrs. (2008-2010)  
 Wasting: Prevalence of wasting (underweight) < 5 yrs. (2008-2010)  
 IMR and ADR: Prevalence (2008-2010) Female: 2008  
 Employment Rate: Employment to population ratio 20-64 (percentage) (2008-2010)  
 Underweight: percentage per country

## Overview 2012/13 Crop Production Season

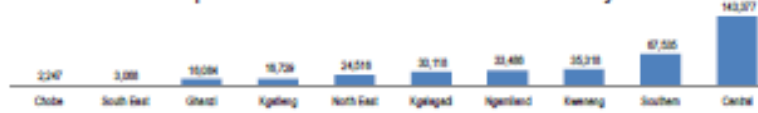


## Overview 2013/14 Marketing Year

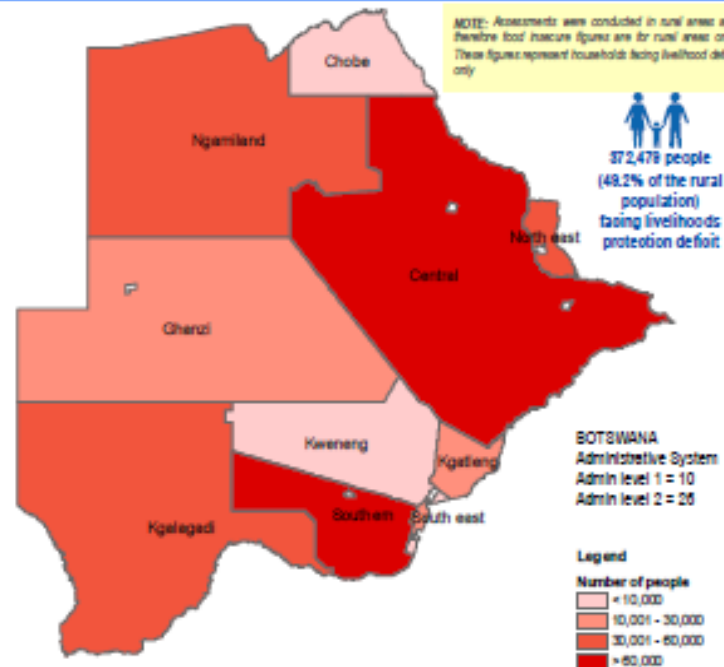
- Prices up 25% since 2008-10 and up 27% since 2008-09 for staple foods
- Prices up 27% since 2008-10 and up 32% since 2008-09 for non staple foods
- Prices up 65% since 2008-10 and up 111% since 2008-09 for Livelihood protection basket



## Population at risk of food and livelihoods insecurity



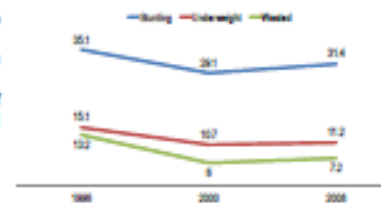
## Population at risk of food and livelihoods insecurity



## National Cereal Production

- Domestic production in the year 2012-13 is 30% of the national maize requirements
- Botswana has produced 8% of the total sorghum requirements
- Botswana will need to import 223,971 MT of cereals this year, as opposed to the national requirement amount of 282,440 MT

## Malnutrition Rates (%) 2012/13



## Key Findings :

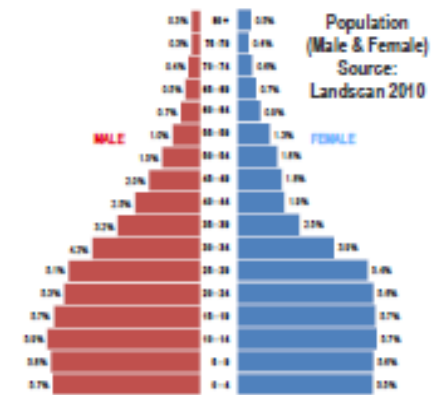
- 69% of the country received 'Much Below Normal' rainfall (<70% of the long-term average)
- 10% of the country received 'Below Normal' rainfall (70% to 80% of the long-term average)
- Only 21% of the country received 'Normal' rainfall (80% to 100% of the long-term average)
- In the year of 2012/13 there were about 130,007 cattle compared to 125,753 cattle in the year 2011/12, which is 9% change
- The slight increment is attributed to the BMC closure and EU export ban
- No part of the country received 'Above Normal' or 'Much Above Normal' (>120% of the long-term average)
- Extensive welfare and social protection programmes by Government help to avert hunger and household food insecurity in parts of the country affected by the drought.
- However 372,479 people are estimated to be facing livelihoods deficit i.e. their livelihood sources may be compromised.

## Key Recommendations :

- Government should consider expanding current social programmes. Public works programme, destitute and orphanage programmes, old age pension and assisting crops and livestock farmers on subsidies.
- Government should continue restocking in areas that are hit by the foot and mouth disease
- SADC RVAA should consider providing full-time technical support to assist in the VAC activities.

## Population (Male & Female)

Source: LandScan 2010









# LESOTHO: Vulnerability Assessment Committee Results 2013 (LVAC)

## Key Indicators

Indicator	Value	Indicator	Value
Total Population	1,293,800	Poverty Incidence	35.0%
Male	1,060,410	Unemployment Rate	47.0%
Female	1,113,440	Average GDP Growth	5.8%
Lik. Insecurity	48.2	Area under Cultivation	70.2%
Food Insecure Population	223,055	Morbidity Rate	
Malnutrition		Morbidity Rate (under 5 years)	96.1
Stunting	39%	Access to Health Facility	
Wasting	3.8%	Access to Safe Drinking Water	82%
Under weight	13.0%	Access to Improved Sanitation	23%
HIV and AIDS Prevalence	23	Access to Transport Facility	
Inflation Rate	6.0	Access to Education Facility	69.1

Monthly national mortality rate (death share per 100,000 live births)  
 Monthly % Prevalence of stunting (underweight) < 5 yrs. 2008-2010  
 Monthly % Prevalence of wasting (underweight) < 5 yrs. 2008-2010  
 HIV and AIDS Prevalence 2009/2010 Female 2008  
 Employment Rate (Employment population ratio 2013 percentage 55, percentage of total population)

## Overview 2012/13 Crop Production Season

- Area planted for cereal crops has increased compared to last season but still below the 5 year average
- Crop production prospects are generally better than last year.

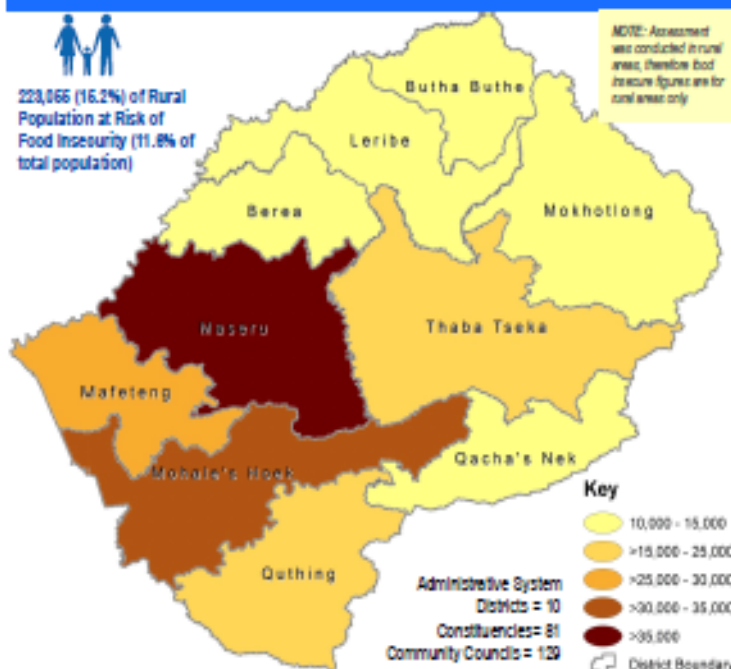


## Overview 2013/14 Marketing Year

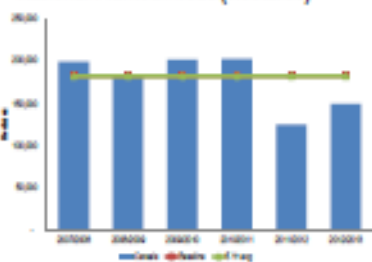
- Prices of staple food and basic commodities have gone up due to inflationary pressures
- Maize meal has gone up to M8.00 (7.50 to 8.33) per kg on average compared to M3.00 during the baseline period in 2009/10
- The average amount spent on minimum non-staple (salt, paraffin/kerosene, soap, matches, cost of grinding, cooking oil and vaseline) has gone up by 43% on average
- Livestock prices have gone up



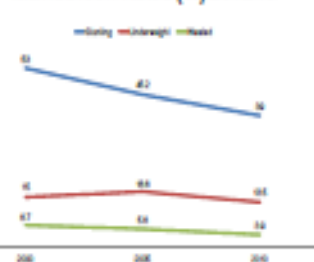
## Population at risk of food and livelihoods insecurity



## National Planted Areas (Hectares)



## Malnutrition Rates (%) 2012/13



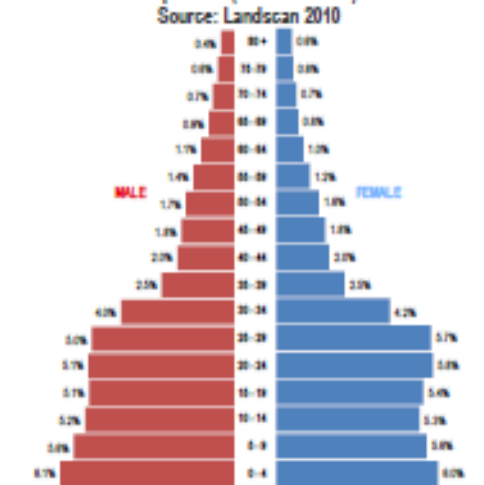
## Key Findings :

- The affected population is estimated at 223,055 people for a period of 4 months from October/November 2013 to January/February 2014
- The estimated requirement for intervention for the 4 months period is 1,538 mt of maize equivalent or 12.306 million Maluti
- The affected populations are in all livelihood zones except Northern Lowlands

## Key Recommendations :

- Government should strengthen agricultural extension services
- Cash/food for work activities be intensified
- Government and partners should implement targeted vulnerable group feeding for special groups
- Government should assist farmers with re-stocking of improved breeds
- Ministry of Agriculture should strongly advocate for a shift to drought tolerant crops
- Nutrition education and nutrition surveillance system should be strengthened
- Ministry of Social Development to intensify the process of identifying people who are eligible for social transfers
- Government to continue supporting crop production
- Land under irrigation system and conservation agriculture be increased
- Government should develop contingency plan to address hazards that might occur during the consumption period.
- Government to use harvest from shared cropping to stabilize market prices or use part of it as free food to vulnerable group

## Population (Male & Female)







# MALAWI: Vulnerability Assessments Committee Results 2013 (MVAC)

## Key Indicators

Indicator	Value	Indicator	Value
Total Population	15,300,000	Poverty Incidence	61.0%
Male	7,605,500	Employment Rate	5.0%
Female (49.9%)	7,694,500	Average GDP Growth	5.0%
Life Expectancy	49	Area under Cultivation	59.2%
Food Insecure Population	1,481,940	Morbidity Rate	60/1,000
Malnutrition		Mortality Rate	60/1,000
Stunting	53%	Access to Health Facility	34%
Wasting	4.0%	Access to Safe Drinking Water	34%
Under weight	15.0%	Access to Improved Sanitation	32%
HIV and AIDS Prevalence	11	Access to Transport Facility	74.8
Platoon Rate	25.1	Access to Education Facility	74.8

World's national mortality rate (male & female per 1000 live birth)  
 Global + Prevalence of stunting (male & female) +1 yr 2008-2010  
 Malawi's Prevalence of stunting (male & female) +1 yr 2008-2010  
 HIV and AIDS Prevalence 2007-2010  
 Employment Rate (Employment to population ratio 15+ percentage) 10 percent other

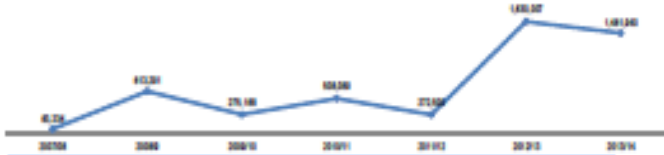
## Overview 2012/13 Crop Production Season

- The Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security estimates that Malawi will produce 3,630,866 MT of maize during the 2012/2013 growing season. A surplus of 104,340 MT will be available during the 2013 to 2014 consumption year.
- 21 districts will face food deficits ranging from 2 to 5 months. These include Karonga, Mzimba and Rumphi in the Northern Region; Dedza, Dowa, Kasungu, Mchinji, Nkhoswe, Nkhoswe and Salima in the Central Region and Balaka, Blantyre, Chikwawa, Chitedulu, Phalombe, Machingo, Mangochi, Mwanza, Neno, Nsanje and Zomba in the Southern Region.
- 1,481,940 people in the 21 districts projected to be food insecure across the country will require about 57,348 MT of maize equivalent.
- Maize prices have been generally high for the first quarter of the consumption year, ranging from MK600 to MK1500 per kilogramme.
- The food security situation will be monitored on a monthly basis, but a major update is scheduled for October, 2013.

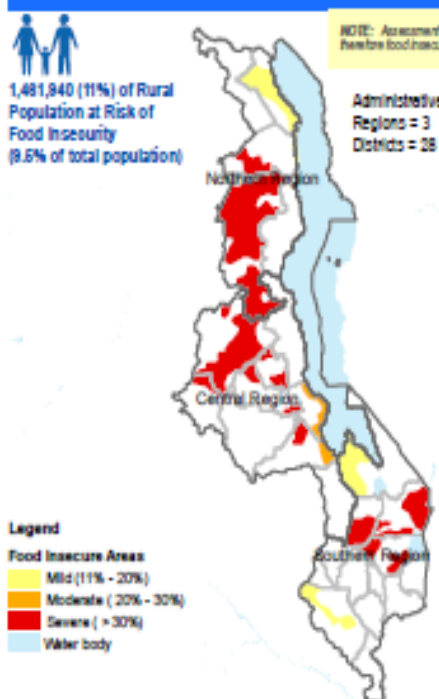
## Overview 2013/14 Marketing Year

- Commodity selling prices have been adjusted to take into account inflation
- Cereal is available in the country and no imports will be required
- Maize purchase price higher than normal seasonal trends (May - June average MK80/kg (5 yr av. MK43/kg), but could move to between MK135 and MK200 in the last two quarters).
- Ganyu (informal labour) is assumed to be normal - if its availability during this year's consumption season will be the same as previous consumption season
- Maximisation of opportunities by Households, that they will do everything to employ the coping mechanisms available in their locality
- Interventions that are already being implemented eg school feeding programmes are not factored in the assessment

## Population at risk of food and livelihoods insecurity Trend



## Population at risk of food and livelihoods insecurity

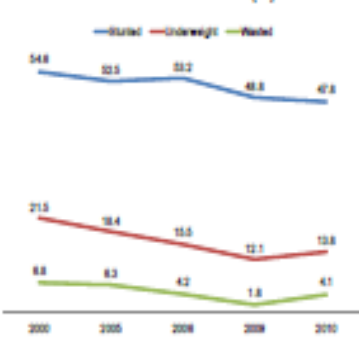


**Legend**  
 Food Insecure Areas  
 Mild (11% - 20%)  
 Moderate (20% - 30%)  
 Severe (> 30%)  
 Vulnerable body

## National Maize Production (Million MT)



## Malnutrition Rates (%)



## Population (Male & Female) Source: Landsat 2010



## Key Findings :

Population At Risk	1,481,940
MFE : Maize Eq	44,066 MT
Cash Eq	MK5.5 Billion
(\$1 = MK350)	U\$16.4 Million

- 16 districts have some areas with population which has been projected to be food insecure
- Total maize production 3,630,866 MT (increase by 0.44% from last year 3,623,934)
- National Consumption for 2013/14 consumption season estimated at 2,481,054 MT
- National requirement from the Food Balance Sheet - 2,978,013 MT
- Projected surplus 104,340 MT, compared to 800,000 MT last year.

## Key Recommendations :

- Government and its partners should move swiftly to plan response for the needs of the affected population to avoid worsening the current situation.
- Government and its partners should explore a range of interventions varying from cash-based to food-based in addressing the situation. Interventions that build peoples' resilience should be given priority.
- There is need to conduct a nutrition follow up survey in the affected areas later in the year.
- ADMARC (Agriculture Development and Marketing Corporation) and private traders should stock enough maize in the affected areas to stabilize supplies and cushion against.
- Government and partners should continue to intensify use of drought tolerant crops to increase resilience to effects of climate change.
- Government should intensify promotion of irrigation to reduce heavy reliance on rain-fed agriculture.

Source: LandScan2010, CSO, VAC, OCHA, UNDP-HDR, UNVOR, IFFI, WORLD BANK, HEMS, IAD, IAG, SACC-FANR, MVAC, SACC-RWA, FEANZNET. Compiled by OCHA - July 2013. The boundaries and names on these maps do not imply endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.





# MOZAMBIQUE: Vulnerability Assessments Committee Results 2013 (SETSAN)

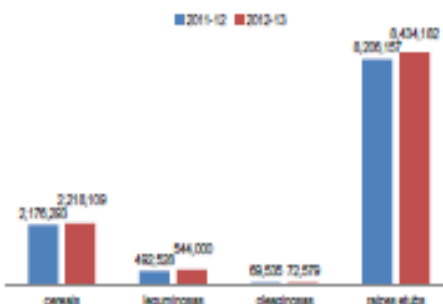
## Key Indicators

Indicator	Value	Indicator	Value
Total Population	24,268,112	Poverty Incidence	55%
Male	11,751,849	Employment Rate	82%
Female	12,514,263	Average GDP Growth	7%
Life Expectancy	53.1	Area under Cultivation	85%
Food Insecure Population	212,000	Morbidity Rate	14%
Malnutrition	43%	Mortality Rate	12.9 (TMR)
Stunting	43%	Access to Health Facility	44%
Wasting	20%	Access to Safe Drinking Water	53%
Under weight	14%	Access to Improved Sanitation	20%
HIV and AIDS Prevalence	11%	Access to Transport Facility	85%
Inflation Rate	2%	Access to Education Facility	85%

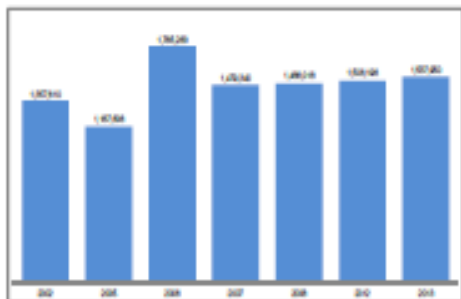
Morbidity = national morbidity rate (cases per 10,000 live births)  
 Mortality = National mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)  
 Stunting = Proportion of stunted (underweight and stunted) < 5 yrs. 2008-2010  
 Wasting = Proportion of wasting (underweight and stunted) < 5 yrs. 2008-2010  
 HIV and AIDS Prevalence = UNAIDS estimate 2010  
 Employment Rate = Employment as a percentage of 15 years and older  
 Inflation = GDP deflator (annual % change) 2008-2010  
 Access to Safe Drinking Water = Access to Improved Sanitation 2008-2010  
 Access to Transport Facility = GDP growth (annual % change) 2007-2010  
 Access to Education Facility = Underweight (percentage per country)

## Overview 2012/13 Crop Production Season

The production of non-cereal food crops (roots and tuber crops, bananas, plantains and pulses) continue to increase compared to previous years.



## National Cereal Production Trend

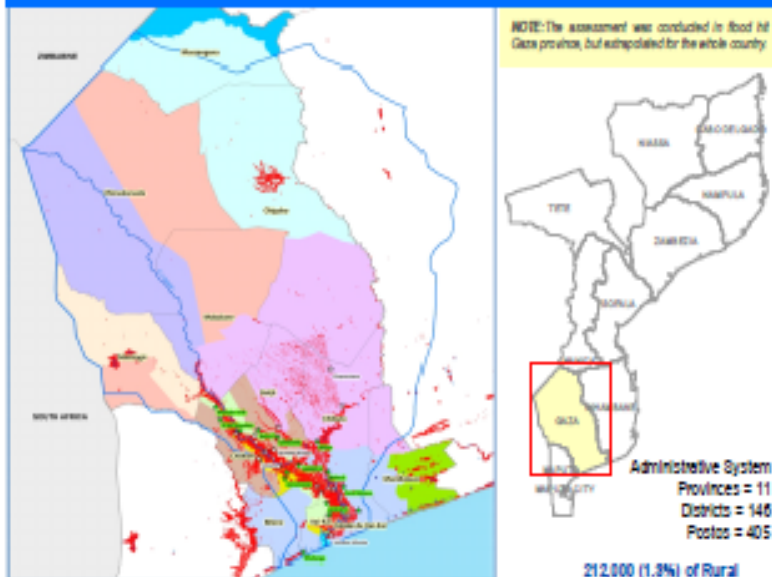


Source: LandScan(2010), CS2, VAC, OCHA, UNDP-ADP, UNWCR, WFP, WORLD BANK, HHS, FAO, JICA, SACC-FWR, NWAC, SACC-FAM, FEWNET

## Population at risk of food and livelihoods insecurity trend



## Population at risk of food and livelihoods insecurity



212,000 (1.3%) of Rural Population at Risk of Food Insecurity (1.0% of total population)

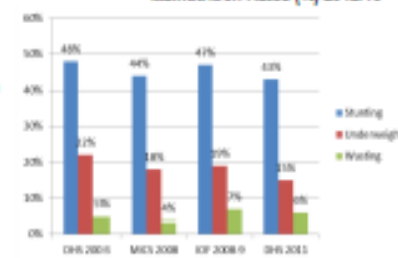


## Overview Marketing Year 2013/14

Market related shocks, i.e. Increase in prices of staple, non food and items in the livelihoods basket.

Poverty induced vulnerability due to poverty among households with low purchasing power.

## Malnutrition Rates (%) 2012/13



## Key Findings :

Items	Survival Deficit	Livelihood Protection Deficit
# of people in need until March	80 - 90,000	120,000
Food Needed	800 MT of Cereals 108 MT of Beans	1200 MT of Cereals 144 MT of Beans

## Interventions by Government

Food assistance for 258,154 people has been carried out between January to May. 80,000 households are targeted between May to August for food-for-assets.

Agriculture: 48,000 farmers were targeted for seed and vegetative material plus agricultural tools distribution. About 20 agricultural trade fairs were organized.

Other types of assistance provided were shelter, water and sanitation, health, nutrition education

## Key Recommendations :

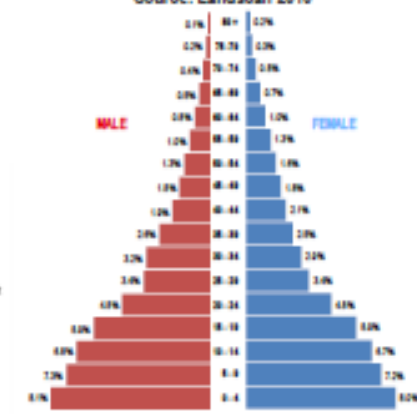
Provide food assistance to people until March 2014, through food-for-assets, modalities food and cash (where adequate);

Make available seeds and agriculture tools in local markets and fairs mainly from August

Undertake the Food and Nutrition Security Baseline Study in August-2013 in order to update the Livelihood zones, to define the number of Chronic and Acute Food Insecure People, and recommend Key Interventions.

Decentralize VAC Evaluation and Analysis at Provincial levels.

## Population (Male & Female) Source: LandScan 2010



Source: LandScan(2010), CS2, VAC, OCHA, UNDP-ADP, UNWCR, WFP, WORLD BANK, HHS, FAO, JICA, SACC-FWR, NWAC, SACC-FAM, FEWNET Compiled by OCHA - July 2013 The boundaries and names on these maps don't imply endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations







# NAMIBIA: Emergency Food Security Assessment in Communal and Resettlement Areas of Namibia

## Key Indicators

Indicator	Value	Indicator	Value
Total Population	2,305,901	Poverty Incidence	
Male	1,201,082	Unemployment Rate	27.0%
Female	1,094,819	Average GDP Growth	3.8%
Life Expectancy	52	Area under Cultivation	47.1%
Food Insecure Population	778,514	Morbidity Rate	
Malnutrition		Morbidity Rate	200
Stunting	39%	Access to Health Facility	
Wasting	7.5%	Access to Safe Drinking Water	77%
Under weight	16.6%	Access to Improved Sanitation	50%
HIV and AIDS Prevalence	13.1%	Access to Transport Facility	
Malaria Prevalence	6.1%	Access to Education Facility	86.1

## Overview 2012/13 Crop Production Season

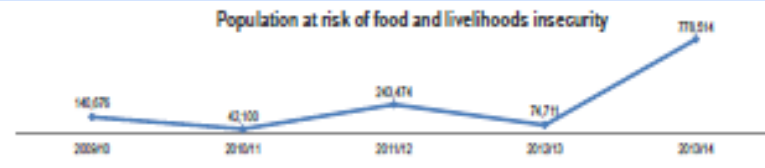
- Crop harvest estimates for the 2012/2013 crop season indicate extremely below average harvests in the communal crop producing regions, following the very poor rainfall performance, coupled with swarms of Army worms.
- Maize harvest in the communal areas (Caprivi and Karas regions) is estimated to have dropped by about 67% below average and 48% lower than last season. Harvest of maize in the commercial area is also down by 7% of average and 55% lower than last season.
- Production estimates for pearl millet indicated a massive reduction in harvest of about 60% below average and 56% lower than last season.
- The country's aggregate coarse grain production (white maize, pearl millet, wheat and sorghum) is finally estimated at 81,000 metric tons. This represents a decrease in output of 37 % below average and 51% lower than last season.

## National Cereal Production 2013

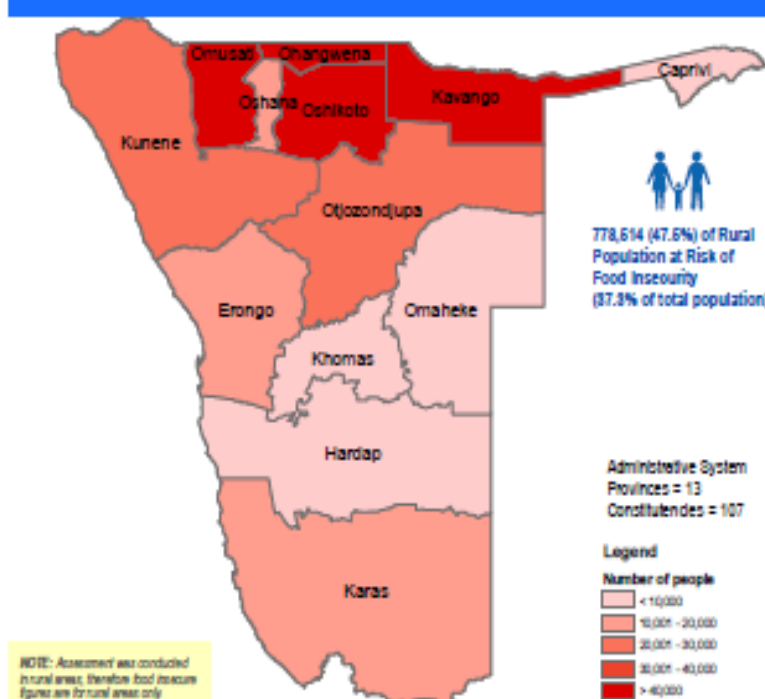


## Overview of 2013/14 Marketing Year

- The local production is only about 31% of the total national cereal demand. Therefore, a deficit of about 209,700 metric is estimated, which is nearly 70% of the national cereal requirement.
- The deficit under normal circumstance is expected to be covered through commercial imports in the forms of either grains or flours. It is also indicated that, after consideration of commercial imports expected, there is still about 39,600 metric tons of uncovered deficit for pearl millet.
- This deficit may be lowered through additional commercial imports. In normal circumstances, when millet is in short supply, maize is a perfect substitute commodity to pearl millet and it is therefore expected that millet consumers will shift their consumption to maize. Maize and wheat showed a surplus of 12,900 metric tons and 48,100 metric tons respectively after trade consideration. These surpluses are normally exported to neighboring countries.

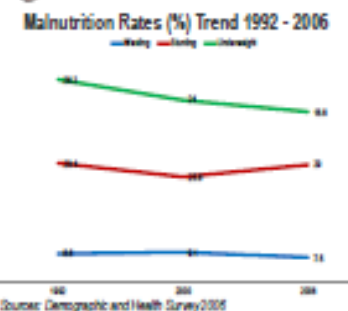


## Population at risk of food and livelihoods insecurity



NOTE: Assessment was conducted in rural areas, therefore food reserves figures are for rural areas only

	Wheat	Maize	Millet/Sorghum	Total
Domestic Availability	24.4	41.8	27.5	93.7
Opening Stocks (as of June 2013)	9.9	2.1	0.6	12.6
Forecasted Production	14.5	39.7	26.9	81.1
Total Utilization	34.1	159.1	70.2	303.4
Food Use	63.4	145.1	51.2	260.7
Losses and other uses	0.7	4	4	8.7
Closing stocks	10	10	15	35
Shortfall to be covered by import	-49.7	-117	-42.8	-210
Commercial imports received	5.9	10.9	0	16.8
Commercial imports expected	51.9	120.8	3.2	215.9
Export already shipped	0	1.5	0	1.5
After trade Deficit/ Surplus	48.1	12.9	-38.6	21.5

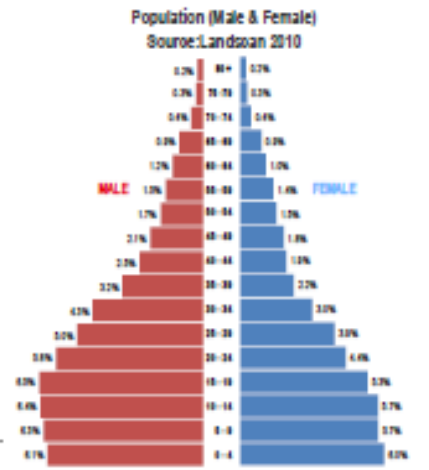


## Key Findings :

- Results shows that 778,504 people are in need of humanitarian assistance:
- Food Assistance 87,581.70 MT of maize or N\$ 315,294, 120.00 cash for nine months from July 2013-March 2014
- Six regions (Omaheke, Erongo, Karas, Kunene, Hardap and Otjozondjupa) where a substantial proportion of households rely on livestock production were adversely affected in terms of reduced pastures and water shortage
- Six regions (Caprivi, Karas, Kunene, Hardap and Otjozondjupa) where a substantial proportion of households rely on crop production were adversely affected by drought, resulting in a reduced crop harvest and/or total crop failure
- Highest severity on market access was reported in Kunene, Caprivi, Kunene, Otjozondjupa and Oshana/Oshana
- Access to livestock markets has been severely affected since the means of exchange has been eroded by the drought situation

## Key Recommendations :

- Promotion of appropriate post-harvest management techniques
- Production and distribution of seeds during off-season
- Drought Livestock Incentives Scheme to be implemented
- Culling of some wild animals by MET for distribution to food insecure communities
- Immediate food assistance to food insecure populations up to March 2014
- Strengthening and expansion of safety net programmes e.g. School feeding programme, food for work etc.
- Provision of water where grazing is available
- Hasten drilling of boreholes
- Promotion of water treatment at household level and institutions and improve sanitation
- Expansion of water pipelines
- Procurement of water tankers



Source: Landsaam 2010; CS2, VAC, OCHA, UNDP/HRF, UNICEF, WFP, WORLD BANK, HHSW, IAO, IAC, SACC-FINR, NARC, SACC/RMA, FEWNET Compiled by OCHA - July 2013. The boundaries and names on these maps don't imply endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations



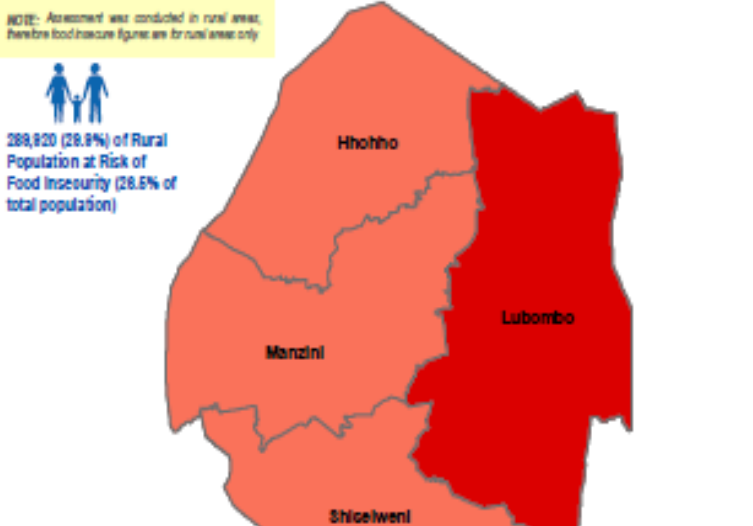
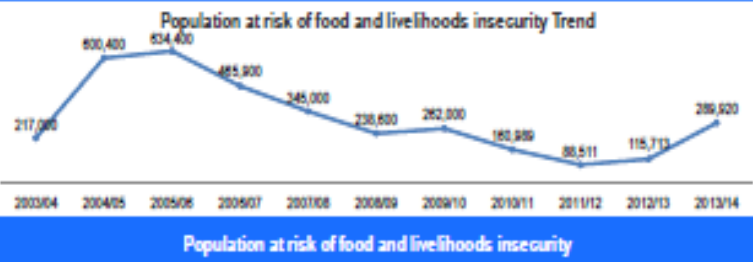


# SWAZILAND: Vulnerability Assessment Committee Results Summary 2013 (SWAZI VAC)

## Key Indicators

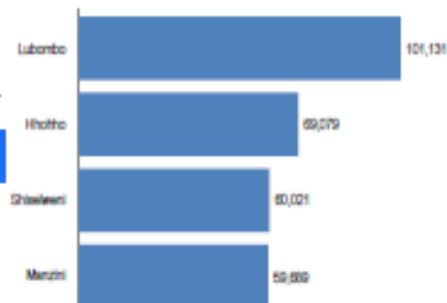
Indicator	Value	Indicator	Value
Total Population	1,093,158	Poverty Incidence	63.0%
Male	539,927	Unemployment Rate	28.5%
Female (50.7%)	554,231	Average GDP Growth	0.7%
Life Expectancy	47.3	Area under Cultivation	71.0%
Food Insecure Population	289,920	Morbidity Rate	
Malnutrition		Mortality Rate	104/1000
Stunting	31%	Access to Health Facility	
Wasting	1.0%	Access to Safe Drinking Water	67%
Under weight	6.0%	Access to Improved Sanitation	54%
HIV and AIDS Prevalence	29	Access to Transport Facility	
Malaria Rate	5.5	Access to Education Facility	67.4

Stunting = national mortality rate (deaths of women per 100,000 live births)  
 Wasting = Prevalence of wasting (underweight and wasted) - 5 yrs. 2008-2010  
 Underweight = Prevalence of wasting (underweight and wasted) - 5 yrs. 2008-2010  
 HIV and AIDS Prevalence = UNAIDS estimates 2010  
 Employment Rate: Employment to population ratio 2010 percentage 15 years and older  
 Underweight per 1000 per month



## Key Findings :

### Affected population per district



• 289,920 people could be at risk of food security

## Key Recommendations :

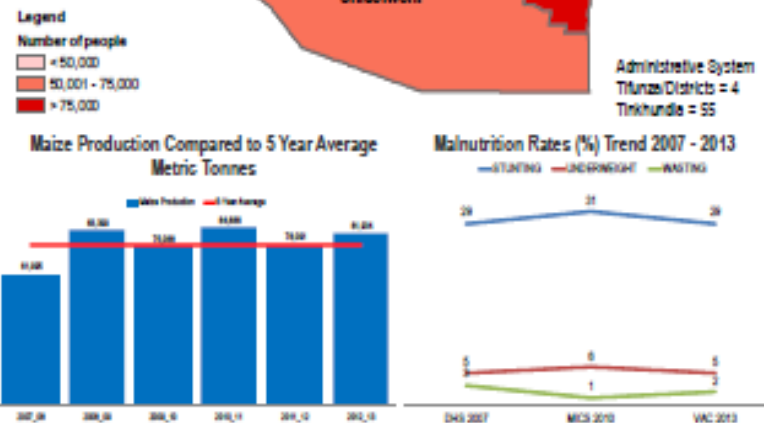
- Updating of livelihood baselines including urban areas.
- Ensure validity of VAA outputs through regular monitoring.
- Support from RMAA to lobby strongly for VAC institutionalization.

## Overview 2012/13 Crop Production Season

PRODUCTION SEASON	2011/12	2012/13	% Change
AREA PLANTED (HA)	52,064	61,260	18%
PRODUCTION ESTIMATE (MT)	76,091	81,934	7%

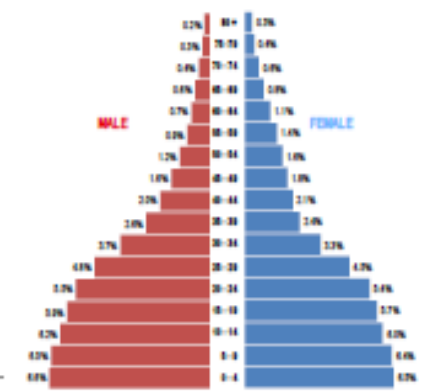
## Overview 2013/14 Marketing year (000, MT)

	Figures in 1000 Metric Tonnes			
	Maize	Wheat	Rice	All
A. Domestic Availability	81.93	2.0	2.5	86.43
B. Gross Domestic Requirement	116.42	30.0	20.0	166.42
C. Domestic Shortfall/Surplus	-34.49	-28.0	-17.5	-79.99
D. Planned Imports				
Commercial	35.0	35.0	20.0	90.0
FoodAid	4.0	0	0	4.0



## Population (Male & Female) 2010

Source: LandScan



Source: LandScan(2010), CSO, VAC, OCHA, UNDP/4DR, UNHCR, WFP, WORLD BANK, HSWS, IAO, JACC, SADC-FANR, NRC, SADC/RMA, REWNET. Compiled by OCHA - July 2013. The boundaries and names on these maps don't imply endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.





# UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA: Vulnerability Assessment Committee Results (MUCHALI) 2013

## Key Indicators

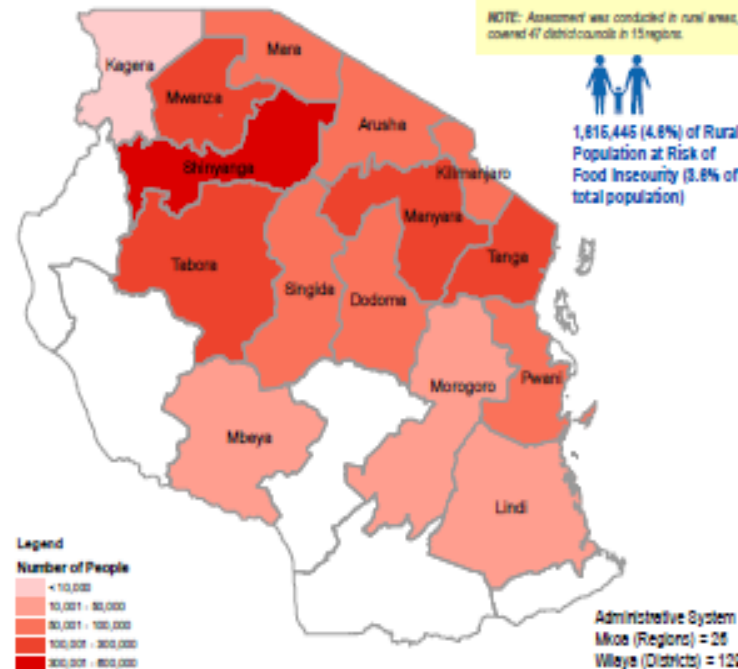
Indicator	Value	Indicator	Value
Total Population	44,900,000	Poverty Incidence	33.4%
Male	51%	Employment Rate	69.3%
Female	49%	Average GDP Growth	7.1%
Life Expectancy	62.5	Area under Cultivation	
Food Insecure Population	1,615,445	Morbidity Rate	
Malnutrition		Morbidity Rate	61/1000
Stunting	42%	Access to Health Facility	5%
Wasting	5.0%	Access to Safe Drinking Water	57%
Under weight	16.0%	Access to Improved Sanitation	80%
STV and AIG Prevalence	5.1%	Access to Transport Facility	16.4%
Inflation Rate	8.3%	Access to Education Facility	6.1%

Morbidity: Annual morbidity rate (Number of cases per 1000 live births)  
 Stunting: Prevalence of stunting (children and women) < 5 yrs. 2010-2010  
 Wasting: Prevalence of wasting (children and women) < 5 yrs. 2010-2010  
 STV and AIG: Prevalence 2008/2009 Female 2009  
 Employment Rate: Employment rate (percentage of persons under 15)  
 Inflation: GDP inflation (annual % change) 2010  
 Access to Safe Drinking Water: Data series  
 Access to Improved Sanitation: 2010-2010  
 GDP growth (annual % change) 2010  
 Underweight (age specific) 2010

## Population at risk of food and livelihoods insecurity Trend



## Population at risk of food and livelihoods insecurity



## Key Findings :

\*A total of 1,615,445 people from 15 regions were reported to suffer from food and nutrition insecurity

\*The main cause of their vulnerability include among others poor rainfall performance, prolonged dry spell, diseases (crop and livestock), high food crop prices, conflicts. A total of 32,670 MT was distributed to the vulnerable population as food relief

\*A total of 39,522 people were projected to be vulnerable to food and nutrition insecurity between the months of March and April 2013. These would require additional of 13,869.6 MT as food relief should food and nutrition security conditions continue to deteriorate

\*The effects of various hazards observed between October 2012 to February 2013 continued to stress the livelihood of the affected population

\*It was revealed that about 35% of the assessed districts were under stress, while 65% were under normal situation.

## Key Recommendations :

- \* Provide food aid distribution to vulnerable people.
- \* Ensure sustainable food accessibility through steady food commodities supplies in the market.
- \* Resolve conflicts that hinder sustainable food and nutrition security in respective areas
- \* Enhancement of rehabilitation and establishment of irrigation schemes

## Overview 2012/13 Crop Production Season

\* Food production for the year 2012/2013 has improved compared to the previous year and the five year average.

\* The 3% increase has been observed in total due to generally good rains in respect of timely onset and a fairly appropriate distribution as compared to last year and even for the past five years.

## Overview 2013/14 Marketing Year

Average Monthly Retail Prices (Tsh per KG) of Maize Kondoa District Council



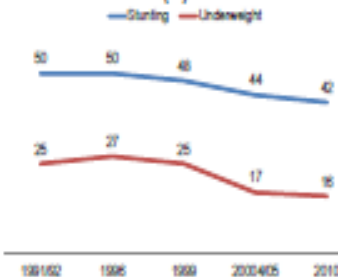
## National Cereal Production (Tonnes)



\* Food prices in year 2012 have been on the increase as compared to 2011 in most parts of the country. An example of maize price in Kondoa District depicts the price hike for the respective years.

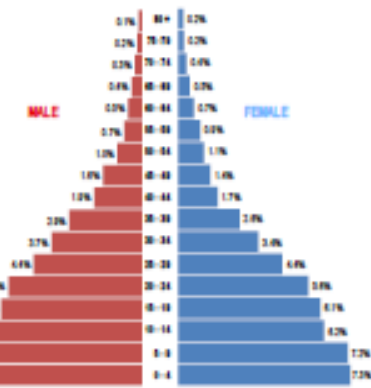
\* Even the 3 years average price has been observed to be far below the 2012 price throughout the year. The increase in price trend especially throughout year 2012 denied most vulnerable households to access food from the market.

## Malnutrition Rates (%) 2012/13



## Population (Male & Female)

Source: Landscan 2010



Source: Landscan 2010; CSO, VAC, COMA, UNDP-RED, UNHCR, WFP; WORLD BANK, NEIMS, FAD, JRC, SADC-FANR, NMAC, SADC-IRVA, FEMOINET. Compiled by COMA - July 2013. The boundaries and names on these maps do not imply endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.







# ZAMBIA: Vulnerability Assessment Results 2013 (Zambia VAC)

## Key Indicators

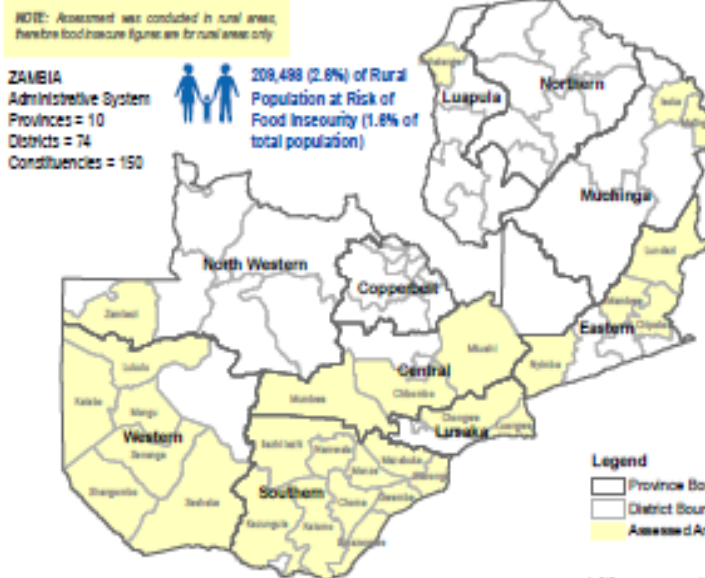
Indicator	Value	Indicator	Value
Total Population	13,092,000	Poverty Incidence	60.0%
Male	6,545,947	Unemployment Rate	19.0%
Female	6,538,019	Average GDP Growth	7.0%
Life Expectancy	55	Area under Cultivation	31.5%
Food Insecure Population	209,498	Morbidity Rate	15,411,000
Malnutrition		Morbidity Rate	651,000
Stunting	47%	Access to Health Facility	69%
Wasting	6.0%	Access to Safe Drinking Water	62%
Under weight	13.0%	Access to Improved Sanitation	78%
HIV and AIDS Prevalence	10.0%	Access to Transport Facility	
Inflation Rate	7%	Access to Education Facility	71%

Monthly inflation monthly rate (base of 100) per 1000000 (no units)  
 Stunting = Proportion of stunting (underweight and/or) < 5 yrs. 2010-2010  
 Wasting = Proportion of wasting (underweight and/or) < 5 yrs. 2010-2010  
 HIV and AIDS Prevalence = 2005-2010 Female 2010  
 Employment Rate Employment to population 15-64 percentage (15 percent and over)  
 Malnutrition: GDP indicator (annual % 2010)  
 Access to Safe Drinking Water: Area under cultivation  
 Access to Improved Sanitation: 2010-2010  
 GDP growth (annual % 2010)  
 Underweight (over 15 years of age)

## Population at risk of food and livelihoods insecurity Trend



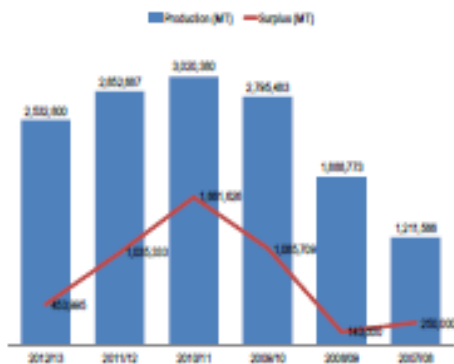
## Population at risk of food and livelihoods insecurity



## Overview 2012/13 Crop Production

- Production declined for most crops while at the same time area planted increased for most crops
- Production of crops such as soya beans, sunflower, mixed beans, sweet potatoes and wheat increased while that of maize decreased (11% reduction from last year) and this is largely attributed to poor rainfall which impacted mainly the southern half of the country. Army worm infestation also contributed to decline in maize production
- Generally a slight reduction in the production of other cereals such as rice, sorghum and millet has been recorded during the 2012/13 production season.

## National Cereal Production

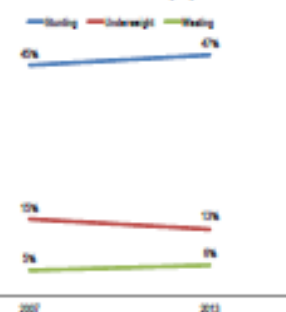


Source: LandScan 2010, CSO, VAC, OCHA, UNDP-ADR, UNHCR, WFP, WORLD BANK, HEWS, IAD, JRC, SADC-FANR, NRCZ, SADC/ISMA, FEWONET. Compiled by OCHA - July 2013. The boundaries and names on these maps don't imply endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations

## Overview 2013/14 Marketing Year

- The 2013/14 marketing season was launched in July 2013 and the Government through the food reserve agency has planned to procure 500,000 MT for the strategic reserves and a further 250,000 MT for exports
- The official Government floor price for a 50 kg bag of maize is ZMW 65 (USD 12 at ZMW 5.4 exchange rate)

## Malnutrition (%) Rate Trend



## Key Findings :

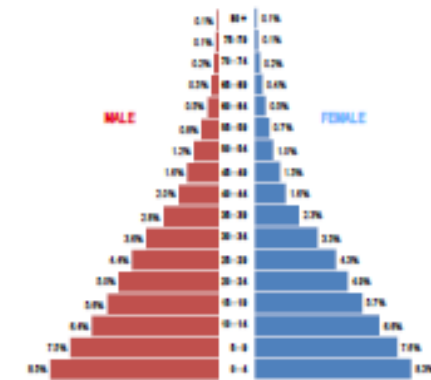
- 209,498 people will require 12,570 MT maize equivalent relief food for 6 months starting in August 2013.
- 67% of the population confirmed receiving early warning information
- Major provider of Early Warning Information – Zambia Meteorological Department and District Disaster Management Committee
- School infrastructure damage due to storms (37 schools in 14 districts)
- 23% of the people indicated having acted on this information by planting early, using early maturing varieties and warning neighbours of the impending hazard.

## Key Recommendations :

- Agriculture: There is need to enhance the provision of extension services to the crop and livestock farming households
- Water: The use of chlorine should be promoted for treating water for domestic use
- Education: Immediate need to rehabilitate and/or improve damaged school infrastructure. School feeding be used to mitigate the withdrawal of children from school either due to lack of physical access to schools, taking care of sick household members or performing other household chores.
- Sanitation: Due to a higher proportion of households opting for open defecation or poor sanitary facilities, there is need to improve the sanitary facilities e.g. promotion of the Sanitation Platforms (Sanplat and VIP).

## Population (Male & Female)

Source: LandScan 2010

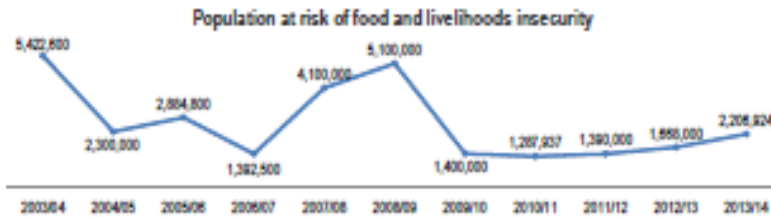




# ZIMBABWE: Vulnerability Assessment Committee (ZIMVAC) 2013 Rural Livelihoods Assessment Results

## Key Indicators

Indicator	Value	Indicator	Value
Total Population	12,973,000	Poverty Incidence	62.9%
Male	6,227,400	Employment Rate	92.3%
Female	6,745,600	Average GDP Growth	4.4%
Life Expectancy	51 Years	Area under Cultivation	42.2%
Food Insecure Population	2,206,924	Morbidity Rate	
<b>Malnutrition</b>			
Stunting	31.9%	Morbidity Rate	57/1000
Wasting	3.0%	Access to Health Facility	60.5
Under weight	9.7%	Access to Safe Drinking Water	70%
HIV and AIDS Prevalence	14.3%	Access to Improved Sanitation	43%
Infant Rate	2.2%	Access to Transport Facility	
		Access to Education Facility	93.2



## Population at risk of food and livelihoods insecurity

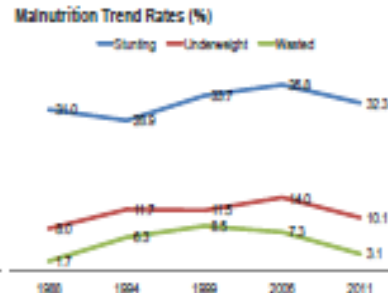
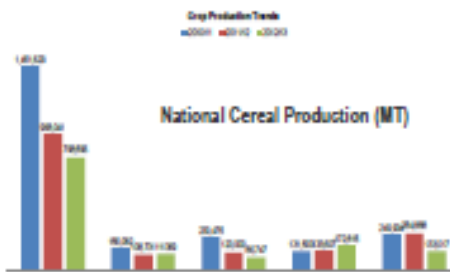
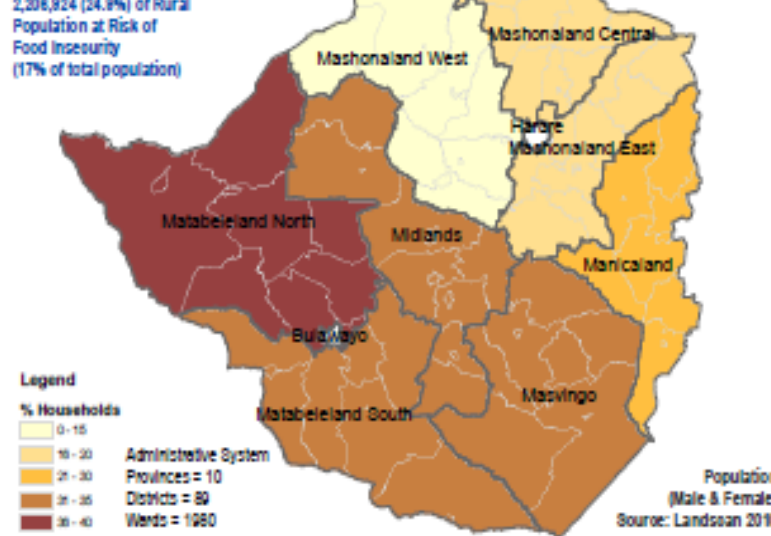


## Overview 2012/13 Crop Production Season

Most parts of the country experienced a late onset of the rain season. The first effective rains were received during the last decade of November and December 2012 for the Northern and Southern parts of the country respectively. The late onset of the rains as well as the mid-season drought across the country resulted in farmers delaying planting major crops in most of the provinces impacting on the season performance (area planted and productivity). Furthermore the season was also affected by armyworm outbreak in some parts of the country and intermittent wet spells in January. Overall, there was a reduction in cereal output as compared to the previous season.

## Overview 2013/14 Marketing Year

The season was characterized by better marketing arrangements in the Tobacco which resulted in better prices. A total of US\$595 million worth of Tobacco was sold at an average price of US\$3.92/kg. Cotton prices are still depressed and are ranging between US38cents and US48 cents per kilogramme. The producer price of maize has been improved from US\$295 to US\$310 per tonne. The average selling prices of grain is averaging at US0.55/kg(ZIMVAC) and is expected to increase as the peak hunger period approaches amidst dwindling maize supply.



## Key Findings :

- The proportion represents about 2,206,924 people at peak, not being able to meet their annual food requirements.
- The cumulative energy food deficit for the rural households is estimated at an equivalent of 177,000MT of maize at peak.
- Adding potential income from livestock reduces the proportion of food insecure households to 70% from where it falls to about 25% when income from other livelihoods activities (e.g. cash income from casual labour, cash receipts from remittances, formal and informal employment, petty trade, vegetable sales, rentals, draft power hire, sale of wild foods and other products, sale of cultivated crops) is considered.

## Key Recommendations :

- Resources need to be urgently mobilized to address the immediate food insecurity problem while preparations to deal with the increased problem later in the consumption year are stepped up.
- The price of maize is a critical factor in determining household food access in the consumption year. Not only does this need to be monitored closely but it needs to be stabilized and at best lowered as far as possible to increase household access.
- The malnutrition levels in some Provinces require urgent confirmation they were found to exceed national and global thresholds, using the mid upper arm circumference (MUAC) method.
- It is worrying that 42 % of children under 5 were consuming 2 or fewer meals per day and therefore unlikely to access adequate nutrients necessary for their optimum growth. Therefore, nutrition programming for children should promote appropriate complementary feeding practices especially within the window of opportunity 6-23 months.
- Generally, foods consumed by rural households are of low diversity and largely unbalanced with a clear dominance of carbohydrates at the expense of protein rich foods, hence there is need to advocate and promote the production and consumption of a balanced diet.
- Only 33% of the rural households had access to improved sanitation facilities. This situation encourage poor nutritional outcomes and requires urgent attention in a broader national nutrition strategy.
- Post-harvest losses in cereals measured from physiological maturity to final consumption can range between 20 and 30% of weight loss. This issue requires urgent attention as part of a comprehensive strategy to ensure household level food security.
- Crop production is highly vulnerable to climate variability. To address this challenge, irrigation rehabilitation and development is encouraged.
- Financial constraint, lack of early childhood school facilities, illness, child disability and adolescence pregnancy were some of the notable reasons why about 11% of the children were not in school. This situation calls for urgent strengthening of the Government's BEAM programme and for stronger partnerships between Government and its development partners to secure the strides the Country has made in improving access to education for the generality of it people.

Source: Landsat(2010), CSO, VAC, OCHA, UNDP-NDR, UNHCR, WFP, WORLD BANK, HHS, FAO, IAC, SACC-FANR, NACs, SACC-RVA, FEWONET. Compiled by OCHA - July 2013. The boundaries and names on these maps don't imply endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.



## ANNEX 2: SADC RVAC DISSEMINATION MEETING PROGRAMME



### Programme for the 2013 RVAC Dissemination Meeting

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Coupled with the Annual Organisational Meeting, the Dissemination Meeting will aim at strengthening the capacity of RVAA to inform and influence decision-makers to effectively address vulnerabilities.

#### Objectives of the dissemination meeting:

- 1. Disseminate the results of the 2013 vulnerability assessments;**
- 2. Reflect the effectiveness of VAA in addressing vulnerabilities;**
- 3. Identify solutions to better use the outcomes of the VAA to influence decision-making.**

To achieve these objectives, the Dissemination Meeting will be structured in 4 sessions as follows:

- Session 1: Presentation of tools/innovations and emerging issues in VAA related matters
- Session 2: Reports from the National Vulnerability Assessment Committees (NVACs) and Discussions (20min presentation + 10 min discussion)
- Session 3: Review of the progress made vis-a-vis recommendations of solutions to addressing the challenges and gaps in the use of VAA outcomes to inform and influence decision-making.
- Session 4: Country by country stock taking on the use of VAA.

The methodology used will use both **plenary** sessions and **group work** in order to allow rich and dynamic interactivity whereby sharing of experiences is promoted to nurture the achievement of the objectives.

Presentation and reporting guidelines to be used by NVACs are attached:

Day 1		
Time	Activity	Rapporteur
8.00 – 8.30	• Participants registration	• SADC RVAA PMU
<b>Session 1: Presentation of tools/innovations and emerging issues in VAA related matters</b>		
8.30 – 9.00	• Introduction / Updates	• SADC RVAA PMU
9.00 – 9.10	• Welcome by Representative of SADC Chair/Mozambique	• SADC RVAA PMU
9.10 – 9.20	• Official Opening Remarks by Swaziland	• SADC RVAA PMU
9.20 – 9.30	• Updates from the SADC RVAA PMU	• SADC RVAA PMU
9.30 – 10.00	• Seasonal rainfall review/early outlook	• SADC RVAA PMU
10.00 – 10.30	• Presentation on SADC RVAA <b>Seminar on Climate Change and VAA</b> : briefing and summary of next steps	• SADC RVAA PMU
<i>10.30 – 11.00 Break</i>		
11.00 – 11.30	• Presentation on the <b>Urban Vulnerability Assessments</b> : briefing and summary of next steps.)	• SADC RVAC Technical Working Group on Urban Assessments
11.30 – 12.00	• Presentation on the Integration of <b>IPC</b> : briefing and summary of next steps.)	• IPC Technical Working Group
12.00 – 12.30	• Presentation on the <b>VAA Response Analysis Methodology</b>	• OXFAM
12.30 – 13.00	• Presentation on the <b>RVAA Centre of Excellence</b> : briefing & summary of next steps)	• RVAA Centre of Excellence
<i>13.00 – 14.00 Lunch</i>		
<b>Session 2: Reports from the National Vulnerability Assessment Committees (NVACs) and Discussions</b>		
<b>(20 min presentation + 10 min discussion)</b>		
14.00 – 14.30	• Mozambique VAA Report	• Namibia
14.30 – 15.00	• Angola VAA Report	• Lesotho
15.00 – 15.30	• DRC VAA Report	• South Africa
<i>15.30 – 16.00 Tea/Coffee</i>		
16.00 – 16.30	• Swaziland VAA Report	• Malawi
16.30 – 17.00	• Zimbabwe VAA Report	• Tanzania
Day 2		
Time	Activity	Rapporteur
8.30 – 9.00	• South Africa VAA Report	• Swaziland
9.00 – 9.30	• Tanzania VAA Report	• Botswana
9.30 – 10.00	• Malawi VAA Report	• Zambia
<i>10.00 – 10.30 Tea/Coffee Break</i>		
10.30 – 11.00	• Botswana VAA Report	• Mozambique
11.00 – 11.30	• Zambia VAA Report	• Angola
11.30 – 12.00	• Namibia VAA Report	• DRC

12.00 – 12.30	• Lesotho VAA Report	• Zimbabwe
<b>Session 3: Review of the progress made vis-a-vis recommendations of solutions to addressing the challenges and gaps in the use of VAA outcomes to inform and influence decision-making</b>		
12.30 – 13.00	• Presentation on the <i>Integration of Nutrition into VAA</i>	• Nutrition Working Group
13.00 – 14.00	<i>Lunch</i>	
14.00 – 15.00	• Presentation on the <i>Integration of Nutrition into VAA</i> , continued with possible group work	• Nutrition Working Group
15.00 – 16.00	• <b>Show and tell:</b> Country presentations of what they think are the key contribution of VAA in their Member States, giving specific examples: Plenary presentation, 5 minutes per country  <i>this session to focus on</i> <i>(1) stock taking of VAA contribution to influencing decision making then</i> <i>(2) Looking forward – formulation of strategy to enhance VAA influencing decision making – articulating roles and responsibilities for all the players.</i>	• SADC RVAC Members
16.00 – 16.20	<i>Tea/Coffee Break</i>	
1620 - 1630	• Presentation of recommendations to address challenges and gaps in the use of VAA outcomes to inform and influence decision-making as identified at the Dar es Salaam meeting	• SADC RVAA PMU
16.30 – 17.30	• Planning Session: How to improve uptake and use of VAA products by decision makers	• Facilitator
<b>Day 3</b>		
<b>Time</b>	<b>Activity</b>	<b>Rapporteur</b>
9.00 – 10.30	• Lesson learning and sharing of experiences: Lesotho and Zimbabwe to share IPC experiences	• SADC RVAC Members
8.30 – 10.30	• Drafting of Regional Synthesis Report by a Core Group	• SADC RVAC Members
10.30 – 11.00	<i>Tea/Coffee</i>	
11.00 – 12.00	• Presentation of Draft Synthesis Report	• SADC RVAA PMU
12.00 – 12.30	• Wrap up and conclusion	• SADC RVAA PMU
12.30 – 13.00	<i>Lunch/Departure for Non RVAC Members</i>	
14.00 – 17.00	• QUARTERLY RVAC MEETING	• RVAC members



### Annex 3: Summary Evaluation of the Dissemination Meeting

A total of 50 evaluation forms were returned, out of a possible 58, or 86% of those who attended. Overall, the evaluation of the Dissemination meeting was good with 100% of delegates agreeing or strongly agreeing that the meeting achieved its objectives. However, again this year, the delegates complained that there was insufficient time for discussion. There were also a number of suggestions made about standardising the presentations by providing a template. In terms of meeting organisation, 96% of delegates agreed or strongly agreed that pre workshop organisation was efficient.

Please mark the appropriate box for your response to the following statements:	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
<b>OVERALL CONTENT &amp; FACILITATION</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>D</b>	<b>E</b>
The meeting achieved its aim and objectives	27%	73%	0%	0%	0%
The structure of the meeting was organized and easy to follow	20%	72%	8%	0%	0%
Adequate time was provided for questions and discussion	4%	39%	39%	14%	4%
Participation and interaction were encouraged	32%	56%	10%	2%	0%
The quality of the facilitation was good	26%	70%	2%	2%	0%
The meeting met my expectations	8%	90%	2%	0%	0%
<b>SESSION 1: PRESENTATION OF TOOLS &amp; INNOVATIONS IN VAA RELATED MATTERS</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>D</b>	<b>E</b>
The tools were presented in a clear & understandable manner	6%	82%	12%	0%	0%
The presenters were responsive to questions & remarks	14%	74%	12%	0%	0%
It helped me better understand tools & innovations related to VAA	8%	68%	24%	0%	0%
<b>SESSION 2: SHARING OF 2013 RESULTS BY NVACs &amp; DISCUSSIONS</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>D</b>	<b>E</b>
The presentations were made in a clear & understandable manner	10%	78%	12%	0%	0%
The presenters were responsive to questions & remarks	10%	74%	16%	0%	0%
Helped me better understand regional vulnerability conditions for 2013	16%	69%	14%	0%	0%
<b>SESSION 3: INTEGRATION OF NUTRITION INTO VAA</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>D</b>	<b>E</b>
The case studies were presented in a clear & understandable manner	16%	65%	18%	0%	0%
The discussions were informative & productive	18%	67%	14%	0%	0%
It helped better understand the challenges & gaps related to how nutrition can be integrated into VAA	14%	63%	22%	0%	0%
<b>SESSION 4: SHARING OF EXPERIENCES IN THE USE &amp; UPTAKE OF VAA</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>D</b>	<b>E</b>
The experiences were shared in a clear and structured format	21%	75%	4%	0%	0%
It helped me better understand how to improve use and uptake of VAA from experiences of other countries	22%	67%	10%	0%	0%
<b>LOGISTICS</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>D</b>	<b>E</b>
The pre-workshop administration was efficient and informative	50%	46%	4%	0%	0%
The workshop facilities were appropriate and satisfactory	45%	49%	6%	0%	0%
Logistical and housekeeping support was good	38%	52%	8%	2%	0%

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