



LVAC Presentation – June 2, 2005

Plan

- Overview of the 2004/05
- Methodology & Weaknesses in information systems
- Shocks & Hazards in 2004/2005
- Outcomes & implications

Overview

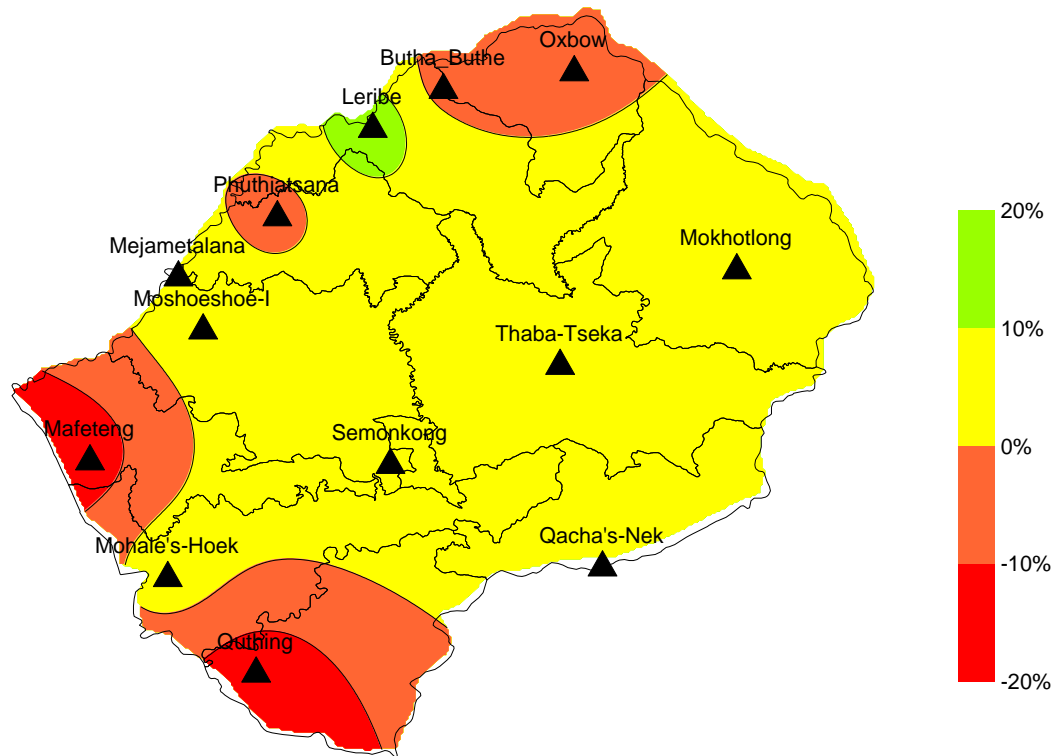
- Food Security Policy developed
- Main cereal producing areas – had low cumulative rainfall at the beginning of the season
- Maize area estimate – 92% of 4 yr ave.
- Total cereal prod. estimate – 120,000 MT – 84% of 5 yr average.



Overview

- Depressed employment opportunities & HIV/AIDS continue to affect vulnerability
- Closure of garment industries affected thousands of workers
- Food prices have stabilised in 04/05 & regional (SA) availability is secure.
- Food aid & PRRO have brought in approx. 70,000MT of cereals

Cumulative rainfall %age departure from normal: 1st Sept, 04 to 20th Mar, 05 (LesMet)



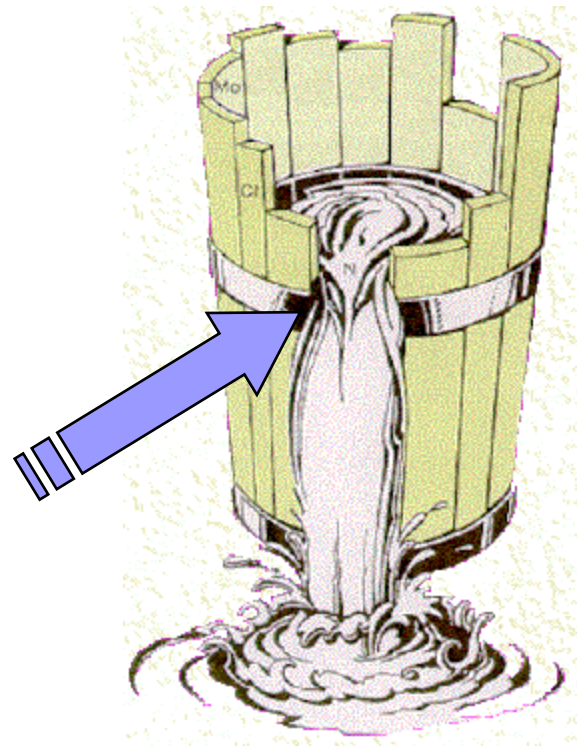


Weaknesses in information

- High degree of error in estimates of production
- Uncertainty attached to basic estimates in critical areas
- Rapid assessment methodologies constrained by time & resources e.g 04/05 prod forecast based on 135 interviews with farmers
- LVAC Livelihood profiles based on rapid appraisal techniques, typologies of vulnerable households limited, role of cash savings & food stocks in livelihoods unknown

Weaknesses in information systems

- **Capacity of the Barrel limited by shortest Stave.**
- **Lengthen the stave to increase capacity**
- **When lengthened stave becomes the limiting factor**





Caveats

- This was a VA NOT a Needs assessment or Targeting exercise
- Area Vulnerability Vs Individual Household vulnerability
- Limited or lack of critical information inevitably affects the quality of our analysis



Methodology & Process

- Refresher course on Vulnerability Monitoring
- Field work assessment in 6 LZ, 60 villages
- Synthesis of findings at LZ level
- Triangulation with sec. sources e.g FAO March assessment, consultation with CFSAM, LesMet reports
- Consultation & consensus building meeting
- National level reporting



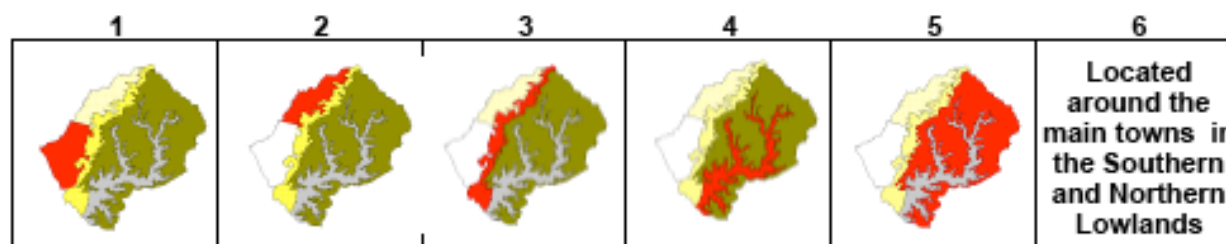
Approach

- Livelihood baselines: RiskMap database
- Shocks: Current year problem Specification
- Factoring in coping strategies to reduce/offset deficits
- Estimation of residual Income/Food deficit.
- Thinking through policy implications for Livelihood provisioning, protection & promotion

Problem Specification for the Lesotho May 2005 Assessment

Agro Ecological Zone
Food Economy Zone No.

Location



Food Economy Zone Name

Southern Lowlands Northern Lowlands Foothills Senqu River Valley Mountains Peri Urban

Production/Supply Changes

Food Crops
Grazing
Wild Foods
Relief/Gifts
Cash Crops

Changes in "normal" production and supply conditions Index 100=Normal (Index range 0-300)

40-60	50-60	50-60	40-60	90-100	50-60
40-50	100	80-90	60-70	100	60-80
40-60	100	100	80-90	80-90	80-100
20-40	80-100	80-100	60-80	20-40	80-100
20-40	60-80	40-60	40-60	40-60	60-80

Access to Markets

Employment
Livestock
Cash Crops
Non-food Production
Other Trade
Food Purchase

Changes in "normal" market access - Index 100=normal (or one of 5 categories of depressed market access 75-100, 50-75, 25-50, 0-25 and 0)

50-75	75-100	75-100	50-75	75-100	75-100
75-100	75-100	50-75	75-100	75-100	100
50-75	75-100	75-100	75-100	50-75	75-100
75-100	100	75-100	75-100	50-75	75-100
50-75	75-100	100	50-75	50-75	75-100
100	100	100	100	100	100

Change Food Price

Changes in "normal" Food Price - Index 100=Normal (Index range 40-200)

105	105	90	105	100	110
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LVAC Findings

Likely outcomes - by LZ (after coping strategies)

- **No residual deficit**

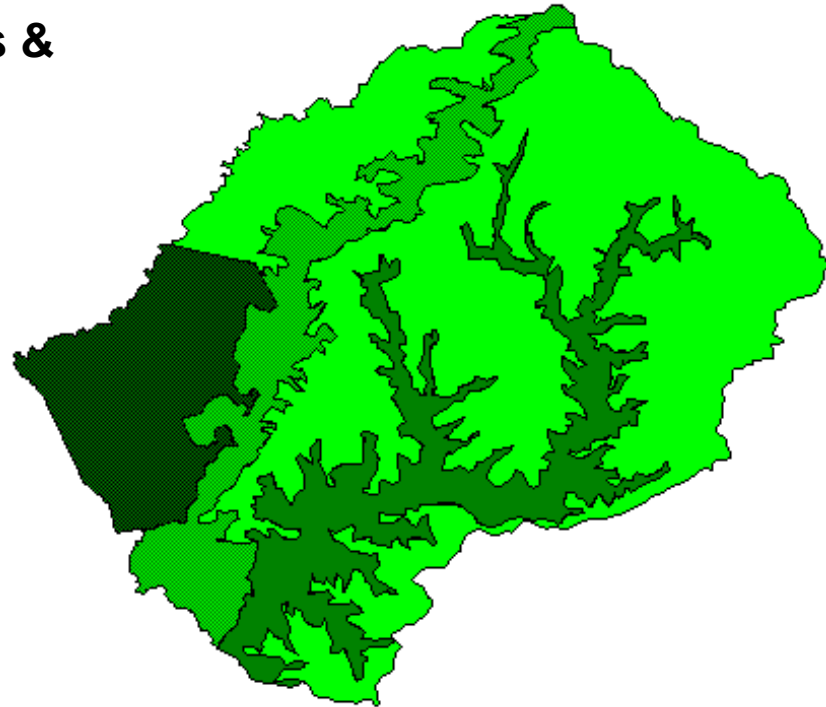
Northern Lowlands, Mountains & Peri-Urban areas

- **Marginal deficits**

Foothills

- **Significant deficits**

Southern Lowlands & Senqu River Valley



Results – Southern Lowlands

Southern Lowlands

		Sources of food - % of total							Possible coping strategies and effects on deficit - % of total								
		Food Crops	Meat & Milk	Fish	Wild Foods	Within community Gift/Relief	Purchases	=	Totals								
Poor	Baseline 'Normal' Access to food	26	5	0	8	14	46	=	99								
	Assessed Situation in 2004-2005	14	0	0	3	4	29	=	50								
	Total Deficit (no coping strategies)	12	5	0	5	10	17	=	49	Less	+ Food Stocks	+ additional wild foods	+ additional employment	+ additional Livestock sales	+ additional other trade	+ additional non-food production	+ redistribution
										0	0	14	9	0	0	0	23
										Final Deficit 26							
Middle	Baseline 'Normal' Access to food	36	16	0	4	4	41	=	101								
	Assessed Situation in 2004-2005	17	8	0	2	1	28	=	56								
	Total Deficit (no coping strategies)	19	8	0	2	3	13	=	45	Less							
										Final Deficit 14							
Better-off	Baseline 'Normal' Access to food	49	18	0	0	0	33	=	100								
	Assessed Situation in 2004-2005	33	12	0	0	0	32	=	77								
	Total Deficit (no coping strategies)	16	6	0	0	0	1	=	23	Less	0	0	8	6	0	0	0
										Final Deficit 9							

NB assessed by interpolation (it was not possible to use the simulation programme for this group)

Results – Northern Lowlands

Northern Lowlands

Sources of food - % of total

Food Crops	Meat & Milk	Fish	Wild Foods	Within community Gift/Relief	Purchases	=	Totals
22	8	0	10	10	50	=	100
13	8	0	10	9	44	=	84
9	0	0	0	1	6	=	16

Possible coping strategies and effects on deficit - % of total

+ Food Stocks	+ additional wild foods	+ additional employment	+ additional Livestock sales	+ additional other trade	+ additional non-food production	+ redistribution	= Totals	
0	1	9	1	0	0	2	13	
							Final Deficit	3

Poor Baseline 'Normal' Access to food
Assessed Situation in 2004-2005
Total Deficit (no coping strategies)

Less

Middle Baseline 'Normal' Access to food
Assessed Situation in 2004-2005
Total Deficit (no coping strategies)

48	13	0	4	2	33	=	100
37	13	0	4	2	32	=	88
11	0	0	0	0	1	=	12

Less

0	0	7	3	1	1		12	
							Final Deficit	0

Better-off Baseline 'Normal' Access to food
Assessed Situation in 2004-2005
Total Deficit (no coping strategies)

55	11	0	2	0	32	=	100
						=	100
						=	0

Less

							0	
							Final Deficit	0

Results - Foothills

Foothills

Weath Group

Sources of food - % of total

Possible coping strategies and effects on deficit - % of total

Weath Group	Sources of food - % of total	Possible coping strategies and effects on deficit - % of total																	
		Food Stocks	+ additional wild foods	+ additional employment	+ additional Livestock sales	+ additional other trade	+ additional non-food production	+ redistribution	Totals										
Poor	Baseline 'Normal' Access to food	26	7	0	10	7	50	=	100										
	Assessed Situation in 2004-2005	14	6	0	10	6	45	=	81										
	Total Deficit (no coping strategies)	12	1	0	0	1	5	=	19	Less	0	0	9	3	0	0	0	0	12
																		Final Deficit	7
Middle	Baseline 'Normal' Access to food	42	13	0	10	0	35	=	100										
	Assessed Situation in 2004-2005	33	12	0	10	0	34	=	89										
	Total Deficit (no coping strategies)	9	1	0	0	0	1	=	11	Less	0	0	6	5	0	0	0	0	11
																		Final Deficit	0
Better-off	Baseline 'Normal' Access to food	54	26	0	2	0	18	=	100										
	Assessed Situation in 2004-2005	47	25	0	2	0	18	=	92										
	Total Deficit (no coping strategies)	7	1	0	0	0	0	=	8	Less	0	0	4	4					8
																		Final Deficit	0

Results – Senqu River Valley

Senqu River Valley

Weath Group

Sources of food - % of total

Food Crops	Meat & Milk	Fish	Wild Foods	Within community Gift/Relief	Purchases	=	Totals
18	7	4	13	24	35	=	101
7	4	4	12	17	22	=	66
11	3	0	1	7	13	=	35

Baseline 'Normal' Access to food
Assessed Situation in 2004-2005
Total Deficit (no coping strategies)

Less

Possible coping strategies and effects on deficit - % of total

+ Food Stocks	+ additional wild foods	+ additional employment	+ additional Livestock sales	+ additional other trade	+ additional non-food production	+ redistribution	Totals	
0	0	6	4	0	0	0	10	
							Final Deficit	25

Baseline 'Normal' Access to food
Assessed Situation in 2004-2005
Total Deficit (no coping strategies)

32	16	4	8	8	32	=	100
18	11	4	7	5	24	=	69
14	5	0	1	3	8	=	31

Less

0	0	5	14	0	0	0	19	
							Final Deficit	12

Baseline 'Normal' Access to food
Assessed Situation in 2004-2005
Total Deficit (no coping strategies)

33	26	0	2	2	37	=	100
27	23	0	2	2	37	=	91
6	3	0	0	0	0	=	9

Less

0	0	4	5	0	0	0	9	
							Final Deficit	0

Results - Mountains

Mountains

Weath Group

Sources of food - % of total

Possible coping strategies and effects on deficit - % of total

Poor Baseline 'Normal' Access to food
Assessed Situation in 2004-2005
Total Deficit (no coping strategies)

Food Crops	Meat & Milk	Fish	Wild Foods	Within community Gift/Relief	Purchases	= Totals
14	3	3	9	14	57	100
13	3	3	7	3	38	67
1	0	0	2	11	19	33

Less

+ Food Stocks	+ additional wild foods	+ additional employment	+ additional Livestock sales	+ additional other trade	+ additional non-food production	+ redistribution	Totals
0	12	?	?	0	0	0	33

0

Final Deficit

Middle Baseline 'Normal' Access to food
Assessed Situation in 2004-2005
Total Deficit (no coping strategies)
Final Deficit

42	19	2	3	2	32	100
40	19	2	2	2	25	90
2	0	0	1	0	7	10

Less

NB assessed by interpolation (It was not possible to use the simulation programme for this group)

0	?	?	?	0	0	0	10
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Final Deficit

0

Better-off Baseline 'Normal' Access to food
Assessed Situation in 2004-2005
Total Deficit (no coping strategies)
Final Deficit

55	27	0	2	0	16	100
55	27	0	2	0	16	100
0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Less

0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
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Final Deficit

0

Results – Peri Urban

Peri Urban

Weath Group

Possible coping strategies and effects on deficit - % of total

		Sources of food - % of total							Possible coping strategies and effects on deficit - % of total							
		Food Crops	Meat & Milk	Fish	Wild Foods	Within community Gift/Relief	Purchases	= Totals	+ Food Stocks	+ additional wild foods	+ additional employment	+ additional Livestock sales	+ additional other trade	+ additional non-food production	+ redistribution	Totals
Poor	Baseline 'Normal' Access to food	12	2	0	8	15	64	101								
	Assessed Situation in 2004-2005	6	1	0	8	13	54	82								
	Total Deficit (no coping strategies)	6	1	0	0	2	10	19	Less	0	0	11	0	0	0	2
								Final Deficit								6
Middle	Baseline 'Normal' Access to food	32	12	0	2	2	52	100								
	Assessed Situation in 2004-2005	22	9	0	2	2	47	82								
	Total Deficit (no coping strategies)	10	3	0	0	0	5	18	Less	0	0	11	0	0	0	2
								Final Deficit								5
Better-off	Baseline 'Normal' Access to food	37	24	0	0	0	40	101								
	Assessed Situation in 2004-2005	37	24	0	0	0	40	101								
	Total Deficit (no coping strategies)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Less	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
								Final Deficit								0

Population Affected & Levels of Deficits

	Best Case		Worst Case	
	% Population affected	Mean deficit as % of annual food needs	% Population affected	Mean deficit as % of annual food needs
Southern Lowlands	80%	13%	100%	20%
Senqu River Valley	80%	14%	90%	17%
Foothills	10%	4%	30%	5%

RSA Trends in price of maize



Theoretical impact of lower maize price on Vulnerability.

	Best Case		Worst Case	
	% Population affected	Mean deficit as % of annual food needs	% Population affected	Mean deficit as % of annual food needs
Southern Lowlands @ 2004/05 prices	80%	13%	100%	20%
Southern Lowlands @ What if 20% Less?	30%	6%	100%	16%
Senqu River Valley @ 2004/05 prices	80%	14%	90%	17%
Senqu River Valley @ What if 20% Less?	50%	7%	80%	12%



Conclusions & Policy Implications

- There is an opportunity to use lower food prices to reduce vulnerability
- Food markets need more investigation – high price mark up & inefficiencies in domestic food markets
- Need to better understand chronic vulnerability – better tools & broader partnerships



Conclusions & Policy Implications

- Low price maize from SA, a Livelihood shock to 'big' maize producers in Lesotho
- Growing Informal trade undermines understanding of National food balance
- Strengthening of information systems should be a priority
- Innovative interventions need to be further explored especially for the zones that show signs of significant chronic vulnerability