



SADC DISSEMINATION FORUM 2009

Overview of the Food Insecurity and Vulnerability in SADC



Introduction

▶ **Objectives:**

- ▶ *Share and disseminate information on the national and regional vulnerability assessment committee assessments for the 2009/2010 consumption year.*
- ▶ To identify threats and opportunities to food security and vulnerability during the 2009/2010 consumption year
- ▶ To profile the depth and levels of food insecurity and vulnerability in the Region for the 2009/2010
- ▶ To develop actionable recommendations for consideration by the SADC Council of Ministers

▶ **Methodology:**

- ▶ Livelihoods Based approaches
- ▶ Household surveys

Overview of Current Year Shocks

▶ **Rainfall**

- ▶ Late onset of rains, mainly Lesotho and Swaziland
- ▶ Above normal rainfall in many parts of the region
- ▶ Excessive rains in Mozambique, Zambia, Namibia, Lesotho and Angola
- ▶ Localized drought or dry spell cases in Namibia, Zimbabwe and Malawi

▶ **Prices**

- ▶ High price of staples and non-food items
- ▶ High prices of fertilizer and seeds

▶ **Livestock**

- ▶ Livestock diseases e.g. anthrax, black quarter and foot & mouth

▶ **Access to income**

- ▶ Increased unemployment
- ▶ Decrease in casual labour opportunities
- ▶ Wage rates not keeping up with higher cost of living

Regional Cereal Balance Sheet

	2009/10 Required* ('000 tons)	2009/10 Available** ('000tons)	2009/10 Expected Srplus/ Deficit ('000 tons)	2008/09 Surplus/d eficit ('000 tonnes)	2008 Production ('000 tons)	2009 Forecast Production ('000 tons)	2009 Prodt.% Change over 2008	5 - Year	
								Average Production ('000 tons)	2009 % Change
Ang	1,527	830	-697	-698	756	757	0%	754	0%
Bot	331	84	-247	-253	37	43	16%	32	34%
Les	350	117	-233	-215	88	86	-2%	103	-17%
Mal	2,638	4023	1,385	570	2,976	3,834	29%	2,505	53%
Mau	318	7	-311	-312	2	2	0%	2	0%
Moz	2,631	2,863	232	-167	2,284	2,453	7%	2,091	17%
Nam	314	224	-90	-133	121	165	36%	130	27%
RSA	16,111	17,385	1,274	1,610	15,560	15,266	-2%	15,550	-2%
Swa	170	82	-88	-96	64	71	11%	64	11%
Tan	6,579	5,280	-1,299	-788	5,621	5,265	-6%	5,622	-6%
Zam	2,005	2,184	179	112	1,452	2,182	50%	1,452	50%
Zim	2,473	1,604	-869	-1,408	836	1,603	92%	1,177	36%
SADC***	35,329	34,580	-764	-1,779	29,621	31,688	7%	25,335	25%

*** SADC (excluding DRC, Madagascar & Seychelles)

Household Food Access

Household Food Access Affected by:

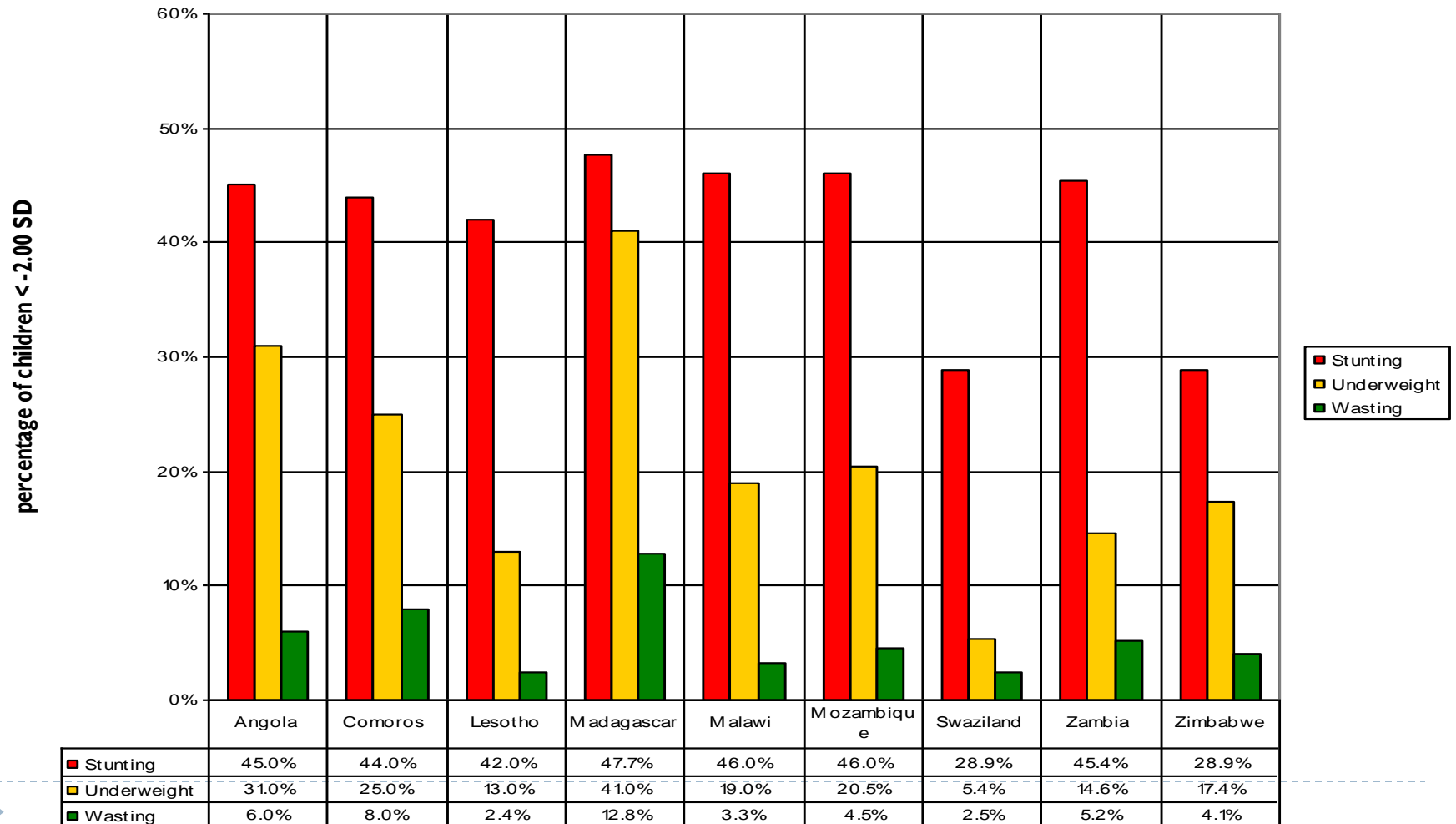
- ▶ Decline in employment casual labour opportunities
- ▶ Increase in price of food, and non-food items
- ▶ Poor market infrastructure
- ▶ Decline in remittance income due to global financial crisis
- ▶ Is compounded by continued high levels of HIV and AIDS

Response/Coping Strategies

- ▶ Forgoing essential expenditures in order to purchase food
- ▶ Increased search for casual labour opportunities
- ▶ Increased sale of livestock to buy food
- ▶ Reduction in number of meals
- ▶ Increase in reliance on social support networks

Malnutrition in the Region

Malnutrition in Southern Africa



Assessment Outcomes

Food Insecure Population (15 July 2009)

	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10*
Lesotho	270,000	948,300	541,000	245,700	553,000	353,000	450,000
Malawi	400,000	1,340,000	5,055,000	833,000	63,200	673,498	147,492
Mozambique	964,000	202,000	428,200	121,500	520,000	302,700	247,000
Namibia	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	224,795
Swaziland	217,000	600,400	634,400	465,900	345,000	238,600	262,000
Tanzania	844,333	686,356	848,019	995,433	581,974	491,787	420,000
Zambia	60,000	39,300	1,232,700	380,537	440,866	444,624	110,651
Zimbabwe	5,422,600	2,300,000	2,884,800	1,392,500	4,100,000	5,100,000	1,400,000
Total	8,177,933	6,116,356	11,624,119	4,434,570	6,604,040	7,604,209	3,261,938

* Preliminary figures for Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia and Tanzania

Main Conclusions & Recommendations

1. Promotion, strengthen social protection and safety nets measures such as public works programmes and cash/food transfers
2. Enhance infrastructure development for improved market access e.g. transport, storage and communication.
3. Promote targeted input subsidies (lessons from Malawi)
4. Improve market access for crop and livestock and livestock products to improve household income
5. Promote crop diversification
6. Promote nutritional support for vulnerable groups including HIV/AIDS infected and affected people

Observations on the VAA Processes

- ▶ Incomplete geographic coverage of vulnerability assessments in some countries
- ▶ Capacity and resource constraints
- ▶ Utilisation of VAA information remains a challenge
 - ▶ Response
 - ▶ Policy
- ▶ More work needed in understanding increasing levels of urban food insecurity and vulnerability