



Food Security Early Warning System

FOOD SECURITY UPDATE – July 2010

SADC Food Security Update - Issue 1

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REGIONAL SUMMARY

- ◆ **SADC cereal production estimates indicate a 12% increase over last season...** Latest estimates indicate a regional cereal (i.e. maize, wheat, rice and sorghum/millet) production of 35.55 million tonnes, which is 12% higher than the 2009 final harvest of 31.83 million tonnes and 32% higher than the 5-year average of 26.84 million tonnes. Increased cereal productions have been assessed in almost all countries. Exceptionally high increases in production compared to last year have been achieved in Botswana (158%), Lesotho (59%), Namibia (40%), Tanzania (35%) and Zambia (41%) (Tables 1, 3 & 5). Productions of non-cereals such as cassava and plantains have also increased especially in Angola, Mozambique and Tanzania.
- ◆ **An overall cereal surplus of 2.05 million tonnes is assessed for the 2010/11 marketing year ...** Latest assessments indicate a 2010/11 regional cereal surplus of 2.05 million tonnes compared to an overall cereal deficit of 0.38 million tonnes during the 2009/10 marketing year. However, overall cereal surpluses are recorded in Malawi (1.12 million tonnes), South Africa (2.80 million tonnes), Tanzania (0.21 million tonnes) and Zambia (1.17 million tonnes). Deficits are recorded for the rest of the countries ranging from 0.73 million tonnes in Swaziland to 0.92 million tonnes in Zimbabwe (Tables 1, 3 & 5).
- ◆ **Regional maize surplus of 5.83 million tonnes is assessed for the 2010/11 marketing year ...** Latest assessments project a regional maize surplus of 5.83 million tonnes for the 2010/11 marketing year compared to a downward revised surplus of 3.32 million tonnes during the last marketing year. On a country basis, maize surpluses are assessed in Malawi (1.16 million tonnes), Mozambique (0.06 million tonnes), South Africa (4.45 million tonnes), Tanzania (0.20 million tonnes) and Zambia (1.17 million tonnes). Price and other factors permitting, these exportable surpluses are more than enough to cover the import needs of Member States with deficit in maize (Graph 1 & Tables 3 & 4).
- ◆ **Overall deficits/import requirements are assessed in wheat, rice and sorghum/millet ...** Regional deficits are assessed in wheat (2.75 million tonnes), rice (0.66 million tonnes) and sorghum/millet (0.37 million tonnes). While deficits in sorghum/millet could be covered through cross substitution with surplus maize, wheat and possibly rice have to be imported from outside the region. Member States need to put addition effort to increased production of these crops (Graph 1 & Table 3).
- ◆ **The number of people requiring humanitarian assistance has gone up to 4.04 million ...** Vulnerability assessments carried out in April/May 2010 indicate that the total number of people in need of humanitarian assistance in the eight Member States of Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe has increased from 3.26 million last year to 4.04 million during the 2010/11 marketing year. Donor assistance is required to assist some of these countries (Table 2).

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BOTSWANA

ANGOLA: Unofficial cereal forecast indicate a 9% increases in production ...

While official national crop forecasts are not yet available, preliminary FANR AIMS assessments point to an improved cereal production ranging from 1.35 million tonnes to 1.46 million tonnes, equivalent to an average increase of 9% on last year's harvest of 1.29 million tonnes. The increased production forecast is based on good rains in the country and increased use of inputs such as fertilizer and improved seed, although floods destroyed some crops in some provinces such as Cunene, Kuando Kubango and Moxico. Production of cassava, which is the main staple food in the northern provinces, is forecast to remain as high as last year's harvest of 14.68 million tonnes.

Reflecting the increased in production, current assessments indicate an improved food security prospects for the country during the 2010/11 marketing year with a cereal deficit of only 743,000 tonnes compared to a normal deficit of over 1.00 million tonnes. Pockets of food insecure people are expected in some parts of country such in Cunene Province where, due to floods, crops were destroyed and people displaced from their homes. Although not quantified, a number of displaced people require humanitarian assistance, made up of food, clothes, medicines, agricultural inputs and, in some cases, fishery tools in order to recover from the situation.

Table 1: 2010/11 Cereal Requirement, Supply and 2010 Estimate Production Compared with 2009 and average 5-Year Production.

Revised: 3 August 2010

	2010/11 Required ('000 tons)	2010/11 Available ('000tons)	2010/11 Expected Surplus/ Deficit ('000 tons)	2009 Production ('000 tons)	2010 Forecast Production ('000 tons)	2010 Prod.% Change over 2009	5 - Year Average	
							Production ('000 tons)	2010 % Change
Ang*	2,226	1,483	-743	1,290	1,405	9%	868	62%
Bot	419	194	-225	42	109	158%	34	224%
Les	369	207	-163	86	137	59%	100	37%
Mal	2,638	3,761	1,123	3,834	3,572	-7%	2,904	23%
Mau	318	7	-311	2	2	0%	2	0%
Moz	3,672	3,047	-625	2,526	2,641	5%	2,195	20%
Nam	368	181	-187	111	155	40%	125	24%
RSA	16,238	19,033	2,795	14,855	15,731	6%	12,507	26%
Swa	158	84	-73	71	75	6%	63	19%
Tan	7,191	7,396	205	5,265	7,095	35%	5,308	34%
Zam	2,263	3,433	1,170	2,182	3,078	41%	1,567	96%
Zim	2,473	1,552	-921	1,561	1,548	-1%	1,176	32%
SADC**	38,333	40,378	2,046	31,825	35,548	12%	26,838	32%

* Forecast from FANR REWS based on rainfall, input supply and past production.

** SADC (excluding DRC, Madagascar & Seychelles)

Source: SADC Secretariat and Member States, 2010.

BOTSWANA: Cereal production increase 158% to 109,000 tonnes ...

Current crop estimates from the NEWU indicate a 158% increase in cereal production from 42,210 tonnes in 2009 to 109,030 tonnes in 2010. Maize production has increased from 10,600 tonnes in 2009 to 44,570 tonnes in 2010 while sorghum/millet production has increased from 31,610 tonnes to 64,420 tonnes. Provision of incentives to farmers by the Government, combined with good rains has led to a greatly increased planted area especially within the communal sub-sector, where it steadily increased from 103,701 hectares during the 2007/08 crop season to 298,315 hectares in 2008/09 and 335,166 hectares in 2009/10. The favourable rains have also benefited pasture, resulting in the reported good livestock conditions in most parts of the country.

As a result increased cereal harvest, the food supply/demand assessment indicates a cereal deficit of 225,000 tonnes, which is lower than the 313,000 tonnes assessed in 2009/10. The food security situation for the 2010/11 marketing year is expected to remain satisfactory with current import plans of 313,000 tonnes covering the whole of the assessed deficit.

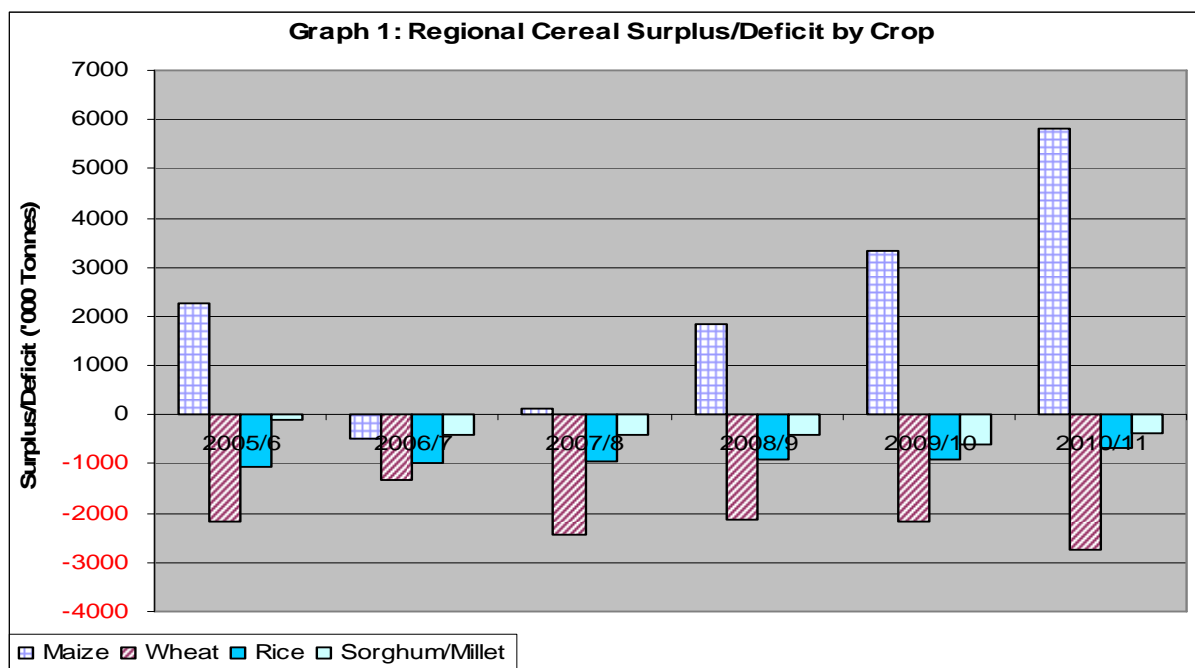
DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO: *New waves of population displacement put further strain on food insecurity situation...*

The March to September 2010 Integrated Phase Classification (IPC) Report by the Ministry of Agriculture, in collaboration with United Nations and Non-government Agencies, indicates a deteriorating food security situation in the country. In addition to the recurrent insecurity in eastern part of the country, especially in some parts of Oriental, Maniema and Katanga Provinces, ethnic conflicts in the Western Region of the country over management and control of access to traditional fishing ponds has resulted in deterioration in food insecurity. The Report also indicates that new waves of displacement of population from areas of their livelihood around the Salonga National Park and other protected areas have had negative impact on the food security situation. Meanwhile reports of severe mosaic disease for cassava and bacterial wilt attack are likely to add to the already precarious food security situation in areas of conflict.

LESOTHO: *Cereal production increases 59 per cent compared to last year ...*

An overall cereal harvest of 137,000 tonnes is estimated for 2010, reflecting a 59% increase in output from 86,000 tonnes harvested in 2009. Production of maize is estimated at 98,000 tonnes, which is above both the 5-year average of 76,420 tonnes and the 2009 harvest of 62,530 tonnes. Production assessments also indicate sorghum/millet production of 28,080 tonnes and wheat production of 10,640 tonnes, which compare favourably against harvests of 13,240 tonnes and 10,330 tonnes respectively in 2009. The Lesotho National Early Warning Unit attributes this increase to good rains during the season, increased government support to farmers and input trade fairs which were facilitated by the UN Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO).

The improved cereal production in 2010 has resulted into a much reduced 2010/11 marketing year's cereal deficit of 163,000 tonnes as compared to a deficit of 232,000 tonnes during the 2009/10 marketing year. Consequently the food security situation for 2010/11 has improved from last year and this is also reflected in the reduced number of people requiring humanitarian assistance from 450,000 last year to 200,000 in the 2010/11 marketing year. Current planned imports of 230,000 tonnes, if timely received, more than cover the existing assessed deficit.



Source: SADC Secretariat and Member States, 2010.

MALAWI: *Maize surpluses assessed at 1.16 million tonnes; a fifth year running of surpluses ...*

Final crop forecast indicates a 2010 cereal production of 3.57 million tonnes, which is 7% below the 2009 harvest of 3.83 million tonnes but still 23% higher than the last 5-year average harvest of 2.90 million tonnes. Production of maize has gone down from 3.66 million tonnes in 2009 to 3.42 million tonnes in 2010. Productions of the other cereals are also estimated to have decrease in 2010 with wheat decreasing from 2,800 tonnes to 2,340 tonnes; polished rice decreasing from 85,190 tonnes to 71,570 tonnes and sorghum/millet decreasing from 84,280 tonnes to 78,530 tonnes. Overall cereal production has been adversely affected by dry spells

that affected most parts of the country in December 2009 to February 2010. The dry spells were most severe in the Southern Region of the country.

In spite of the slightly reduced cereal production compared to 2009, the food security situation is expected to remain stable as reflected by the assessed overall cereal surplus of 1.12 million tonnes for the 2010/11 marketing year. The overall surplus is made up of 1.16 million tonnes of surplus maize and 17,000 tonnes of surplus sorghum/millet less deficits in wheat and rice of 38,000 tonnes and 19,000 tonnes respectively. This is the fifth year running that the country has had surplus maize. Despite the satisfactory food security situation, however, vulnerability assessments conducted in May 2010 indicate a substantial increase in population requiring humanitarian assistance during the 2010/11 marketing from 147,492 last year to 1.06 million in 2010/11. This may be an indirect result of the severe dry spells which affected the highly populated Southern Region of the country. The Government and donors should be able to source food for humanitarian assistance within the country.

MOZAMBIQUE: *Maize surplus of 57,000 tonnes but overall cereal deficit indicated ...*

Crop estimates of the 2010 harvest indicate an overall cereal production of 2.64 million tonnes, which is 5 per cent higher than the 2009 harvest of 2.53 million tonnes. Maize production has slightly gone down by 1% from 1.93 million tonnes in 2009 to 1.92 million tonnes, while rice (polished) production has gone up by 45 percent from 168,900 tonnes to 245,000 tonnes, with sorghum/millet also increasing from 425,610 tonnes to 462,000 tonnes. A better cereal production prospect for 2010 was greatly compromised by the severe long dry spells which affected central and southern parts of the country from December 2009 to February 2010.

Current assessment indicate an overall cereal deficit of 625,000 tonnes for the 2010/11 marketing year since domestic cereal availability of 3.05 million tonnes is insufficient to meet requirements estimated at 3.67 million tonnes (inclusive of a strategic grain reserve (SGR) need of 150,000 tonnes). However, the country's balance sheet indicates a 57,000 tonnes of maize surplus which is much smaller than the 2009/10 surplus of 467,000 tonnes. The other cereal crops indicate deficits of 430,000 tonnes for wheat; 249,000 tonnes for rice and 3,000 tonnes for sorghum/millet. It is expected that some of the cereal deficits will be cover through cross substitution with surplus cassava. The 2010 vulnerability assessments indicate that the number of people requiring humanitarian assistance has gone up from 302,700 people last year to 450,000 in the 2010/11 marketing year, probably as an indirect result of the severe dry spells that negatively affected crop production for vulnerable people.

NAMIBIA: *Cereal production increase by 40% to 155,000 tonnes ...*

Production assessment from the National Early and Food Information System (NEWFIU) indicates a 2010 overall cereal production of 155,000 tonnes, which is 40 per cent higher than the 2009 harvest of 111,000 tonnes. Maize production is estimated at 57,600 tonnes compared to 56,900 tonnes in 2009. Increases are also indicated for sorghum/millet from 42,000 tonnes in 2009 to 81,200 tonnes while wheat production is assessed to increase from 12,300 tonnes to 16,300 tonnes. The improved production is mostly due to favourable rains in the country although dry spells and floods negatively affected crops in some parts of the country during the rain season. Localised cases of Foot and Mouth disease as well as Lumpy Skin disease and tick infestation were reported in some parts of the country such as Impalila Island. The Government has put measures to contain them and prevent their spread.

The food security situation during the 2010/11 marketing year is expected to improve in most parts of the country but remain tight in Caprivi and Kavango Regions where due to poor rains and floods respectively, below average harvests are expected. The overall cereal supply/demand situation indicates an increase in overall cereal deficit from 159,000 tonnes in 2009/10 to 187,000 tonnes as a result of reduced carry over stocks of 25,000 tonnes for 2010/11 marketing year compared to 50,000 tonnes for 2009/10. The number of people requiring humanitarian assistance has gone down 53 per cent from 224,795 people in 2009/10 to 106,297 people in the 2010/11 marketing year.

SOUTH AFRICA: *Maize surplus increase from 3.85 million tonnes to 4.45 million tonnes...*

The Report from the Fifth Crop Estimates Committee meeting early July put the 2010 cereal harvest at 15.73 million tonnes, which is about 6 per cent higher than the 2009 harvest of 14.86 million tonnes and about 26 per cent higher than the 5-year cereal production of about 12.51 million tonnes. Assessments indicate that maize production has increased by 10 per cent from 12.57 million tonnes in 2009 to 13.83 million tonnes as a result of increases in both planted area and yields levels. Production of sorghum/millet, however, has decreased from 32,000 tonnes in 2009 to 281,000 tonnes. The rains were generally favourable for maize production during the season. Current forecast indicate an expected winter wheat production of 1.62 million tonnes, thereby reflecting a 12% decrease from the 2009 harvest of 1.83 million tonnes as a result of the expected lower planted area this year.

The supply/demand assessment indicates an increase in overall cereal surplus to 2.80 million tonnes compared to the revised 2009/10 marketing year's surplus of 1.56 million tonnes (revised down wards from previous assessment of 2.62 million tonnes).

Maize surplus alone has increased from 2.83 million tonnes last year to 4.45 million tonnes. A sorghum surplus of 101,000 tonnes is also indicated. However, deficits are assessed for wheat and rice amounting to 1.32 million tonnes and 430,000 tonnes respectively. Recent import/export plans for the 2010/11 marketing year indicate the country plans to import 1.55 million tonnes of wheat and export 1.85 million tonnes of maize. The country has more surplus maize to export.

SWAZILAND: Maize production improves for the third year running to 75,000 tonnes ...

Current NEWU estimates indicates a 6 per cent increase in the 2010 maize production to 75,000 tonnes compared to 71,000 tonnes in 2009, as a result of favourable rainfall and increased planted area. This is the third year running that maize production has increased since the low harvest of 47,000 tonnes in 2007. However, prospects for even better harvest were compromised by dry spells at critical stages of crop development especially in the Lowveld. Good rains received towards the end of the rain season have improved pasture and water availability for livestock.

The food security situation for the 2010/11 marketing year is expected to slightly improve with cereal deficit reduced from 91,000 tonnes in 2009/10 marketing year to 73,000 tonnes. Current cereal import plans of 78,000 tonnes more than cover the assessed deficit in the three main cereal crops of maize, wheat and rice. Resulting from the improved food production, vulnerability assessments for the 2010/11 marketing year indicate a decrease in people requiring humanitarian assistance from 262,000 people in the 2009/10 marketing year to 161,000 people.

TANZANIA: 2010 cereal production estimates indicate a 35 percent increase due to favourable rains ...

Current food production assessments indicate a 2010 overall cereal production of 7.10 million tonnes, which is a 35 per cent increase over the 2009 harvest of 5.27 million tonnes, mostly due to favourable rains in most parts of the country although floods negatively affected crops in the northern coast of the country. Maize estimates at 4.73 million tonnes is 38 per cent higher than the 3.42 million tonnes harvested in 2009. Assessments also indicate that rice and sorghum/millet production have gone up by 33 per cent and 31 per cent to 1.12 million tonnes and 1.18 million tonnes respectively while wheat production has decreased by 36 per cent to 62,000 tonnes. Crop assessments also indicate substantial production increases of non-cereal food crops including potatoes, cassava and plantains.

The food security situation for the 2009/10 marketing year is expected to remain stable, with cereal surpluses of 205,000 tonnes assessed for the first time during the last ten years. The overall cereal surplus is made up of maize and rice surpluses of 199,000 tonnes and 441,000 tonnes, less deficits in wheat and sorghum/millet of 135,000 tonnes and 301,000 tonnes respectively. Given the expected surpluses in non-cereal food crops, the country is likely to have exportable surpluses especially in rice. Vulnerability assessment carried out in February 2010 indicated that some 718,000 people needed humanitarian assistance. However, this number is expected to go down substantially, when the assessment for the 2010/11 marketing year is done in September 2010, given the improved food security situation this year.

ZAMBIA: Maize surpluses assessed at 1.17 million tonnes; vulnerable people down to 54,000 ...

An overall 2010 cereal production of 3.08 million tonnes is estimated, reflecting a 41 per cent increase in output from 2.18 million tonnes harvested in 2009. Individually, maize harvest is estimated to have substantially increased by 48 per cent from 1.89 million tonnes last year to 2.80 million tonnes, while rice and sorghum/millet have increased by 26 per cent and 7 per cent respectively, as a result of good rains and improved access to agricultural inputs through Government support to targeted farmers. Production of wheat is, however, forecast to decrease from 195,000 tonnes last year to 172,000 tonnes in 2010.

Current assessments project a satisfactory food security situation in the country during the 2010/11 marketing year, with cereal surpluses assessed at 1.17 million tonnes, made up of 1.166 million tonnes of surplus maize, 10,000 tonnes of surplus wheat less deficit in rice of 6,000 tonnes. As a result of improved food security situation, vulnerability assessment indicates only 54,000 people will require humanitarian assistance during the 2010/11 marketing year; the lowest number in eight years.

ZIMBABWE: Maize production increases 7 per cent to 1.56 million tonnes ...

The Second Round Crop and Livestock Assessment Report of April 2010 indicate an overall cereal production of about 1.55 million tonnes, equivalent to a 1 per cent decrease over 2009 harvest of 1.56 million tonnes. The overall decrease is due to decreases in wheat and sorghum/millet production as maize production of 1.33 million tonnes is 7 per cent higher than the 2009 harvest of 1.24 million tonnes. Wheat production has been on downward trend for some years now with 2010 production forecast at less than 26,000 tonnes compared to 48,000 tonnes in 2009 and 135,000 tonnes in 2006. Sorghum/millet production is estimated at 194,000 tonnes which is down by 28 per cent on the 2009 harvest of 270,000 tonnes. Prospects for increased cereal production were generally compromised by dry spells in most parts of the country but much severe in eastern and southern provinces.

Current assessments indicate an overall cereal deficit of 921,000 tonnes since domestic cereal availability of 1.55 million tonnes is insufficient to meet requirements estimated at 2.47 million tonnes. The country's food security situation is therefore expected to remain tight, although the number of vulnerable people at 1.29 million people is lower than the 1.40 million assessed last year. SADC Member States and donors are urged to continue assisting the country to revitalize the agricultural sector to improve production and productivity.

Table 2: Trend of Population in need of Food and other Humanitarian Assistance
23-Jul-10

Country#	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
Lesotho	270,000	948,300	541,000	245,700	553,000	353,000	450,000	200,000
Malawi	400,000	1,340,000	5,055,000	833,000	63,200	673,498	147,492	1,061,000
Mozambique	964,000	202,000	428,200	121,500	520,000	302,700	247,000	450,000
Namibia	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	224,795	106,297
Swaziland	217,000	600,400	634,400	465,900	345,000	238,600	262,000	160,989
Tanzania*	844,333	686,356	848,019	995,433	581,974	780,416	420,000	717,896
Zambia	60,000	39,300	1,232,700	380,537	440,866	444,624	110,000	53,629
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
Total	8,177,933	6,116,356	11,624,119	4,434,570	6,604,040	7,892,838	3,261,287	4,037,748

Source: SADC FANR Directorate - Member States Vulnerability Assessment, 2003 - 10.

*Data is only available from countries with Vulnerability Assessment Committees.

* February 2010 assessment likely to change for 2010/11 Marketing year

**Table 3: SADC - SUMMARY
ANNUAL CEREAL BALANCE
MARKETING YEAR (Vary by Country) 2010/2011
Thousands of Metric Tons**

	Maize	Wheat	Rice	Millet/ Sorghum	All Cereals	Cassava
<u>A. Domestic Availability</u>	<u>32705</u>	<u>2816</u>	<u>2046</u>	<u>2811</u>	<u>40379</u>	<u>28692</u>
A.1 Opening Stocks	3103	891	555	281	4831	167
Formal/SGR	2882	879	487	147	4396	0
On Farm	195	12	67	132	406	167
Other	26	0	1	2	29	0
A.2 Gross Harvest	29602	1925	1491	2530	35548	28524
B. Gross Domestic Requirements	25215	4846	2664	3082	35806	15732
C. Desired SGR Carryover Stocks	1657	722	44	103	2526	0
<u>D. Domestic Shortfall/Surplus</u>	<u>5833</u>	<u>-2751</u>	<u>-662</u>	<u>-373</u>	<u>2046</u>	<u>12960</u>
E. Commodity Cross Substitution	429	0	67	557	1053	40
<u>F. Imports</u>	<u>582</u>	<u>2314</u>	<u>326</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>3246</u>	<u>2</u>
F.1 Received	79	67	6	2	153	0
Commercial	79	55	6	2	141	0
Food Aid	0	12	0	0	12	0
F.2 Expected	504	2247	320	23	3093	2
Commercial	499	2247	320	23	3089	2
Food Aid	4	0	0	0	4	0
<u>G. Exports</u>	<u>2087</u>	<u>245</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>47</u>	<u>2379</u>	<u>30</u>
Committments Shipped	0	0	0	0	0	0
Committments Not Yet Shipped	2087	245	0	47	2378	30
<u>H. Import Gap</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>-682</u>	<u>-270</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
<u>I. Forecasted Closing Stock</u>	<u>6414</u>	<u>39</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>264</u>	<u>6493</u>	<u>12971</u>
J. Current Stock	2598	33	0	202	2832	0
K. Self-Sufficiency Ratio (%)	130	58	77	91	113	182

**Table 4: SADC
MAIZE BALANCE SHEET
MARKETING YEAR (Vary by Country) 2010/2011
Thousands of Metric Tons**

	Ang	Bot	Les	Mal	Mau	Moz	Nam	RSA	Swa	Tan	Zam	Zim	SADC
<u>A. Domestic Availability</u>	<u>1308</u>	<u>61</u>	<u>133</u>	<u>3604</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>2166</u>	<u>67</u>	<u>15965</u>	<u>78</u>	<u>4894</u>	<u>3094</u>	<u>1331</u>	<u>32705</u>
A.1 Opening Stocks	8	17	35	185	2	251	9	2131	3	161	299	3	3103
Formal/SGR	6	15	30	130	2	165	9	2131	3	90	299	3	2882
On Farm	2	0	6	30	0	86	0	0	0	71	0	0	195
Other	0	1	0	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	26
A.2 Gross Harvest	1300	45	98	3419	2	1915	58	13834	75	4733	2795	1328	29602
B. Gross Domestic Requirement	1450	156	251	2411	86	2059	164	10415	105	4545	1728	1845	25215
C. Desired SGR Carryover Stock	10	40	12	30	0	50	9	1104	2	150	200	50	1657
<u>D. Domestic Shortfall/Surplus</u>	<u>-152</u>	<u>-135</u>	<u>-129</u>	<u>1163</u>	<u>-82</u>	<u>57</u>	<u>-106</u>	<u>4446</u>	<u>-29</u>	<u>199</u>	<u>1166</u>	<u>-564</u>	<u>5833</u>
E. Commodity Cross Substitution	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	429	0	0	429
<u>F. Imports</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>160</u>	<u>141</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>122</u>	<u>87</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>39</u>	<u>34</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>582</u>
F.1 Received	0	33	9	0	0	0	3	0	0	34	0	0	79
Commercial	0	33	9	0	0	0	3	0	0	34	0	0	79
Food Aid	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
F.2 Expected	0	127	131	0	0	122	84	0	39	0	0	0	504
Commercial	0	127	131	0	0	122	84	0	35	0	0	0	499
Food Aid	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	4
<u>G. Exports</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>153</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1852</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>80</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2087</u>
Committments Shipped	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Committments Not Yet Ship	0	2	0	0	0	153	0	1852	0	0	80	0	2087
<u>H. Import Gap</u>	<u>-152</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>-82</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>-20</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>-564</u>	<u>0</u>
<u>I. Forecasted Closing Stock</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>63</u>	<u>23</u>	<u>1193</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>76</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>3698</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>812</u>	<u>1286</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>6414</u>
J. Current Stock	0	3	26	0	0	0	0	2478	1	90	0	0	2598
K. Self-Sufficiency Ratio	90	39	53	149	8	105	41	153	74	108	179	72	130

**Table 5: SADC
ALL CEREALS BALANCE SHEET
MARKETING YEAR (Vary by Country) 2010/2011
Thousands of Metric Tons**

	Ang	Bot	Les	Mal	Mau	Moz	Nam	RSA	Swa	Tan	Zam	Zim	SADC
<u>A. Domestic Availability</u>	<u>1483</u>	<u>194</u>	<u>207</u>	<u>3761</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>3047</u>	<u>181</u>	<u>19033</u>	<u>84</u>	<u>7396</u>	<u>3433</u>	<u>1552</u>	<u>40379</u>
A.1 Opening Stocks	78	85	70	189	5	406	25	3302	9	301	356	4	4831
Formal/SGR	71	65	63	131	5	278	25	3302	9	90	353	4	4396
On Farm	7	19	7	31	0	128	0	0	0	211	3	0	406
Other	0	1	0	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	29
A.2 Gross Harvest	1405	109	137	3572	2	2641	155	15731	75	7095	3078	1548	35548
B. Gross Domestic Requirements	2202	334	357	2608	308	3522	319	14481	150	7041	2063	2422	35806
C. Desired SGR Carryover Stocks	24	85	12	30	10	150	49	1757	8	150	200	51	2526
<u>D. Domestic Shortfall/Surplus</u>	<u>-743</u>	<u>-225</u>	<u>-163</u>	<u>1123</u>	<u>-311</u>	<u>-625</u>	<u>-187</u>	<u>2796</u>	<u>-73</u>	<u>205</u>	<u>1170</u>	<u>-921</u>	<u>2046</u>
E. Commodity Cross Substitution	0	0	0	0	0	67	0	0	0	986	0	0	1053
<u>F. Imports</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>312</u>	<u>230</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>830</u>	<u>173</u>	<u>1550</u>	<u>78</u>	<u>73</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>3246</u>
F.1 Received	0	48	13	0	0	0	19	0	0	73	0	0	153
Commercial	0	48	13	0	0	0	19	0	0	61	0	0	141
Food Aid	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	0	12
F.2 Expected	0	264	217	0	0	830	154	1550	78	0	0	0	3093
Commercial	0	264	217	0	0	830	154	1550	74	0	0	0	3089
Food Aid	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	4
<u>G. Exports</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>160</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2136</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>80</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2379</u>
Committments Shipped	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Committments Not Yet Shipp	0	2	0	0	0	160	0	2136	0	0	80	0	2378
<u>H. Import Gap</u>	<u>-743</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>-311</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>-14</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>-921</u>	<u>0</u>
<u>I. Forecasted Closing Stock</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>170</u>	<u>79</u>	<u>1154</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>262</u>	<u>35</u>	<u>3967</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>1414</u>	<u>1290</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>6493</u>
J. Current Stock	0	70	57	0	0	0	0	2615	1	90	0	0	2832
K. Self-Sufficiency Ratio	67	58	58	144	2	87	57	131	56	105	166	64	113