

SADC Regional Vulnerability Assessment and Analysis Synthesis Report 2017



State of Food Security and Vulnerability in the Southern African
Development Community





Compiled from the National Vulnerability Assessment Committee (NVAC)

Reports presented at the Regional Vulnerability Assessment and Analysis (RVAA) Annual Dissemination Forum 10-14 July, 2017 Johannesburg, Republic of South Africa

August 2017

The information contained in this publication may be freely used and copied for non-commercial purposes, provided that any information reproduced elsewhere be accompanied by an acknowledgement of SADC as the source.

The SADC name and emblem are the exclusive property of Southern African Development Community. They are protected under international law. Unauthorized use is prohibited. They may not be copied or reproduced in any way without the prior written permission of SADC. Requests for permission should be sent to the Executive Secretary of the SADC Secretariat.

Further usage for details of this publication may be sourced from the SADC Secretariat.

Address:
SADC House,
Private Bag 0095,
Gaborone, Botswana.
Telephone: +267 3951863
Fax: +267 3972848
Email: registry@sadc.int

Website: www.sadc.int/fanr/aims/rvaa

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. Introduction.....	7
1.1 Background.....	7
1.2 Objectives of the 2017 RVAA Dissemination Forum.....	7
1.3 Approaches and methods.....	7
2.0 Regional Summary.....	8
2.1 Regional social and economic context.....	8
2.2 Summary of current hazards, shocks and contributing factors.....	9
2.3 Food Security and vulnerability.....	12
3.0 Summary of Conclusions & Recommendations.....	19
3.1 Key conclusions.....	19
3.2 Policy recommendations.....	19
4.0 Country Highlights.....	21
4.1 Introduction.....	21
5.0 Presentation of RVAC Technical Working Groups Updates, emerging issues.....	31
5.1 Update by the Integration of Nutrition, HIV and Gender in VAA SADC RVAC Technical Working.....	31
5.2 The Fall Army Worm (FAW) Pest Infestation in SADC: A coordinated sustainable management framework for Africa: A presentation by the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) of the UN.....	31
5.3 Integrated food security Phase Classification Regional Technical Working Group Update.....	34
5.4 Institutionalization Service Provider Tors: a Presentation By the Swiss Development Corporation.....	35
5.5 Proposal To Revive SADC RVAC TWG on capacity building.....	36
5.6 Status of WFP Technical Assistance to SADC the Regional RVAA Programme (2017- 2021).....	37
5.7 Information Management Technical Working Group Update.....	38
5.8 Urban Vulnerability Technical Working Group: An Example of Using HEA in Urban Vulnerability and Livelihood Analysis: Experiences from Zimbabwe's Protracted Relief Program (PRP) 2007-2012.....	31
Annex 1: Workshop Programmes.....	41
Annex 2: Attendance Lists.....	44
Annex 3: Country Summaries.....	47

LIST OF ACRONYMS

BFHS	Botswana Family Health Survey
BVAC	Botswana Vulnerability Assessment Committee
CHS	Community and Household Surveillance
COE	Centre of Excellence
DHS	Demographic and Health Survey
DRC	Democratic Republic of Congo
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations
FANR	Food Agriculture and Natural Resources
FEWSNET	Famine Early Warning System Network
FMD	Foot and Mouth Disease
FOB	Free on Board
GAM	Global Acute Malnutrition
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
HDI	Human Development Index
HEA	Household Economy Analysis
ICP	International Cooperating Partners
IPC	Integrated Food Security Phase Classification
MICS	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey
MDHS	Malawi Demographic Health Survey
MoF	Ministry of Finance
MT	Metric Tonnes
MS	Member States
NamVAC	Namibia Vulnerability Assessment Committee
NHDS	Namibia Health Demographic Survey
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NVAC	National Vulnerability Assessment Committee
RSA	Republic of South Africa
RVAA	Regional Vulnerability Assessment and Analysis
RVAC	Regional Vulnerability Assessment Committee
SAM	Severe Acute Malnutrition
SGR	Strategic Grain Reserve
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SANHANES	South Africa National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey
SARCOF	Southern Africa Regional Climate Outlook Forum
SAVAC	South Africa Vulnerability Assessment Committee
SCT	Social Cash Transfer
SOWC	State of the World's Children
SVAC	Swaziland Vulnerability Assessment Committee
UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Fund
U/R	United Republic
VAA	Vulnerability Assessment and Analysis
VAC	Vulnerability Assessment Committee
WFP	United Nations World Food Programme
ZVAC	Zambia Vulnerability Assessment Committee
ZimVAC	Zimbabwe Assessment Committee

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

The mandate of the Regional Vulnerability Assessment and Analysis (RVAA) Programme 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 Regional Vulnerability Assessment Committee (RVAC) and the NVAC system is more than a data generation mechanism: its intention is to engage and influence policy uptake and implementation, to ensure VAA efforts will achieve the intended impacts.

Every year, the SADC RVAA Programme organises a Dissemination Forum to share information on the state of food insecurity and vulnerability in the Region. The Forum begins with a meeting of technicians from the RVAC and NVACs to review and debate the findings of the vulnerability assessments and prepares reports for the consideration and approval of Senior Government Officials.

For more than a decade, the NVACs have been conducting vulnerability assessments in the region. The vulnerability assessments mostly utilize livelihood-based approaches to VAA, which among other things assess the interactions between food production, prices, income, and expenditure patterns to determine households’ response to various stressors to livelihoods.

The 2017 RVAA Annual Dissemination Technical Forum took place from 10 - 13 July 2017 at the Capital Empire Hotel in Johannesburg, Republic of South Africa. It was attended by NVACs from all Member States, SADC Secretariat and International Cooperating Partners (ICPs). The Senior Officials meeting of Member States was also held at the same venue from 14 July 2017 and was attended by all the 15 Member States. The meeting endorsed the SADC Regional Vulnerability Assessment and Analysis Synthesis Report 2017.

This report provides an overview of the food security and livelihoods situation in the region for the 2017/18 marketing season/consumption year as discussed at the Dissemination Forum.

Chapter one provides the report introduction, the objectives of the Dissemination Forum, and introduces briefly, the approaches and methods used in regional VAA. **Chapter two** presents the regional social economic summary. The chapter builds partly on secondary sources for issues such as macro-economic statistics, malnutrition and HIV prevalence, while NVAC data is the basis for information on crop production, cereal prices, and food security trends and livelihood vulnerability. **Chapter three** presents the main conclusions and recommendations of the Dissemination Forum. **Chapter four** provides highlights on the situation of individual Member States, while **Chapter five** provides an overview of on-going work critical methodological innovations in the regional Vulnerability Assessment and Analysis (VAA) work presented at the Annual Dissemination Forum.

1.2 Objectives of the 2017 RVAA Dissemination Forum

The main objective and focus of the 2017 Technical Dissemination Meeting was to prepare for endorsement, the 2017 SADC Regional Vulnerability and Assessment Synthesis Report by Senior Government Officials (SADC RVAA Steering Committee). Specifically, the objectives were to:

1. Receive SADC Member State VACs presentations;
2. Facilitate discussion and improved clarity on the current status of vulnerability to food insecurity situation in the SADC Region;
3. Discuss emerging issues in vulnerability assessments in the Region.

1.3 Approaches and methods

The National Vulnerability Assessment Committees (NVAC) used a range of information collection and analysis tools to undertake the 2017 assessments. These include qualitative and quantitative methods such as household surveys and key informant interviews, focus groups, and secondary data. The majority of the NVACs used the livelihoods analytical framework as a basis of their assessments.

The design of the assessment methodologies, geographical coverage and depth of analysis by the

NVACs was largely dependent on the available technical capacity; access to fields, period of analysis, and availability of recent data, resources and time available to carry out the assessments. The NVACs also used secondary data including information from previous years' assessment reports, population figures from National Statistics Offices, meteorological information, baseline livelihood data from NVACs, crop estimates reports by government, and reports from various development partners and NGOs in the countries.

A number of countries classified severity of the identified food insecurity using the Integrated Food Insecurity Phase Classification (IPC) protocols. These countries include the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique, and Swaziland. The IPC scale facilitates comparisons of the severity of food insecurity between areas and countries. Most countries included some level of nutritional analysis in their VAA.

Methodological and analytical framework limitations to the current assessments vary from assessment to assessment, including: Current assessments are in most cases limited to rural areas; insufficient data disaggregation by gender; in some cases lack of up to date data on livestock, fisheries, and non-cereal crop production.

Chapter one provides the report introduction, the objectives of the Dissemination Forum, and introduces briefly, the approaches and methods used in regional VAA. Chapter two presents the regional social economic summary. The chapter builds partly on secondary sources for issues such as macro-economic statistics, malnutrition and HIV prevalence, while NVAC data is the basis for information on crop production, cereal prices, and food security trends and livelihood vulnerability. Chapter three presents the main conclusions and recommendations of the Dissemination Forum. Chapter four provides highlights on the situation of individual Member States, while chapter five provides an overview of on-going work critical methodological innovations in the regional Vulnerability Assessment and Analysis (VAA) work presented at the Annual Dissemination Forum.

2. REGIONAL SUMMARY

2.1 Regional social and economic context

As shown in Table 1 below, the SADC Region's population stands at over 330 million. Life expectancy ranges from 51 – 74 years. Employment rates range from 43 – 92 per cent, meaning a large number of the population is still unemployed. Rates of malnutrition remain worrisome with stunting rates recorded as high as 47% in some countries. The region still has high prevalence in adult HIV incidence ranging from 3.6-34 per cent. Lifting the large numbers of people out of poverty (6.7% - 77.1% of population in some countries) will require sustained economic growth at much higher rates than the average of -0.7 – 6.8% obtaining currently.

Table 1: Key Data Regional Social Economic Overview

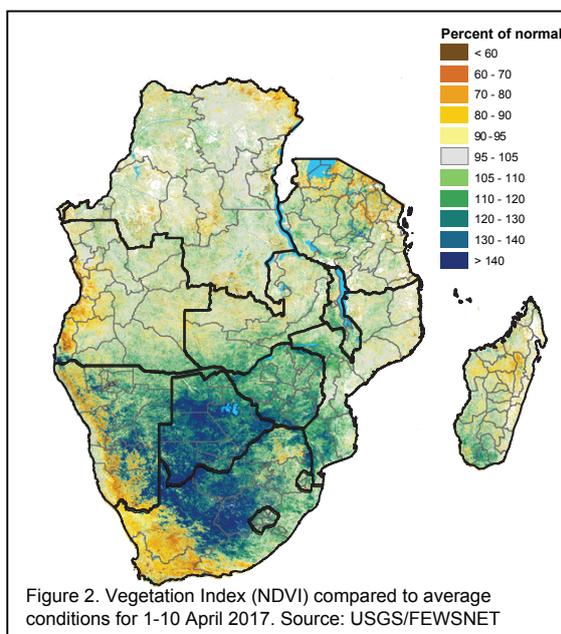
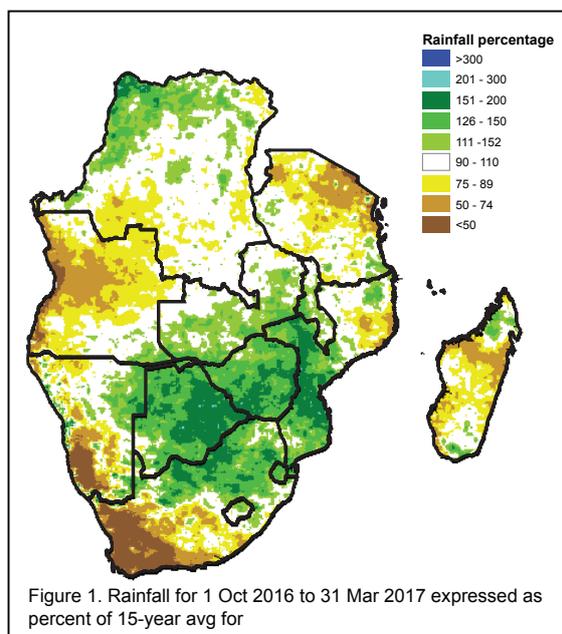
Indicator	Number, Range or Percentage
Total population	330 Million
Life expectancy	51 - 74.2
Employment rate	43.7% - 92%
Unemployment rate	4.7% - 28.7%
Average GDP growth	-0.7% - 6.8%
Inflation rate	0.5% - 42%
Poverty index/incidence	6.7% - 77.1%
Stunting	7.9% - 47.0%
Wasting	2.0% - 8.6%
Underweight	3.6% - 32.0%
Adult HIV prevalence	2% - 33.6%
Access to safe drinking water	50.2% - 99%
Access to improved sanitation	34% - 95.1%
Access to education facility	80% - 90%

2.2 Summary of current hazards, shocks and contributing factors

2.2.1 Climatic hazards

2.2.1.1 Overview of the 2016/17- rainfall season

Central and southern parts of the Region received well above-normal rainfall during the 2016/17-rainfall season (green areas, Figure 1). The bulk of the rains fell in January and February, although, some areas received heavy rains from as early as November and December. In several areas, the onset of rains was delayed. The high rainfall received in the central and southern parts of the region generally had a very positive impact on both crop and livestock farming. The consistent nature of the rains enabled crops in many areas to develop well from planting to maturity.



As a result, crops received much of the water required for optimal growth, and excellent crop production was reported in many countries. The excessive rainfall in some areas also helped suppress the impact of the fall armyworm, a new pest to the region, which has invaded 11 SADC countries.

Vegetation in general, and pasture particularly, also improved significantly due to the consistent rains throughout the season, and is now much better than average. The improved pasture conditions and water availability provided relief for livestock, after the severe droughts of the previous two seasons which caused severe water and pasture shortages and resulted in hundreds of thousands of livestock deaths. By the end of the season, many areas had above average vegetation conditions (blue and green colours, Figure 2), including good pasture condition.

In many places that experienced high rainfall, temperatures were also below average for much of the season, which reduced evapotranspiration. Below normal temperatures in the high rainfall areas resulted in extended growing periods for crops, raising the risk of frost damage later in the season, for colder parts of the region including Lesotho and South Africa.

In the some of the high rainfall areas, the persistent, heavy rains led to waterlogging of fields and leaching of nutrients from the soils. Flooding occurred due to heavy rainfall, in some areas caused or exacerbated by cyclones. Cyclone Dineo affected Botswana, Mozambique and Zimbabwe while Cyclone Enawo affected Madagascar. Angola, Malawi, Namibia and South Africa were also affected by flooding. The flooding and wind damage caused fatalities, damage to homes and infrastructure, displacement of hundreds of thousands of people, and crop losses, among others. The heavy rains also resulted in filling up of many rivers and dams in the region, as well as recharging of groundwater. The resultant high water levels improve irrigation capacity for the coming season, which can improve crop production potential in areas prone to dry spells.

Other parts of the region received below average seasonal rainfall. These include central and western Angola, north-eastern Tanzania, much of Madagascar and western South Africa. In some of these areas,

the seasonal rainfall totals were among the lowest received since 1981. The poor rainfall in these areas affected crop production. Much of Madagascar experienced prolonged dry conditions during the season, which affected rice and maize production. The dryness was most severe in the eastern and central parts of the country. Many central areas received their lowest rainfall in at least 36 years for a significant part of the season. In Tanzania, well below average rains affected the short season (Vuli) season in the bimodal areas, the northern and north-eastern parts of the country. This resulted in crop failure and low production in many bimodal areas. In south-western South Africa, the dry conditions are negatively impacting on winter wheat, which typically starts in mid-April. However this is a winter rainfall area, with chances for improved soil moisture in coming months.

2.2.1.2 Preliminary outlook of the 2017/18 rainfall season

Looking ahead, global forecasting models are predicting neutral ENSO conditions, meaning that neither El Niño nor La Niña are likely to occur. The Southern African Regional Climate Outlook Forum (SARCOF) will be held in August 2017. At SARCOF, detailed predictions of the 2017/18 rainfall season will be produced by Climate Experts from Member States and the SADC Climate Service Centre using rigorous meteorological analysis.

2.2.2 Climate change

SADC countries' vulnerability to climate change is caused by the interaction of climatic changes with social, economic, and other environmental factors. The SADC RVAA Climate Change seminar in Durban in May 2013 identified climate change as a strategic focus of VACs, pointing to identification of key indicators and VAC data for targeted climate change analysis as a priority. The impact of climate change is felt on agriculture and fisheries through increased occurrence of extreme weather events, with knock-on effects on vulnerability, food security and water availability.

2.2.3 HIV and AIDS

There have been efforts to address the burden of HIV and AIDS in the region as demonstrated by the number of people who are newly infected with HIV continuing to decline, in addition to the decline in AIDS-related deaths. However, the region remains the global epicentre of the epidemic with 8 countries having prevalence above 10% as illustrated in Figure 3 below.

Food insecurity and other factors continue to aggravate the countries' fragile nutrition situation and vulnerable groups including people on antiretroviral (ARV) tuberculosis (TB) treatment are bearing the burden. High food prices in the region and an overall economic downturn in many countries add another

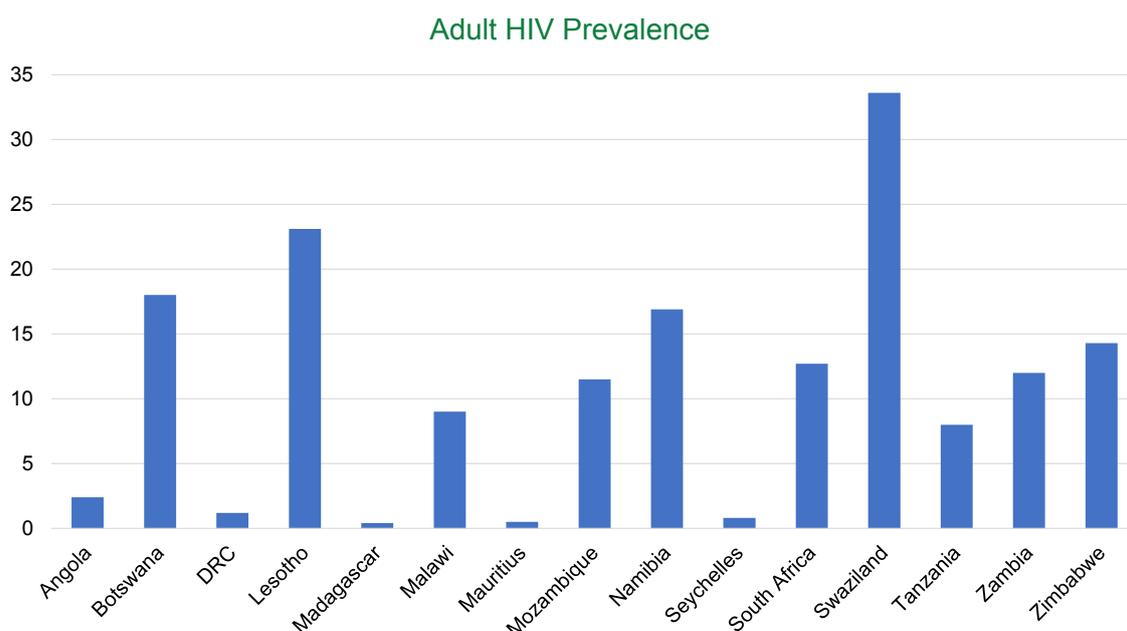


Figure 3: Adult HIV prevalence in the region; Source: SADC RVAC, 2017, except Botswana (Botswana Aids Survey).

layer of complexity - this may lead to adoption of negative coping mechanisms such as transactional sex, which increases vulnerability to HIV infection.

2.2.4 Gender Issues

Households headed by women tend to be more vulnerable to food insecurity as was reported in some countries, such as Angola. Additionally, there are physical and sexual violence occurrences in affected communities. For example, in Zimbabwe both males and females reported having experienced more physical violence than sexual violence. About 3.3% of the men and 4.2% of the women experienced physical violence. Of concern were incidences of sexual violence in both males and females that were mostly perpetrated by other relatives (19.6% and 24.4% respectively).

2.2.5 Water Hygiene and Sanitation

Reports from Member States indicate that access to safe drinking water is relatively high ranging from 50.2% to 99% as highlighted in Figure 4 below.

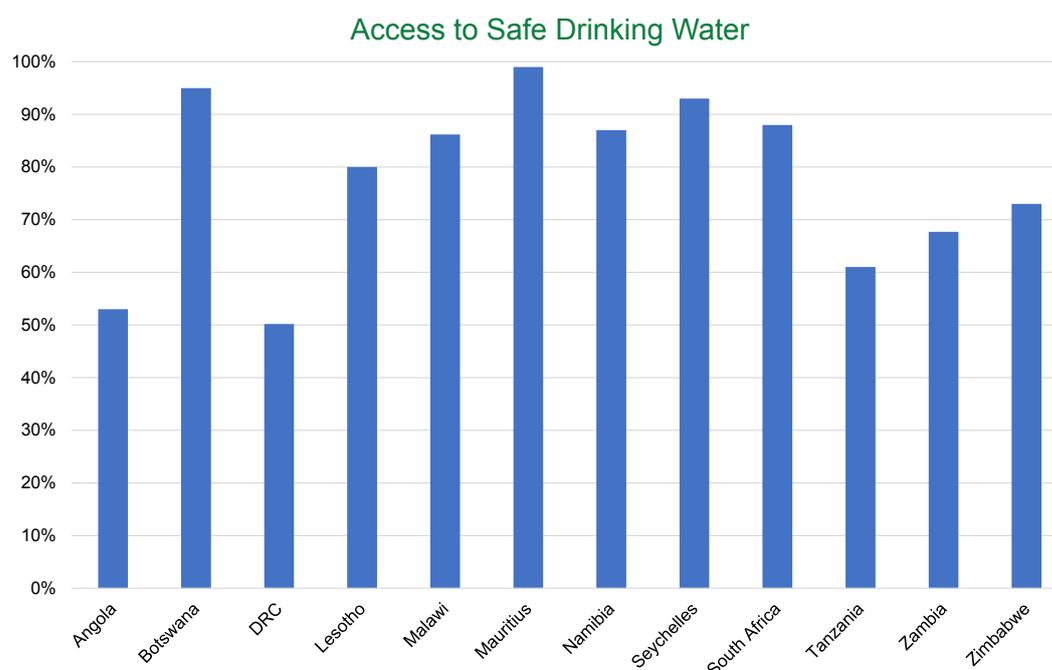


Fig. 4 Source: SADC RVAC, 2017

Access to improved sanitation lags behind ranging from 34% to 95.1% (reports from 9 countries) with open defecation still practiced in a few countries in the rural areas. The heavy rains experienced during the 2016/17 rainfall season in Botswana, Zimbabwe, parts of Zambia, Malawi and Mozambique is likely to have increased water supply for household use. The heavy rains however also resulted in an increase in the prevalence of waterborne diseases such as diarrhea as reported by a few of Member States.

2.2.6 Malnutrition

Chronic malnutrition (stunting), which has multi-factoral causes and is indicative of chronic nutrition insecurity, has a negative impact on child growth and development, school performance, and productivity into adulthood. Stunting remains high in the region, with 13 of the 15 countries reporting stunting prevalence above 20%, and 7 countries reporting stunting prevalence above 30%, as shown in Figure 5 below. Four countries report very high stunting prevalence (>40%): Zambia (40%), DRC (42.6%), Mozambique (43%) and Madagascar 47 per cent..

Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM), measured by low weight for height and/or bilateral oedema, has several contributing factors, ranging from immediate (inadequate dietary intake and disease), underlying (inadequate access to food, inadequate care for children and women, and insufficient health services and care environment), and basic (lack of capital and social, economic, and political context). Prevalence of GAM remains low according to WHO classification; 8 of 15 countries report GAM prevalence <5%. The highest GAM prevalence is reported in Madagascar (8.6%). Pockets of high acute malnutrition (>10%) persist in specific areas, such as southern Madagascar (districts of Bekily, Beloha, and Amboasary) and northern Mozambique (districts of Namuno, Chiure, and Ancuabe).

Concerted, multi-sectoral planning and response is required to reduce acute and chronic malnutrition in the region. This includes but is not limited to active case finding, improved sanitation, and promoting

Overview of Malnutrition of children under five

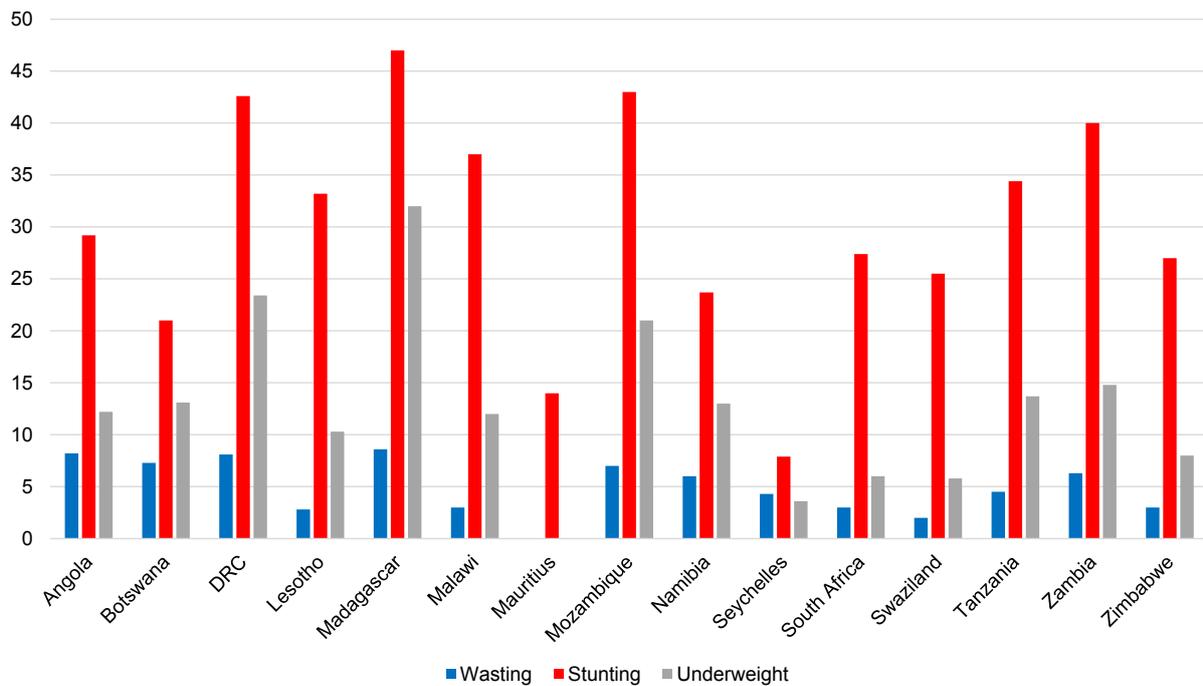


Fig 5: Prevalence of malnutrition in 15 SADC countries, Source: SADC RVAC, 2017

behavioural change for improved infant and young child feeding. Improved nutrition information systems are required to better inform targeting based on accurate, representative, and high quality data.

2.3 Food Security and vulnerability

2.3.1 Agricultural performance

2.3.1.1 Fall Army Worm

The Region was affected by Fall Army worm (FAW), which is an invasive pest that poses a threat to food security, livelihoods and national economies. The FAW (*Spodoptera frugiperda*) is a migratory pest, native to Americas. It is polyphagous and has almost 80 host plants. It prefers graminaceous plants (grass species), such as maize, rice, wheat and sugarcane. In Africa, it has been reported in sorghum (Namibia and Botswana), wheat (Zambia and Zimbabwe) and cowpea (Ghana). It has also been detected in Central and Western Africa in early 2016 (Benin, Nigeria, Sao Tome and Principe, and Togo). Late 2016, it was reported in Southern Africa and by 2017 in the most of mainland Africa. It is likely to spread to all countries in the continent. The main solution to mitigate against its potential negative impacts is management (learning to cope with FAW) rather than eradication or containment. Its modality of introduction, spread and ecology in Africa still speculative. The only way to manage it is through Integrated Pest Management.

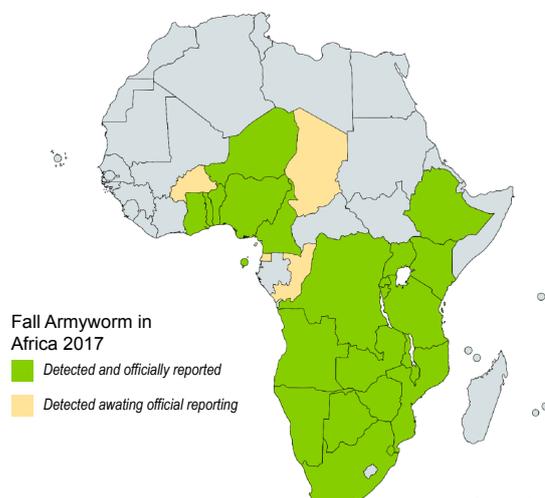


Fig 6. Map of areas affected by Fall Armyworms (June 2017)

Damage, Impacts and Management

Uncontrolled FAW infestations can cause up to 100% crop losses. Zambia, for instance, allocated \$3m in 2017 provision for replanting affected farms. Evidence suggests that FAW is likely to be a significant problem for the region. Farmers have and will continue to develop their own methods of tackling the problem.

Several countries have already adopted the approach of creating a national FAW task force or committee, Chaired by Ministry of Agriculture or other relevant ministries. This includes research, extension, private sector, farmers' organizations and others. These committees are tasked to develop guidelines for rapid impact assessment, develop national contingency and action plans, develop a brochure for best FAW control, engage with the relevant regulatory authorities to fast-track registering of the control options and monitor status of FAW in the country.

2.3.1.2 Livestock

Good rains were received in most parts of the region, leading to good levels of pasture regrowth in many southern areas that were previously affected by drought during the 2014/15 and 2015/16 seasons. An analysis of the water requirements satisfaction index (WRSI) for rangeland (Figure 7), and end-of-season satellite-based vegetation imagery (NDVI) supports this conclusion. In most parts of Botswana and Zimbabwe, both WRSI and NDVI showed significantly above-average conditions. Vegetation improved to above average in December and January for Zimbabwe and Botswana respectively, and livestock have had over 6 months of above-average pasture conditions.

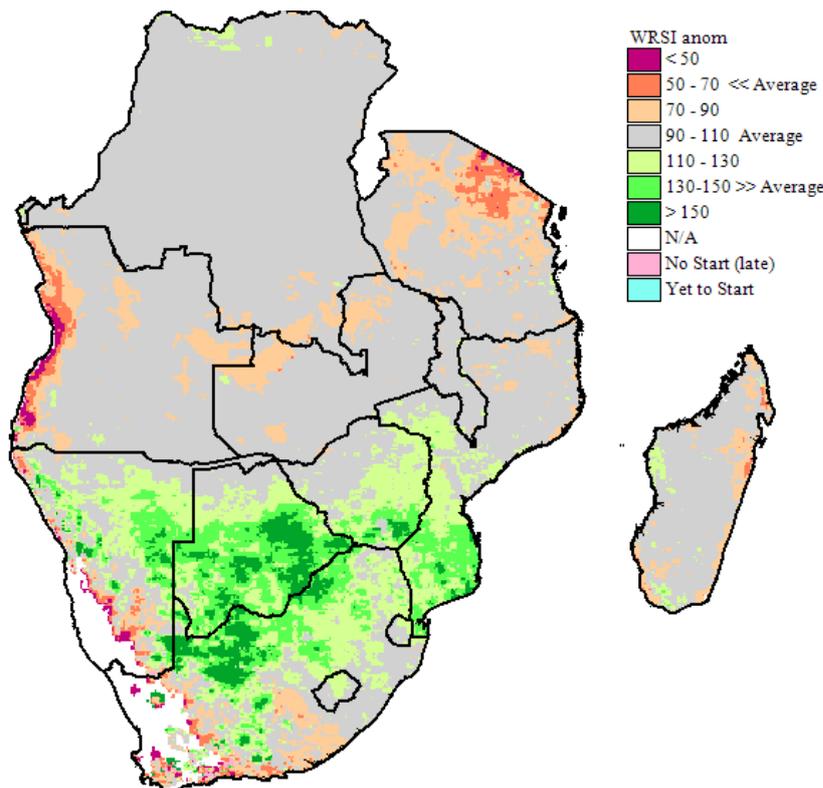


Fig 7. Rangeland Water Requirement Satisfaction Index Anomaly for 2016/17 season

Rainfall in both countries also started in earnest between November and January, and by January many areas had water supply for livestock. As a consequence, livestock body conditions in most parts of Botswana and Zimbabwe have recovered considerably from the 2015/16 drought impacts, though recovery may still be ongoing in some areas due to the long-term nature of livestock body condition recovery. This may exclude some of the southern-most parts of Zimbabwe where both rainfall and vegetation were near average to below average.

In Namibia, significant improvement of pasture conditions began in January in the eastern half of the country, but delayed until as late as March in some western areas. Pasture recovery followed the rainfall patterns. As of March, Namibia reported good livestock conditions in most parts of the country, except for

the western areas, where livestock body condition was reported to be very poor, and high mortality was reported, due to poor grazing conditions.

The north-eastern half of South Africa received good rainfall from November and for almost the entire season. The south-western half received good rainfall mainly in January, and February in some areas. This resulted in good pasture regrowth in the north-eastern half and below average conditions in the south-western half. As of June, South Africa reported that livestock conditions were fair to good in most areas, except in parts of the western and southern areas where some livestock were reported to be in poor condition due to drought conditions.

Despite the improved pasture across the Region, some countries reported several livestock diseases including Angola, Mauritius, Namibia, South Africa and Zambia. As of March, cases of several livestock diseases including Lumpy Skin disease were reported in most regions of the Namibia. A few cases of rabies were reported in southern parts of South Africa in June. In Mauritius, an outbreak of the Foot and Mouth disease and salmonella affected the cattle and poultry population and ultimately the meat production in 2016. Zambia reported isolated incidences of lumpy skin disease, FMD and Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia (CBPP).

2.3.1.3 Cereal production

Comparison of cereal production between the 2017/18 and the 2016/17 marketing years (Table 2) from a total of 12 Member States that provided data (excluding Democratic Republic Congo (DRC), Madagascar, Mauritius, and Seychelles), indicates a total increase in production to 43.3 million MT compared with 33.8 million MT produced by the same countries in the previous year. This represents an increase of 28.2% from the previous harvest, where severe drought was experienced across most of the Region. A number of countries recorded significant production increases over the previous years as follows: Lesotho (nine fold), Zimbabwe (quadruple), Swaziland (triple), and South Africa (double). The improved performance of the cropping season is attributed to better rainfall performance and a variety of measures that Member States put in place to recover from two successive previous periods of drought such as inputs distribution programmes.

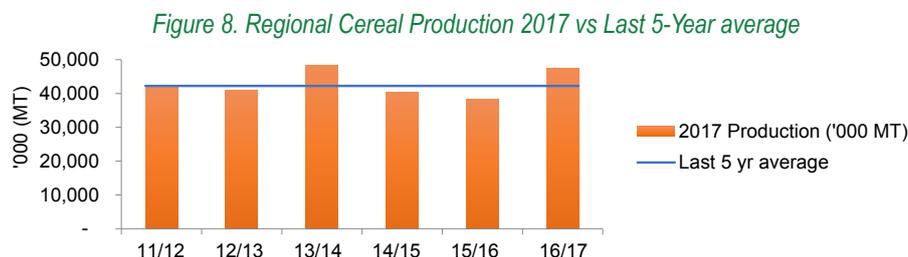


Table: 2 Cereal Production in Southern Africa: 2010/11 to 2016/17 '000 MT

Country	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	16/17 vs 15/16	16/17 vs 5 Yr Avg
Angola	1,367.4	505.8	1,672.2	1,820.3	2,016.6	2,374.2	2,820.6	19%	68%
Botswana	61.8	52.6	33.8	260.0	90.3	54.0	94.4	75%	6.8%
DRC	2,537.1	2,602.1	2,583.2	2,797.3	3,127.3	3,257.8	3,378.2	3.7%	17.5%
Lesotho	103.2	58.2	120.1	103.5	89.0	26.7	238.4	781%	197.5%
Madagascar	4,729.5	4,998.6	3,989.9	4,344.0	4,051.7	4,530.4			
Malawi	3,895.2	3,623.9	3,639.9	3,978.1	3,001.7	2,531.7	3,676	45%	9.6%
Mauritius	219.1	99.0	123.7	126.1	124.1				
Mozambique	2,934.6	3,715.0	2,371.2	2,509.8	2,845.0	2,388.8	2,754.7	15%	-0.4%
Namibia	127.6	168.5	81.5	131.9	67.8	80.0	139.9		32.1%
Seychelles									
South Africa	13,084.3	14,764.6	14,502.9	16,940.0	12,206.3	9,323.5	18,157.6	95%	34%
Swaziland	88.5	76.1	81.9	118.9	93.7	33.9	107.4	215%	32.1%
Tanzania	7,033.5	7,436.0	7,806.6	9,828.5	8,919.0	10,139.1	9,388.8	-7%	6.4%
Zambia	3,367.2	3,195.4	2,890.0	3,643.9	2,898.1	2,943.8	3,888.6	32%	24.9%
Zimbabwe	1,648.4	1,129.8	943.6	1,718.6	868.0	637.8	2,443.1	283%	130.5%
SADC	41,197.4	42,425.5	40,840.5	48,321.4	40,398.5	38,321.5	*47,086.0	23%	*12%

*excludes Madagascar

Note: cereal production figures for 2016/17 for Angola, Mozambique, and Tanzania are based on projections

* Figure excludes Madagascar,

Source: SADC Member State National Vulnerability Assessment Committees

2.3.1.4 Root tuber crop production

A number of countries supplement their cereal consumption with roots and tubers. As shown in Table 3, there was a general increase in production of roots and tubers, thereby, further augmenting the food supply/availability in the Region for the 2017/18 marketing year. Cassava production has increased in Angola and Mozambique but decreased slightly in Malawi. Sweet potatoes production increased in Malawi, and Zimbabwe, while potatoes production also increased for Malawi, and Mozambique. For DRC, all non-cereals increased slightly. Eight countries, namely, Angola, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Seychelles, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe have at various times reported root and tuber crop production.

Table 3. Root and Tuber Crop Production by country: 2014/15 -2016/17

Country	Cassava			Sweet Potatoes			Potatoes		
	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
Angola	7,727	7,788	7,995	1,933	21,662	1,974	669	638	639
DR Congo	35,748	36,648	37,548	490	502	512	101	102	103
Madagascar	2,677	2,969		1,055	1,113		240	249	
Malawi	5,013	5,010	4,961	4,325	4,462	5,472	1,066	1,067	1,227
Mauritius									16
Mozambique	8,103	9,100	10,920	1,680	1,602		236	263	1,800
Seychelles								16	
Tanzania			1,342			1,814			194
Zambia			924	118	232				
Zimbabwe				227	204	513	417	438	
*SADC	61,227	64,574	63,689	10,403	30,299	10,940	3,798	3,766	4,011

Source: SADC Member State National Vulnerability Assessment Committees

2.3.2 Outlook of the 2017/18 marketing year

2.3.2.1 Cereal demand and supply analysis

The cereal availability outlook for the 2017/18 marketing year is positive for all cereals (See Table 4). The Regional cereal supply and demand analysis based on the 12 countries (Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe) that submitted their food balance sheets, shows an overall cereal surplus of 5.0 million MT in comparison to the 6.4 million MT deficit of the previous year (2016/17). Despite improved crop production, Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia, and Swaziland have an overall cereal deficit and will require imports to cover the shortfalls. The combined cereal shortfall of 3.4 million MT from these countries, will easily be covered by the Regional surplus.

Table 4. Regional Cereal Supply vs Demand: 2017/18 ('000 MT)

Country	2017/18 Marketing Year			2016/17	Production		
	Required*	Available**	Deficit (-) / Surplus	Deficit (-) / Surplus	2016	2017	2017 vs 2016
Angola	4,775	2,985	(1,790)	(1,514)	2,374.2	2,821	18.8%
Botswana	602	113	(489)	(457)	54	94	74.9%
DR Congo					3,257.8	3,378	3.7%
Lesotho	350	291	(59)	(293)	26.7	238	782.8%
Madagascar					4,530.4		
Malawi	3,371	3,677	305	(1,184)	2,531.7	3,676	45%
Mauritius							
Mozambique	2,102	2,755	653	(912)	2,388.8	2,755	15.3%
Namibia	348	181	(167)	(215)	80	140	74.9%
Seychelles							
South Africa	17,538	21,425	3,886	(1,281)	9,323.5	18,158	94.8 %
Swaziland	187	107	(80)	(197)	33.9	107	214.7%
Tanzania	8,456	9,389	933	1,189	10,139.1	9,389	-7.4%
Zambia	2,137	3,889	1,751	556	2,943.8	3,888	32.1%
Zimbabwe	1,547	2,444	897	(2,115)	638	2,443	282.9%
SADC	41,414	50,210	4,999	(6,422)	38,321.5	47,086	23%

2.3.2.2 Maize price trends

2.3.2.2.1 Review of the staple food markets for the 2016/17 Consumption period

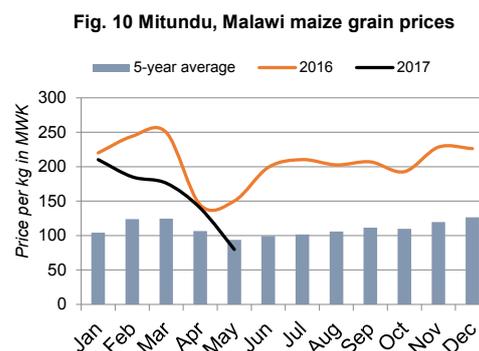
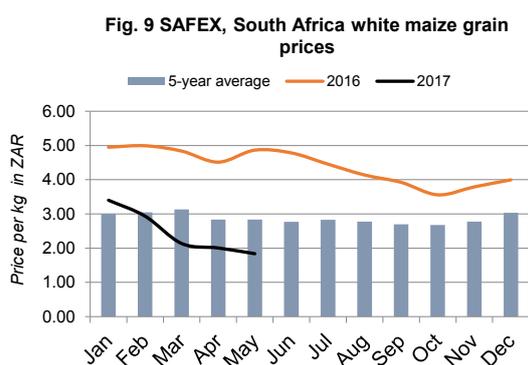
During the 2016/17-consumption year, staple food supply across the region was constrained due to negative effects of El Nino conditions experienced during the 2015/16 agricultural season. The Region, which is normally self-sufficient in terms of cereal supply, registered a deficit and had to import internationally, mainly from South America to cover the gap. All countries had significant deficits except for Zambia and Tanzania. Humanitarian assistance during the consumption year in question was at above normal levels in

grain deficit countries including such as Malawi, Zimbabwe, Madagascar, Lesotho and Mozambique during the lean season. Owing to constrained supplies prices of the main staple, maize reached record levels during the 2016/17-consumption year. Maize prices in countries like South Africa, Malawi, Mozambique rose to levels double their respective five-year averages.

2.3.2.2.2 Current situation

Cereal supply in the region is currently at normal to above normal levels due to good harvests realized by most of the countries. The 2017 maize harvests have been above average for most countries. International cereal imports have ceased, as domestic supplies are adequate.

Maize prices have been decreasing rapidly in most countries since the beginning of the harvest period in April. Prices have gone down to below average levels in most countries except for a few such as Zambia and Tanzania where they were still above average. In US\$ terms, South Africa, Malawian and Mozambican maize grain are the cheapest, trending at levels below international maize prices while Tanzanian maize grain is the most expensive.

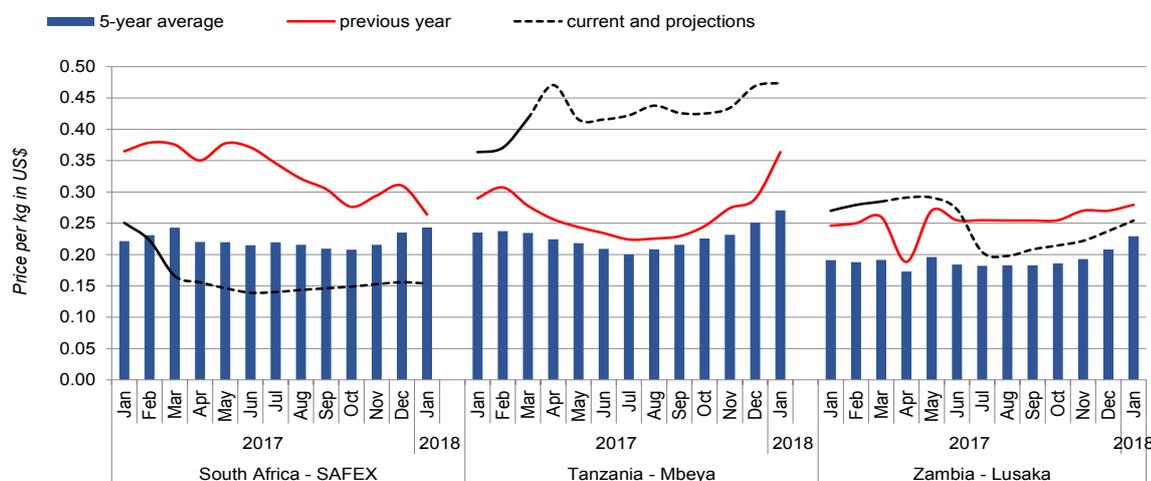


Source: FEWS NET

2.3.2.2.4 The 2017/18 market supply and performance outlook

Southern Africa is expected to be cereal sufficient during the 2017/18 consumption year. Country level cereal deficits are likely to be low given the above-average net supplies in South Africa and Zambia this year and sufficient supplies in Malawi and Mozambique. Flows from within the region will most likely fill in deficits including in Botswana, Namibia, Lesotho and Swaziland that rely heavily on South Africa as well as typically surplus producing Tanzania. Large surpluses in South Africa will most likely be exported internationally while those in Zambia may supply the East African market which has some cereal deficits. Maize grain prices are likely to trend at levels much lower than those of the 2016/17 consumption year and similar to or below five-year average levels due to above average supply.

Fig 11 White maize price projections - South Africa, Tanzania and Zambia



2.4 Results vulnerability assessments

2.4.1 Definitions and approach

The SADC RVAA system uses the following definitions and approaches for food security and vulnerability.

2.4.1.1 Food and nutrition security

Food and nutrition security is defined as when all people at all times have physical, social and economic access to food which is safe and consumed in sufficient quantity and quality to meet their dietary needs and food preferences, and is supported by an environment of adequate water and sanitation, health services and care, allowing for a healthy and active life.

2.4.1.2 Vulnerability

People are said to be vulnerable to particular to a particular hazards if they are expected to be unable to cope with a defined hazard or shock; for example, they are vulnerable to crop failure if such a hazard is likely to reduce their access to food or cash below a defined threshold.

2.4.1.3 Analytical Frameworks

The analysis used to determine the vulnerable and food insecure populations is based on the livelihoods approach which takes into account all the means by which households obtain and maintain access to income, food and other essential resources to ensure their immediate survival and long-term livelihoods e.g. crops, livestock, labour, remittances etc.

Food insecurity in the Region is caused by a number of factors, such as:

- *Reduced crop production due to e.g. poor rainfall;*
- *Reduced casual labour opportunities and unemployment especially for economically disadvantaged households;*
- *The high prevalence of poverty in the Region affecting the ability of the population to cope with shocks;*
- *The impact of HIV and AIDS which remains significant across the Region;*
- *Civil unrest in part of countries such as the Democratic Republic of Congo;*
- *Crop pests and diseases;*
- *Livestock diseases;*
- *Natural disasters such as flooding and drought, and*
- *Impact of climate change such as increasing average temperatures etc.*

All the above factors were taken into account when determining the food insecure population in the current analyses. Various methodologies and procedures are used to derive the outcome of the number of people at risk of food and livelihoods insecurity. Below is a brief outline of the major approaches used in vulnerability assessments across the Region.

2.4.2 Data collection and classification tools

2.4.2.1 Household Economy Approach

The Household Economy Approach (HEA) is a framework for assessing the vulnerability of rural populations to economic shocks and changes, based on their livelihood patterns and market information. The HEA has been adopted as the analytical framework for determining populations at risk of food insecurity by many governments and humanitarian agencies across the world.

Primarily, the HEA demarcates a country into livelihood zones, based on land use, climate, rainfall, markets and other economic information. It then uses 'a reference year' identified in consultation with key informants and identifies a 'typical household' in each wealth group through focus group discussions in a particular livelihood zone. Interviews are conducted with a focus group selected from each wealth group (e.g. 'very poor', 'poor', 'middle', and 'better-off') to establish the incomes and expenditures of a 'typical' household in that wealth group in the reference year. In essence, it is limited to a community level purposive sampling approach based on qualitative data collection methods, using key informants guides and Focus Group Discussion. The HEA is often preferred because it is considered cheaper and faster than individual household interviews and yet produces comparable results to other approaches. In addition, the HEA uses a simulation of economic shocks on access to food and income to project a possible future outcome (scenario analysis). All factors (natural and manmade) are considered during HEA assessment and analysis.

HEA does not collect individual household data, hence it requires joint planning between NVACs and specialized technical agencies in order to ensure planning of joint or parallel data collection activities that synchronize location, season and timing. HEA does not also directly deal with the issue of food utilization issues and is therefore, supplemented by other data sources. In order to incorporate data requirements for nutrition, HIV and gender for instance, the HEA can be upgraded through a household questionnaire, or

complemented by approaches that collect data at household level such as the household sample surveys, secondary data etc.

2.4.2.3 Household Sample Surveys

The Household Sample Survey is one of the commonly used approaches to collect data. It uses the household as the sampling unit and is reported to provide a cheaper alternative to a census in terms of costs and timeliness. Households are commonly sampled using random or systematic random sampling to come up with the population to be interviewed during the survey. Household questionnaires are used for qualitative and quantitative data collection. One example of household sample surveys is the Integrated Household Survey (IHS), which collects data on household food security, nutrition, HIV and AIDS and gender indicators across space and time i.e. quantitative data collection using a household questionnaire in combination with qualitative methods through focus group discussions.

2.4.2.4 Integrated Food Security Phase Classification

A number of countries classified the severity of acute food insecurity using the Integrated Food Insecurity Phase Classification (IPC). The IPC is a set of protocols (tools and procedures) to classify the severity of food insecurity and provide actionable knowledge for decision support. These countries include the DRC, Lesotho, Madagascar, Mozambique, and Swaziland. Mozambique and Madagascar also used the IPC Acute Malnutrition Scale to analyse and classify the severity of acute malnutrition. IPC for Acute Malnutrition encompasses classifying areas based on the prevalence of acute malnutrition among children 6-59 months of age on a global scale, identifying contributing factors to acute malnutrition, and recommending potential actions to address acute malnutrition. The IPC for Acute Malnutrition also allows analysis and identification of key contributing factors to acute malnutrition. In addition, it also complements the IPC for Acute Food Insecurity by providing information on non-food security related factors that contribute to malnutrition.

2.4.3 Population at risk of food and livelihoods insecurity

The estimated number of the food insecure population in the Region, based on twelve countries (Botswana, DRC, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Madagascar, Namibia, Seychelles, Swaziland, South Africa, Zambia and Zimbabwe) that have finalised their annual vulnerability assessments, has decline to 25 million people down from 38 million at the same period in the previous year. Tanzania still had to complete their vulnerability assessments. Compared to last year, the total number of food insecure population has decreased by 35% as shown in Table 4. All Member States registered decreases in the estimates food insecure population with the exception of the DRC(31% increase) and Namibia(9% increase). The sharpest decreases were in Zambia(92%), Malawi(87%), Mozambique(84%), Botswana(79%), Swaziland(75%) and Zimbabwe(74%). This positive change is attributed to improved rainfall, national strategic interventions and subsequent harvests in almost all countries, with the exception of parts of DRC, Namibia and parts of Madagascar. National strategic interventions included input subsidies and nutritional support programmes. For countries that had poor production reasons varied from poor rainfall performance, crop and plant diseases, pest infestations, conflict and displacement of populations.

Table 5: Trend in food insecure population

Country	Marketing Year							17/18 vs 16/17 (% change)
	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	
Angola		367 190	665 000	755 678	1 253 048	755 930		
Botswana			28 936	29 306	30 318	57 411	12 000	-79%
DRC	5 445 000	6 395 448	7 318 639	6 591 535	4 456 106	7 500 000	7 700 000	3%
Lesotho	514 000	725 519	223 055	447 760	463 936	709 394	224 664	-68%
Madagascar ⁱ					1 800 000	1 140 000	855 796	-25%
Malawi	272 502	1 972 993	1 855 163	1 312 376	2 833 212	6 692 114	836,760	-87%
Mozambique ⁱⁱ	245 000	270 000	212 000	150 000	375 905	1 980 000	313 481	-84%
Namibia	243 474	74 711	778 504	117 662	578 480	729 134	798 384	9%
South Africa ⁱⁱⁱ	12 871 320	13 625 930	13 798 024	14 060 928	14 349 445	14 349 445	13 700 000	-5%
Swaziland	88 511	115 713	289 920	223 249	320 973	638 251	159 080	-75%
Tanzania ^{iv}	1 618 795	1 472 127	828 063	424 136	358 505	358 505	118 603	-67%
Zambia	74 804	62 842	209 498	351 267	798 948	975 738	77,000	-92%
Zimbabwe	1 390 000	1 668 000	2 206 924	564 599	2 829 159	4 071 233	1 052 768	-74%
TOTAL	22 763 406	26 750 473	28 413 726	25 028 496	30 448 035	39 957 155	25 848 536	-35%

ⁱ The number of the food insecure population will be updated in September after the CFSAM and IPC analysis.

ⁱⁱ The number of the total food insecure population will be updated in August after National Food and Nutrition Security Assessment and IPC analysis.

ⁱⁱⁱ For South Africa of the 13.7 million, 3.7 million have severely inadequate access to food.

^{iv} The number of the food insecure population is valid until June 2017 and will be updated in October after the Comprehensive Food and Nutrition Security Assessment.

3. SUMMARY OF CONCLUSIONS & RECOMMENDATIONS

3.1 Key conclusions

- Many parts of the Region received normal to above normal rainfall, which spurred improved agricultural production despite the Fall Army Worm pest infestation that hit the Region.
- An analysis of cereal supply and demand shows that the Region has recorded an overall cereal surplus of 5.8 million MT, up from a deficit of 5.0 million MT recorded in the previous year.
- The food insecure population has declined in all Member States, except in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC). In the 2017/18 marketing year, the food insecure population declined to 25 million from 38 million in the 2016/17 marketing year. The sharpest decreases in the number of food insecure population were recorded in Zambia (92%), Malawi (89%), Mozambique(84%) followed by Botswana (79%), Zimbabwe (74%) and Swaziland (75%). The declines are attributed to improved crop production and governmental and development partners efforts to improve food security in these countries. The number of food insecure population increased by 3% in DRC due to armed and inter-community conflict.
- The rate of malnutrition remains high in the region with a number of countries including DRC, Madagascar, Mozambique and Zambia recording exceptionally high stunting rates of above 40 per cent.
- The Region remains the epicentre of HIV in the world with 8 countries recording HIV prevalence of 10% and above.

3.2 Policy recommendations

The following are the policy recommendations to Governments, Development Partners and all stakeholders to addressing food insecurity in the 2017/18 marketing year.

3.2.1 In the short term

- i. Provide humanitarian assistance to food insecure populations, in Member States where it is required.
- ii. Scale up safety net programs as they play a significant role in ensuring food and livelihood security especially among the poor and the very poor households.
- iii. Prioritize immediate recovery activities in the nutritional and food vulnerability pockets so as to reduce the intensity during the next lean season.
- iv. Government and partners should consider buying locally to support vulnerable households and school feeding programmes.
- v. Provide subsidized animal drugs and fodder to boost livestock productivity.
- vi. Implement asset creation programmes such as restocking programmes.
- vii. Continue to invest in systematic integration of high quality nutrition, gender and HIV information into VAA analysis to inform a more comprehensive response to child, maternal and household vulnerabilities.
- viii. Put in place multi-sectoral programmes and strategies that prevent and address acute malnutrition and micronutrient deficiencies in young children, pregnant women, nursing mothers targeting priority areas.

3.2.2 In the medium to long term

- i. Promote community irrigation schemes and water harvesting to ensure all year production of crops and vegetables and livestock.
- ii. Incorporate Climate Smart technologies in subsidies and Conservation Agriculture (CA) for resilience building.
- iii. Rehabilitate and reconstruct damaged infrastructure to enhance access to markets, health and social facilities. In the long term, plan for the expansion of the social services closer to the people.
- iv. Develop and enhance resilience-building initiatives.
- v. Enhance employment opportunities in the rural areas.
- vi. Improve accessibility to safe drinking water, improved sanitation and hygiene facilities.
- vii. Enhance the coordination, harmonization and support of response planning, capacity development, monitoring and evaluation at sub-national, national and regional levels.
- viii. Member States should encourage crop and dietary diversity through the growing and consumption of diversified diets including indigenous foods.
- ix. Capacitate extension services to improve support to the agriculture, livestock and fisheries sectors.
- x. Invest in research in emerging issues including the Fall Army Worm infestation.

4. COUNTRY HIGHLIGHTS

4.1 Introduction

This chapter summarises Member State vulnerability assessment reports. The source of information, including for all tables and figures, is the Member States' presentations at the 2016 SADC RVAA Dissemination Forum, unless otherwise stated



ANGOLA

Angola has a population of 25.8 million of who 12.5 million are females and 13.3 million are males. The majority of households (62%) are male headed and 38% are female headed. The population of Angola is predominantly young, with 65% representing the youth ages between 0 to 24 years and only 2.3% being more than 65 years old. The Population and Housing Census (2014) places the Member State's unemployment rate at 24%, while the GDP growth rate as at the year 2016 was 1.0 per cent. HIV and AIDS prevalence is 2.4 per cent. Statistics further shows that severe acute malnutrition stands at 15.6%, while stunting was 29.9% (2008-2013), wasting stood at 8.2% and underweight is 12.2%. Access to safe drinking water is reported as 53%, while access to improved sanitation services stands at 53%. Access to education facility is 83.4 per cent.

Angola experienced average rainfall during the 2016/17 rainy season except in Cunene Province. Cunene province experienced poor crop production and Cuando Cubango experienced the prevalence of livestock diseases particularly foot-and-mouth, which also resulted in death of cattle. On the one hand, there was an increase in the prices of fertilizers for potatoes and maize in Huambo and Bié Provinces, on the other hand, there has been a considerable increase in food prices, especially prices of staple food consumed by poorer households. Households in Cunene, Bie and Huambo provinces faced more serious challenges in terms of coping and livelihood protection deficit.

The Angola VAC recommends i) carrying out the fieldwork of Scenario assessment in the remaining zones before October 2017, ii) to complete first phase of the IPC and iii) to continuously monitor drought issues.



BOTSWANA

The Botswana population is 2.1 million with an annual growth rate of 1.9 per cent. The GDP stands at USD 11.0 billion for the fiscal year 2017 and the projected real GDP growth is 4 per cent.. The national inflation (CPI) and Food inflation stood at 3.5% and 3.9% respectively by May 2017. The Poverty Index (PDL) is reported as 19.3 per cent. About 95% of the population has access to safe drinking water whilst access to an education facility is 90 per cent. Rapid urbanization is 57.4%, with rural urban annual growth rate of 2.4 per cent. The National Core Welfare Indicator Report (2010) reveals that the unemployment rate stood at 18.6%.

Botswana experienced significant rainfall performance during the 2016/2017 rainy season. Better rainfall situation compared to previous season resulted in improved crop and livestock production, thereby significantly reducing the households' vulnerability to food insecurity. The number of people at risk of livelihood and food security has significantly dropped from about 57, 000 to 12,000 down by about 79 per cent. The heavy rains however, resulted in an increase in the prevalence of waterborne such as diarrhoea and malaria.

Many of the very poor and poor households are able to meet the food and livelihoods minimum requirements with the support of government interventions. Significant increases in rates of malnutrition have been recorded in some districts especially the Southern, Bobirwa and Kgatleng.

The Botswana VAC, recommends i) that government programs aimed at increasing agricultural production across the country should continue and be strengthened to ensure sustainable improvement in crop and livestock production, and that ii) safety nets interventions for the very poor and poor households be

continued for improved food and livelihood security and also that the efficacy of such safety nets should be strengthened.



THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO

The DRC has a population of approximately 89 million people, 66 million of which comprise the rural population. Life expectancy is 54 and 56 years, for males and females respectively. The employment rate is 67.5% (Enquête 1-2-3, 2012), while the economic growth rate is quoted as 2.5% (BCC, 2016). As of 2017, DRC had an inflation rate of 26% (INS, 2017), while the poverty incidence, as of 2012, was quoted at 63%. The 2014 data from EDS put chronic malnutrition at 43%, acute malnutrition at 8%, underweight at 23%, mortality rate at 58%, and HIV prevalence at 1.2%. The EDS (2014) data also puts access to education at 80 per cent. According to UN Organisation for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), there were 3.7 million internally displaced persons as of June 2017.

Rains for the 2016/17 season started late in central parts of the country, and were also below average. These climatic conditions negatively affected harvests. The Fall Armyworm (FAW) also significantly affected the 2017 maize harvest. According to a mission carried out by the Government, Research Center and UN agencies, nearly 80% of maize crops were affected by the FAW. This infestation, together with other crop diseases, and a scarcity of seeds, contributed to poor harvests.

An IPC analysis was carried out in May and June 2017 involving government, UN agencies and other stakeholders. The outcome of this analysis highlighted the development of a humanitarian crisis in the Kasai provinces in the center of the country. About 7.7 million people were classified as being in IPC phase 3 (crisis) and phase 4 (emergency). Contributory factors include military operations zone in the 5 Kasai provinces, 2 failed agricultural seasons, more than 1 million displaced persons, intensification and extension of inter-community conflicts, confrontation between foreign and national armed groups, drought, fall armyworm, Ebola outbreak and crop diseases. The areas most under pressure are those where there is a chronic situation linked to food insecurity. Other important shocks analyzed included influx of refugees, inflation and loss of household purchasing power, political instability and high number of IDPs.

There was an increase in food prices, with maize meal prices going up by as much as 33% in some areas, while in Kasai, recent conflicts disrupted trade flows and led to higher cassava meal prices, with increases as high as 55% in some areas.

The main challenges faced in carrying out the assessment included limited availability of data across the country (and the advent of new provinces); financial, human and material resource constraints for coordination of NVAC; and high logistics costs for activities;

Going forward, DRC VAC recommends systematic monitoring of acute food insecurity in areas in crisis. For areas in IPC Phase 4, immediate response priorities need to focus on saving lives and avoiding the collapse of livelihoods; while Phase 3 responses need to focus on protecting livelihoods and preventing malnutrition and deaths. There is also a need to address acute malnutrition and micronutrient deficiencies in young children, pregnant women, nursing mothers. In the medium and long term, there is a need to implement programs to reduce hunger and poverty, mechanizing the agricultural sector at 10% of the national budget, and building infrastructure.



LESOTHO

The Kingdom of Lesotho has an estimated population of 1.95 million with 52% representing female and 48% representing the male population (Bureau of Statistics-BOS 2006 Population Projections). According to BOS (2011), the life expectancy for Basotho is 42 years. The inflation rate is 5.3% (BOS, 2017), unemployment rate of 28.7% (UNDP, 2013) while HIV prevalence stands at 23.1% (LDHS, 2014). The 2014 statistics further shows that stunting is at 33.2%, underweight 10.3% and wasting at 2.8%. Access to safe drinking water and improved sanitation both at 80%, and access to education facility is 82.1 per cent. The poverty rate is 57.1% (UNDP, 2013) whilst mortality rate is 85 deaths per 1000 live births (LDHS,

2014).

Lesotho received normal to above normal rainfall with heavy snowfall experienced and providing enough moisture for summer cropping, during the 2016/17 rainy season. Generally, the production of main cereals shows significant improvement despite the occurrence of pests (such as the cutworm) and hailstorms in some areas. The total cereal production in the current year is 238,262 MT (Maize=200,143, Sorghum=10,028 and sorghum=28,191).

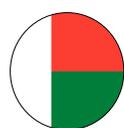
The assessment findings show that a total of 224,664 people, (representing 15% of rural population) population in need of humanitarian assistance, with food requirements of 9,486 MT of maize or M113, 827 (X1000) cash equivalent. A total of 82,278 (15.3%) of the urban population also will require humanitarian assistance. The findings further indicated an increase in prevalence of malnutrition; especially wasting (GAM) above 5% in some districts.

According to the results of the IPC AFI Analysis conducted for the whole country in July, for the current period (July to September 2017), Leribe and Butha-Buthe districts are in IPC AFI Phase 1 while the rest of the country is in IPC AFI Phase 2. A population of about 179,040 (13% of the total rural population) are expected to be in IPC AFI Phase 3 or worse and will not be able to meet their energy requirements.

Most districts registered increased cereal production compared to the last five years, and were significantly higher compared to last season, which was affected by the El Nino, induced drought. While most of the country is not self-sufficient, availability of cheaper maize imports from South Africa will also contribute to improved availability at district level. The average rains have also improved livestock pasture and condition, and hence have stabilized livestock prices.

For the projected period (October 2017 to March 2018), districts of Butha-Buthe and Leribe are expected to be in IPC AFI Phase 1, while districts of Berea, Maseru, Mafeteng, Quthing, Qacha's Nek, Mokhotlong and Thaba-Tseka will be in IPC AFI Phase 2 and Mohale's Hoek District will be in IPC AFI Phase 3. Mohales Hoek district according to HEA seasonality analysis indicates will have a significant proportion of the very poor and poor in the district facing survival gaps from July till end of the consumption year.

Lesotho VAC recommends: i) the use of SMART Survey before the IPC analysis, ii) that input subsidies programmes should be availed to farming households, iii) Climate Smart Technologies should be incorporated in subsidies for resilience building, iv) purchasing of available stock by government and partners to support vulnerable households and school feeding programmes, v) that government considers better targeting of social protection programmes, vi) close monitoring of prices, vii) Conditional assistance in form of Cash for Work in districts phase 3 or worse, viii) Improve water accessibility in districts where access to adequate clean water is limited, ix) capture and improve unprotected water sources and x) improvement of portable water accessibility by WASCO & DRW including through an increase in coverage of water reticulation especially in all settlements at rural and urban areas.



MADAGASCAR

The population of Madagascar is 23.7 million people. The rural community accounts for 72.7% of the population (ENSMOD, 2013). Life expectancy is 65 years (World Bank, 2015). For the year 2016 the GDP rate was estimated at 4.1% and that of inflation was around 6.7%. The GDP growth rate shows a positive trend.

Madagascar was affected by two major events that have had an impact on the food security of its population, namely:

- 1) The drought that occurred during the start of the campaign and have affected the northern part of the island
- 2) The passage of the intense tropical cyclone, ENAWO, which caused a lot of damage – affecting the livelihood of 433,985 people and causing 81 deaths. Damage was recorded to infrastructure - estimated at USD 208 million- and to agriculture - around USD 207 million (World Bank, 2017)

Moreover, due to drought, the country experienced an increase in food prices despite imports. For instance,

rice prices recorded an increase in the range of 25% to 45% in March 2017. For the period 2016-2017, a notable decline in cereal production is expected. In order to confirm this, a CFSAM (Crop and Food Security Assessment Mission) survey is in progress.

For the most vulnerable regions of the island, including the Great South and the Great South-East, two IPC analyses were carried out to assess the evolution of food insecurity and the nutritional status of these regions. According to an IPC Acute Food Insecurity Analysis undertaken in June, for the current period between March to May 2017, 9% of the total population in the Great South and the Great South East of Madagascar (approximately 262 800 people) were in IPC Phase 4 (emergency) and 27% of the population (approximately 804 600 people) were classified in IPC Phase 3 (Crisis). An improvement in the food security situation is expected for a few districts in the projected period between June and September, which will lead to a decrease in the populations in IPC Phases 3 and 4, from 36% in the current period to 28.5% in the projected period.

In the Greater South-East, about 18% of households have poor food consumption, compared to almost 33% in the Greater South, for Vohipeno, Tsihombe and Beheloka districts (Tuléar II). In the Greater South-East and Southwest, 29% of households used emergency strategies against 25% in Androy and Anosy. This proportion increases in Betioky district (39%) and Tsihombe (50%).

The country also conducted an IPC for Acute Malnutrition Analysis in eight districts in the Great South and the results show that for the current period (March to May 2017), 3 districts (Amboasary, Bekily and Beloha) are in serious situation (Phase 3) while 5 districts (Ambovombe, Ampanihy, Betioky, Tsihombe and Taolagnaro) are in alert situation (Phase 2). The immediate causes of the malnutrition were low diversity of food given to children (in all the districts) and diseases, in particular diarrhoea, malaria and acute respiratory infection in almost all the districts. The underlying causes that were identified were Inadequate access to food as a result of the food insecurity situation with 6 districts in Crisis Situation (Phase 3) and 2 districts in Stressed Situation (Phase 2), and inadequate access to sufficient quantity of water, sanitation facilities and improved sources of water. Amboasary, Ambovombe, Bekily and Taolagnaro are the districts with the highest number of children with acute malnutrition (above 3000).

In the projected period (June to September), the situation is expected to improve. However, this will not change phase classification; except for Bekily district where the situation will change from phase (serious) to phase (alert). The improvement in the situation is likely due an improvement in food availability and access (own production), stability in food prices (cereals) and a decrease in disease prevalence (diarrhoea, malaria and acute respiratory infections).



MALAWI

The average GDP growth is 4.1% in 2015. Inflation is currently (2017) estimated at 12.3%. Of the total population of 18.3 million, 50.7 % is the estimated proportion of the population living below the national poverty line. Life expectancy is 51.7 years. HIV and AIDS prevalence is 10.8% for females and 6.4% for males. In terms of nutrition, stunting is still high at 37% but down from 42% in 2016. Access to safe drinking water and improved sanitation is fairly high at 86.2% and 95.1% respectively.

During the 2016/17-production season, the country generally received normal to above normal rainfall and this resulted in high production for most crops. Outbreaks of the fall armyworm were experienced throughout the country, even though the exact impact could not be quantified. Flooding was experienced in northern parts of the country, including the districts of Lilongwe, Mwanza and Zomba. There was a late onset of rains in Northern Malawi. Dry spells were experienced in pockets of the central and southern parts of the country. In terms of prices, there were generally low farm gate prices of most crops, which resulted in low incomes for farmers.

For the staple food, maize production for the 2016/17 seasons is estimated at 3.5 million MT (preliminary estimates), up from 2.431 million MT estimated last year. Rice production in 2016/17 is estimated to be 121,079 up 44.6% compared with last year. There was a slight drop in cassava production due to seed scarcity, a wheat- decrease due to farmers shifting to other crops. For other crops, production increased due to good weather and availability of planting materials.



MAURITIUS

The GDP growth rate for Mauritius for Year 2016 was estimated to be 3.5% while the consumer price index, which stood at 106.9 in December 2015, registered a net increase of 2.5 points (or 2.3%) to reach 109.4 in December 2016.

For year 2015, the total food crop production was around 102,663 MT out of which production of strategic products was as follows: potatoes: 16,427 MT, onions 6,898 MT. In the livestock sector, the major outputs were as follows: poultry 46,400 MT, pork 720t and 218.2 m eggs. Being a Net Food Importing Developing Country (NFIDC), Mauritius imports the majority of its food requirements such as rice, wheat, fruits, milk & milk products, meat and meat products, vegetable oils etc. The import bill for the year ending 2015 was Rs 37,426.6 m, which represented 22.3 % of total imports and showed an increase of 1.2% over the previous year. Due to inherent factors such as limited land size, agricultural production expansion is severely constrained.

Various shocks and hazards in Year 2016 affected the agricultural production. With regard to livestock sector, the outbreak of the Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) and salmonella seriously affected this sub-sector. Torrential rains, which usually occur in the first quarter of the year, caused several food crop plantations to be affected. The percentage of rainfall over the country for the month of May 2017 was 248% (i.e. 367 mm) of the long-term mean.

In addition to the various schemes that have been put in place to boost food production, it is to be noted that food security is not only a quantitative issue but it also refers to the quality of food produced. In this context, the country is addressing the food safety issue by putting in place standards for food crop production and taking measures to avoiding use of harmful chemical pesticides.



MOZAMBIQUE

The average GDP growth rate in Mozambique is 3.1% as of 2017 according to the National Institute of Statistics (INE). Total population is estimated at 27,128,530 people with rural population estimated at 18,361,753 people. The prevalence of HIV has remained at the same level of 11.5% according to estimates in 2009. In terms of malnutrition, the percentage of stunting and wasting are both above the WHO acceptable levels at 43% and 7% respectively. Proportion of underweight under five-year-old children is 21%.

During the 2016/17-rainfall season, the central and southern parts of the country experienced good rainfall performance. Parts of the north east of the country had below average rainfall. Cyclone Dineo which hit the coast of Inhambane province in south of Mozambique in February 2017 affected about 112 513 households with 7 deaths and 101 people injured. The cyclone also caused damage to buildings and infrastructure in the affected areas. The most affected districts include Massinga, Morrumbene, Maxixe and Inhambane. About 29, 173 hectares of several crops were damaged in the affected areas. Over 135 000 fruit trees (cashew nut and cocoa trees) were lost. These fruit trees represent an important source of income for the population in the affected districts.

A SMART survey and rapid assessments were carried out to estimate the change in the situation of acute malnutrition in children from 6-59 months and of pregnant and lactating women and nutritional status of women from (15-49 years) in the most vulnerable districts. The findings showed that in terms of food availability the situation was good in Mutarara, Mabote, Panda and Buzi districts. In terms of food access, indicated by number of households with acceptable diets, the situation was worst in in Ancuabe, Namuno, Mogovolas and Luabo districts. Findings on coping strategies showed that households using more extreme coping strategies because of lack of food were highest in the districts of Ancuabe, Chiure, Namuno, Memba and Nacala Porto. About 313,481 people required urgent action to protect livelihoods, decrease food gaps and acute malnutrition, which represents a significant decrease compared with last year.

Results of the IPC analysis conducted in 20 districts of 8 provinces for the period March-April 2017, and

for the projected periods (May-September 2017 and October 2017-February 2018) indicate that between March and April 2017, the acute food insecurity situation was critical in all the 20 districts analysed, out of which 6 districts were also facing alarming levels of acute malnutrition. All districts analysed were classified in “Crisis” (IPC phase 3 of IPC-AFI). As for acute malnutrition, two districts (Chiúre and Namuno in the province of Cabo Delgado) were classified as “Critical” (IPC phase 4 of IPC-AM), and two districts (Mutarara in Tete, Ancuabe in Cabo Delgado) were classified as Alert/Serious (IPC phase 2/3 of the IPC-AM). In all 20 districts covered, about 30,000 children were experiencing different forms of acute malnutrition.

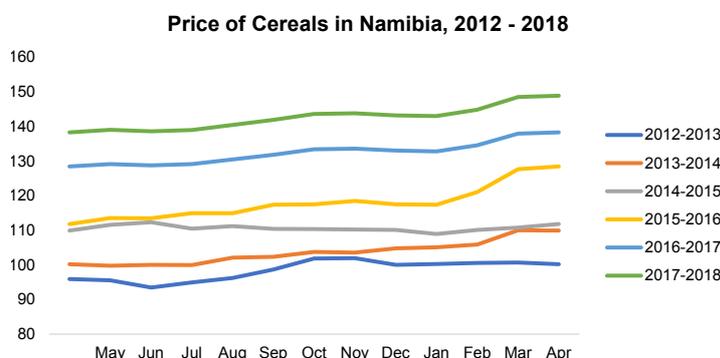
For the period May-September 2017, the acute food insecurity and acute malnutrition situation is expected to improve due to an improved access to food and a reduction in childhood diseases expected in this period. From October 2017 to February 2018, the acute malnutrition situation may be exacerbated by the expected deterioration of the food insecurity situation, as well as the increase in diseases compounded with a possible reduction of child care.



NAMIBIA

Average GDP growth was estimated at 5.6%, while the inflation rate stands at 6.5 per cent. Namibia poverty index is 18% while employment rate 71.9% compared to 76.4% reported last year. The prevalence of HIV is up to 16.9% compared to 14% reported last year. The malnutrition prevalence rate for stunting is 24%, while wasting stands at 6 per cent. Access to safe drinking water is 87 per cent. Shocks and hazards in the season include drought, with insufficient and erratic rainfall, rising staple food and commodity prices, army worm outbreak in the main producing regions, poor grazing and crop failure. This resulted in waters shortage, poor animal conditions, loss of livestock and low milk production. There were cases of human-wildlife conflict at water sources.

Assessments showed that the population facing food shortage is 214,170, while population below livelihood protection threshold was estimated at 798,384.



Interventions recommended include the following: Creation of employment opportunities in the rural areas; vocational training for agriculture and other related fields; creation of more Green schemes to increase food production; extension of Rural electrification; extension of Rural Water Supply services; provision of subsidized animal drugs and fodder; drilling of new boreholes and upgrading of existing boles; and asset for work programmes to enable farmers to restock.



SEYCHELLES

A summary of Seychelles macro-economic indicators is as follows: the estimated population is 93,400. Life expectancy is at 74.2 years, the GDP growth at 6.81%, inflation rate at 4%, access to drinking water is 93% and health coverage is 100 per cent. The annual per capita income is US \$ 24,805.

The Seychelles is dependent on food imports and like all islands, is vulnerable to climatic hazards, and in particular climate change, including rising sea levels. A food insecurity and vulnerability assessment was carried out in three main areas, including Mahé, Praslin and La Digue. The results of the assessments show that the majority of households are characterized by single-parent households headed by women,

marginalized groups, seasonal workers, disabled persons and retired people. These factors are the major causes of vulnerability. The assessment recommended several interventions to the Government.



SOUTH AFRICA

The average GDP growth stands at -0,7% (GDP Report 2017). According to Stats SA, inflation is 5.4% down from 6.2% last year. Employment rate is estimated at 43.7% as reported in the Quarterly Labor Force Survey. Of the total population of 55.9 million people in South Africa, 51% are female and 49% are male. Life expectancy is 65.1 years for females and 59.7 years for males. The estimated HIV prevalence is 12.7% (GHS, 2016) up from 11.2% reported last year. On nutrition, the stunting prevalence is 26.5%, wasting is 2.2% and underweight is 6.1% as per the most recent South Africa National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (SANHANES) of 2012. Access to safe drinking water is 89% whilst access to improved sanitation is 81 per cent..

There was a significant improvement in rainfall performance in the 2016/17 season in most parts of the country, compared with the 2 previous seasons. However, drought continues in the Western Cape and parts of the Northern Cape. Fires resulted in extensive damages in parts of the Western Cape, Eastern Cape and Free State. The level of major dams is high in most provinces, but critically low in the Western Cape. Unemployment in the 1st quarter of 2017 rose from 26.7% to 27.7%, highest level since 2003.

The expected commercial maize crop for 2017 is 14,536 million MT, which is 86,9% more than the 7,778 million MT of the previous season (2016) which was also a drought year. Closing stocks of maize for the previous 2016/17 marketing year were 1,053 million MT, which was 57,4% less than the previous years' ending stocks. Projected closing stocks of maize for the current 2017/18 marketing year are 1,778 million MT, which is 68,9% more than the previous years' ending stocks. The yield for white maize is estimated at 5,76 t/ha, and yellow maize at 6,25 t/ha.

The contribution of agriculture to household income seems to be decreasing. Very few households generate their main income and food from agriculture; this is normally an extra source. Agriculture has ceased to be an important component of household food security, households purchase most of their food and rely on diversified sources of income.

About (14,8%) South African households were involved in agricultural production in 2016. decrease from 16.9 % in 2015. Very few households generate their main income and food from agriculture – usually an extra source. Agriculture has ceased to be an important component of household food security, since households purchase most of their food and rely on diversified sources of income.

Number of people with inadequate access to food decreased from 14.3million in 2015 to 13.7million in 2016. The percentage of households with limited access to food decreased from 23,9% in 2010 to 22,3% in 2016. Between 2002 and 2015, the percentage of households that experienced hunger decreased from 23,8% to 11,8% (individuals decreased from 29,3% to 13,4%). Although food access has improved, vulnerability to hunger has increased. From April 2017, the cost of food basket was R847.59 decreasing slightly by 0.3 % from March 2017 Double digit inflation (10 % or more) on retail prices was observed for many products. This could have a negative impact on household food security in South Africa affecting the affordability of various food items making a contribution to dietary diversity.

From 30 April 2016 to 28 April 2017, the imports of white maize amounted to 664 529 tons, but no whole white maize imports expected for 2017/18 estimated, given the good production in the 2016/17 season.



SWAZILAND

The main drivers of vulnerability in Swaziland are: the high poverty rate of 63%, with 29% living in extreme poverty; high unemployment of 28%; high HIV prevalence of 33.6%; high inflation rate, currently at 7.8% projected to slow to 7.2%; volatility of the local currency against international currencies. The country faces poor economic growth prospects, with economic growth expected to slow to 1.2% with poor performance in the agriculture sector.

Due to the shocks brought about by the El Nino induced drought of the 2015/16 season, a significant percentage of households are engaging in stress and crisis coping strategies, with 8.5% undertaking stress coping strategies while 2.6% have resorted to crisis coping strategies.

The country experienced irregular rains and prolonged dry spells during the 2016/17 rainfall season and an outbreak of Fall Army worm. In terms of food availability, the estimated maize production was 84,344MT, against a requirement of 134,342. Food prices remain significantly higher than the period before the drought. Pockets of very poor and poor households that, until recently, have relied on food and cash assistance deserve close monitoring. About 15% of the total population is IPC phases 3 and 4. These people are not and able to meet dietary energy requirements at all times and require urgent assistance. Current analysis shows that 137,380 people are in IPC phases 3 and 4 Population 137,380, requiring urgent food assistance.

Results from the IPC Acute Food Insecurity Analysis conducted for the four districts of the country indicate that for the current period (July to September 2017), Hhohho is in IPC AFI Phase 1, Manzini in IPC AFI Phase 2 while Lubombo and Shiselweni are in IPC AFI Phase 3. About 15% of the total rural population are in IPC AFI Phase 3 or worse and will not be able to meet dietary energy requirements and require urgent assistance. This represents a population of about 137,380. Lubombo and Shiselweni have the highest number of population in IPC phases 3 and 4 of about 25% of the population of the two districts.

Continuous poor rain distribution in the East and Southern parts of the country (Lubombo and Shiselweni regions) resulted in poor food crop production over the past three years. The reduced production in the sugar cane industry has contributed to job losses. Food prices are relatively higher than the pre-drought period and households. In all regions a significant percentage of households are engaging in stress and crisis coping strategies.

For the projected period, September to March 2018, the food security situation is expected to worsen with Lubombo and Shiselweni, expected to register an increase in the population in IPC AFI Phase 3 or worse. The projected populations in these two districts are projected to increase to 30%. From October to January, income generation opportunities for the poor and very poor wealth groups will likely be reduced as compared to a normal year. From October to January, food reserves from past harvest will be depleted for more than 80% of the households and food purchases will be one of the most important sources of food for them. Staple food prices, although stable, continue to be above pre-drought prices level.

Reduced income opportunities, high reliance on purchases and relatively high food prices combined with absence of significant assistance, are the explanatory factors for the classification of about 17.5% of total population in phase 3 or worse.



TANZANIA

The average GDP growth for Tanzania is 7% while inflation is quoted as 5.5% (National Bureau of Statistics-NBS, 2017). The Employment rate in Tanzania is 83% whilst the poverty index is reported at 6.7 per cent. The 2015/16 statistics places the HIV prevalence at 8%. Access to safe drinking water has improved to 61% whilst access to improved sanitation is 35% (TDHS). The 2014 TNNS, data shows that stunting rate is 34%, wasting is 4.6% whilst underweight stands at 12.7 per cent.

Tanzania experienced normal to below-normal Vuli rains during the 2016/2017 rainy season. The musimu seasonal rains over the unimodal areas however, performed fairly well with most areas receiving normal rains to above normal rainfall particularly in the Southern Highlands. On the other hand, the masika rains in some of the bimodal areas were observed to perform normally although in some areas below normal rains were observed and characterized by late onset and early cessation.

The general food security situation for year 2016/2017 continued to be satisfactory in many parts of the country due to fairly good crop harvested during the 2015/16 rainy season. Despite the poor performance of the 2016/17 vuli rains and subsequent poor vuli crop performance, the 2016/17 crop assessment for suggests that the food situation is will remain satisfactory in 2017/18 consumption year. Food requirement for the year 2017/18 is estimated at 13.3 million tons. Livestock sector in Tanzania grew for about 2.6% in 2016 compared to 2.4% in 2015. Despite expected general good food production status, some District

councils have vulnerable area/pockets to food and nutrition security.

The Tanzania VAC recommends i) establishment of Food or Cash for Work activities like rehabilitation of agricultural infrastructures, ii) provision of crops or vegetable seeds packages, iii) restocking of poultry, iv) provision of vaccines against Newcastle disease and provision of animal feed, mainly to women headed households; v) distribution of fodder seeds for specific fodder production (i.e. alfalfa and green sorghum), vi) establishment of community seed banks, v) improvement of provision of extension and veterinary services, vi) trainings on improved crop production and marketing in order to increase crop diversification, vii) trainings on animal production such as improved cattle breeds, chicken rearing, as well as identification and control of animal disease, viii) Post-harvest processing techniques training for both crops and animal products and ix) establishment of improved storage facilities for various staple foods.



ZAMBIA

The Republic of Zambia has an estimated population of 17.2 million with 9.1 representing the rural population (Census Report, 2017). The life expectancy is 57-60 years. Zambia has an average GDP growth of 3.7 (Central Statistics Office, 2016) and an inflation rate of 21 per cent. According to the ZDHS (2013/14), the HIV and AIDS prevalence stands at 12 per cent. The 2013/14 statistics shows that stunting is at 40%, whilst underweight and wasting stand at 15% and 6%, respectively. Access to safe drinking water is reported as 67.7% (LCMS, 2015), while access to improved sanitation stands at 49.7%. According to the LCMS (2015), the literacy rate is 79% and access to education facility is 82.8 per cent. Access to health and health facility is 69% and 72.5% respectively. The poverty Index is 54.4% (LCMS, 2015) whilst employment rate is 80% (CSO, 2016).

Zambia received normal to above normal rainfall with flash flood occurrences during the 2016/17 rainy season. Two (2) major hazards that affected the country are Floods and Fall Army Worm infestation. The floods affected 32,100 households and 2,229 dwellings were reported damaged. The Fall Army Worm affected 222,586 Ha.

Generally, the country is food secure with concurrent seven-year production surplus. It was reported that the total available maize for the 2017/18 marketing season is 4,175,866MT. When adding other cereals and tubers to the food basket, the available maize equivalent stock stands at 5,440,415MT. There are however, some pockets of moderate food insecurity incidences in some communities. Livestock conditions remained favourable except isolated reports of disease incidences including lumpy skin, BQ, Foot and Mouth and CBPP in cattle, mange in goats and Newcastle in poultry.

ZVAC assessment findings showed that numbers of households that require support amount to 12,848, in nine districts. The main diseases that require attention at assessed districts include malaria, cough/ARI and diarrhea. The assessment also reveals that whilst Social Safety nets cover districts widely, the breadth and depth of that coverage in the assessed districts was very narrow.

Zambia VAC recommends the provision of relief support to 12, 878 households in the short-term to curb selling-off of productive assets. In addition, it is recommended that i) all schools situated at chronically food insecure areas are included in school feeding programmes including take home parcels, ii) food security pack programme should increase the coverage areas to include the chronic food insecure areas, iii) dialogue with international cooperating partners be facilitated to consider cash based aid/relief for promotion and strengthening functioning of markets, iv) small stock/ ruminants (goats) and poultry production be promoted since these have great potential in the environment. In the medium to long term, the VAC further recommends v) promotion of community irrigation schemes and rain-water harvesting so that all year production of crops and vegetable can be achieved, vi) drilling of boreholes in areas where water sources are unimproved, especially where the water sources are unprotected wells and streams/ lakes, vii) Promotion of the construction of VIPs, viii) mobilization of funds for rehabilitation and reconstruction of damaged infrastructure in the valley areas enhance access to markets, health and social facilities, ix) the need to lobby Government and ensure that all the chronic food insecure areas/communities are targeted under the SP programme being implemented in Districts where these communities are situated and x) development of Resilience building initiatives for these isolated areas.



ZIMBABWE

Since 2011, Zimbabwe's Gross Domestic Product growth rate has been declining from a high of 11.9% to 1.5% in 2015. It was estimated at 0.6% in 2016 but is now projected to rise to 3.7% in 2017 mainly on the back of improved performance of the agricultural sector (Ministry of Finance, 2017; World Bank, 2017). Year on year inflation rate has been in the negative for the whole of 2016 but has accelerated into the positive, from -0.7% in January 2017 to 0.5% in April 2017. The increase in annual headline inflation was mainly driven by food inflation (ZIMSTAT, 2017). Decent and secure employment remains subdued and the economy continues to be gripped in the throes of deep and widespread cash shortages that have mainly arisen from sustained higher imports against lower export earnings. As of May 2017, the country was experiencing a cash shortage of USD347 million, which is an improvement from an average shortage of USD450 million experienced during the greater part of 2016 (Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe, 2017). The ZimSTAT 2011/2012 Poverty Income and Consumption Survey estimated 76% of rural households to be poor and 23% were deemed extremely poor. This situation is likely to have worsened given the economic performance in the intervening period up to 2016.

Good rainfall performance in the 2016/17 season, coupled with support from both Government and Private sector through the Special Maize Programme as well as other supportive initiatives such as contract farming, had a positive impact on production in the agriculture sector. Given the importance of the agricultural sector to rural livelihoods as well as the Zimbabwean economy, this significant improvement in the agricultural sector denotes improvements in rural livelihoods in general. Most dams in the seven catchment areas were full and spilling over. Average national dam levels as at 5 May 2017 were 81.3%, up from 71.5% reported in February (Zimbabwe National Water Authority, 2017).

Zimbabwe faced critical shortages of fertilizers this season as fertilizer companies experienced liquidity challenges to pay for raw materials. As a result, most communal farmers planted without basal fertilizers. The outbreak of the Fall Armyworm caused disruptions in all provinces and some peri-urban areas, attacking crops (maize, small grains and others). The worm proved more difficult to control compared to the common African Armyworm. Shortage of the right chemicals and poor liquidity among farmers made it difficult to contain the outbreak. However, the pest's impact on crop yields were minimal. Nonetheless, this pest has potential to undermine future crop production and overall national food security if no effective control strategies are not put in place urgently. In mid-February, the southern parts of the country (mainly Masvingo, southern Midlands and the Matabeleland Provinces) were hit by the effects of the tropical depression Dineo, which precipitated flooding that destroyed crops, livestock, property, infrastructure (roads, bridges, dams etc.), worsening the preceding damage from the persistent rains that had been received across the country. Due to the extent of the problem, the President of the Republic of Zimbabwe, Cde. R.G. Mugabe, declared a State of Flood Disaster on 2 March 2017. The declaration covered severely flood affected areas in communal, resettlement lands and urban areas of Zimbabwe. The worst affected district was Tsholotsho where a total of 859 people were left homeless.

Maize production was estimated at 2,155,526, up 321%, compared to 2015/16. Sorghum and Pearl millet production also had significant increases of 401% and 267% respectively. Nationally there was a 266% increase in average household cereal production, 280% increase in average household maize production and 157% increase in average household small grains production from last season. The national average maize grain price dropped slightly from US\$0.40 in 2016 to US\$0.38 this year. Nationally, the average household income for the month of April was US\$74, about 20% higher than the same time last year, April 2016.

In terms of food utilization, there has been a decrease in the proportion of households, which are consuming an acceptable diet from 63% in 2015 to 55% in 2017. However, the proportion of households consuming a poor diet has increased from 8% in 2015 to 16% in 2017. The proportion of children 6-23 months consuming a minimum acceptable diet was very low across all the provinces since 2015. Nationally, 8.6% received a minimum acceptable diet 24 hours prior to the survey. Nationally there was an improvement in access to safe drinking water and sanitation. Open defecation decreased from 37% to 30%. The 2017/18 consumption year, food insecurity prevalence is 11% and is lower than that for the 2016/17 consumption year (42%) during the peak hunger period.

5. Presentation of RVAC Technical Working Groups Updates, emerging issues

5.1 Update by the Integration of Nutrition, HIV and Gender in VAA SADC RVAC Technical Working

The Group was set up at the RVAC meeting in October 2013 to guide and support the process of integrating nutrition, HIV and gender in the VAA. It produced a Good Practices Analysis Paper and a Country Visits Synthesis Report in February 2015. A Guidance Document on Integration of Nutrition, HIV and Gender in VAA, was produced in October 2015 and an Addendum made in December 2016. A Lessons Learnt document on Integration of Nutrition, HIV and Gender in VAA was held in December 2016 and the TWG provided support to IPC for Acute Malnutrition, Mozambique and Madagascar 2017.

5.1.1 What added value has the TWG added to VAA?:

The TWG has strengthened multi-sectoral dialogue and collaboration, increased awareness of importance of integration of data collection and analysis for response and advocacy. It has also helped the integration of nutrition indicators important for provision of data for the IPC for Acute Malnutrition Training and Analysis as well as improved understanding of factors contributing to nutrition situation.

5.1.2 What challenges has the TWG faced?:

There has been insufficient uptake of the integration of nutrition, HIV, and gender amongst member states. While efforts have been made in some countries towards the integration of nutrition, gender and HIV indicators into the regular VAA process, the lack of timely, representative, and high quality data on nutrition hampered monitoring of the situation and timely reporting of response efforts. There is need for further capacity building of NVAC members and technical working groups on various aspects of data planning, collection and analysis. Integration requires time, resources and technical expertise.

5.1.3 Solutions to challenges/Next Steps

There is need for continued investment to support systematic integration of high quality nutrition, gender and HIV information into VAA to inform comprehensive response including the: Finalisation of the analysis guide; Strengthening of nutrition, HIV and gender information monitoring and reporting systems to ensure availability of data for inclusion in VAA analysis.

Other priorities include developing country-level capacity on integration of nutrition, HIV and gender in the VAA including the facilitation of cross country learning and support. It is also important to have a needs-based support to countries and development of work plan for the next two years and review the TWGs TOR to develop concrete deliverables for the next two years.

5.2 The Fall Army Worm (FAW) Pest Infestation in SADC: A coordinated sustainable management framework for Africa: A presentation by the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) of the UN

The Fall Armyworm (FAW) (*Spodoptera frugiperda*) (J.E. Smith) (Lepidoptera: Noctuidae) is migratory pest, native to Americas (Johnson 1987, Pogue, 2002) and is an invasive pest that is posing a threat to food security, livelihoods and national economies. It is polyphagous and has almost 80 host plants. It prefers graminaceous plants (grass species), such as maize, rice, wheat and sugarcane (Capinera, 1999; Pogue, 2002; Goergen et al., 2016; CABI, 2017). In Africa was reported in sorghum (Namibia and Botswana), wheat (Zambia and Zimbabwe) and cowpea (Ghana). It can fly long distances of up to 100km per night, 2000km per lifetime. It has six larval instars, and the larva period is usually 14-28 days (CABI 2017). Females can lay up to 2000 eggs in a lifetime, producing 6 - 12 generations per season

5.2.1 FAWs route to SADC

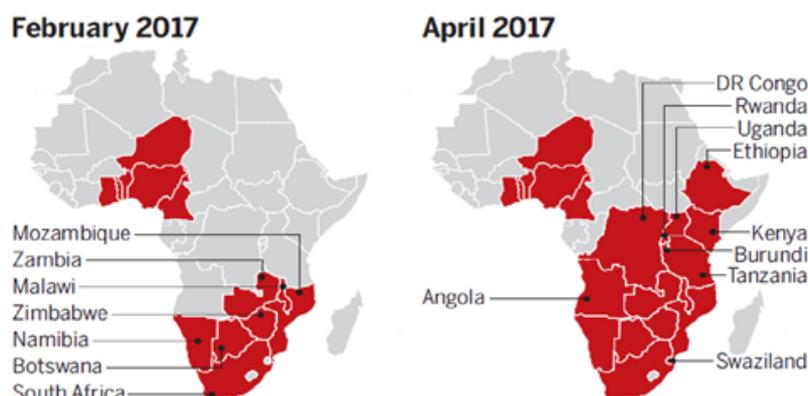
The FAW was first detected in Central and Western Africa in early 2016 (Benin, Nigeria, Sao Tome and Principe, and Togo). It was detected late 2016 in Southern Africa. It is now present in most of mainland

Africa. It is likely to spread to all countries in the continent soon.

It is recommended that we should manage (learning to cope with FAW) rather than hoping for its eradication or containment. Its modality of introduction, spread and ecology in Africa still speculative. The only way to manage it is through Integrated Pest Management.

5.2.2 FAWs Impact on Crops

The FAW affects maize at different growth stage to physiological maturity. It may cut young plants hence replanting, damage leaves, disrupting grain filling, destroying silks, tassels and cob. It can also feed on developing kernels, reducing yields and grain quality. Unguided use of pesticides results in environmental contamination and increases the cost of production. Uncontrolled FAW infestations can cause up to 100% crop losses.



5.2.3 Some Responses to FAW

So far, there have been varying responses to the FAW infestation across Africa. The Government of Zambia allocated \$3m in 2017 provision for replanting affected farms. The Government of Ghana allocated \$4m as an emergency measure. The Government of Rwanda mobilized the armed forces to engage in mechanical control. Evidence suggests that FAW is likely to be a significant problem for African. African farmers will need to develop their own methods of tackling the problem.

5.2.4 A Framework For Management Of FAW

In early 2017 many countries reported invasions of the pest and hence the need for a coordinated FAW management. The stakeholder (Researchers, development partners, private sector and others) meeting held in Nairobi in April 2017 - FAO was assigned to lead the coordinated response against FAW in Africa. The meeting come out with the framework which describe four main components: Coordination; Early warning and monitoring; Impact assessment; and Management options

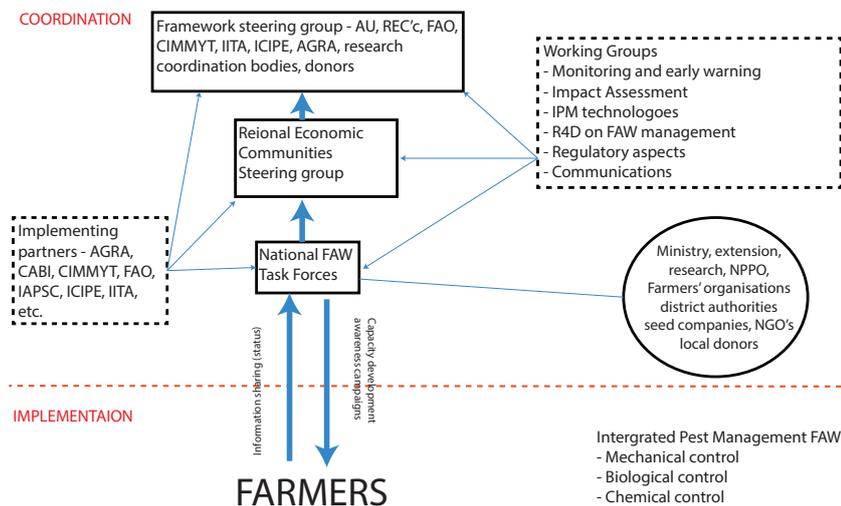
5.2.5 Key stakeholders in the Fight Against FAW:

- A. Framework steering group (FAO, CIMMYT, IITA, CABI, AGRA, Regional research organizations, ICIPE, donors) – to make sure all partners are full engaged.
- B. Regional Economic steering group (ECOWAS, SADC, IGAD, ECCAS) – information analysis and sharing at regional level.
- C. Implementing partners (IAPSC, FAO, CIMMYT, IITA, AGRA, CABI, research coordination bodies, ICIPE, etc)

The stakeholders have agreed to develop technical programmes in their area of competence. FAO will coordinate inputs of experts in a series of technical working groups.

5.2.6 National Coordination

Several countries have already adopted the approach of creating a national FAW task force or committee, chaired by Ministries of Agriculture, including research, extension, NPPO, private sector, farmers' organizations and others. The committee will: Develop guidelines for rapid impact assessment; Develop national contingency and action plans; Develop a brochure for best FAW control; Engage with the relevant regulatory authorities to fast-track registering of the control options and; Monitor status of FAW in the country,



5.2.7 FAW Monitoring and Early Warning Systems (FAMEWS)

The capacity of many African countries to detect and react promptly to pest invasions is so limited. A Fall Armyworm Monitoring and Early Warning System (FAMEWS) will be established in-country surveillance at the community, district, national, subregional and regional levels. FAO is procuring 2500 pheromone traps and Lures in July 2017. FAO has also contracted Crop Watch Africa to install early detection system July 2017.

5.2.8 Impact Assessment

Tools and guideline are being prepared for measuring FAW impacts. The tools will not only focus on yield reductions in maize but other crops. It will consider, financial, time and environmental costs of pesticide use, cultural practices and replanting cases. It will also establish a baseline for FAW impact monitoring system in countries and continental level over time. This will help farmers and policy makers understand the relationship from FAW damage to potential yield impact to minimize overreactions and panic.

5.2.9 FAW Management Options

FAW management approaches in several countries affected are presently limited to synthetic pesticides. In most countries pesticide were mainly emergency responses, not based on efficacy evaluation posing risks to human, environment health by pesticide residue. There is a huge scope of effective practices, we need to research on. An ecosystem-based approach to pest management provides a more cost-effective management.

5.2.10 Core principles for ecosystem-based approach

Understanding the biology and ecology of FAW, enhancing the natural control by predators, parasitoids and pathogens, the use of botanicals and bio-insecticides and cultural control options. Other approaches include increasing plant diversity and Pheromone traps for decision-making like when to scout.

5.2.11 Strategies and modalities

These include working close with extension officers, NGOs, Farmers Associations and other partners to ensure the quickest and greatest dissemination through large-scale, immediate action campaign; season-long IPM management: capacity building and research; and policy and regulation for low-risk pesticides. The four main avenues for dissemination will be: Farmer Field Schools; National Extension Services; Plantwise Plant Health Clinics and; Mass communication campaigns. Other considerations include: Strengthening surveillance, monitoring and early warning systems; developing sustainable management options based on an integrated pest management approach, and that will require: investment in coordinated research; strong and coherent coordination and information sharing among Member States and other stakeholders; and lessons learnt and exchange of expertise from other regions (Americas) on FAW management.

5.2.12 Other Trans Boundary Pest Invasions to Watch

Apart from the FAW, the following are the other trans-boundary pests of economic importance: Banana Fusarium Foc TR4, Asian Fruitfly, Bactrocera dorsalis, Banana Bunchy Top Virus, Tomato leaf Miner Tuta absoluta and Maize Lethal Necrosis Virus Diseases MLND

5.3 Integrated food security Phase Classification Regional Technical Working Group Update

5.3.1 Progress To Date

At the Regional level, strategic missions were made to Lesotho, Mozambique, Malawi, Madagascar (February to April). At the national level, in Malawi, the following was achieved: District Awareness Raising meetings (24-28 March), workshop for Senior Decision Makers on IPC AFI (19 May) and Acute Food Insecurity Training (20-23 June). In Mozambique, there was training in anthropometric measurements using SMART Methodology (5-11 March), IPC Acute Food Insecurity Training and analysis (8-16 June), IPC Acute Malnutrition Training and analysis (8-16 June), training on how to produce Integrated FSN briefs and integrated FSN Brief in Portuguese and 2 Pager in English with key highlights. In Madagascar the achievements include a workshop for Senior Decision makers on AFI and AMN (28 April), IPC Acute Food Insecurity training and analysis (8-16 July), and ongoing IPC Acute Malnutrition Training and Analysis (3-10 July). In Swaziland, there was an IPC Acute Food Insecurity training and analysis (28 June to 5 July) and in Lesotho, an IPC Acute Food insecurity training and analysis (30 June to 7 July).

5.3.2 Technical Support Given to Member States

The TWG reviewed and provided suggestions for improvement on data collection tools for Lesotho, Mozambique, Swaziland and Zimbabwe. It Integrated the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES), which is an indicator that measures food consumption and can be used to measure acute, and chronic food insecurity. It support from the ESS division in FAO HQ to analyse the indicators to support IPC Acute Analysis. It also facilitated the support of Save the Children (Global) to provide remote support for HEA analysis for Lesotho and Swaziland, and together with partners from FAO SFS REOSA, GSU, FEWSNET, WFP RB co-facilitated IPC AFI and AMN training, analysis and report writing.

5.3.3 Innovation to improve use of IPC in DM: Case Study of Mozambique

A case study on how to innovate the use of IPC in Mozambique showed that it is possible for VACs to move towards 1 process 1 product- SETSAN VAC Report uses the IPC for analysing, classifying and integrated reporting. It is also possible to: provide communication support to build in country capacity to produce the VAC report and to integrate IPC AFI and AMN results into ONE Report; Show complementarities and differences between acute food insecurity and acute malnutrition and related implications. Increase understanding of the AFI and AMN situation and type and prioritization of response; have a new, innovative modular approach (piloting the revised IPC communication protocols) and layout; produce new tools – fact & figures table and integrated results matrix and annexes to provide more information and evidence/data on the most affected areas and overall analyses results.

5.3.4 Challenges for Integration:

It is difficult to coordinate IPC within the VAA schedules, owing to delays and uncertainty over field work, dates for data analysis, procurement of venues etc.

It is also difficult to coordinate multi partner technical support with the uncertainty on dates, late submission of budgets leads to delays in procurement of venues for training and analysis, delays in field work and/or data analysis/preparation affects length of training and analysis, internet access not stable and affected ISS use. For countries using rapid assessments for IPC, analysis needs to immediately follow data collection and analysis, otherwise the current period becomes irrelevant for decision making. Cross country learning exchange (CCLE) postponed for level 2 candidates.

5.3.5 Going Forward

At the Regional level, the second IPC level 1 Training scheduled for (13-15 July), Acute Analysis (24-28 July) and Acute Malnutrition training and analysis November to be confirmed. IPC level 2 training (11-15 September) IPC Chronic Training November TBC. At the national level, in Mozambique, trainings are scheduled as follows, IPC Acute FI and AMN Analysis (24-29 July) and IPC Chronic Training and Analysis (4-15 December). In Swaziland, roll out of IPC Chronic is from August onwards. In Madagascar, the IPC Acute Analysis is scheduled for (25-30 September).

5.4 Institutionalization Service Provider Tors: a Presentation By the Swiss Development Corporation

5.4.1 Introduction and Background

SADC Secretariat and its Member States have identified the need to ensure the full institutionalisation of the vulnerability analysis and assessment (VAA) systems and processes. This will ensure continued operation, momentum and local ownership. One of the three broad areas of the RVAA strategy Document is Institutionalisation and Capacity Development of the RVAA system and processes. While progress has been made from the two previous phases on establishment of NACs, expanding the scope of VAA to urban areas and chronic poverty issues, less progress was made on influencing policies and programmes and institutionalisation. This is the last phase of support to the RVAA system through SDC and DFID using this mechanism.

5.4.2 RVAA Support Strategy 2017-2021

Following consultations between SADC secretariat, SDC and DFID, it was decided that the administrative implementation of the RVAA programme will be split into two components: (1) Technical support for conducting national assessments and (2) Support to institutionalisation and sustainability

5.4.3 Technical support for conducting national assessments

WFP: contracted jointly by SDC and DFID to implement the technical part of the RVAA programme. RVAA technical support team (RTST) will be based at the SADC Secretariat, in Botswana. Focus on supporting VAs, capacity building of Member States, information dissemination and communication, addressing emerging issues such as nutrition, HIV and gender mainstreaming and chronic vulnerability.

5.4.3 Technical support for conducting national assessments

WFP: contracted jointly by SDC and DFID to implement the technical part of the RVAA programme. RVAA technical support team (RTST) will be based at the SADC Secretariat, in Botswana. Focus on supporting VAs, capacity building of Member States, information dissemination and communication, addressing emerging issues such as nutrition, HIV and gender mainstreaming and chronic vulnerability.

5.4.4 Support to institutionalisation and sustainability

Organisation Development and Governance institution will be contracted through tender. Contracted organisation/consultancy firm will work in complementarity with WFP to ensure that the overall objectives of SADC RVAA strategy are achieved.

5.4.5 Purpose of Institutionalisation

The purpose of institutionalisation include embedding the assessment mandates in national policies and structures; developing dedicated vulnerability assessment units with either full-time staff or individuals whose terms of reference include vulnerability assessments and analyses; ensuring that functions of NVACs are rooted in line ministries that have senior positions in the government hierarchy to make decisions, convene other ministries as required; and to develop sustainability and funding strategies.

5.4.6 Scope of Works

The scope of work for the institutionalisation Service Provider will be to make a thorough evaluation of the current organizational and management structures and operations of VACS. This will inform operational assistance required to support Member States.

Organisational/management review process

This will entail review of past and current work of VACs (activities, processes, achievements, challenges, opportunities, threats). Carry out organisational development capacity assessments (facilitated self-assessment). Address specific questions related to VAC institutionalisation, Sustainability, Systems analysis, Participation, Accountability and action Plans.

Operational Support

This will be Informed by assessment above and consider: Strategy development, fund-raising and financial strategies, advocacy initiatives and policy development for institutionalisation, on-going sharing of lessons

learnt with other SADC Member States during the regional SADC meetings, and on-going M&E support to participating countries to ensure that they are on-track to achieving institutionalisation goals.

5.4.7 Next Steps

Include finalisation of TORs, tender process- which may take up to a year, contracting and implementation of assessments, in-country support and sharing through regional meetings (upto 3 years).

5.5 Proposal To Revive SADC RVAC TWG on capacity building

5.5.1 Original Tors Of The Capacity Building TWG (CBTWG)

The objective of the CBTWG to advise on the content of a VAA training and capacity building curriculum. To undertake a needs assessment of NVAC practitioners by consulting both regional organisations as well as the practitioners themselves. To identify existing training and capacity building opportunities. To advise on the structure and sequencing of a training and capacity building curriculum, and to identify, and advise on appropriate pathways for the disbursement of available funds to train and build the capacity of VAA practitioners.

5.5.2 Original recommended core curriculum structure

The TWG recommended at least six modules, to be run by recognised and accredited institutions in the region. The modules were to be sequenced into logical structure to form a core VAA curriculum. The TWG also agreed to produce an annual core curriculum prospectus with details on modules: where and when they are to be held; intended outcomes; academic prerequisites; guidelines on target audience and contact/registration details.

5.5.3 Original composition of the (VAA CB TWG)

RVAC members including FEWSNet, WFP, FAO, Oxfam, UNICEF, UN-OCHA, Member States and RHVP (as facilitators), nominated representatives to serve on the working group.

Original Areas of training identified

Indicator	Number, Range or Percentage
Introduction to the VAC	<i>Background history, what VACs do and how it fits into broader food security and vulnerability management, VAC process (timing and outputs), basic institutional mapping, introduction to methodologies</i>
Conceptual background	<i>Vulnerability, DRR, livelihoods, food security, mainstreaming cross-cutting issues (gender, HIV/AIDS, climate change)</i>
Vulnerability Assessments	<i>Livelihoods approach to understanding vulnerability</i>
	<i>Household Economy Approach</i>
	<i>Indicator Household Surveys</i>
Introduction to data analysis	<i>Data management, GIS, IPC, SPSS, Excel, mapping skills</i>
Data analysis tools	<i>Database management</i>
	<i>GIS</i>

5.5.4 Progress To date

Achievements of the CBTWG include the following: A Centre of Excellence (CoE) established IN 2010 at UKZN after competitive bidding. It was charged with responsibility of leading capacity building for NVACs. UKZN partnered with Universities of Malawi, Namibia and Zimbabwe; and Sokoine University in Tanzania. UKZN later teamed up with a university in DRC and another in Mozambique.

The CoE universities met and developed a curriculum based on Member States' consultation and agreed to offer the following courses:UKZN(Food security analysis), University of Malawi (Poverty analysis), University of Namibia (GIS), University of Zimbabwe (Climate Change), and Sokoine(Nutrition).

The CoE offered the short courses once a year. One or two participant per VAC per course were fully funded by the Programme to attend. An NVAC Induction manual was produced. The CoE took up core capacity building mandate on academic side while RVAC created technical working groups (TWGs) to deal with practical side of capaity building. An evaluation of the CoE done in 2014/15 but did not result alter current modus operandi .

Achievements of the CBTWG include the following: A Centre of Excellence (CoE) established IN 2010 at UKZN after competitive bidding. It was charged with responsibility of leading capacity building for NVACs. UKZN partnered with Universities of Malawi, Namibia and Zimbabwe; and Sokoine University in Tanzania. UKZN later teamed up with a university in DRC and another in Mozambique.

The CoE universities met and developed a curriculum based on Member States’ consultation and agreed to offer the following courses:UKZN(Food security analysis), University of Malawi (Poverty analysis), University of Namibia (GIS), University of Zimbabwe (Climate Change), and Sokoine(Nutrition).

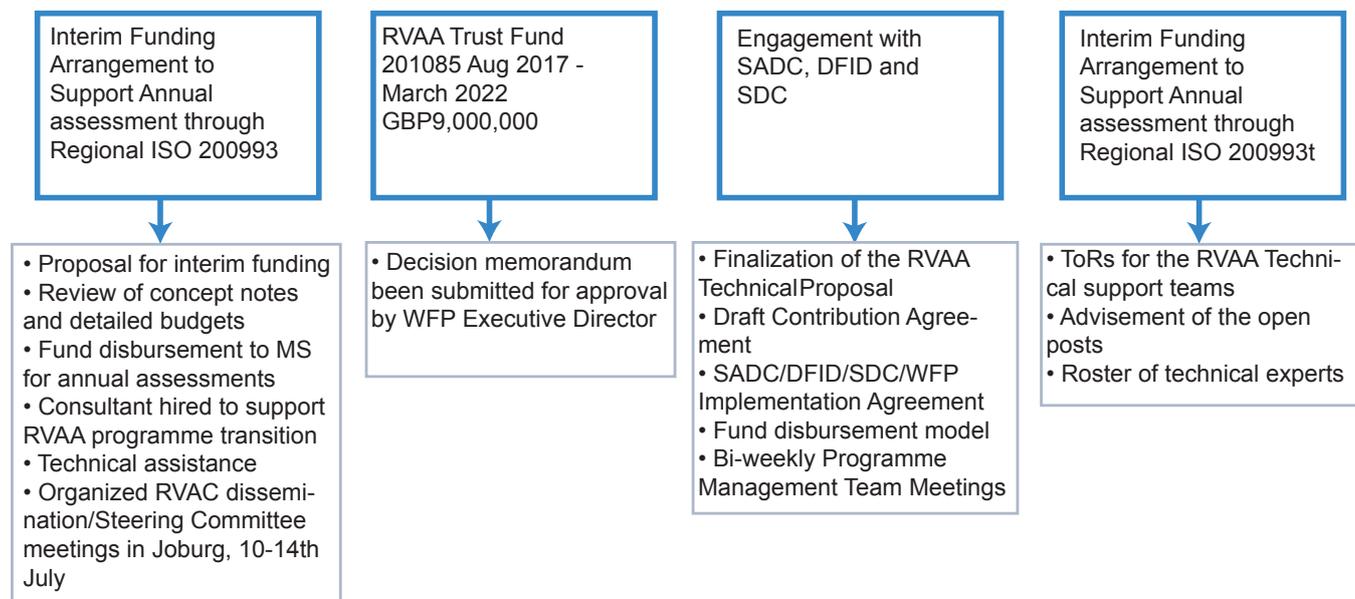
5.5.5 Rationale for Reviving the Capacity Building TWG

It is proposed to revive the CBTWG because of the following reasons: The RVAA Programme need to focus on sustainability; there is now new scope for capacity building and training; there is need for new skills in “new” driving forces that affect the process of VAA and status, such as climate change, resilience; need for NVACs to strengthen dissemination of productd, e.g. communicating technical information to policy-makers and media skills, in order to improve the uptake of VAC products and in order to develop a common core of skills in the region, and build on existing regional experience and lesson learnt from past training attempts, an interim, structured training approaches comprising a variety of modules must be set up, to compliment COE offerings.

The CB TWG is also needed to lead the review of the CoE model and determine its fitness for purpose and propose way forward. As VAA broadens, the professional training needs of NVAC members at the national levels have changed, therefore, future the basic structure of VAA training needs to also be broadened and extended to incorporate the needs of other stakeholders, and include longer term accredited academic courses at universities. There is also an urgent need to rationalise the TWGs on RVAC. RVAC has a number of TWGs dealing with capacity building which are currently working in silos, a revived CB TWG could review these and recommend streamlining.

5.6 Status of WFP Technical Assistance to SADC the Regional RVAA Programme (2017- 2021)

What is the status of the RVAA Programme?



5.6.1 Key Timelines

The Programme is expected to start in August 2017. The MoU signing between parties inspected between August and October 2017. Advertisement of RVAA Technical Staff will be done in July 2017 and handover of past RVAA Programme will be completed in late July/August 2017.

5.6.2 How RVAA will operate?

Due to internal processes for approval a lead-time is needed to facilitate administrative process: names of delegates, agreements need to be submitted as quickly as possible. Passport request is a one-off to ensure details of travelers captured correctly. A database will be developed to track different delegates. The WFP Travel policy: requires tickets to be issued 10 days before travel. This has a collective cost savings. Letters of Agreement were used for the interim period to ensure funding for 2017 VAAs. Going forward we propose MoUs that will cover 5-year period to be drawn to simplify the disbursement process.

5.7 Information Management Technical Working Group Update

The objectives of the Information Management Technical Working Group (IMWG) are: Fostering collaboration on the use of information management systems; management of vulnerability indicators; support NVACs in the development of an information management systems for VAA; promoting standardization and interoperability in the use of IM systems; and facilitate capacity building to ensure all technicians/focal persons in the use of IM systems;

5.7.1 The VAC Data Storage and Information Management project

The RVAA programme recently undertook an assessment aimed at improving the management of VAA information, specifically to develop a standardized system for the collection and management of VAA data retrospectively and into the future. Information and knowledge management needs were identified through consultation with main actors. Regional and national consultants were recruited to assist NVACs install databases and upload VAA information.

Progress of implementation

Entity	Compliance (%)
Angola	5
Botswana	90
DRC	9
Lesotho	9
Madagascar	100
Malawi	100
Mozambique	100
Namibia	56
Seychelles	60
South Africa	60
Swaziland	60
Tanzania	70
Zambia	40
SADC RVAA PMU	8

Scoring Matrix

Output	Score
National IT Consultant Recruited	5
Database Installed on Server	10
DMS Installed on Server	5
Data from sources collected	10
Indicators Agreed on	10
Data prepared for importation and Data Imported	10
Uploading and Managing Documents	10
Training	20
Compliance Assessment	10
Reporting by the National IT Consultant	10

5.7.2 Future Plans for the IMWG

The IMWG intends to assist with the completion of these data storage and information management project activities. It also intends to integrate the databases and information systems with other relevant IM systems including DRR information management system.

5.8 Urban Vulnerability Technical Working Group: An Example of Using HEA in Urban Vulnerability and Livelihood Analysis: Experiences from Zimbabwe's Protracted Relief Program (PRP) 2007-2012

5.8.1 Why Increased Interest in Urban Vulnerability Assessment & Analysis

There has been increased interest in Urban VAA because of the following: Increased urban poverty, expansion of urban populations and pressure on livelihood options, urban vulnerability highly complex, food insecurity a growing challenge, and designing urban interventions and monitoring and measuring their impact has become critical.

5.8.2 Key Questions on UVAA

These are some of the key questions when designing an UVAA. What are the characteristics of the most vulnerable households? where are the most vulnerable households located? how do different types of household survive in the urban environment? what are their common livelihood strategies? what are the most significant shocks and stressors urban households face? how have they changed over time? What type of household is most vulnerable to the stressors and shocks identified?

5.8.3 Methodological Approaches to Urban Vulnerability Assessment & Analysis (UVAA)

Several frameworks for analysing and understanding urban vulnerability proposed in the UVAA guideline. These include Household Economy Approach(HEA), Individual Household Method (IHM), Emergency Food Security Assessments (EFSA), and secondary data analysis

No particular approach on its own is able to comprehensively address the diversity of urban contexts as well as the food security and vulnerability conditions

5.8.4 Scope For Using Hea

- Quantify the problem
- Allow for comparisons
- Provide reliable results for large populations
- Point to appropriate responses
- Be predictive

HEA has both descriptive and predictive power.

5.8.5 Challenges of Livelihood Zoning in Urban Areas

Livelihood zoning is a challenge in urban settings because urban economies are mainly labour-based. Types of labour options may differ by suburb. They are remittance-based household economies. There are mixed agri-cash labour household economies; and are pure labour based household economies. Suburbs were not differentiated into livelihood zones – Use of settlement types as assessment units, historical information on suburbs.

5.8.6 Heterogeneous nature of urban households makes it complicated to clearly define and identify Wealth Groups

What does it mean to be very poor, poor or middle in Urban areas? Do households in same income bracket make similar choices of expenditure? If proven makes it easier to monitor expenditure baskets. What are the differences in assets or type of employment or education levels? In rural areas, wealth breakdowns with community leaders form the basis of selecting households to interview. This was found to be less useful in the urban context, especially in a hyper inflationary environment. Income groups as expenditures tended to be similar depending on level of income and are better proxy of wealth groups.

5.8.7 Methodology: Focus Group Discussions VS Individual Household Interviews?

HEA an analytical framework and not a data collection tool. Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) are typically used to collect information required for HEA analysis. In rural areas, relative homogeneity of rural village livelihoods within a livelihood zone does not necessarily require a statistically accurate/valid sample.

Urban areas demand a different approach;

Household representatives found it difficult to talk about a typical pattern for their wealth group – high levels of heterogeneity. HEA relies a lot on typicality - look for patterns between households to find a typical picture.

Solution: Direct household level interviews: Implications:

Smaller Sample Size - smaller than in a typical HEA baseline exercise; losses in representativeness; and Gains in reasonably reliable information

5.8.8 Conclusions:

HEA with adaptation can be effectively used in understanding urban livelihoods. The predictive power of HEA provides basis for modelling different scenarios consistent with multitude of changes that happen in urban areas.

Adaptation: Requires a critically thought through design - the current form of urban guidance is inadequate. What aspects are applicable in urban context to strengthen analysis?

- 1) Urban context not easy and we should define if the vulnerability questions for rural should be what we need to track in urban areas. Cut and paste design from rural to urban does not work.
- 2) HEA offers much more than just the number of households requiring emergency food assistance (main NVAC use). NVAC skills sets and experience adequate for this. How do we transition to start exploiting the full potential of HEA in; Urban Poverty Analysis, impact/Outcome monitoring of Govt/NGO development interventions, design of development interventions/policy, scenario modelling to identify best case options.



Draft Programme for the 2017

SADC Regional Vulnerability Assessment Committee (RVAC) Technical Dissemination Meeting

10th – 13th July 2017

The Capital Empire Hotel, Johannesburg, Republic of South Africa

The main objective and focus of the 2017 Technical Dissemination Meeting will be the preparation and endorsement of the Regional Annual Assessment Report for SADC by the SADC RVAA Steering Committee. Specifically, to receive SADC Member State presentation and to facilitate discussion and improved clarity on the current status of vulnerability to food insecurity in SADC Region.

The Technical Dissemination Meeting will be structured around four sessions as follows:

- Session 1: Introduction and briefing on the roll out of the new RVAA Programme Phase
- Session 2: Presentation and discussion of RVAC Technical committee activities and emerging issues in VAA
- Session 3: Reports from the National Vulnerability Assessment Committees (NVACs) and Discussions (30 min presentation + 10 min discussion).

In their briefing reports, NVACs are requested also to present major challenges to carrying out their Annual Assessment and suggested solutions going forward.

- Session 4: Drafting of Regional Synthesis Report.

The methodology used will be both plenary sessions and where needed, group work in order to allow rich and dynamic interactivity whereby sharing of experiences is promoted.

Presentation and reporting guidelines to be used by NVACs are attached. All NVACs are kindly requested to prepare their VAA presentations using the guidelines provided to allow for uniformity and consistency in NVACs presentations, for comparison of results, and critically to allow for easier and timely drafting of the Regional Synthesis Report. Your cooperation and support in this matter would be much appreciated.

Day 1 - Monday 10 July

Time	Activity	Responsible/Presenter
08.00 - 08.30	· Participant's registration	· SADC RVAA Programme Coordination
Session 1: Introduction, seasonal overview and briefing on the roll out of the new RVAA Programme Phase		
08.30 - 09.00	· Introductions	· SADC RVAA Programme Coordination
09.00 - 09.05	· Welcome by Representative of South Africa	· South Africa
09.05 - 09.10	· Opening Remarks	· SADC Secretariat
09.10 - 09.20	· Official Opening Remarks by Swaziland, SADC Chair-country	· Swaziland
09.20 - 09.30	· Purpose and objectives of the meeting	· SADC RVAA Programme Coordination
09.30 - 10.00	· Briefing on the roll out of the new RVAA Programme,	· SADC RVAA Programme Coordination and WFP (new Service Provider)
10.00 - 10.30	· Seasonal rainfall review/early outlook	· SADC Secretariat
10.30 - 11.00	Tea/Coffee	
Session 2: Presentation and discussion of RVAC Technical Working Groups Updates, emerging issues in VAA and roll-out of the 2017-2018 RVAA Work Plan		
11.00 - 11.15	· Update from SADC RVAC IPC Technical Working Group	· IPC Technical Working Group
11.15 - 11.30	· Update from SADC RVAC Nutrition, HIV/AIDS and Gender Technical Working Group	· NH&G Technical Working Group
11.30 - 11.45	· Update from SADC RVAC Urban Assessment	· Urban Assmnt Technical W. Group
11.45 - 12.00	· Update from the Market Assessment Technical Working Group	· Market Assessment Technical Working Group
12.00 - 12.15	· Update from the Information Management Technical Working Group	· Information Management Technical Working Group
12.15 - 12.30	· Update from the RVAA Centre of Excellence (CoE) Technical Working Group	· SADC RVAA Programme Coordination and CoE
12:30 - 13:00	· Presentation on Fall Army Worm infestation, assessments and way forward	· FAO
13.00 - 14.00	Lunch	
Session 3: Reports from the National Vulnerability Assessment Committees (NVACs) and Discussions (30 min presentation + 10 min discussion)		
Time	Activity	Rapporteur
14.00 - 15.00	· Presentation and Discussion of the RVAA Programme second Service Provider with a specific Focus on Institutionalisation	· Swiss Development Corporation and SADC RVAA Programme Coordination
Time	Activity	Rapporteur
15.00 - 15.40	· Mozambique VAA Report	· Namibia
15.40 - 16.00	Tea/Coffee	
16.00 - 16.40	· Angola VAA Report	· Lesotho
16.40 - 17.20	· DRC VAA Report	· South Africa
17.20 - 17.40	· Swaziland VAA Report	· Malawi
Close of day 1		
Day 2 - Tuesday 11 July		
Time	Activity	Rapporteur
08:25 - 08:30	· Recap of Day 1/Announcements	· SADC RVAA Programme Coordination
08.30 - 09.10	· Zimbabwe VAA Report	· Tanzania
09.10 - 09.40	· South Africa VAA Report	· Swaziland
09.40 - 10.10	· Tanzania VAA Report	· Botswana
10.10 - 10.40	Tea/Coffee	
10.40 - 11.20	· Malawi VAA Report	· Zambia
11.20 - 12.00	· Botswana VAA Report	· Mozambique
12.00 - 12.40	· Zambia VAA Report	· Angola
12.40 - 13.40	Lunch	
13.40 - 14.20	· Namibia VAA Report	· DRC

14.20 - 15.00	· Lesotho VAA Report	· Zimbabwe
15.00 - 15.30	Tea/Coffee	
15.30 - 16.10	· Seychelles VAA Report	· Madagascar
16.10 - 16.50	· Madagascar VAA Report	· Mauritius
16.50 - 17.30	· Mauritius VAA Report	· Seychelles
17.30 - 17.40	· Announcements/Wrap up of the day	· SADC RVAA PMU
Close of Day 2		
Day 3 - Wednesday 12 July		
Time	Activity	Rapporteur
Session 4: Drafting of Regional Synthesis Report		
08.25 - 08.30	· Recap of Day 2/Announcements	· SADC RVAA Programme Coordination
08.30 - 10.30	· Drafting of Regional Synthesis Report by a Core Group	· SADC RVAC Members
10.30 - 11.00	Tea/Coffee	
11.00 - 13.00	· Drafting of Regional Synthesis Report by a Core Group	· SADC RVAC Members
13.00 - 14.00	Lunch	
14.00 - 15.30	· Drafting of Regional Synthesis Report by a Core Group	· SADC RVAC Members
15.30 - 16.00	Tea/Coffee	
16.00 - 17.00	· Presentation of Draft Synthesis Report	· Plenary
End of workshop for all but VAC Chairs and SADC RVAA Coordination/Service Providers who will attend Steering Committee Meeting on 14th July, 2017		
Day 4 - Thursday 13 July		
Time	Activity	Rapporteur
09:00 - 13:00	· Finalisation and Printing of Draft Synthesis Report	· VAC Chairs, RVAA Coordination and WFP Technical Support Team
14:00	· VAC Chairs briefing of their Principals	· VAC Chairs
17:00	End of 2017 RVAA Dissemination Technical Forum	

Annex 2: Attendance Lists

Name	Country	Organisation	Addresses	Email Address	Mobile No.
Odete Bacalhau Rochete	Angola	Ministerio da Agricultura	Cabinete De Seguzanca Liyentar, Largo Antonio P 575 Luanda	odetebacalhaurochete@gmail.com	(+244) 936137097
Ermelinda da Conceição Caliegue	Angola	Ministerio da Agricultura	Cabinete De Seguzanca Liyentar, Largo Antonio P 575 Luanda	ercaliengue@gmail.com	(+244)0 92110567
Elsa Hermínia Alba Dóris Dos Anjos Gaspar	Angola	Ministry of Agriculture	Cabinete De Seguzanca Liyentar, Largo Antonio P 575 Luanda	levicaelsinka@gmail.com	(+244) 933197568
David Mfote	Botswana	FAO	Ministry of Agriculture	david.mfote@fao.org	(+263) 772313332
Ms Kebabonye Molefhi	Botswana		Ministry of Agriculture	kmolefhi@gov.bw	(+267) 715209 73
Mr Kagisano Molapisi	Botswana	Ministry of Africulture Dev. & Food Security		okedisang@gov.bw & kgmolapisi@gov.bw	(+267) 72661532
Tamuka Magadzire	Botswana	FEWS NET	C/O SADC Secretariat, DRRU P/Bag 0095, Gaborone	tmagadzire@fews.net	(+267) 39518636
Mr Duncan Samikwa	Botswana	WFP	C/O SADC Secretariat, DRRU P/Bag 0095, Gaborone	dsamikwa@gmail.com>	(+267) 72112031
Mr Clement Kalonga	Botswana	SADC	C/O SADC Secretariat, DRRU P/Bag 0095, Gaborone	ckalonga@sadc.int	(+267) 7500006
Ms Panduleni Elago	Botswana	SADC	C/O SADC Secretariat, DRRU P/Bag 0095, Gaborone	pelago@sadc.int	(+267) 74341798
Mr Blessing Siwela	Botswana	SADC	C/O SADC Secretariat, DRRU P/Bag 0095, Gaborone	bsiwela@sadc.int	(+267) 71440951
Ms Segametsi Moathhaping	Botswana	SADC DRR	C/O SADC Secretariat, DRRU P/Bag 0095, Gaborone	smoathhaping@sadc.int	(+267) 71784519
Ms Lemme Matenge	Botswana	SADC	C/O SADC Secretariat, DRRU P/Bag 0095, Gaborone	lmatenge@sadc.int	(+267) 71312093
Dr Keoagile Molapong	Botswana		Ministry of Agriculture		
Angela Kangori	Botswana	SADC	C/O SADC Secretariat, DRRU P/Bag 0095, Gaborone	akangori@sadc.int	(+267) 72249839
Mr. Ngonde Nsakala Robert	DRC			ngonde_robert@yahoo.fr	
Mrs Milandu Monika Victorine	DRC	Ministry of National Solidarity and Humanitarian Action	Immeuble Nongala & e etage Place Royal Commune de Gombe, Kinshasa	monika.victorine@yahoo.com	(+243) 827733192
Mr. Busambo Kazadi Paul	DRC		Charge De Securite Alimentaire	paul.busambo@fao.org	(+243) 817509000
Mr. Haretsebe Mahosi	Lesotho	Disaster Management Authority	Disaster Management Authority	haretsebemahosi@gmail.com	(+266) 62884067
Mrs.Mamonaheng Monoto	Lesotho		Disaster Management Authority	monoto@gmail.com	(+266) 631 33352
Major General RAMBOLARSON Charles Désiré Alexandre	Madagascar	National Office of Disasters & Risks Mgt	National Office of Disasters & Risks Mgt	protimamo@gmail.com	(+261) 340809894
RAONIVELO Andrianianja	Madagascar	National Office of Disasters & Risks Mgt	National Office of Disasters & Risks Mgt	nraonivelo@gmail.com	(+261) 340548015
Mr. Peter Simbani	Malawi	Ministry of Economic Planning & Development	P O Box 30336, Lilongwe 3, Malawi	petersimbani@yahoo.com	
Mrs. Victoria Geresomo	Malawi	Ministry of Economic Planning & Development	P O Box 30336, Lilongwe 3, Malawi	vcgeresomo@jyadoo.com	(+265) 999186861
Mr. George Chimseu	Malawi	Ministry of Economic Planning & Development	P O Box 30336, Lilongwe 3, Malawi	gchimseu@yahoo.com	(+265) 999552561
Dr Krishna CHIKHURI	Mauritius	Minstry of Agriculture	Ministry of Agriculture	nitin.chikhuri@yahoo.com	
Ms Macktoobah DOOKHAN	Mauritius	Minstry of Agriculture	Ministry of Agriculture	mack@intnet.mu	
Mr. Vishnou GONDEEA	Mauritius	Minstry of Agriculture	Ministry of Agriculture	vgondeea@govmu.org	
Mr. Victor Domingos Canhembra Junior	Mozambique	Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security		victorcanhembra@gmail.com	
Dino Lourenço Jasse Buene	Mozambique	Setsan	AV. Das FPLM No.2698, Recinio Do Itam Panilhao, Novo Maputo City	dino.buene@setsan.gov.mz	(+258) 824298785
Jose Matsinhe	Mozambique	FAO	FAO	Jose.Matsinhe@fao.org	(+258) 827331891
Inacio Pereira	Mozambique	FAO	FAO	Inacio.Pereira@fao.org	(+258) 820606660
John Grabowski	Mozambique	USAID	USAID	jgrabowski@usaid.gov	(+258) 823529100

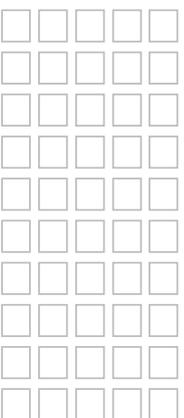
Name	Country	Organisation	Addresses	Email Address	Mobile No.
Mr Japhet litenge	Namibia	Office of the Prime Minister	Office of the Prime Minister	Japhet.litenge@opm.gov.na	(+264) 811297117
Mr Obert Mwakamui Mutabani	Namibia	Office of the Prime Minister	Office of the Prime Minister	FAO	(+264) 811294620
Ms. Divina Sabino	Seychelles	Department of Risk and Disaster Management	Department of Risk and Disaster Management	FAO	(+248) 2722506
Andrew Odero	South Africa	WFP	WFP	USAID	(+27) 829081446
Veronica Rammala	South Africa	WFP	WFP	veronica.rammala@wfp.org	(+27) 722700139
Lindiwe Kwidini	South Africa	WFP	WFP	lindiwe.kwidini@wfp.org	
Brian Bogart	South Africa	WFP	WFP	brian.bogart@wfp.org	
Naomi Gikonyo	South Africa	WFP	WFP	naomi.gikonyo@wfp.org	
Pontsho Sepoloane	South Africa	WFP	WFP	pontsho.sepoloane@wfp.org	(+27) 760134977
Mr Molatelo Mamadi	South Africa	Ministry of Agriculture	20 Steve Biko Street Arcadia, Pretoria 0001,SA	molateloMAM@daff.gov.za	
Thulile Dlamini	South Africa	Ministry of Agriculture	20 Steve Biko Street Arcadia, Pretoria 0001,SA	ThulileD@daff.gov.za	(+27) 827355800
Alina Michalska	South Africa	UNICEF	UNICEF	amichalska@unicef.org	(+27) 715818582
Adam Weimer	South Africa	USAID	USAID		
Maneno Chidege	South Africa	FAO	FAO-RIOS, Johannesburg	maneno.chidege@fao.org/mchidege@yahoo.com	(+255) 75510713
Gertrude Kara	South Africa	FAO	FAO-RIOS, Johannesburg	Gertrude.kara@fao.org	(+27) 829081334
Amanda Vickers	South Africa	UN OCHA ROSEA	1 E6lzn ROAD , Scazagazu, Sandton Johannesburg, RSA	vickersa@un.org	(+27) 829081424
Paballo Mosala	South Africa	UN OCHA (ROSA)	1 EGLIN ROAD , Sunninghill, Sandton Johannesburg, RSA	Mosala@un.org	(+27) 745804875
Regina Chinyanga	South Africa	UN OCHA	1 EGLIN ROAD , Sunninghill, Sandton Johannesburg, RSA		
Quraishia Merzouk	South Africa	IPC GSU	1 EGLIN ROAD , Sunninghill, Sandton Johannesburg, RSA	quraishia.merzouk.fao.org	(+27) 829081434
Kudzayi Kariri	South Africa	IPC GSU	1 EGLIN ROAD , Sunninghill, Sandton Johannesburg, RSA	kudzayi.kariri@fao.org	(+27) 644735695
Lucie Jouanneau	South Africa	FAO		lucie.jouanneau@fao.org	
Ms Nqobile Jula	South Africa	DAFF	DAFF	nqobileJ@daff.gov.za	(+27) 733478635
Ms Nkele Malahlela	South Africa	DAFF	DAFF	NkeleM@daff.gov.za	
Ms Lungile Mvelase	South Africa	DAFF	DAFF		
Dr Marumbo Ngwira	South Africa	World Vision International	268 Kent Avenue, Randburg, Johannesburg. RSA	marumbo_ngwira@wvi.org	
Ms. Phumzile Mdladla	South Africa	FEWS NET	Pretoria, South Africa	pmdladla@few.net	
Timothy Gatora	South Africa	ARC	ARC	timothy.gatora@african-riskcapacity.org	(+27) 837086751
Lucy Nyirenda	South Africa	ARC	ARC	lucy.nyirenda@african-riskcapacity.org	(+27) 9081407
Sharon Chingwena	South Africa	DFID	DFID		
Mr. Thembumenzi Dube	Swaziland	Ministry of Public Works and Transport	PO Box 58, Mbabane, Swaziland	menzikababa@gmail.com	(+268) 76087333
Mr. Bonginkosi Ginindza	Swaziland			bonginkhosi@gmail.com	(+268) 76473270
Ms.Khangeziwe Mabuza	Swaziland	Deputy Prime Minister's Office	Deputy Prime Minister's Office	khange@hotmail.com	
Mr Ombael Lemweli	Tanzania	Ministry of Agriculture	Ministry of Agriculture	ombaeli.lemweli@kilimo.go.tz	
Experious Emmanuel Katunzi	Tanzania	Ministry of Agriculture	Ministry of Agriculture	kiyengo2001@yahoo.co.uk	
Mr Patrick K. Kangwa	Zambia	DMMU Office of the Vice President	DMMU -Office of the Vice President	patkang77@gmail.com	

Name	Country	Organisation	Addresses	Email Address	Mobile No.
Ms Yande Prudence Mwape	Zambia	DMMU -Office of the Vice President	DMMU -Office of the Vice President	mwapeyande@yahoo.com	(+260) 969916058
Mr Lenganji Sikaona	Zambia	DMMU -Office of the Vice President	DMMU - LUSAKA, ZAMBIA	lenganji.sikaona@gmail.com	
Kelley Toole	Zambia	DFID		toole@dfid.gov.uk	
George D. Kembo	Zimbabwe	FNCO	FNCO	georgekembo@gmail.com	
Yvonne Mavhunga	Zimbabwe	FNCO	FNCO	yvonnemavhunga@gmail.com	
Albert Tagiwa Chikondo	Zimbabwe			achikondo@yahoo.com	
Bulisani Ncube	Zimbabwe	Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC)	Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC)		
Brigitte Oederlin	Zimbabwe	Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC)	Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC)		
Constance Pepukai	Zimbabwe	FAO			
Godfrey Kafera	Zimbabwe	FEWS NET	Fewsnet RO, 76 Montgomery Highlands, Harare	gkafera@fews.net	(+263) 772162439
Yvonne Vhevha	Zimbabwe	FEWS NET		yvhvha@fews.net	(+263) 772162439

Country Overview



Affected Rural Population

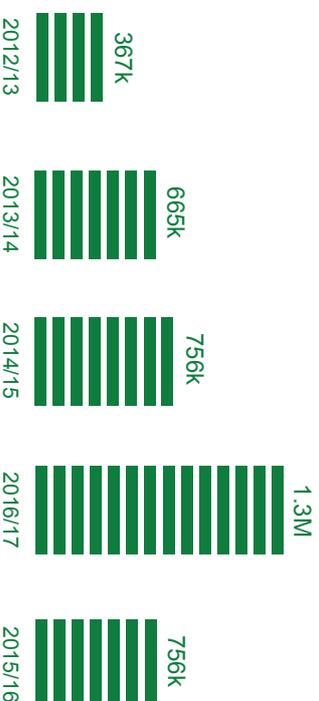


of Rural Population is food insecure

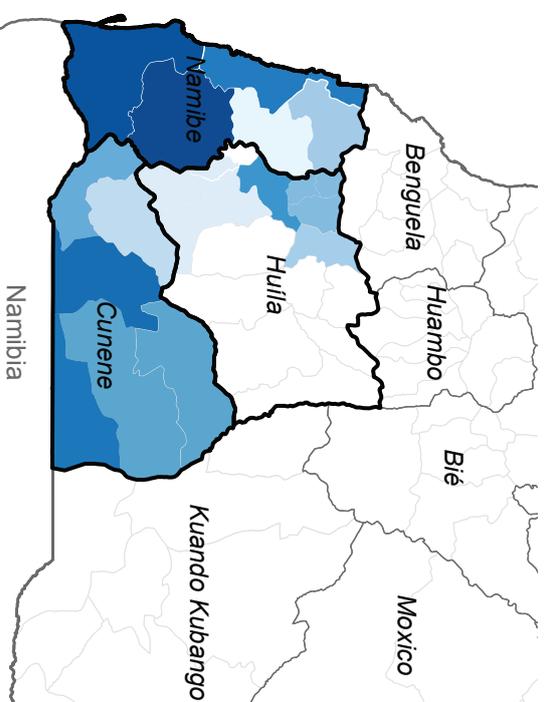
Immediate needs

12.8M Rural population
25.8M Total Population

Food Insecure Population by Year



Areas affected by drought in the Southern region of Angola



Degree of vulnerability

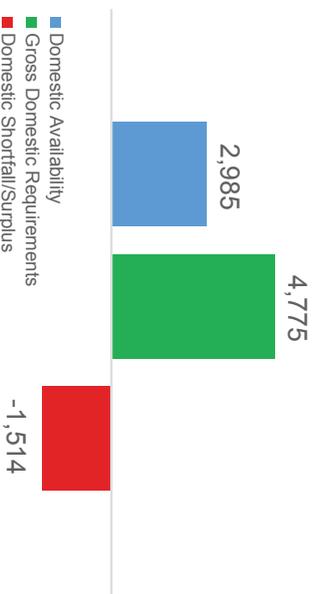


Situation

Angola experienced average rainfall during the 2016/17 rainy season except in Cunene Province. Cunene province experienced poor crop production and Cuando Kubango experienced the prevalence of livestock diseases particularly foot-and-mouth, which also resulted in death of cattle.

On the one hand, there was an increase in the prices of fertilizers for potatoes and maize in Huambo and Bié Provinces, on the other hand, there has been a considerable increase in food prices, especially prices of staple food consumed by poorer households. Households in Cunene, Bié and Huambo provinces faced more serious challenges in terms of coping and livelihood protection deficit.

Cereal Balance (000 MT)



Regional Socio - Economic Context

Life expectancy	60.3 years
Population Growth Rate	3.1%
Human Development Index	0.377 (2013)
Adult Literacy	71.0% (2012)
Unemployment Rate	24% (2014)
Average GDP Growth	4.9% (2015)
Economic Growth Rate	6.8% (2015 expected)
Inflation	10.6% (2015)
HIV and AIDS	2.0% (2014)

Key Humanitarian Needs

- Distribute agricultural inputs.
- Strengthen and expand school feeding programmes to affected areas.
- Provide essential micronutrient supplements, including vitamin A and iron, and administer Albendazole.
- Implement actions to prevent malnutrition in communities, increase exclusive breastfeeding and introduce continued and adequate complementary food.

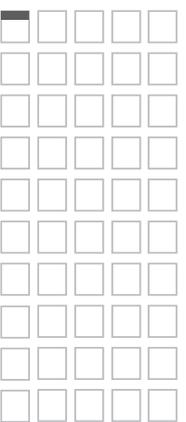


Country Overview



2%

of Rural Population is food insecure

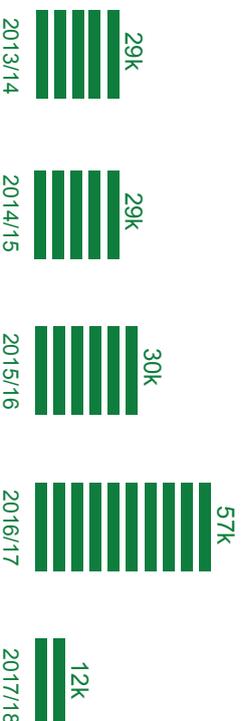


12k

Affected Rural Population

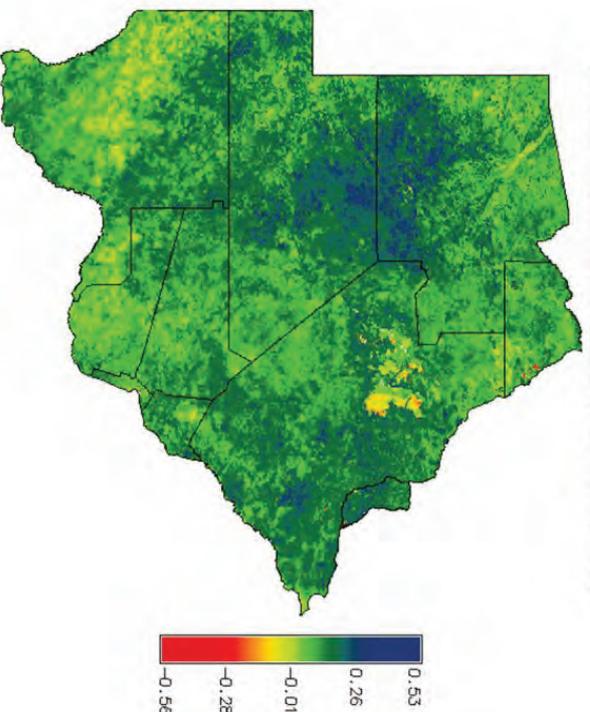
770k Rural population
2.1M Total Population

Food Insecure Population by Year



Vegetation Performance (March 2017)

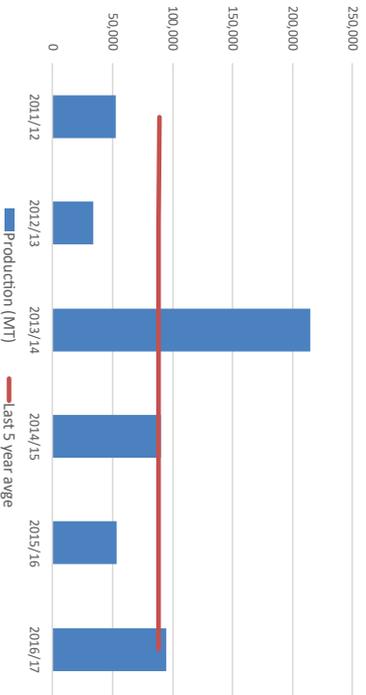
NDVI difference for 3rd dekad March 2017



Higher rainfall compared to the previous season resulted in improved crop and livestock production, thereby significantly reducing households' vulnerability to food insecurity.

The number people at risk of food and livelihood insecurity dropped significantly to 57,000 for June 2016 to March 2017, and an estimated 12,000 people for July 2017 to March 2018. Food prices in the markets remains relatively stable.

Cereal Crop Production (2017)



Regional Socio - Economic Context

Life expectancy	68 years
Population Growth Rate	2.8%
Human Development Index	0.683 (2013)
Adult Literacy	85.1% (2012)
Employment Rate	20.1% (BALS IV 2013)
Average GDP Growth	5.9%
Under 5 Mortality Rate	28 per 1,000 live births
Inflation	2.8% (CPI Stats Botswana)
HIV and AIDS	18.5% (Baise IV 2015)

Underweight Prevalence in 10 most affected districts

Health District	2015		2016		Percentage change from 2015
	% Total	% Total	% Total	% Total	
Mabutsane	6.7	8.7	30%		
Ghanzi	7.9	8.6	9%		
Kgalagadi North	7.1	8.2	15%		
Kweneng West	5.8	6.5	12%		
Goodhope	5	6	20%		
Mahalapye	4.4	5.6	27%		
Kanye/Moshupa	3.2	5.5	72%		
Kgalagadi South	4.3	5.5	30%		
Bobirwa	3.2	5	56%		
Kgatleng	3.2	4.8	50%		
District Average	4	4.7	17.5%		

Recommendations

- Government programs aimed at increasing agricultural production across the country should continue and be strengthened to ensure sustainable improvement in crop and livestock production.
- Comprehensive government safety net programs play a significant role in ensuring food and livelihood security especially among the very poor and poor households, government should therefore continue with these safety nets interventions and make them more efficient.
- Continued monitoring of fall-armyworm impacts and management

Democratic Republic of Congo

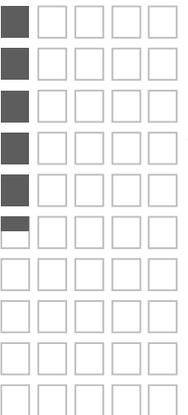
Vulnerability Assessment Committee Results 2017



Country Overview



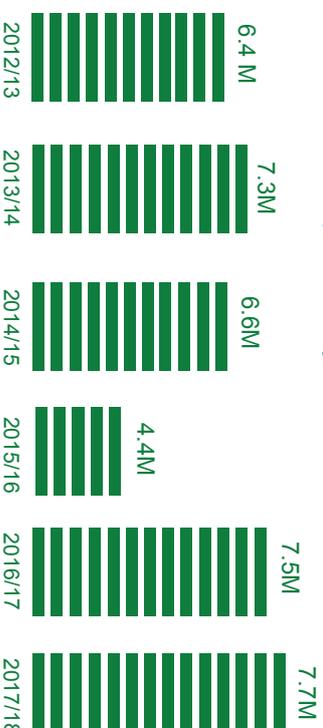
of Rural Population is food insecure



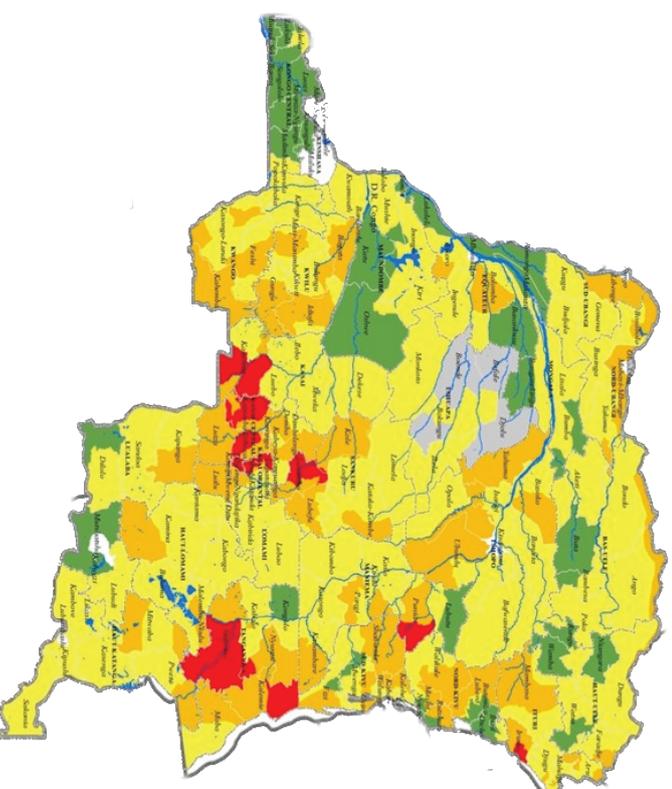
7.7M
Affected Rural Population

66.0M Rural population
80.0M Total Population

Food Insecure Population by Year



Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (July 2017)



Number of food insecure persons in million (phase 3 & 4)
*** First estimates for 2017*



Overview

Nearly 80% of maize crops were affected according to the mission carried out by the Government, the research centre and UN agencies. Poor harvest, scarcity of seeds and low availability of some basic necessities on the market have further exacerbated the food insecurity situation.

Malnutrition Rates (%)

- More than 4 out of 10 children (43%) suffer from chronic malnutrition;
- 8% suffer from wasting or acute malnutrition;
- 23% are underweight;



GAM < 5%
5% < GAM < 11%
11% < GAM < 15%
GAM >= 15%

Regional Socio - Economic Context

Life expectancy	56.5 years (2015)
Population Growth Rate	3.0%
Human Development Index	0.492 (2013)
Adult Literacy	83.6% (2012)
Employment Rate	67.5% (2012)
Average GDP Growth	4.00% (2013)
Under 5 Mortality Rate	89 per 1,000 live births
Inflation	5.90% (2015)
HIV and AIDS	1.2%

Challenges

- Approximately 3.7 million internally displaced persons;
- Almost 50 territories affected by armyworms;
- Presence of foreign and national armed groups;
- Humanitarian crisis level 3 (L3) in the Kasai regions;
- Inflation and loss of household purchasing power;
- Political instability;

Conclusions

- #### Immediate
- Monitoring of acute food insecurity in crisis areas;
- Phase 4: saving lives, avoiding collapse of livelihoods
- Phase 3: protecting livelihoods, preventing malnutrition, preventing deaths etc.
- Phase 2: multisectoral programs capable of transforming economies and creating wealth

- #### Short to long term
- Develop all programs and strategies developed across the country in all areas;
 - Implementing commitments in the fight against hunger and poverty at the regional and country levels
 - Mechanizing the agricultural sector / ± 10% of the budget
 - Infrastructure
 - Good governance

LESOTHO

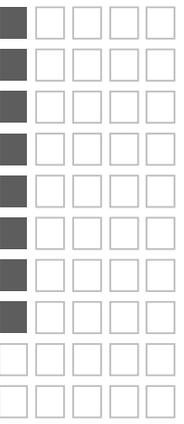
Vulnerability Assessment Committee Results 2017



Country Overview



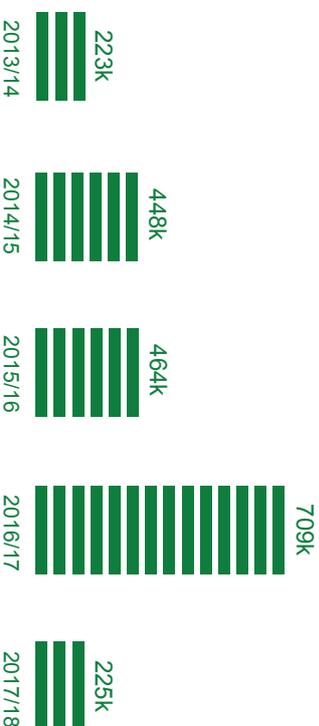
of Rural Population is food insecure



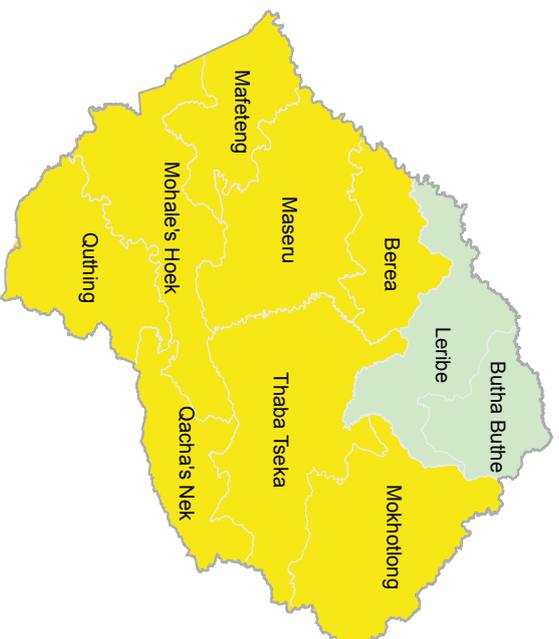
225K
Affected Rural Population

1.4M Rural population
2.0M Total Population

Food Insecure Population by Year



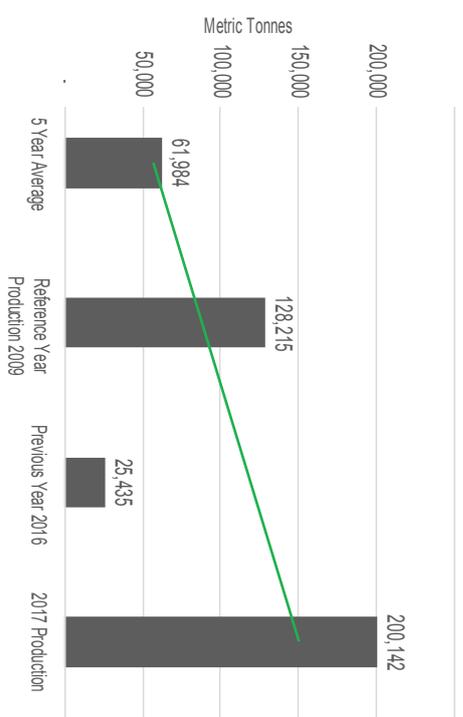
IPC Analysis Map Current Period (July-September 2017)



Regional Socio - Economic Context

Life expectancy	48.2 years
Population Growth Rate	1.0%
Human Development Index	0.486 (2013)
Adult Literacy	75.8% (2012)
Employment Rate	71.3% (2013)
Average GDP Growth	3.9% (2013)
Economic Growth Rate	5.20% (2015 expected)
Inflation	5.3% (2017)
HIV and AIDS	23.1% (2014)

Maize Production Trends



Challenges

- Financial and technical resources – The LVAC did not have anthropometric measuring tools during data collection for women; hence maternal nutrition was not covered.
- Timing – the amount of time allocated to the VAA and IPC analysis was limited.
- Necessary pre-assessment data was not available in time. No contingency for this – plan in place.

Situation

Normal to above normal rainfall was received across the country in August to December 2016. Water levels of rivers, springs and reservoirs improved significantly, but remained lower than normal.

Staple prices increased by more than 200% compared to the reference year (current year maize price of 1 kg maize meal M12.00 compared to M3.00 in the reference year). National crop production estimates show an increase compared to the reference year: Maize 42%, Sorghum 48% while wheat production for the current year has decreased by more than 50%. The current year recorded the highest cereal production for the past 10 years.

An IPC analysis was undertaken in both rural and urban areas. For the current period (July-Sep 2017), Leribe and Buttha-Buthe Districts are in Phase 1, while other districts are in Phase 2. For the projected period (Oct 2017-March 2018), Buttha-Buthe and Leribe are in Phase 1, Mohale's Hoek in Phase 3, while the other districts are in Phase 2.

The food insecure population decreased from 46% in 2016 to 39% in 2017. Emergency humanitarian assistance is required for 224,664 (15%) of the rural population and 82,278 (15.3%) of the urban population. Total requirements are estimated at 9,486 MT or M113,827(X1000).

Increasing rates of malnutrition, especially wasting above 5% was reported in some districts. The need for a more detailed survey (SMART) was recommended.

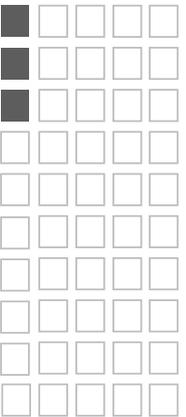
Country Overview



6%

836k

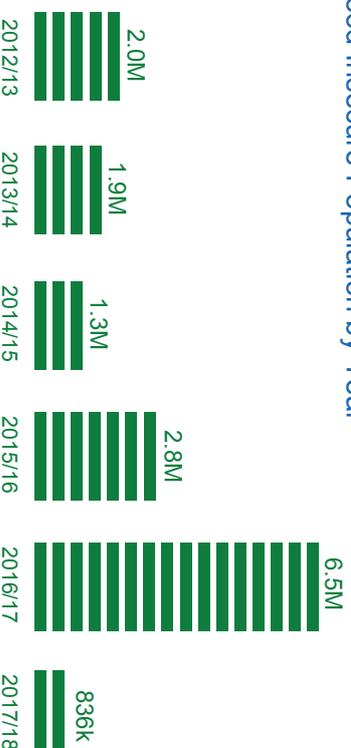
of Rural Population is food insecure



Affected Rural Population

Rural population: 15.1M
Total Population: 18.1M

Food Insecure Population by Year



Population in Need of Emergency Assistance (%) 2016

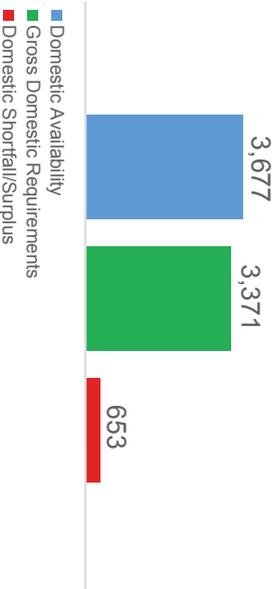


Situation

The country generally received normal to above normal rainfall and this resulted in high production for most crops. Flooding was largely experienced in northern districts (Lilongwe, Mwanza and Zomba).

- Late onset of rains; Northern Malawi (the rest of the country received early planting rains. Amounts and distribution were very good).
- Dry spells were experienced in pockets of Centre and Southern Malawi.
- Floods heavily experienced in some parts of Northern Malawi.
- Generally low farmgate prices of most crops; hence low incomes for farmers
- FAW experienced throughout the country

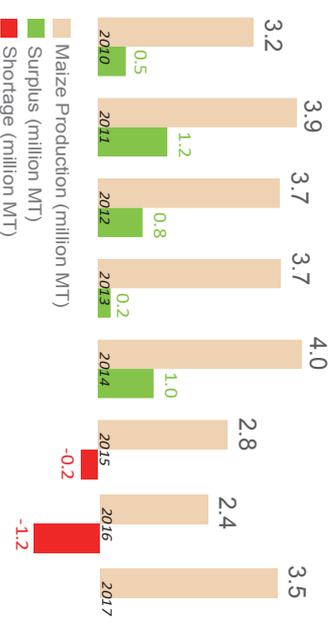
Cereal Balance (000 MT)



Regional Socio - Economic Context

Life expectancy	52 years
Population Growth Rate	2.8%
Human Development Index	0.414 (2013)
Adult Literacy	74.8% (2012)
Employment Rate	84% female, 76% male
Average GDP Growth	2.8% (2015 WB)
Under 5 Mortality Rate	85 per 1,000 live births
Inflation	19%
HIV and AIDS	10.6%

Maize Production per year (million MT)



Process of the 2017 VAA

- Used HEA, Comprehensive Household Survey, Market Assessment and Nutritional Smart Survey to collect data for the VAA process.
- For Market Assessment (engaged a consultant) to inform the response
- Nutritional Smart Survey was conducted by UNICEF through University of Malawi (LUANAR).

MOZAMBIQUE

Vulnerability Assessment Committee Results 2017



Country Overview

Food Insecure Population by Year

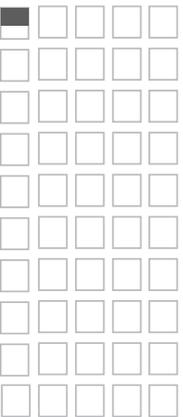


2%

of Rural Population is food insecure

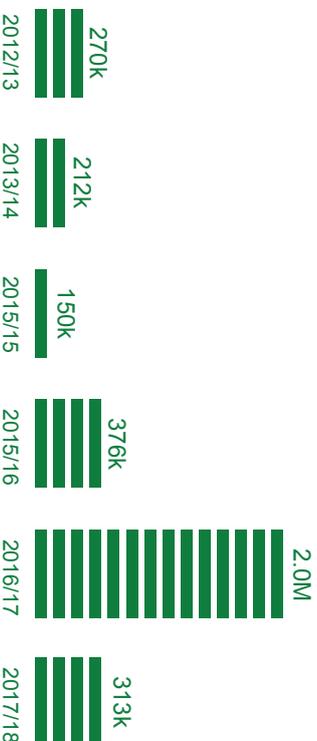
314k

Affected Rural Population

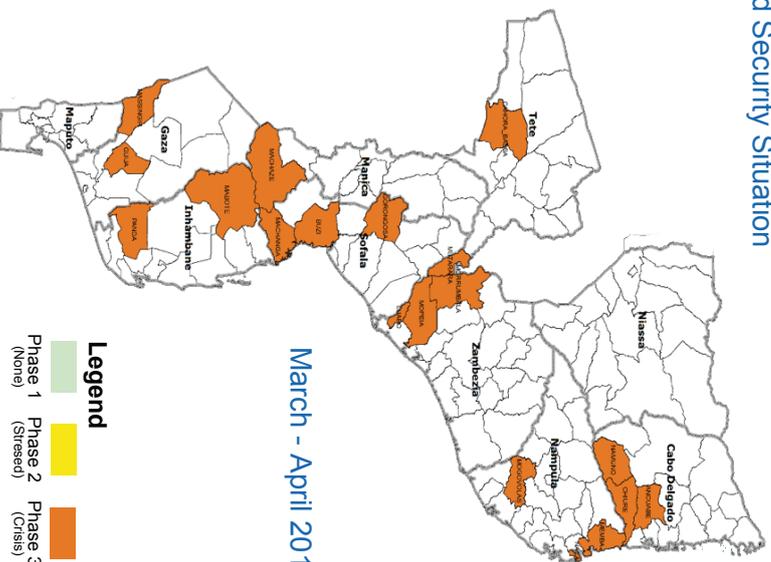


18.3M Rural population

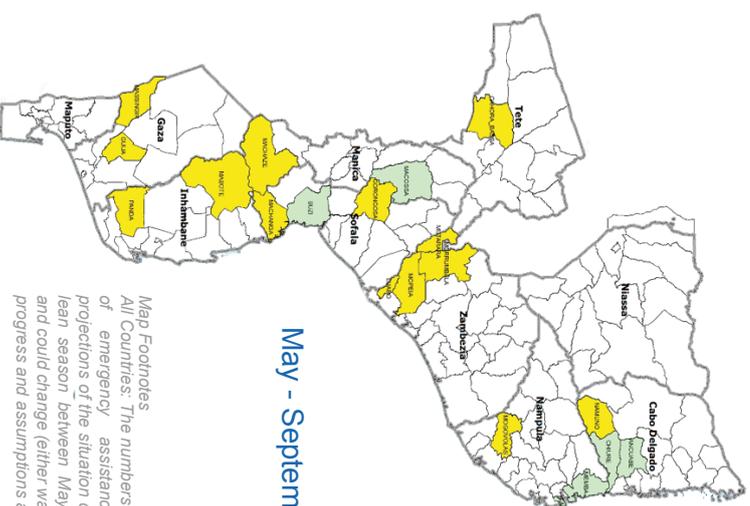
26.4M Total Population



Food Security Situation



March - April 2017



May - September 2017

Map Footnotes
All Countries: The numbers of population in need of emergency assistance are based on projections of the situation during the peak of the lean season between May/2016 and Mar/2017 and could change (either way) as the lean season progress and assumptions are revised.

Regional Socio - Economic Context

Life expectancy	53.5 years
Population Growth Rate	2.0%
Human Development Index	0.393 (2013)
Adult Literacy	56.1% (2012)
Employment Rate	91.7% (World Bank)
Average GDP Growth	7.2% (2013)
Under-5 Mortality Rate	64 per 1,000 live births
Inflation	-0.46% (2015 expected)
HIV and AIDS	11.5%

Overview

Estimate the change in the situation of acute malnutrition in children from 6-59 months and of pregnant and lactating women and nutritional status of women from (15-49 years) at the end of the food shortage period in the districts identified with great vulnerability to malnutrition and food insecurity.

Challenges

- Increase the number of analysis by districts;
- Have one training for nutrition and food security experts in the same room
- Increase the number of facilitators in country for IPC nutrition
- Lack of equipment's for data collection;
- Late disbursement of funds (SADC RVAA and FAO Mozambique) – In-depth assessment;

Recommendations (Nutrition)

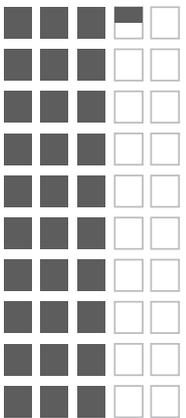
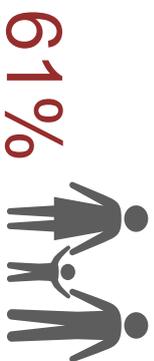
- Active searches in communities for cases of acute malnutrition.
- Strengthen human and material resources (therapeutic products, food and nutritional supplements - ATPU, F75 and F100 - and medicines).
- Implement or strengthen systems for monitoring and evaluating interventions.

NAMIBIA

Vulnerability Assessment Committee Results 2017



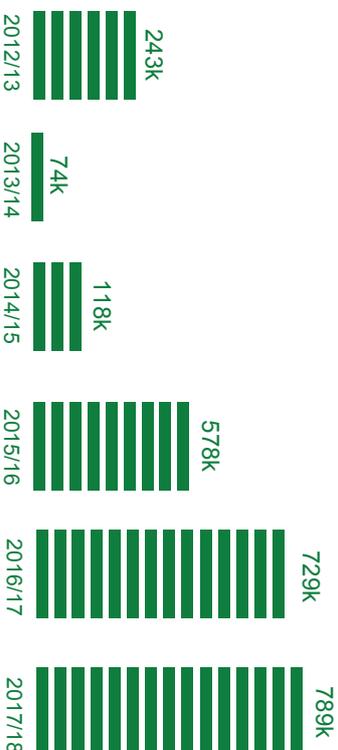
Country Overview



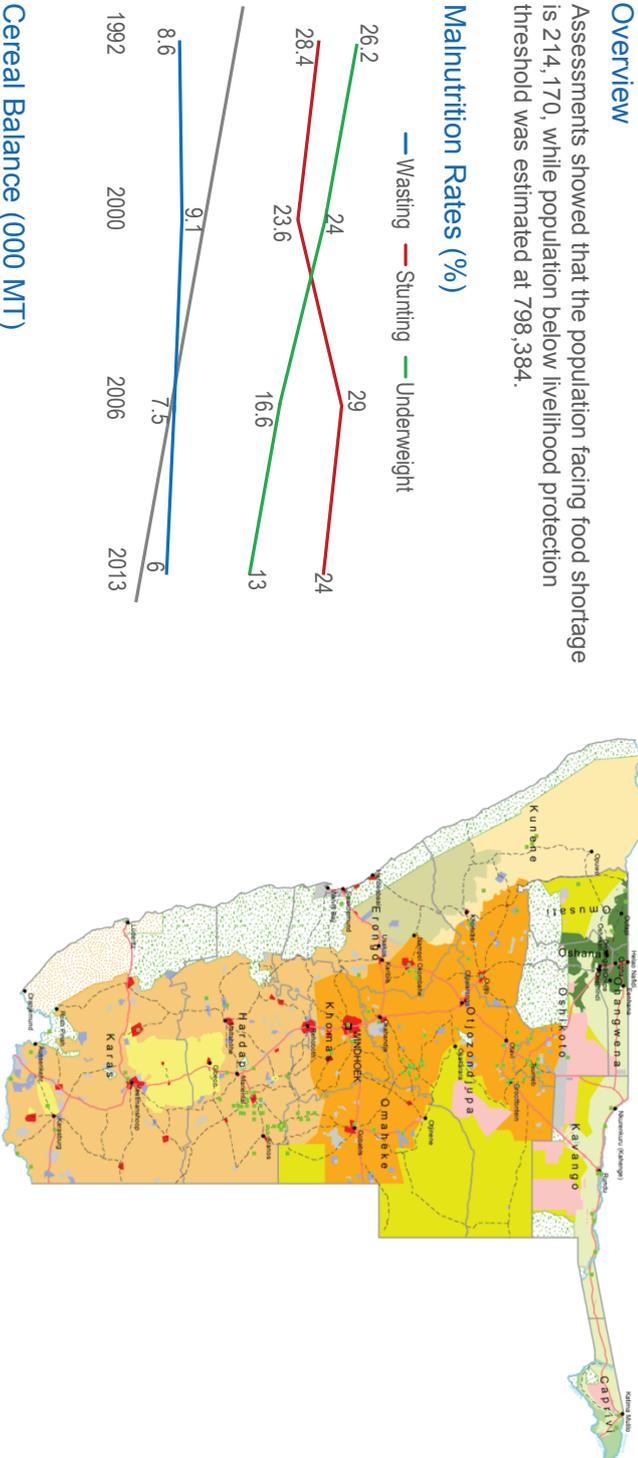
789k
Affected Rural Population

1.3M Rural population
2.1M Total Population

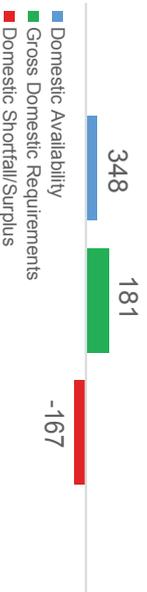
Food Insecure Population by Year



Livelihood Zones



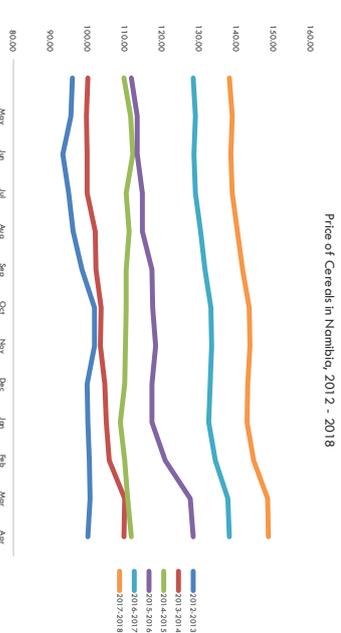
Cereal Balance (000 MT)



Regional Socio - Economic Context

Life expectancy	53.3 years
Population Growth Rate	3.0%
Human Development Index	0.492 (2013)
Adult Literacy	83.6% (2012)
Employment Rate	76.4% (2013)
Average GDP Growth	4.78% (2013)
Under 5 Mortality Rate	89 per 1,000 live births
Inflation	6.6%
HIV and AIDS	14.0%

Prices of staple Cereals



Recommendations

- Creation of employment opportunities in the rural areas.
- Vocational training for agriculture and other related fields
- Creation of more Green schemes to increase food production
- Extension of Rural electrification
- Extension of Rural Water Supply services
- Provision of subsidized animal drugs and fodder
- Drilling of new boreholes and upgrading of existing boles
- Asset for work programmes to enable farmers to restock

Resource Allocation

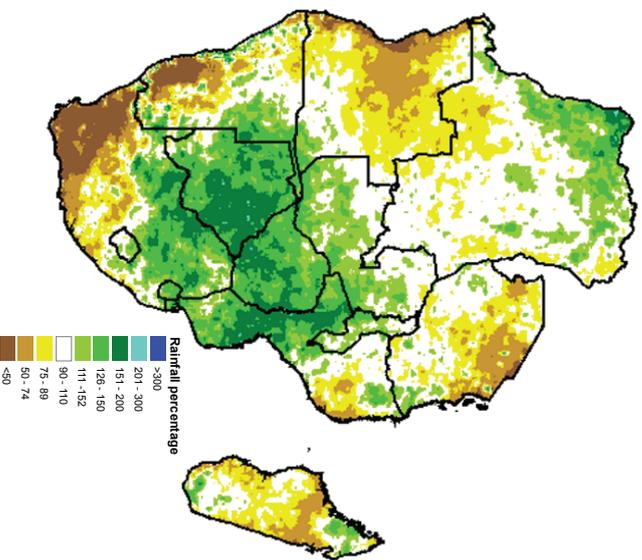
- SADC RVAA : **44%**
- Government : **56%**

Overview

12 countries (Botswana, DRC, Lesotho, Mozambique, Madagascar, Malawi, Namibia, Seychelles, Swaziland, South Africa, Zambia and Zimbabwe) had finalised their annual vulnerability assessments by the time that the SADC Dissemination Forum was held. Malawi and Tanzania still had to complete their vulnerability assessments.

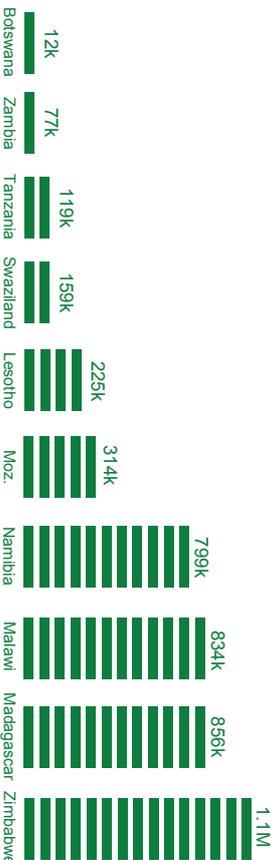
Compared to last year, the total number of food insecure population in the 12 Member States reporting, decreased by 19% from 31 million in 2016/17 marketing year to 25 million in the 2017/18 marketing year. This positive change is attributed to improved rainfall, national strategic interventions and subsequent harvests in almost all countries, with the exception of parts of DRC, Namibia and parts of Madagascar. National strategic interventions included input subsidies and nutritional support programmes. For countries that had poor production reasons varied from poor rainfall performance, crop and plant diseases, pest infestations, conflict and displacement of populations.

Rainfall (1 Oct 2016 - 31 Mar 2017) expressed as percent of 15-year average.

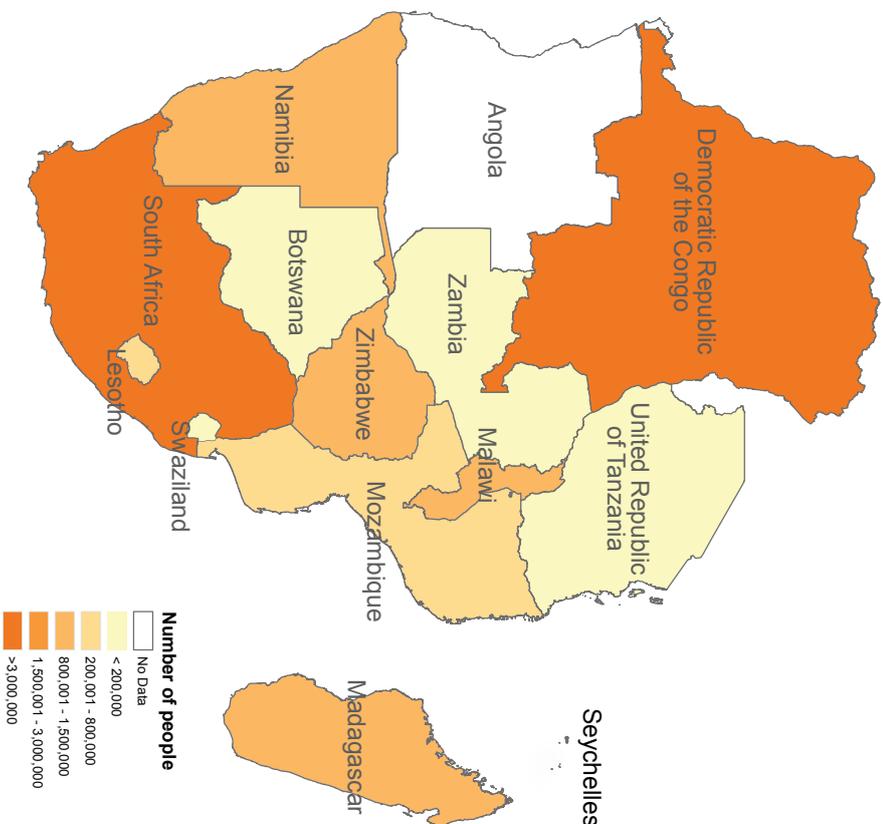


Food Insecure Population by Country

*South Africa: 13.7 million people food insecure, DRC 7.7 million people food insecure



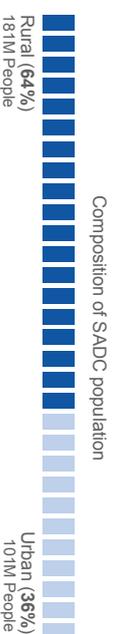
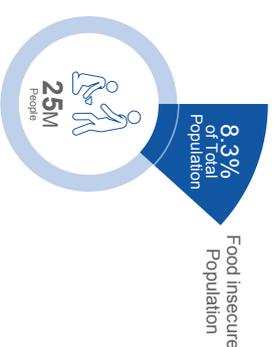
Population at risk of food and livelihoods insecurity



Regional Socio - Economic Context

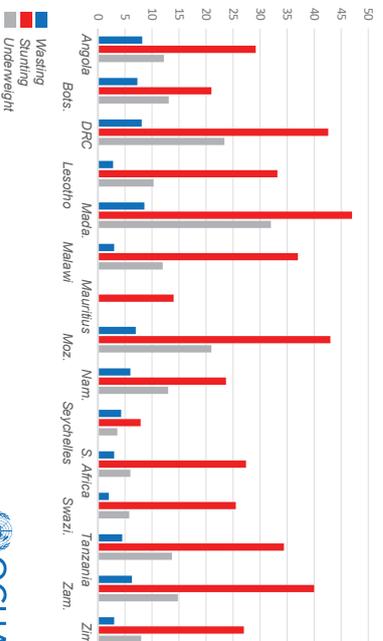
Life expectancy	52.8 years
Population under 35 years	76% (approx. 222 million people)
Human Development Index	0.338 - 0.771 (2013)
Adult Literacy	50.6 - 85.1% (2012)
Unemployment	4.7 - 28.7% (2011)
Poverty index	6.7 - 77.1%
Economic Growth Rate	-0.7 - 6.8%
Inflation	0.5 - 42%
HIV and AIDS	2.0 - 33.6%

SADC Humanitarian Situation

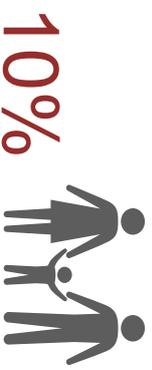


Overview of Malnutrition of children under five

Stunting remains high in the region, with 13 of the 15 countries reporting stunting prevalence above 20%, and 7 countries reporting stunting prevalence above 30%, as shown below. Four countries report very high stunting prevalence (>40%): Zambia (40%), DRC (42.6%), Mozambique (43%) and Madagascar 47 per cent.



Country Overview

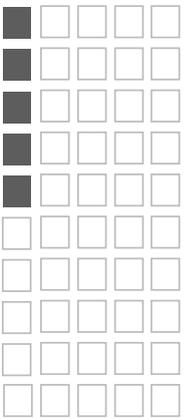


10%

of Rural Population is food insecure

86k

Affected Rural Population



910k Rural population

1.29M Total Population

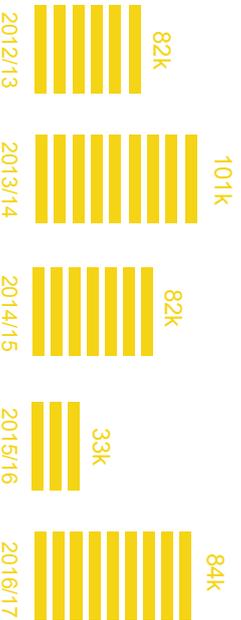
Situation

The country experienced irregular rains and prolonged dry spells during the 2016/17 rainfall season and an outbreak of Fall Army worm. In terms of food availability, the estimated maize production was 84,344MT, against a requirement of 134,342. Food prices remain significantly higher than the period before the drought. Pockets of very poor and poor households that, until recently, have relied on food and cash assistance deserve close monitoring. About 15% of the total population is IPC phases 3 and 4. These people are not able to meet dietary energy requirements at all times and require urgent assistance. Current analysis shows that 137,380 people are in IPC phases 3 and 4 Population 137,380, requiring urgent food assistance.

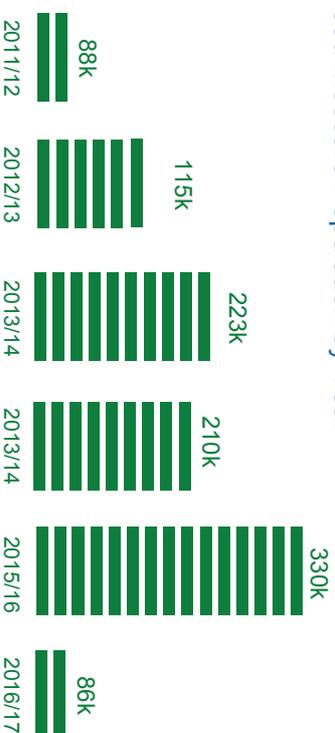
Hazards & Shocks

- Irregular rains and prolonged dry spells
- Pest - FAW
- Increasing utility prices having a bearing on food prices.
- Loss of employment / Loss of income
- Chronic illness/death of bread winner

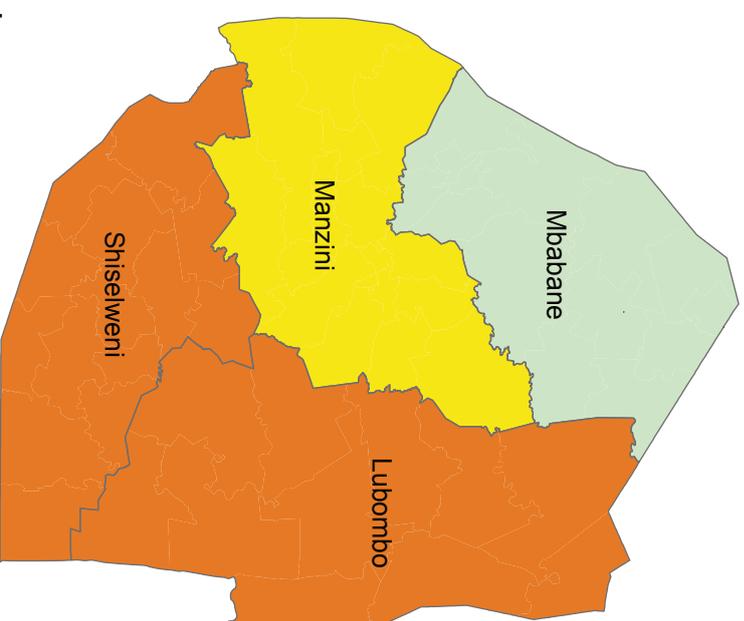
Maize Production - 5 year trend (MT)



Food Insecure Population by Year



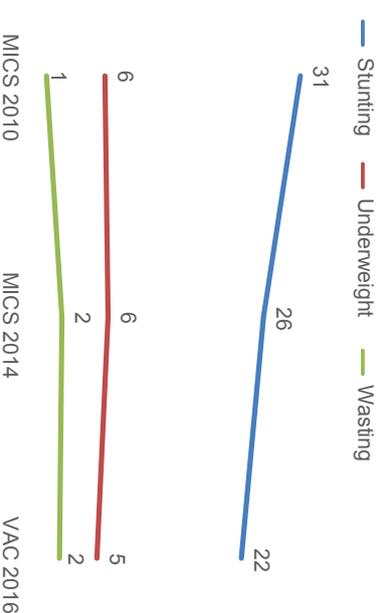
Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (July - September 2017)



Regional Socio - Economic Context

Life expectancy	55.3 years
Population Growth Rate	3.0%
Human Development Index	0.492 (2013)
Adult Literacy	83.6% (2012)
Employment Rate	96.0% (2011)
Average GDP Growth	4.00% (2013)
Under 5 Mortality Rate	89 per 1,000 live births
Inflation	5.90% (2015 expected)
HIV and AIDS	15.0%

Mainnutrition Rates



Conclusions

The most affected population groups are the very poor and poor who have lost their crops and have seen their income reduced due to chronic illness or death of bread winner, and lost of employment.

Pockets of very poor and poor households that, until recently, have relied on food and cash assistance deserve close monitoring. Food prices remain significantly higher than the period previous to the drought.

Resource Allocation

- SADC RVAA : 41%
- WFP : 15%
- Government : 20%
- FAO (GSU+ REOSA) : 25%

ZAMBIA

Vulnerability Assessment Committee Results 2017

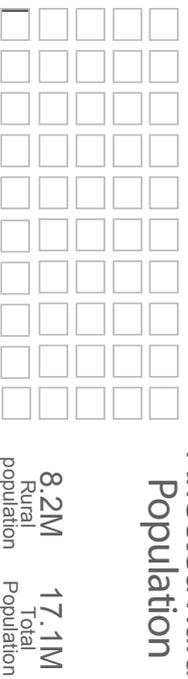
Food Insecure Population by Year



0.01% **77k**

of Rural Population is food insecure

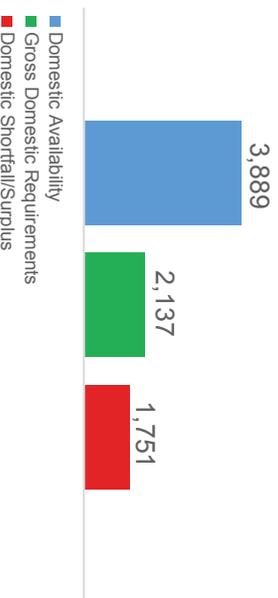
Affected Rural Population



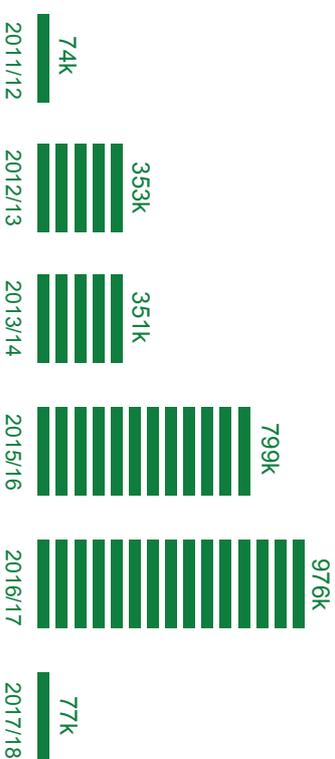
Situation
Zambia is food secure, with concurrent seven-year production surpluses. With a record 3,606,549 MT harvest along with an additional carry over stock, the total available maize for the 2017/2018 marketing season stands at 4,175,866 MT.

Combining other cereals and tubers to the food basket raised the available maize equivalent stock to 5,440,415MT. Based on judgment from past experience there are pockets of communities in the country that are perpetually food insecure and in most years require some support. These areas mainly lie in the valley areas of the country where not only is food production low but, according to the demographic health survey, the disease burden of ailments such as malaria is also very high.

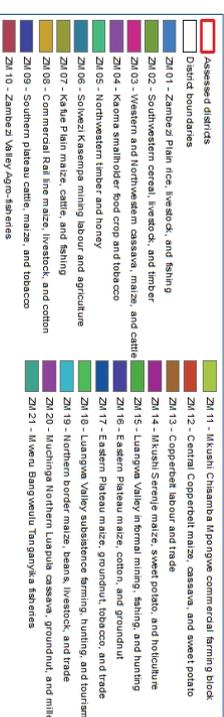
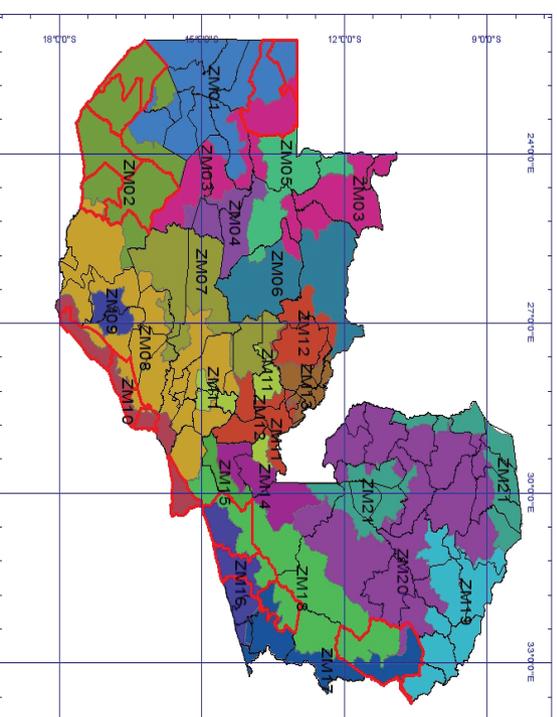
Cereal Balance (000 MT)



Food Insecure Population by Year



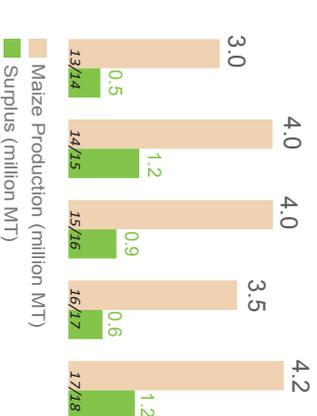
Districts Visited



Regional Socio - Economic Context

Life expectancy	58.1 years
Population Growth Rate	3.0%
Human Development Index	0.561 (2013)
Adult Literacy	71.2% (2012)
Employment Rate	84.0% (2011)
Average GDP Growth	7.00% (2013)
Under 5 Mortality Rate	87 per 1,000 live births
Inflation	7.8% (as of July 2015)
HIV and AIDS	12.5%

Maize Production per year (million MT)



Recommendations

- Ensure that all the schools situated in Chronically food insecure areas are included in school feeding programmes including take home parcels.
- Open - up discussions with cooperating partners to aid some cash based relief to promote and augment functioning of markets.
- Promotion of small ruminants (goats) and poultry as these have great potential in the environment
- The Food Security Pack Programme should increase the coverage areas to include the chronic food insecure areas of the country.

Resource Allocation

- SADC RVAA : 40%
- Government/UN/NGOs/FBO : 40%



Country Overview

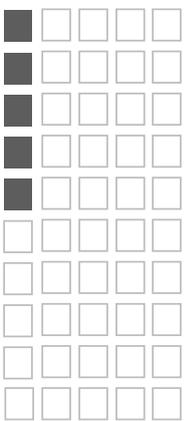


10%

of Rural Population is food insecure

Affected Rural Population

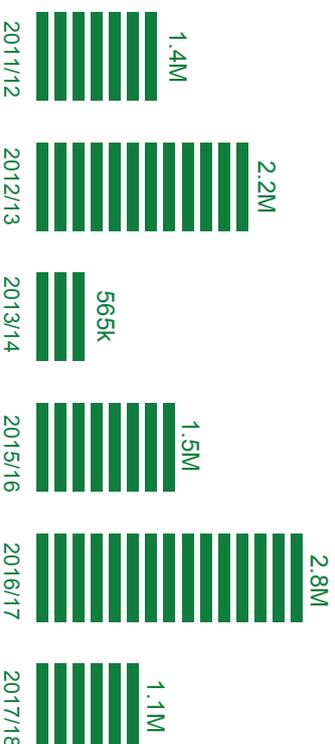
1.1M



10.2M Rural population

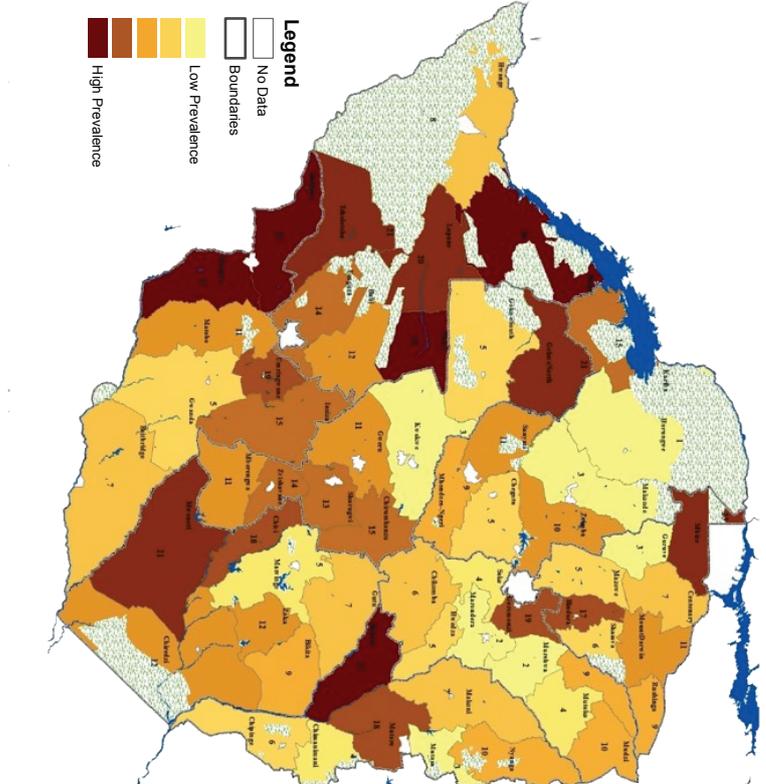
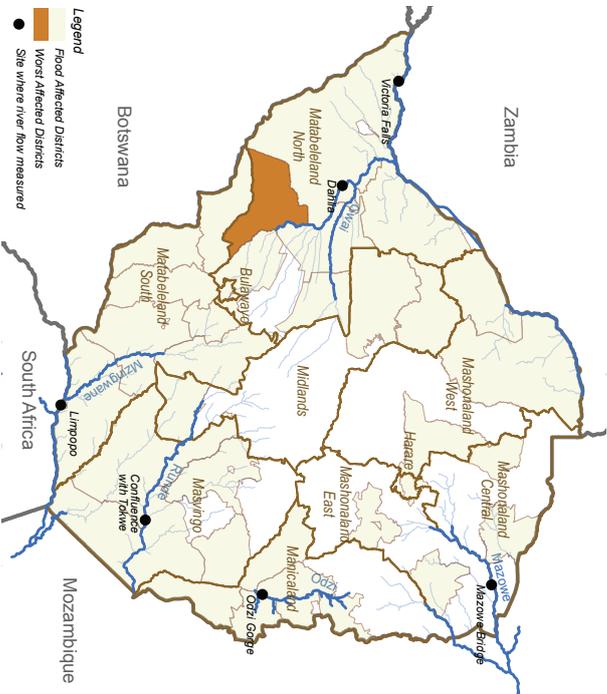
13.1M Total Population

Food Insecure Population by Year



District food insecure proportion during the peak hunger period

Tropical Cyclone DINEO
 In mid-February, the southern parts of the country (mainly Masvingo, southern Midlands and the Matabeleland Provinces) were hit by the effects of the tropical depression Dineo, which precipitated flooding that destroyed crops, livestock, property, infrastructure (roads, bridges, dams etc.), worsening the preceding damage from the persistent rains that had been received across the country (FEWSNET, 2017).



Regional Socio - Economic Context

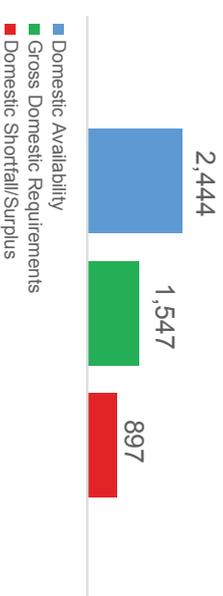
Life expectancy	57 years
Population Growth Rate	3.0%
Human Development Index	0.492 (2013)
Adult Literacy	98.0% (2012)
Employment Rate	92.0% (2011)
Average GDP Growth	1.1% (2013)
Under 5 Mortality Rate	50 per 1,000 live births
Inflation	5.90% (2015 expected)
HIV and AIDS	14.3%

Situation

The normal to above normal 2016/17 rainfall season, coming after a devastating El Nino induced drought, coupled with support from both Government and Private sector through the Special Maize Programme as well as other supportive initiatives such as contract farming had a positive impact on the agriculture sector.

The Fall Armyworm wreaked havoc initially in the western parts of the country but spread to all provinces and some peri-urban areas, attacking crops (maize, small grains and others). The worm proved more difficult to control compared to the common African Armyworm. Shortage of the right chemicals and poor liquidity among farmers made it difficult to contain the outbreak. However, the pest's impact on crop yields seem minimal.

Cereal Balance (000 MT)



Challenges

- The unpredictable and fragmented funding of the ZimVAC activities continue to threaten and disrupt effective and smooth planning and implementation of the ZimVAC assessments.
- IPC Acute analysis resources were not adequate to facilitate analysis.



Supported by:



Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft
Confédération suisse
Confederazione Svizzera
Confederaziun svizra

**Swiss Agency for Development
and Cooperation SDC**

Southern African Development Community (SADC) Secretariat
Plot 54385 CBD Square
Private/Bag 0095
Gaborone, Botswana
Tel: +267 395 1863
Email: elninoresponseteam@sadc.int or registry@sadc.int
Website: www.sadc.int/el-nino

