



# Food Security Early Warning System

FOOD SECURITY UPDATE – SEPTEMBER 2009

SADC Food Security Update - Issue 3

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## REGIONAL SUMMARY

- ◆ ***SADC cereal production increases marginally from 29.62 million tonnes to 31.26 million tonnes ...*** Revised estimates indicate a regional cereal production of 31.26 million tonnes, which is 6% higher than the 2008 harvest of 29.62 million tonnes. All Member States except Lesotho, Namibia, South Africa and Tanzania indicate increases in cereal production compared to last year. Exceptionally high increases in productions compared to last year have been achieved in Angola (71%), Malawi (29%), Mozambique (11%), Zambia (50%) and Zimbabwe (143%). (*Table 2 & 4*)
- ◆ ***An overall cereal surplus of 476,000 tonnes is assessed for the 2009/10 marketing year ...*** Revised assessments indicate a 2009/10 regional cereal surplus of 476,000 tonnes compared to a deficit of 1.78 million tonnes during the 2008/09 marketing year. This is attributed to overall cereal surpluses recorded in Malawi (1.39 million tonnes), Mozambique (75,000 tonnes), South Africa (2.35 million tonnes) and Zambia (306,000 tonnes). The rest of the countries indicate deficits ranging from 91,000 tonnes in Swaziland to 1.29 million tonnes in Tanzania. The cereal deficit in Tanzania is expected to be wholly covered by surplus non-cereal food crops. (*Tables 2 & 4*)
- ◆ ***Maize surpluses of 4.37 million tonnes is assessed for the region ...*** Current assessments indicate a regional maize surplus of 4.37 million tonnes for the 2009/10 marketing year compared to 1.69 million tonnes during the last marketing year. Maize surpluses are, however, assessed only in Angola (259,000 tonnes), Malawi (1.41 million tonnes), Mozambique (467,000 tonnes), South Africa (3.85 million tonnes) and Zambia (263,000 tonnes). Price and other factors permitting, these exportable surpluses are more than enough to cover the import needs of maize-deficit Member States. (*Table 3*)
- ◆ ***Overall deficits are assessed for the other cereal commodities...*** Current assessments indicate regional deficits for wheat (-2.34 million tonnes), rice (-922,000 tonnes) and sorghum/millet (-629,000 tonnes). Member States have to import these food commodities from outside the region. (*Table 3*)
- ◆ ***The number of people in need of food and non-food humanitarian assistance has gone down to 3.26 million ...*** Vulnerability assessments carried out in April/May 2009 indicate that the total number of people in need of humanitarian assistance in the eight Member States of Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe has decreased from 7.6 million last year to 3.26 million during the 2009/10 consumption year. Donor assistance continues to be required to assist some of these countries. (*Table 1*)



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**ANGOLA: Surplus maize assessed for the first time in more than two decades ...**

Official estimates for 2009 harvest indicate a cereal production of 1.29 million tonnes, composed of 1.20 million tonnes of maize, 11,000 tonnes of rice and 79,000 tonnes of sorghum/millet. The overall cereal estimate is 71 per cent higher than the 2008 harvest of 756,000 tonnes, while maize harvest alone is 87 per cent higher than 642,000 tonnes harvested in 2008. Production could, however, have been higher had it not been for the negative effects of the prolonged heavy rains during the second half of the season starting in January 2009 especially in the Cuvelai Basin in the area bordering southern Angola and northern Namibia. The heavy rains led to extensive flooding that affected Cunene, Kuando Kubango, Moxico, Malange, Bie, Huambo and Lunda Sul Provinces in Angola and Omusati, Ohangwena, Oshana, and Oshikoto Provinces in Namibia. The floods led to loss of life and destruction of crops and infrastructure in these areas.

The overall food security situation during the 2009/10 is expected to be much better than last year, with the country assessing maize surplus of about 259,000 tonnes for the first time in more than two decades. The country used to produce surplus maize and other cereals before the civil war in early 1980s. However, household food security is expected to remain tight in the southern areas affected by floods. The northern half of the country is expected to fair better as a result of expected good harvest of non-cereal food crops such as cassava. Current assessment indicates a cereal deficit/import requirement of only 404,000 tonnes compared to a deficit of 698,000 tonnes in 2008/09 marketing year. The country should be able to cover the deficit through commercial imports.

**BOTSWANA: Food security situation is expected to remain satisfactory...**

A 2009 cereal harvest of 42,250 tonnes, representing a 15% increase from the 2008 harvest, is estimated for 2009. Maize production is estimated to have increased from 8,100 tonnes in 2008 to 10,600 tonnes in 2009 while sorghum/millet production has increased from 28,500 tonnes to 31,390 tonnes. The increases in cereal production in 2009 is mostly due to a huge increase in area planted by communal farmers from 102,790 hectares in 2007/08 crop season to 278,500 hectares in 2008/09 season. Planted commercial farming area at 19,815 hectares was lower than 22,075 hectares planted last season as a result of floods experienced in Pandamatenga, Kavimba and Shorobe areas.

Current assessment indicates a cereal deficit of 288,000 tonnes for the 2009/10 marketing year consisting of 145,000 tonnes of maize; 96,000 tonnes of wheat; 39,000 tonnes of rice and 9,000 tonnes of sorghum/millet. The food security situation is however expected to remain satisfactory as current import plans cover the assessed deficit and already some 72,000 tonnes of imports had been delivered by the end of June 2009.

**LESOTHO: Poor rains and unaffordable inputs lead to reduction in cereal production ...**

Current cereal production estimates indicate an overall harvest of 86,000 tonnes for 2009, made up of 63,000 tonnes of maize, 10,000 tonnes of wheat and 13,000 tonnes of sorghum/millet. The 2009 overall harvest is 2 percent lower compared to the 2008 harvest of 88,000 tonnes, as a result of poor access to necessary agricultural inputs by smallholder farmers and the late onset as well below normal rains in most parts of the country..

The food security situation for 2009/10 is precarious with cereal shortfall estimated at 232,000 tonnes compared to 215,000 tonnes last year. Vulnerability assessments for 2009/10 marketing year indicate that some 450,000 people, as opposed to 353,000 people last year, require humanitarian food and non-food assistance as a result of poor harvest. The donor community is urged to support the country with humanitarian assistance.

**MALAWI: Maize surplus of about 1.41 million tonnes assessed for 2009/10 marketing year ...**

The assessment of the overall cereal production in 2009 indicates a 29 percent increase from 2.98 million tonnes last year to 3.83 million tonnes. The increase is solely due to maize production which indicates a 31 percent increase from 2.79 million tonnes last year to 3.66 million tonnes this year. Other cereal crops indicate decreases of 44 percent, 1 percent and 13 percent respectively for wheat, rice and sorghum/millet. The increased production in maize is attributed to good rains and an enabling Government policy of agricultural input subsidy for the smallholder farmers.

The country has an overall cereal surplus for the third year running, with the 2009/10 marketing year balance sheet indicating a surplus of 1.39 million tonnes. The overall surplus is made up of 1.41 million tonnes of surplus maize and 23,000 tonnes of surplus sorghum/millet, and deficits in wheat and rice of 38,000 tonnes and 5,000 tonnes respectively. Despite the satisfactory food security situation, vulnerability assessment done in May 2009 indicate that about 147,500 people, much less than 673,498 people assessed last year, may require humanitarian assistance to access food especially during the last half of the 2009/10 marketing year.

**MAURITIUS: Food security assured through imports...**

Well distributed rains were received across the country during the 2008/09 rainy season and no significant adverse weather conditions were reported. Forecasts are for a good harvest of sugar and food crops this season compared to last season.

There is very little cereal production on the Island and grain requirements, estimated at 311,000 tonnes, are met almost entirely through commercial imports.

**MOZAMBIQUE: Cereal production increases 11 per cent compared to last year ...**

Crop estimates for the 2009/10-crop season indicate an overall cereal production of 2.53 million tonnes, which is 11 per cent higher than the 2008 harvest of 2.28 million tonnes. Maize production has gone up by 13% from 1.71 million tonnes in 2008 to 1.93 million tonnes, while rice (polished) production has gone up by 19 percent to 168,900 tonnes. However, sorghum/millet production has gone down slightly from 433,000 tonnes last year to 426,000 tonnes. Rainfall amount and its distribution were generally good in most parts of the country.

The overall food security situation in 2009/10 marketing year is expected to be satisfactory as a result of improved food production. Current assessment indicates an overall cereal surplus of 75,000 tonnes, compared to a deficit of 167,000 tonnes in the 2008/09 marketing year. Surpluses are assessed for maize (467,000 tonnes) and sorghum/millet (91,000 tonnes), while deficits are assessed for wheat (-285,000 tonnes) and rice (-197,000 tonnes). Preliminary result from vulnerability assessment indicate that some 247,000 people as compared to 302,000 people last year may still require humanitarian assistance during the 2009/10 marketing year.

**Table 1:** Assessed Food Insecure Population during the 2009/10 Marketing Year (as at 15 July 2009)

Country <sup>¥</sup>	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10
Lesotho	270,000	948,300	541,000	245,700	553,000	353,000	450,000
Malawi*	400,000	1,340,000	5,055,000	833,000	63,200	673,498	147,492
Mozambique*	964,000	202,000	428,200	121,500	520,000	302,700	247,000
Namibia*	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	224,795
Swaziland	217,000	600,400	634,400	465,900	345,000	238,600	262,000
Tanzania*	844,333	686,356	848,019	995,433	581,974	780,416	420,000
Zambia	60,000	39,300	1,232,700	380,537	440,866	444,624	110,000
Zimbabwe	5,422,600	2,300,000	2,884,800	1,392,500	4,100,000	5,100,000	1,400,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>7,333,600</b>	<b>5,390,000</b>	<b>7,041,100</b>	<b>3,058,600</b>	<b>6,478,066</b>	<b>7,902,838</b>	<b>3,261,938</b>

Source: SADC FANR Directorate - Member States Vulnerability Assessment, 2009.

<sup>¥</sup>Data is only available from countries with Vulnerability Assessment Committees.

\* Preliminary assessment figures.

**NAMIBIA: Urgent humanitarian assistance needed for floods affected people in the northern areas ...**

Cereal production assessment indicates an 8 per cent decrease in cereal production from 121,000 tonnes in 2008 to 111,000 tonnes this year. Maize production has decreased by 16 per cent to 56,900 tonnes; wheat decreased by 9 percent to 12,300 tonnes while a 5 per cent increase in production is indicated for sorghum/millet. Cereal production prospects were compromised by heavy rains and subsequent floods affecting Omusati, Ohangwena, Oshana, and Oshikoto, and Caprivi Regions. Livestock production has also been negatively affected by internal parasite in goats and African swine fever for pigs that have killed a number of animals.

The food security situation during the 2009/10 marketing year is expected to be tight especially in the northern parts of the country affected by heavy rains and floods. The National Early Warning Unit reports that most households interviewed in those parts indicated that they would run out food by end of September 2009, as result of two consecutive years of poor crop production. Urgent

humanitarian assistance is needed for some 224,795 people who have been preliminarily assessed to require help.

***SOUTH AFRICA: Maize surpluses estimated at 3.85 million tonnes for the 2009/10 marketing year...***

The sixth production estimates issued in July put the 2009 cereal harvest at 14.25 million tonnes, which is 8 per cent decreases from 2008 harvest of 15.55 million tonnes, as a result of a 13.27 per cent decrease in area planted to commercial maize. The declining world food price for maize was cited as the main reason for the reduced planted area, leading to 8 per cent decrease in maize harvest. The winter wheat production is forecast to decrease from 2.10 million tonnes to 1.83 million tonnes this year, while a 2 per cent increase in sorghum/millet to 300,100 tonnes is estimated this year.

Current assessments indicate a cereal exportable surplus of 2.35 million tonnes, made up of a maize surplus of 3.85 million tonnes, a sorghum/millet surplus of 88,000 tonnes less wheat and rice deficits of 1.15 million tonnes and 430,000 tonnes respectively. The assessed overall surplus is higher than 1.61 million tonnes assessed for last marketing year as a result downward revision of both gross domestic requirements and required carryover stocks. By the end of July 2009, some 2.17 million tonnes of the cereal surpluses were committed for export to some cereal-deficit Member States, among other countries.

***SWAZILAND: Maize production reaches 70,000 tonnes for the first time since 2004 harvest...***

Production estimates for 2009 indicate a 10 per cent improvement in maize production from 64,000 tonnes last year to 71,000 tonnes, making this year the highest production since the 2004 harvest of 74,000 tonnes. Significant improvements in rainfall during the second half of the 2008/09 season and the implementation of various agricultural input support programmes by the Government have made this improvement possible.

The food security situation for the 2009/10 marketing year will remain tight in spite of the improved production, with cereal deficit slightly reduced from 96,000 tonnes in 2008/09 to 91,000 tonnes. Current cereal import plans, at 99,000 tonnes, more than cover the assessed deficit. Of the planned imports, some 20,000 tonnes or 20 per cent had been received by the end of June 2009, indicating a satisfactory delivery rate. However, as more and more of the assessed 262,000 people, who need humanitarian assistance during the current marketing year, run out of food, the delivery rate may have to be increased to cater for increased food requirements.

***TANZANIA: 2009 cereal production estimates indicate a 6 percent reduction due to poor rains ...***

An aggregate cereal production of 5.27 million tonnes, equivalent to a 6 per cent drop compared to last year is assessed for 2009, mainly due to poor rains resulting from late onset, poor distribution and early cessation. Maize production at 3.43 million tonnes is 5 per cent lower than the 3.59 million tonnes harvested in 2008. Similarly, rice and sorghum/millet production have gone down 6 per cent and 14 per cent respectively. However, assessments indicate an increase in wheat production of about 13 per cent to 98,000 tonnes. Productions of non-cereal food crops including potatoes, cassava and plantains indicate an overall increase of about 7 per cent to about 5.66 million tonnes.

The food security situation for the 2009/10 marketing year is stable in spite of an assessed cereal deficit of 1.29 million tonnes. Surpluses in non-cereal food crops, estimated at 1.66 million tonnes, are expected to cover much of the assessed cereal deficit. However, access to food for all is not assured as preliminary assessment show that some 420,000 people, especially in 9 assessed food deficit regions, may require humanitarian food assistance during the 2009/10 marketing year.

***ZAMBIA: People requiring humanitarian assistance down 75 per cent due to improved food security situation ...***

The 2009 cereal production estimates indicate an overall cereal harvest of 2.18 million tonnes, which is 50% higher than the 2008 production of 1.45 million tonnes. Individually, maize harvest is estimated to have increased by 56% from 1.21 million tonnes last year to 1.89 million tonnes, while wheat, rice and sorghum/millet have increased by 9 per cent; 67 per cent and 61 per cent respectively, as a result of good rains and improved access to agricultural inputs such as seed and inorganic fertilisers by small holders that was made possible mostly through Government input programme.

Current assessments point to satisfactory food security situation in the country during the 2009/10 marketing year. The balance sheet indicates an overall cereal surplus of 306,000 tonnes, which is 173 per cent higher than last year's surplus of 112,000 tonnes. The overall surplus is composed of a maize surplus of 263,000 tonnes plus a wheat surplus of 51,000 tonnes less a rice deficit of 8,000 tonnes. As a result of improved food security situation, vulnerability assessment indicates a 75 per cent reduction in the number of people requiring humanitarian assistance from 444,624 in 2008/09 to 110,000 in the 2009/10 marketing year.

***ZIMBABWE: Cereal production increases 143 per cent but food deficit remains...***

Estimates for the 2009 cereal harvest indicate a production increase of 143 per cent from 660,000 tonnes in 2008 to 1.60 million

tonnes, with maize alone estimated to have increased by 164 per cent to 1.24 million tonnes. Given the fairly good rains during the 2008/09 crop season, prospects for even better harvest were dampened by the high costs of inputs such as improved seed and fertilisers. Inputs distributed by humanitarian community could not satisfy the huge requirement and in some instances distribution was late for the season. Grazing conditions are largely adequate in most farming areas except in some communal areas where overstocking remains a problem. Livestock diseases such as lumpy skin, coccidiosis and New Castle are prevalent in most farming areas.

The country continues to face serious food insecurity situation as supply/demand assessments for 2009/10 indicate a cereal deficit of about 866,000 tonnes, made up of 649,000 tonnes of maize, 192,000 tonnes of wheat and 25,000 tonnes of rice. The assessed cereal deficit for the 2009/10 marketing year is, however, 38 per cent lower than the 2008/09 marketing year's deficit of 1.41 million tonnes. Consequently, the number of vulnerable people in need of humanitarian assistance, though still high, has nevertheless gone down to 1.40 million people compared to 5.10 million in the 2008/09 marketing year. The fact that food items, among others, are priced in foreign currency such as the US dollar and South African Rand may worsen the situation especially in rural areas where these currencies may not be easily accessible. SADC Ministers responsible for Agriculture and Food Security, at their meeting on 21<sup>st</sup> May 2009, in Johannesburg, South Africa, appealed to Member States to continue assisting the country in order to improve food production and food security.

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**Table 2: SADC  
MAIZE BALANCE SHEET  
MARKETING YEAR (Vary by Country) 2009/2010  
Thousands of Metric Tons**

	Ang	Bot	Les	Mal	Mau	Moz	Nam	RSA	Swa	Tan	Zam	Zim	SADC
<b><u>A. Domestic Availability</u></b>	<b><u>1210</u></b>	<b><u>21</u></b>	<b><u>69</u></b>	<b><u>3847</u></b>	<b><u>7</u></b>	<b><u>1997</u></b>	<b><u>67</u></b>	<b><u>13706</u></b>	<b><u>74</u></b>	<b><u>3455</u></b>	<b><u>1951</u></b>	<b><u>1246</u></b>	<b><u>27646</u></b>
<b>A.1 Opening Stocks</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>1585</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1972</b>
Formal/SGR	4	10	6	130	2	0	10	1585	3	2	62	3	1817
On Farm	6	0	0	30	0	65	0	0	0	18	0	0	119
Other	0	1	0	25	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	36
<b>A.2 Gross Harvest</b>	<b>1200</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>3662</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1932</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>12121</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>3425</b>	<b>1889</b>	<b>1243</b>	<b>25674</b>
<b>B. Gross Domestic Requirement</b>	<b>942</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>235</b>	<b>2411</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>1480</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>9072</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>3998</b>	<b>1578</b>	<b>1845</b>	<b>22064</b>
<b>C. Desired SGR Carryover Stock</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>784</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>1213</b>
<b><u>D. Domestic Shortfall/Surplus</u></b>	<b><u>259</u></b>	<b><u>-145</u></b>	<b><u>-179</u></b>	<b><u>1405</u></b>	<b><u>-82</u></b>	<b><u>467</u></b>	<b><u>-92</u></b>	<b><u>3850</u></b>	<b><u>-41</u></b>	<b><u>-687</u></b>	<b><u>263</u></b>	<b><u>-649</u></b>	<b><u>4369</u></b>
<b>E. Commodity Cross Substitution</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>429</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>429</b>
<b><u>F. Imports</u></b>	<b><u>0</u></b>	<b><u>160</u></b>	<b><u>0</u></b>	<b><u>0</u></b>	<b><u>0</u></b>	<b><u>0</u></b>	<b><u>107</u></b>	<b><u>0</u></b>	<b><u>44</u></b>	<b><u>0</u></b>	<b><u>0</u></b>	<b><u>0</u></b>	<b><u>311</u></b>
<b>F.1 Received</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>45</b>
Commercial	0	32	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	43
Food Aid	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
<b>F.2 Expected</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>266</b>
Commercial	0	128	0	0	0	0	107	0	29	0	0	0	264
Food Aid	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
<b><u>G. Exports</u></b>	<b><u>0</u></b>	<b><u>1</u></b>	<b><u>0</u></b>	<b><u>0</u></b>	<b><u>0</u></b>	<b><u>0</u></b>	<b><u>0</u></b>	<b><u>1900</u></b>	<b><u>0</u></b>	<b><u>0</u></b>	<b><u>60</u></b>	<b><u>0</u></b>	<b><u>1961</u></b>
Committments Shipped	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Committments Not Yet Ship	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1900	0	0	60	0	1961
<b><u>H. Import Gap</u></b>	<b><u>0</u></b>	<b><u>0</u></b>	<b><u>-179</u></b>	<b><u>0</u></b>	<b><u>-82</u></b>	<b><u>0</u></b>	<b><u>0</u></b>	<b><u>0</u></b>	<b><u>0</u></b>	<b><u>-258</u></b>	<b><u>0</u></b>	<b><u>-649</u></b>	<b><u>0</u></b>
<b><u>I. Forecasted Closing Stock</u></b>	<b><u>269</u></b>	<b><u>24</u></b>	<b><u>0</u></b>	<b><u>1435</u></b>	<b><u>0</u></b>	<b><u>517</u></b>	<b><u>25</u></b>	<b><u>2734</u></b>	<b><u>5</u></b>	<b><u>0</u></b>	<b><u>313</u></b>	<b><u>0</u></b>	<b><u>4360</u></b>
<b>J. Current Stock</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1950</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2030</b>
<b>K. Self-Sufficiency Ratio</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>125</b>

**Table 3: SADC - SUMMARY  
ANNUAL CEREAL BALANCE  
MARKETING YEAR (Vary by Country) 2009/2010  
Thousands of Metric Tons**

	Maize	Wheat	Rice	Millet/ Sorghum	All Cereals	Cassava
<b><u>A. Domestic Availability</u></b>	<b><u>27646</u></b>	<b><u>2976</u></b>	<b><u>1580</u></b>	<b><u>2345</u></b>	<b><u>34547</u></b>	<b><u>27726</u></b>
<b>A.1 Opening Stocks</b>	<b>1972</b>	<b>740</b>	<b>444</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>3286</b>	<b>238</b>
Formal/SGR	1817	740	435	101	3093	5
On Farm	119	0	8	25	152	233
Other	36	0	1	4	41	0
<b>A.2 Gross Harvest</b>	<b>25674</b>	<b>2236</b>	<b>1136</b>	<b>2216</b>	<b>31261</b>	<b>27487</b>
<b>B. Gross Domestic Requirements</b>	<b>22064</b>	<b>4636</b>	<b>2454</b>	<b>2891</b>	<b>32046</b>	<b>14108</b>
<b>C. Desired SGR Carryover Stocks</b>	<b>1213</b>	<b>681</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>2024</b>	<b>241</b>
<b><u>D. Domestic Shortfall/Surplus</u></b>	<b><u>4369</u></b>	<b><u>-2342</u></b>	<b><u>-922</u></b>	<b><u>-629</u></b>	<b><u>476</u></b>	<b><u>13377</u></b>
<b>E. Commodity Cross Substitution</b>	<b>429</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>459</b>	<b>888</b>	<b>40</b>
<b><u>F. Imports</u></b>	<b><u>311</u></b>	<b><u>1485</u></b>	<b><u>51</u></b>	<b><u>21</u></b>	<b><u>1868</u></b>	<b><u>2</u></b>
<b>F.1 Received</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>0</b>
Commercial	43	26	11	10	90	0
Food Aid	2	0	0	0	2	0
<b>F.2 Expected</b>	<b>266</b>	<b>1459</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>1776</b>	<b>2</b>
Commercial	264	1459	40	6	1769	2
Food Aid	2	0	0	5	7	0
<b><u>G. Exports</u></b>	<b><u>1961</u></b>	<b><u>234</u></b>	<b><u>0</u></b>	<b><u>39</u></b>	<b><u>2234</u></b>	<b><u>30</u></b>
Committments Shipped	0	0	0	0	0	0
Committments Not Yet Shipped	1961	234	0	39	2234	30
<b><u>H. Import Gap</u></b>	<b><u>0</u></b>	<b><u>-1091</u></b>	<b><u>-871</u></b>	<b><u>-188</u></b>	<b><u>0</u></b>	<b><u>0</u></b>
<b><u>I. Forecasted Closing Stock</u></b>	<b><u>4360</u></b>	<b><u>0</u></b>	<b><u>0</u></b>	<b><u>0</u></b>	<b><u>3022</u></b>	<b><u>13630</u></b>
<b>J. Current Stock</b>	<b>2030</b>	<b>1350</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>3510</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>K. Self-Sufficiency Ratio (%)</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>197</b>

**Table 4: SADC  
ALL CEREALS BALANCE SHEET  
MARKETING YEAR (Vary by Country) 2009/2010  
Thousands of Metric Tons**

	Ang	Bot	Les	Mal	Mau	Moz	Nam	RSA	Swa	Tan	Zam	Zim	SADC
<b>A. Domestic Availability</b>	<b>1314</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>4023</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>2706</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>16844</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>5297</b>	<b>2311</b>	<b>1607</b>	<b>34547</b>
<b>A.1 Opening Stocks</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>2596</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3286</b>
Formal/SGR	13	34	31	131	5	90	50	2596	11	2	127	4	3093
On Farm	11	0	0	31	0	90	0	0	0	18	1	0	152
Other	0	1	0	28	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	0	41
<b>A.2 Gross Harvest</b>	<b>1290</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>3834</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2526</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>14248</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>5265</b>	<b>2182</b>	<b>1603</b>	<b>31261</b>
<b>B. Gross Domestic Requirements</b>	<b>1694</b>	<b>330</b>	<b>329</b>	<b>2608</b>	<b>308</b>	<b>2477</b>	<b>270</b>	<b>13102</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>6445</b>	<b>1895</b>	<b>2422</b>	<b>32046</b>
<b>C. Desired SGR Carryover Stocks</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>1388</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>2024</b>
<b>D. Domestic Shortfall/Surplus</b>	<b>-404</b>	<b>-288</b>	<b>-232</b>	<b>1386</b>	<b>-311</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>-159</b>	<b>2354</b>	<b>-91</b>	<b>-1292</b>	<b>306</b>	<b>-866</b>	<b>476</b>
<b>E. Commodity Cross Substitution</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>888</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>888</b>							
<b>F. Imports</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>304</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>1305</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1868</b>
<b>F.1 Received</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>92</b>
Commercial	0	72	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	0	0	0	90
Food Aid	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
<b>F.2 Expected</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>232</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>1305</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1776</b>
Commercial	0	232	0	0	0	0	159	1300	77	0	0	0	1769
Food Aid	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	2	0	0	0	7
<b>G. Exports</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2172</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2234</b>
Committments Shipped	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Committments Not Yet Shipp	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2172	0	0	60	0	2234
<b>H. Import Gap</b>	<b>-404</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-232</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-311</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-404</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-866</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>I. Forecasted Closing Stock</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1416</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>229</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>2875</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>356</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3022</b>
<b>J. Current Stock</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3262</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3510</b>
<b>K. Self-Sufficiency Ratio</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>108</b>