SADC Regional Vulnerability Assessment and Analysis (RVAA) Synthesis Report

2013

State of Food Insecurity and Vulnerability in the Southern African Development Community (SADC)

Compiled from the National Vulnerability Assessment Committee (NVAC) reports presented at the 2013 RVAA Annual Dissemination Technical Forum that took place from 8-10 July 2013 at Happy Valley Hotel in Ezulwini, Swaziland and the Senior Officials Dissemination Forum held on 31st July 2013 at The Rosebank Hotel, in Rosebank, Johannesburg, South Africa

August 2013
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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
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Acronym</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DRC</td>
<td>Democratic Republic of Congo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FAO</td>
<td>UN Food and Agriculture Organisation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FANR</td>
<td>Food Agriculture and Natural Resources</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FEWS NET</td>
<td>Famine Early Warning System Network</td>
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<tr>
<td>GDP</td>
<td>Gross Domestic Product</td>
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<td>HDI</td>
<td>Human Development Index</td>
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<td>HEA</td>
<td>Household Economy Analysis</td>
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<td>Non-Governmental Organisation</td>
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<td>Vulnerability Assessment and Analysis</td>
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<td>VAC</td>
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<td>WFP</td>
<td>United Nations World Food Programme</td>
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Overview of the 2012/13 Agricultural Season

The 2013 SADC RVAA annual dissemination technical meeting was held from 8 to 10 July 2010 in Ezulwini, Swaziland. As is usually the case, this was followed by the Dissemination Forum targeting Senior Government Officials (Principal Secretaries and/or their representatives) from the Member States. The main objective of the forum is to disseminate the results of the annual vulnerability assessments conducted through the National Vulnerability Assessment Committees (NVACs) in the Member States. This is to ensure that the results of the assessments are used to aid programming, decision making, and policy formulation.

The findings from the assessments indicated that the 2012/13 rainfall season was characterized by sporadic extreme weather events (drought, dry spells and excessive rains) and other hazards that put the 2013 agricultural production prospects under threat. In view of these challenges, the SADC Region registered a slight increase (0.2%) in cereal production from 35.02 million tonnes in 2012 to 35.11 million tonnes in 2013. About half of the countries in the Region recorded increases in cereal production while the other half recorded decreases. The countries that recorded cereal production decreases include Botswana, Namibia, South Africa, Zambia and Zimbabwe. Overall, the Region is facing an estimated cereal deficit of about 4.01 million tonnes in the 2013/14 marketing year. All countries in the Region except Malawi, South Africa, Tanzania and Zambia are facing cereal deficits. However, the findings indicate that production of non-cereal food crops mainly cassava, plantains and sweet potatoes continue to increase in countries such as Angola, Malawi, Mozambique, Tanzania and Zambia.

According to the food security and vulnerability assessments conducted by the various NVACs in the Member States, the number of people at risk of food and livelihoods insecurity is estimated at 14.43 million in the 2013/14 marketing year. This represents an increase of about 19% from the estimated 12.2 million people last year. It is important to note the figures for the past years were revised upwards after including figures from the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC). The highest increases were recorded in Namibia (942%), Zambia (233%) and Swaziland (151%). In order to address the food and livelihoods insecurity presented in the NVAC reports, the SADC RVAA Dissemination Forum made a number of recommendations for consideration by Governments, International Cooperating Partners and Civil Society Organisations. The recommendations were categorised into short-term, (issues that needed to be addressed in the immediate term) while others were categorised as medium to long term (issues to address the chronic vulnerability).
1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

The Southern African Development Community (SADC) and its Member States are committed to addressing food security, poverty and livelihood vulnerability. Many governments in the SADC Region have made consistent use of vulnerability assessment information generated by the National Vulnerability Assessment Committees (NVACs) and the Regional Vulnerability Assessment Committee (RVAC) in their policy and programming to address these challenges. The mandate of the RVAC 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 Vulnerability Assessment Committee (VAC) system is more than a data generation mechanism: it is intended to engage and influence policy uptake and operational consequences, providing assurance that VAA efforts will achieve the intended impacts.

For more than a decade, the RVAC and NVACs have been conducting a series of vulnerability assessments in the region. The vulnerability assessments use livelihood-based approaches to VAA which among other things assess the interactions between food production, prices, income and expenditure patterns in determining households’ exposure to various dimensions of livelihood vulnerability and poverty.

Each year, the SADC RVAA programme organises two annual dissemination forums: one for technicians from the NVACs and the other one for Senior Policy makers. These forums are designed for sharing information related to food security and vulnerability situation in the Region. In the former, the meetings are more technical in nature allowing the NVACs to highlight, review and debate the findings of the vulnerability assessments. The 2013 regional annual dissemination technical forum took place from 8 to 10 July at Happy Valley Hotel, Ezulwini in Swaziland. It was attended by NVACs from all Member States except Mauritius and Madagascar. The regional annual dissemination meeting for Senior Officials from the Member States was held on 31st July at the Rosebank Hotel, in Rosebank in Johannesburg, South Africa. This high level meeting endorsed the draft Regional Synthesis Report on the State of Food and Livelihoods vulnerability in the SADC Region presented in this report.

This report provides an overview of the food security and livelihoods situation in the region for the 2013/14 marketing season as discussed at the dissemination forum.
1.2 Objectives of the 2013 RVAA Dissemination Forum

The main objective of the 2013 Dissemination Forum was to share and disseminate information from the national vulnerability assessments for the 2013/14 consumption year.

The specific objectives were to:
(i). Disseminate identified threats and opportunities for food security and livelihoods vulnerability during the 2013/14 consumption year
(ii). Highlight the depth and levels of food insecurity and livelihoods vulnerability in the Region for the 2013/14 consumption year.
(iii). Discuss and endorse actionable recommendations to address food insecurity and livelihoods vulnerability in the Region.

1.3 Approaches and methods

The National Vulnerability Assessment Committees (NVAC) used a range of approaches to undertake the 2013 assessments including qualitative and quantitative methods such as household surveys, key informant interviews using such tools as the livelihoods analytical framework and others. The design of the assessment methodologies, geographical coverage and depth of analysis by the National Vulnerability Assessment Committees was largely dependent on the technical capacity within the NVACs; external technical support sourced; financial resource and time available to carry out the assessments. The NVACs also used secondary data during the assessments which included information from previous years’ assessment reports, population figures from the National Statistics Offices, baseline livelihood data from NVACs, crop estimates reports by government and reports from various development partners and NGOs in the countries.
2.0 REGIONAL SUMMARY

2.1 Regional social economic context

According to the 2013 Southern Africa Economic Outlook Report, the Southern Africa GDP is expected to grow by about 4% in 2013 and accelerate to 4.6% in 2014. GDP growth is expected to remain buoyant in Angola, Mozambique, Zambia and Botswana. Malawi experienced serious economic challenges in 2012 including high inflation rate, depreciation of the local currency, and food insecurity among others. However, there are already positive signs that the country will emerge from these challenges in 2013. South Africa, which is the Region’s economic power house, was adversely affected by heavy industrial action (strikes) in the mining sector and the recession in the Euro-zone area. With sound monetary and fiscal policies coupled by improved export demand a gradual recovery is expected in 2013 and 2014. Zimbabwe continues to record positive growth rates of above 5 per cent.

Most countries in the Region experienced increases in inflationary pressures in 2012 attributed mainly to high food and fuel prices. Some countries in the Region such as Angola, Malawi and Tanzania recorded high average rates of inflation ranging from 10% to 20% in 2012. In several countries, this was exacerbated by local currency depreciation. Food and fuel prices have recently eased but remain at elevated levels. Inflation rate is expected to remain relatively stable in 2013 based on the assumption that food and fuel import prices will not rise significantly.

In 2012 for the first time, an African country – the Seychelles – reached the top level of the UN Development Programme’s Human Development Index (HDI), highlighting advances made on the continent to improve education, health and social wellbeing. There is still work to be done though on transforming economies to make these changes possible and making public and private investment more effective and equitable. The HDI – a composite of indicators on life expectancy, education and command over the resources needed for a decent living – is the main assessment of Africa’s human development. Countries around the world are classified in four groups denoted as being of “very high”, “high”, “medium”, or “low” development. Africa’s breakthrough came with the Seychelles achieving a “very high human development” ranking in 2012. However, 9 countries (Angola, DRC, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe) out of the 15 SADC Member States still remain in the low development category.
2.2 Summary of current hazards and shocks

2.2.1 Rainfall
As reflected in figure 1, below, the first half of the season was characterised by delayed, erratic onset and below normal rains particularly in Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, South Africa, Zambia and Zimbabwe. The delayed onset caused shortened season length and some farmers did not plant due to delayed rains. The erratic rains caused early season crop failure with some replanting in southern Mozambique and southern Zimbabwe. However, some northern and central parts of the region received normal to above normal rains. In the second half of the season, from early January, torrential rains and cyclones were experienced causing flooding and water-logging in many member states, including Botswana, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Seychelles, South Africa, Zambia, and Zimbabwe. Extended dry conditions of at least 4 to 8 weeks and longer in many areas including Angola, Botswana, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Zambia and Zimbabwe were also experienced. Dry conditions in northern Tanzania also resulted in poor Vuli harvests.
Late onset of rains in several areas leading to reduced crop cycle length
- Erratic below normal rains leading to early season crop failure and replanting
- Regional armyworm outbreak
- Torrential rains and cyclones leading to flooding and waterlogging
- Prolonged dry conditions lead to reduced yields and poor pasture

2.2.2 Livestock diseases
Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) outbreak was reported in some areas of Botswana. In a bid to curb the continuation and spread of the disease, the government eradicated all the cattle that were in that area and this negatively affected the households that are dependent on livestock for their livelihood. In Lesotho, disease outbreaks affected sheep (sheep scab) and goats. In goats, it was observed that some of the animals after slaughter had swollen lungs that looked greyish in colour. Blue tongue disease also affected both sheep and goats.

2.2.3 HIV and AIDS
Globally, about 34.0 million [31.4 million–35.9 million] people were living with HIV at the end of 2011. An estimated 0.8% of adults aged 15-49 years worldwide are living with HIV, although the burden of the epidemic continues to vary considerably between countries and regions. Sub-Saharan Africa remains the most severely affected, with nearly 1 in every 20 adults (4.9%) living with HIV and accounting for 69% of the people living with HIV
worldwide. Over a third of the world’s population, which is HIV positive, lives in southern Africa. The nine countries with the highest HIV/AIDS rate in the world are in the region.

2.2.4 Cereal prices
In Southern Africa, prices of main staple maize continued to decline or stabilized in May and June with the incoming of the 2013 main season harvests, except in South Africa, who are the Region’s main producer and exporter of maize (Global food price monitor, July 2013: http://www.fao.org/). In general, maize prices remained substantially above their levels at the same time last year reflecting the decline in this year’s regional output. Specifically, in South Africa, maize prices rose in June and were above their level a year ago, reflecting a decrease of the recently-harvested 2013 crop. The continuing weakening of the national currency, the Rand, and strong exports to Asian countries applied further upward pressure to domestic grain prices. In Lesotho, despite the improved 2013 production, prices of maize meal generally rose in May to levels above those a year ago. This was attributed to higher prices in neighbouring South Africa, as even in years of good domestic production, the country imports more than half of its consumption requirements from South Africa. In Mozambique, maize price declines slowed in June, following comparatively rapid decreases in the preceding months with the incoming of the 2013 main season harvest. In Malawi, prices of maize continued to decrease in May benefiting from improved market supplies from the 2013 harvest, which is estimated at a slightly higher level than the previous year’s good output. However, the national average price still remained more than twice the level at the same time last year, following the sharp maize price increases in the previous marketing season due to high inflation and devaluation of the national currency. In Zambia, maize grain prices decreased further in June with new supplies from the 2013 crop, but remained nearly one-third above those a year earlier, reflecting a reduced crop this season. In Zimbabwe, maize prices declined markedly in May in the capital, Harare, with the beginning of the 2013 main season harvest, but still remained higher than in May 2012.

2.2.5 Climate change
Increased average temperatures throughout the subcontinent and in every season have been noted for the southern Africa region (Davies, 2011). A trend that shows more significant increases temperatures towards the interior of the subcontinent, and less towards the coast, where the ocean generally exerts a moderating effect on temperatures has been observed. In general, increases in annual average precipitation over parts of eastern South Africa and Swaziland and Lesotho; northern Mozambique, southern Tanzania and southern Angola have also been observed. The effects of changing temperatures and precipitation patterns will be felt in various sectors, including agriculture, forests, biodiversity and ecosystems, coasts, human settlements, water resources, and human health.
2.3 Food security and vulnerability situation

2.3.1 Overview of 2012/13 Season: Crop Production

Despite the various weather related challenges experienced during 2012/13 season, regional cereal harvest increased slightly by 0.2% from 35.02 million tonnes in 2012 to 35.11 million tonnes in 2013 and is still 5% above the average cereal production for the last five years. Compared to 2012 harvest, all countries except Botswana, Namibia, South Africa, Zambia and Zimbabwe experienced increases in cereal production. Production of non-cereal food crops (roots and tuber crops, bananas, plantains and pulses) continue to increase in Angola, DRC, Malawi, Mozambique Tanzania and Zambia. Table 1, indicates country level cereal production details from 2008 to 2013 and Figure 2, shows regional trends in cereal production from 2008 to 2013.

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<tr>
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<td>1709</td>
<td>1832</td>
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<td>1569</td>
<td>1656</td>
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<td>35129</td>
<td>34590</td>
<td>35021</td>
<td>33505</td>
<td>35105</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Mozambique figures from 2009 to 2011 are an extrapolation
**2013 figures for Tanzania are provisional estimates
***Excluding Madagascar and Seychelles

Source: SADC National and Regional Early Warning Systems for Food Security

Analysis of the cereal production data indicate that cereal production has been above average for the past 5 years in recent years as shown in figure 2.
Production of non-cereal food crops mainly cassava, plantains and sweet potatoes continues to increase. Overall cassava production in Angola, Malawi, Mozambique, Tanzania and Zambia indicates a consistent increase from 19.81 million tonnes in 2005 to 33.86 million tonnes in 2013. Similar increases have been noted in the production of plantains and sweet potatoes. These food crops are significantly contributing to food security in the Region. Production continues to increase of their tolerance to reduced rainfall. The major limiting factor however, is that some of these commodities are not traded as widely as cereals.

Overall, the Region recorded an estimated cereal deficit of about 4.01 million tonnes in the 2013/14 marketing year. Regarding specific cereal crops, the Region faces deficits in all cereal crops (sorghum, millet, wheat and rice) except maize. The Region is projected to have a maize surplus of about 326,000 tonnes. All countries have recorded maize deficits except Malawi, South Africa, Tanzania and Zambia which are the major maize producers in the Region (Table 2).
Table 2: SADC all cereal balance sheet by country for 2013/14 marketing year

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Ang</th>
<th>Bot</th>
<th>Les</th>
<th>Mal</th>
<th>Mau</th>
<th>Moz</th>
<th>Nam</th>
<th>RSA</th>
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<td>0</td>
<td>137</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>2494</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>632</td>
<td>512</td>
<td>4112</td>
<td>4012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>On Farm</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>101</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>195</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A.2 Gross Harvest</td>
<td>940</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>106</td>
<td>3894</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2218</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>14104</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>8314</td>
<td>2890</td>
<td>953</td>
<td>33629</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. Gross Domestic Requirements</td>
<td>2406</td>
<td>420</td>
<td>405</td>
<td>3542</td>
<td>308</td>
<td>3808</td>
<td>268</td>
<td>14773</td>
<td>166</td>
<td>7581</td>
<td>2436</td>
<td>2389</td>
<td>38502</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. Desired SGR Carryover Stocks</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>1782</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>700</td>
<td>3345</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. Domestic Shortfall/Surplus</td>
<td>-1429</td>
<td>-429</td>
<td>-245</td>
<td>305</td>
<td>-311</td>
<td>-1372</td>
<td>-210</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>-88</td>
<td>764</td>
<td>586</td>
<td>-1624</td>
<td>-4000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: SADC National and Regional Early Warning Systems for Food Security

2.3.2 Livestock Production

Apart from cereals, livestock and livestock products play a significant role in ensuring food and livelihoods security of the population in the Region. Table 3, below shows the production of livestock products in SADC from 2006 to 2011. The production of meat has increased by about 3.0% from 5.34 million tonnes in 2010 to 5.5 million tonnes in 2011. This translates into a SADC domestic meat availability of about 20kg per person per year based on the 2011 total SADC population of 277 million. Milk and eggs production have increased by 2.2% and 3.2% from 4.86 million tonnes and 0.63 million tonnes to 4.97 million and 0.65 million tonnes respectively over the same period. This translates into 18 litres of milk and 2 kgs (about 40 eggs per person per year or 3 eggs per person per month, assuming an egg weighs 50 grams) of eggs per person per year. As a result, the Region still remains a net importer of these products and that malnutrition levels also remain high due to among other things low protein intake.
Table 3: Production of livestock products in SADC from 2006 to 2011

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Livestock Product</th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>2007</th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>5-yr avg</th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>2011 Prodt vs 5-yr avg (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Beef</td>
<td>1.25</td>
<td>1.28</td>
<td>1.33</td>
<td>1.39</td>
<td>1.45</td>
<td>1.34</td>
<td>1.51</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mutton</td>
<td>0.14</td>
<td>0.15</td>
<td>0.15</td>
<td>0.16</td>
<td>0.17</td>
<td>0.154</td>
<td>0.17</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goat meat</td>
<td>0.14</td>
<td>0.15</td>
<td>0.15</td>
<td>0.16</td>
<td>0.17</td>
<td>0.154</td>
<td>0.17</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pork</td>
<td>1.32</td>
<td>1.35</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>1.41</td>
<td>1.42</td>
<td>1.38</td>
<td>1.43</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poultry</td>
<td>1.83</td>
<td>1.88</td>
<td>1.95</td>
<td>2.04</td>
<td>2.13</td>
<td>1.966</td>
<td>2.22</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Milk</td>
<td>4.44</td>
<td>4.55</td>
<td>4.65</td>
<td>4.75</td>
<td>4.86</td>
<td>4.65</td>
<td>4.97</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eggs</td>
<td>0.55</td>
<td>0.57</td>
<td>0.59</td>
<td>0.61</td>
<td>0.63</td>
<td>0.59</td>
<td>0.65</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wool</td>
<td>0.24</td>
<td>0.24</td>
<td>0.25</td>
<td>0.26</td>
<td>0.27</td>
<td>0.252</td>
<td>0.28</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mohair</td>
<td>0.04</td>
<td>0.041</td>
<td>0.042</td>
<td>0.043</td>
<td>0.044</td>
<td>0.042</td>
<td>0.044</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Game meat</td>
<td>0.07</td>
<td>0.072</td>
<td>0.075</td>
<td>0.075</td>
<td>0.075</td>
<td>0.0734</td>
<td>0.075</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: SADC Member States

2.4 Results of VAA Assessments

2.4.1 Methodologies used in VAA for 2013/2014

The majority of Member States use the Household Economy Approach (HEA) framework to assess food insecure households. The HEA uses livelihoods based analysis to determine the number of households who are food insecure. This approach acknowledges that food security is not just about cereal production nor own crop production but there are a wide range of foods including non-cereal crops, livestock, fish etc and that there are other sources of foods. The framework also takes into account the various means of accessing food other than own production including purchases, gifts, barter etc. In other words, the approach looks at food security in a holistic manner. The approach also analyses the different sources of income and how this income is spent vis-a-vis sustenance of livelihoods. Most of the countries with NVACs have baseline information which shows the amount of kilocalories they are able to obtain from the different food and cash income sources at their disposal. The minimum average food energy requirement for a household to survive and be active is 2100 kilocalories per person per day. Normally households are expected to meet at least 90% of the minimum energy requirement; otherwise they would not be able to survive. Every year the NVACs identify areas affected by hazards, for example floods, droughts, food price increases, which are likely to negatively affect the ability of households to meet their minimum energy requirement. Vulnerability assessments then are conducted in the identified areas to determine whether households will be able to meet their minimum energy requirements or not. Those households that are deemed unable to meet this minimum threshold after taking into account all their sources of food and income including coping strategies are considered to be food insecure. Some Member States have advanced a bit and have added the minimum cost of processing the food into a ready to eat product
to the cost of meeting the minimum energy requirement to come up with what is known as survival threshold. Households that are unable to meet this threshold are said to be facing a survival deficit.

It is important to note that it is not in every case do households face a survival or food deficit when a hazard or shock occurs. Households try to respond by resorting to normal coping mechanisms such as sale of livestock etc. In case this is not enough to meet the missing food energy requirement, households may decide to reduce or completely forgo non-essential expenditures. In the worst case scenario, households will be forced to switch or forgo essential expenditure e.g. school fees, fertilizer purchase in order to the save money to buy food. If households are no longer able to afford essential items such as school fees, agricultural inputs, health care then they are said to be facing a livelihoods protection deficit.

In summary, the livelihood approach takes into account different sources of food and income; and ability of households to cope (resilience) when faced with a shock or hazard. Households are said to be facing a food a deficit if they fail to make up for the initial shortfall after exhausting all their normal coping strategies.

The remaining Member States use other approaches such as general Household Surveys and Indicator Approaches to assess vulnerability and food insecurity. In order to ensure uniform classification of food insecurity, especially in view of difference approaches adopted by Member States, the RVAA Programme is at advanced stages in rolling out the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) framework to classify and map out food insecurity.

2.4.2 Trends in population at risk of food and livelihoods insecurity

Definitions:
Food security: In this analysis food security is defined as a state whereby all people at all times have both physical and economic access to sufficient food to meet their dietary needs for a productive and healthy life.

Vulnerability Analysis: The analysis that has been used to determine the food insecure population is based on the livelihoods approach which takes into account all the means by which households obtain and maintain access to essential resources to ensure their immediate and long-term survival e.g. crops, livestock, labour, remittances etc.

Food insecurity in the Region is due to a number of factors such as: reduced crop production due factors such as poor rainfall etc.; reduced casual labour opportunities and unemployment especially for the economically disadvantaged households; high prevalence of poverty in the Region affecting the ability of the population to cope with shocks; the impacts of HIV and AIDS which remain significant across the Region; civil unrest in countries...
such as Democratic Republic of Congo, crop pests and diseases; livestock diseases such as
foot and mouth disease as was the case this year in Botswana and other countries.

Food security and vulnerability assessments conducted by the various NVACs in the Member
States show that the number of people at risk of food and livelihoods insecurity is about
14.43 million. This represents a 19% increase compared to last year for the 11 countries
that carried out assessments. Compared to the previous season, all countries except
Lesotho, Malawi and Mozambique recorded increases in the number of people at risk of
food and livelihoods insecurity. The highest increases were recorded in Namibia (942%),
Zambia (233%) and Swaziland (151%). The increase in the number of people at risk of food
and livelihoods insecurity is attributed to the different hazards that negatively impacted on
food production and income sources in some parts of the Region. Table 4, shows the trends
in the population at risk of food and livelihoods insecurity. The 2013 population at risk to
food and livelihoods insecurity do not include Madagascar, Mauritius, South Africa, and
Seychelles. The figures we revised upwards after including figures from the Democratic
Republic of Congo (DRC) which were not included in the main table last season.
Table 4: Trends in population at risk of food and livelihoods insecurity from 2003/4 to 2013/14

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Angola</td>
<td>367 190</td>
<td>700 000</td>
<td>372 479</td>
<td>692 209</td>
<td>4 322 413</td>
<td>5 856 072</td>
<td>4 300 000</td>
<td>5 445 000</td>
<td>5 356 722</td>
<td>91%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Botswana</td>
<td>270 000</td>
<td>948 300</td>
<td>541 000</td>
<td>245 700</td>
<td>553 000</td>
<td>353 000</td>
<td>450 000</td>
<td>200 000</td>
<td>514 000</td>
<td>725 519</td>
<td>223 055</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DRC</td>
<td>400 000</td>
<td>1 340 000</td>
<td>5 055 000</td>
<td>813 000</td>
<td>63 234</td>
<td>613 291</td>
<td>275 168</td>
<td>508 089</td>
<td>272 502</td>
<td>1 972 993</td>
<td>1 461 940</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malawi</td>
<td>659 000</td>
<td>108 203</td>
<td>801 055</td>
<td>240 000</td>
<td>520 000</td>
<td>302 664</td>
<td>281 300</td>
<td>350 000</td>
<td>245 000</td>
<td>270 000</td>
<td>212 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mozambique</td>
<td>224 795</td>
<td>11 012 940</td>
<td>9 675 590</td>
<td>7 016 457</td>
<td>6 659 466</td>
<td>7 855 673</td>
<td>7 867 488</td>
<td>7 879 302</td>
<td>6 542 250</td>
<td>942%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Africa*</td>
<td>13 050 828</td>
<td>11 012 940</td>
<td>9 675 590</td>
<td>7 016 457</td>
<td>6 659 466</td>
<td>7 855 673</td>
<td>7 867 488</td>
<td>7 879 302</td>
<td>6 542 250</td>
<td>151%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swaziland</td>
<td>217 000</td>
<td>600 400</td>
<td>634 400</td>
<td>465 900</td>
<td>345 000</td>
<td>238 600</td>
<td>262 000</td>
<td>160 989</td>
<td>88 511</td>
<td>115 713</td>
<td>289 920</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tanzania**</td>
<td>1 941 701</td>
<td>688 360</td>
<td>850 023</td>
<td>4 418 503</td>
<td>216 142</td>
<td>425 313</td>
<td>1 849 457</td>
<td>1 141 214</td>
<td>1 618 795</td>
<td>1 472 127</td>
<td>1 615 445</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zambia</td>
<td>270 000</td>
<td>2 300 000</td>
<td>2 884 800</td>
<td>1 392 500</td>
<td>4 100 000</td>
<td>5 100 000</td>
<td>4 100 000</td>
<td>1 287 937</td>
<td>1 390 000</td>
<td>1 668 000</td>
<td>2 206 924</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zimbabwe</td>
<td>5 422 600</td>
<td>17 037 503</td>
<td>21 675 129</td>
<td>14 992 597</td>
<td>12 897 708</td>
<td>22 255 264</td>
<td>17 042 661</td>
<td>17 484 132</td>
<td>15 289 336</td>
<td>12 174 095</td>
<td>14 426 487</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SADC</td>
<td>22 021 129</td>
<td>17 037 503</td>
<td>21 675 129</td>
<td>14 992 597</td>
<td>12 897 708</td>
<td>22 255 264</td>
<td>17 042 661</td>
<td>17 484 132</td>
<td>15 289 336</td>
<td>12 174 095</td>
<td>14 426 487</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes:

Botswana: Figures represent households at risk of livelihoods insecurity.

Mozambique: This year’s assessment was only done in the flood affected areas of Gaza Province. The final national figure will become available around August/September after the baseline field work.

*South Africa figures for 2012 will be released end of July 2013. Affected population includes both rural and urban. The 2009/10 figure is based on extrapolation.

**Tanzania 2013 figures are for the first rains only; second assessment for the second rains will be out in August/September.

SADC figures exclude Madagascar, Mauritius and Seychelles.

2.4.3 Prevalence of malnutrition

Nutrition status is a result of complex interaction between food consumption and the overall status of health and care practices. Height-for-Age (Stunting) is an indicator of growth retardation and cumulative growth deficits reflecting failure to receive adequate nutrition over a long period of time. Weight-for-Height (Wasting) index represents failure to receive adequate nutrition in the period immediately preceding a survey e.g. growing season. Weight-for-Age (Underweight) is a composite index of the above two and reflects general nutrition status. Stunting rates still remain very high in the Region but there have been slight improvements in wasting and underweight. Figure 3, shows malnutrition status in all SADC Member States except Madagascar, Mauritius and Seychelles.
Figure 3. Nutrition trends in SADC Region for selected countries

Source: VAC presentations

Stunting rates defined as "high" from 30%
2.4.4 Maize price trends

Figure 4 shows the maize price trends in the maize surplus countries of the Region. Maize prices in Malawi, South Africa, Tanzania and Zambia were declining as of June 2013, although they were slightly higher than same time last year. In contrast, international prices of maize (US Yellow) were increasing with levels above those recorded in the Region except in Tanzania. The declining trend is, however, likely to be short-lived due to the deficits experienced in many countries in the Region and also in line with increasing global prices. The increase in global price trend is attributed to tightening export supplies and concern over planting delays in the US, which is world’s major of maize producer.

Figure 4:

Maize prices: Surplus Countries compared to International
3.0 COUNTRY HIGHLIGHTS
The following section provides brief summaries of country social economic situation, crop production performance in the 2012/13 agricultural season and food security prospects in the 2013/14 marketing year by country.

3.1 Country social economic highlights

3.1.1 Angola
Angola’s economy rebounded strongly after experiencing slow growth due to oil and financial crises. Economic growth is expected to reach 8.2% in 2013, and 7.8% in 2014, driven by the expansion in the oil and gas sector and a public expenditure programme designed to encourage economic diversification. The country has made significant strides in a variety of human development indicators, including poverty, health and education but still ranks low in the Human Development Index (HDI) at 148\textsuperscript{th} place out of 187 countries surveyed. Despite immense natural wealth, poverty in Angola remains a challenge with more than 36.6% of the population living below the poverty line of USD 2 per day – down from 68% in 2001. Since the end of the civil war in 2002, the government has made significant strides to improve population welfare by improving housing conditions, and by expanding health, water and sanitation and electricity coverage.

3.1.2 Botswana
In 2012, Botswana’s economy was adversely affected by the global slowdown, which led to a decline in the country’s major export commodity, diamonds. The real GDP registered lower growth at 5.8% and short-term prospects indicated a further slowdown with growth expected to decelerate to 5.6% in 2013 and to 5.5% in 2014. While Botswana has made remarkable progress in social and human development, as reflected by impressive education and health indicators, the level of poverty remains a major concern with 20.7% of the population classified as extremely poor.

3.1.3 Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC)
The economy grew by 7.2% in 2012 despite difficult world economic and financial conditions and unstable domestic political situation. The improved performance was largely due to extractive industries, trade, agriculture and construction; macroeconomic stability and robust domestic demand. Economic growth is expected to reach 8.2% in 2013 and 9.4% in 2014. This is based on the assumption of continued rising world demand for minerals and major investment in the sector experienced in recent years. The fundamental structure of

\footnote{Socio-economic highlights taken from NVAC presentations and the Africa Economic Outlook, 2013.}
the economy has changed little in the past 20 years and is still based on mining and agriculture. Poverty is still widespread because of low wages and difficult access to the labour market. Unemployment is estimated at 50% for both men and women, regardless their qualification and the rate among young people (under 25) is estimated at 30%.

3.1.4 Lesotho
The country has experienced a slowdown in economic growth with an average annual growth rate of 5.6% for the past 3 years between 2009/10 and 2011/12 (desirable optimal rate target is 6 – 7%). This has been due to a combination of factors: high oil and food prices; decline in the output from the textile industry; slow growth of South Africa economy in 2012 and early 2013; high unemployment rate of 25.5%; depreciation of the SA Rand and a poor market prices for minerals. The outlook indicates a worsening economic situation from 2012/13 to 2013/14. The GDP is projected at Maloti 13.7 billion and GDP Growth rate is estimated at 6%. Inflation rate for 2013 is projected at 6.9% mainly attributed to (rising global food and fuel prices and price developments in SA). The monthly inflation rate is estimated at 5.2%. The high prevalence of HIV/AIDS at 23% of the population (15-49) in 2011 undermines productivity, worsening the already limited quality of technical skills. Poverty and extreme hunger still constitute major challenges to the country’s development. About 43% of the population lived on USD 1.25 per day or less in 2010, although this is an improvement over the 48% recorded in 1995.

3.1.5 Malawi
Real GDP growth rate in 2013 and 2014 is projected to be 5.5% and 6.1%, respectively. Malawi’s progress in poverty reduction has been slow with 50.7% of the population living below the poverty line. The challenge ahead is to make growth more inclusive and resilient to shocks. The Malawi kwacha appreciated against major foreign currencies in April 2013, for the first time since Malawi adopted a floating exchange rate regime on 7th May 2012. The appreciation was a result of the availability of foreign exchange on the market and the effectiveness of the tight monetary stance that was taken by authorities since the second quarter of 2012. Inflationary pressures continued to decline during the month of April 2013 as headline inflation slowed down by 0.6 percentage points to 35.8% from 36.4% in March 2013. Malawi has recorded encouraging progress in improving health outcomes. According to the Malawi Demographic and Health Survey (MDHS 2010), mortality rates for children under five declined from 133 deaths per thousand live births in 2004 to 112 deaths, while infant and child mortality rates declined from 76 and 62 deaths per thousand live births to 66 and 50 deaths per thousand live births, respectively. These gains have resulted from expanded access to antenatal care, a fall in cases of chronic malnutrition and an expansion in vaccination rates. Malawi has also managed to reduce incidents of major diseases, including malaria.
3.1.6 Mozambique
The Mozambican economy maintained its robust performance in 2012 with a real GDP growth of 7.4%. The progressive increase in coal production, the implementation of large infrastructure projects, coupled with credit expansion are expected to continue to drive growth to 8.5% in 2013 and 8% in 2014. In the face of declining external aid flows, government efforts to address the poor infrastructure and expand social safety nets will require strengthening the institutional framework to increase revenue collection, properly manage debt levels and improve investment planning. Despite more than a decade of sustained high economic growth, Mozambique’s economy did not undergo any significant structural change, limiting its capacity to sustainably reduce poverty and foster human development, still one of the lowest in the world.

3.1.7 Namibia
The country’s growth prospects for the medium-term remain favourable. GDP growth is projected to remain moderate at about 4.2% per annum in 2013/14 due to the deteriorating prospects in the global economy. Inflation remained unchanged at 6.1% in April and May 2013 as declining transport prices offset increases in the cost of utilities and food (Bank of Namibia: https://www.bon.com.na/). Progress on key health indicators has been encouraging in recent years, with malaria mortality falling to 2.4 per one hundred thousand people in 2010 from 42 in 2007 and the number of cases of TB per one hundred thousand people declining from 822 in 2004 to 565 in 2010. Namibia, however, has one of the highest HIV prevalence rates in the world, estimated at 18.8% in 2010.

3.1.8 South Africa
Economic growth suffered in 2012 from social unrest (including wildcat strikes in the mining sector), falling commodity prices and the euro crisis but is expected to accelerate moderately in 2013 and 2014. South Africa, just like the rest of world face difficult challenges in reviving economic growth, which is critical for job creation. South Africa’s economy is expected to grow by 2% in 2013 compared with 2.5% in 2012. With these rates, it would be difficult to create jobs for new entrants into the labour market. Local unemployment is estimated at over 25.6% in the second quarter of 2013 as manufacturing, agriculture and community services continued to shed jobs and more people started looking for work. The official inflation rate in April 2013 was 5.6% (0.3% lower than corresponding annual rate of 5.9% in April 2012).

South Africa has made substantial progress in the prevention of malnutrition, mother-to-child transmission of HIV (MTCT), immunisation coverage and access to free health care facilities. Malnutrition in South Africa is aggravated by inadequate access to food. The estimated overall HIV prevalence rate in 2013 is approximately 10% (decreased from 10.6% estimated in 2011). South Africa has scaled up implementation of national HIV and AIDS
initiatives, including an increase in antiretroviral (ARV) therapy provision and the introduction of a dual therapy policy.

3.1.9 Swaziland

In 2012, Swaziland’s economic growth remained one of the lowest in the Region. The Swaziland fiscal situation in 2013/14 is likely to stabilise with real GDP estimated to grow at 0.7% in 2013. However, the underlining structural bottlenecks will need to be addressed in order to achieve high and sustainable growth. Given the weak growth prospects, reducing poverty and unemployment (estimated at 29% of the labour force in 2010) will be key policy priorities. A key challenge for the Swazi economy is job creation in high value-adding sectors. Despite the dependence of the majority of the population on agriculture, the contribution of the sector to GDP has been declining, with a rising role of services, especially trade. Limited investments in the resources sector have seen the mining sector remaining stagnant.

Overall, Swaziland has made good progress with respect to achieving universal primary education, with net enrolments having risen from 72% to over 92% in 2010. However, the Human Development Index (HDI) for Swaziland remains low at 0.522, placing the country at 140 out of 187 countries. Swaziland’s main health challenges are to reduce the incidence of HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis. Despite the financial challenges facing the health sector, marginal declines have been recorded in the prevalence of HIV/AIDS.

3.1.10 United Republic of Tanzania

Overall macroeconomic performance has been strong, with inflation declining to single digits and gross domestic product (GDP) growth projected at about 7% in the medium term. Discovery of natural gas has significantly improved the United Republic of Tanzania’s economic growth prospects. The main drivers of growth are telecommunications, transport and financial intermediation, manufacturing and construction, and trade. While the structure of the economy has undergone some changes over the years, the slow progress in poverty reduction due to underperformance in the agricultural sector (which employs 75% of the workforce) and significant infrastructure bottlenecks. However, the United Republic of Tanzania seems to be undergoing the process of economic transformation.

The United Republic of Tanzania’s HIV/AIDS and Malaria Indicator Survey in 2012 indicates an increase (from 25% in 2008 to 72% in 2011/12) in the proportion of under-five children sleeping under insecticide-treated bed nets and a drop in malaria prevalence (from 19.1% in 2006 to 10% in 2011/12). It also reveals improved HIV/AIDS awareness, access to antiretroviral drugs and use of condoms, which may contribute greatly to reducing HIV/AIDS prevalence. But low access to safe drinking water and improved sanitation continue to pose health challenges (such as diarrhoea for children).
3.1.11 Zambia
Zambia’s economic landscape is improving though challenges remain. Growth in real GDP accelerated to 7.3% in 2012 from 6.8% recorded in 2011 while inflation declined to an annual average of 6.5% in 2012 from 8.7% in 2011. In the next two years, growth is expected to remain strong and inflation low. Growth was driven by expansion in agriculture, construction, manufacturing, transport and financial sectors. Economic prospects for the future appear bright if growth can be sustained and broadened to accelerate job creation and poverty reduction and progress in tackling HIV/AIDS pandemic. Despite marked improvements in economic performance, Zambia has yet to achieve significant gains in social and human development. The poverty headcount remains high, with about 60% of the population still living below the poverty line. The national average of HIV/AIDS prevalence among the working age population has declined slightly from 13.5% in 2011, to an estimated 13.2% in 2012.

3.1.12 Zimbabwe
Real gross domestic product (GDP) growth is projected to improve marginally to 5.0% in 2013. The projected improvement in 2013 will be underpinned by improvements in mining and agriculture. In 2012, inflation averaged about 5.0%. Annual inflation continued on a downward trend since March 2013, decelerating to 2.2% in May 2013, from 2.49% in April 2013. This was on the back of depressed domestic economic activity and tight liquidity conditions. Also contributing to inflation slowdown was the weakening of the South African rand against the USD. The economy continues to experience structural challenges emanating from the limited resources and high cost of capital; infrastructure and technological challenges.

Maternal mortality continues to be a major challenge in Zimbabwe with most deaths related to inadequate maternal care. This is mainly a result of the limited access to antenatal and delivery care in many remote areas. The country is on course to achieving the MDG target of reducing the prevalence of HIV/AIDS to 9% by 2015, having reduced the prevalence rate to 14.3% by 2009.
3.2 Crop production performance in the 2012/13 agricultural season and food security prospects in the 2013/14 marketing year

3.2.1 Angola

The southern part of the country (Cunene, southern Huila and Kuando Kubango and Benguela and Kwanza Sul shoreline), has been affected by irregular climatic conditions whose magnitude has been increasing in the recent years. In 2012, there was a prolonged dry spell that affected approximately 700,000 people. In order to support this population, the Angolan Government prepared an assistance plan of food, water, agriculture inputs and medicines. The dry spell worsened during the 2012/2013 crop season. Some parts of the country experienced severe drought during 2012/2013 agricultural season. Losses in cereal and legumens production were around 100% in Cunene, Namibe, Benguela and Kwanza Sul shorelines, and southern Huila. Losses in cereal production in northern Huila were around 40%. In Huila, crops had not yet reached maturity and this resulted in poor harvests. Municipalities in the northern area have some food stocks that may last 3 to 5 months while municipalities in the southern area have a deficit in maize and beans. In Benguela and Kwanza Sul, losses in maize and beans are estimated at 60%. Existing food stocks will not last beyond September 2013.

3.2.2 Botswana

This year has been characterized by late rains coupled with prolonged dry spell leading to low crop production. Domestic production in the year 2012/13 is 30% of the national maize requirements. This year, Botswana has produced 8% of the total sorghum requirements and the country will need to import 223,971 MT of cereals this year. The total domestic cereal requirement is estimated at 262,440MT.

In the 2012/13 agricultural season, there were about 2.3 million cattle compared to 2.56 million cattle in the year 2011/12, representing a decrease of about 10%. The slight decrease is attributed to the outbreak of Foot and Mouth Disease in some parts of Botswana.

According to the 2013 VAC assessment about 372,479 people are likely to face a livelihoods protection deficit. The government has expanded its social protection programme to address the situation. There has been a huge increase in targeted beneficiaries for public works (Ipelegeng) school feeding programmes.
3.2.3 DRC
The acute food insecurity Integrated Phase Classification (IPC) analysis includes a wide variety of indicators and evidence (food consumption, changes in livelihood, nutritional status and mortality). The analysis uses all available and relevant secondary data. The unit of analysis used was the district. The results show that 82 out of the 145 districts are in phase 3 (crisis) compared to 77 in December 2012. A total of 5 out of the 145 districts are in phase 4 (contingency) compared to 8 in December 2012. The estimated population at risk of food insecurity is at 6,356,722. Two major vulnerability situations were identified: firstly chronic food insecurity in the western part of the country coupled with a recent influx of refugees from Central African Republic and returnees from Angola fleeing inter-community clashes; and secondly, due to armed conflicts in the eastern part of the country. Major recommendations include an improvement of food access to affected areas and protection vulnerable people as well as improving coordination and implementation mechanisms for interventions among government and other development partners.

3.2.4 Lesotho
Generally, the 2012/13 season was better throughout the country except in the Southern Lowlands. The onset of the season and the rainfall period was normal: Planting rains came during the period September/October 2012 up to March 2013. Some parts of the country, particularly Senqu River Valley, had an extended season with winter rains up to May 2013. In Southern Lowlands, they experienced late onset of the rainfall. Frost came late in May instead of April and as a result its impact on crop production was insignificant. Dry spells occurred during the period December 2012 to January 2013 but its impact on crop production was minimal. Livestock holdings have changed since 2009/10. The general situation on cattle in terms of holdings is stable and in some cases the numbers are going down due to: Livestock diseases (lung infection, red water, swollen heart/shaking) and theft. There is an increase in both goats and sheep mainly due to income realised from wool and mohair. The affected population that will require humanitarian assistance is estimated at 223,055 people for a period of 4 months from October/November 2013 to January/February 2014. The estimated requirement for intervention for the 4 months period is 1,538 tonnes of maize equivalent or 12.306 million Maluti. The affected populations are in all livelihood zones except Northern Lowlands.

3.2.5 Malawi
Late onset of rains was experienced in some parts of the country. Dry spells in February and March mostly in central and northern parts of the country also affected most key crops. Early cessation of rains affected late planted crops like cotton, sorghum and rice. These problems are expected to lead to shortfalls in household income and food availability in affected areas. Results show that 16 districts have some areas with population which has
been projected to be food insecure. A total of 1,461,940 people are estimated to be at risk of food insecurity. Populations in the affected districts will require support for periods ranging from two to five months, in the October to February period.

3.2.6 Mozambique
Floods and heavy rains in January 2013 affected around 212,000 people. Public, communities and households infrastructures and assets were damaged and/or lost. People from flooded areas left their houses and communities to other communities and resettlement areas. An estimated 7,000 hectares of planted area was lost, representing 27% of the cropped area of Gaza. Rapid (qualitative) and in-depth (quantitative) Emergency Food Security Assessments (EFSA) were conducted in Feb/March and in May/June coordinated by SETSAN and the Food Security Cluster. Vulnerability of livelihoods was due to long period of dry spells and floods, poverty among households with low purchasing power and market related shocks, i.e. increase in prices of staple and non-food and items in the survival and livelihoods protection basket.

3.2.7 Namibia
Extremely Below average and erratic rainfall dominated the season and both crop and livestock production were severely affected. Staple food prices have escalated with increase in demand for purchases owing to poor agricultural production. The results shows that approximately 778,504 people are in need of humanitarian assistance: Food assistance is estimated at 41,243.91 MT of maize equivalent or N$ 131,320,609.44 in cash for nine months from July 2013 to March 2014. Six regions (Omaheke, Erongo, Karas, Kunene, Hardap and Otjozondjupa) where a substantial proportion of households rely on livestock production were adversely affected in terms of reduced pastures and water shortage. Six regions (Caprivi, Kavango, Oshikoto, Ohangwena, Oshana and Omusasti) where a substantial proportion of households rely on crop production were adversely affected by drought, resulting in a reduced crop harvest and or total crop failure. The highest severity on market access was reported in Kunene, Caprivi, Khomas, Ohangwena, Otjozondjupa and Oshikoto. Access to livestock markets has been severely affected since the means of exchange has been eroded by the drought situation.

3.2.8 South Africa
Projected closing stocks of wheat for the 2012/13 marketing year is estimated at 649 000 tonnes (0.3% less than the previous year). This is mainly due to lower production and lower projected import figures for the 2012 calendar year. The projected closing stocks of wheat for the coming 2013/14 marketing year is 612 000 tonnes (5.7% less than the tonnes for the
The closing stocks of white maize for the previous 2012/13 marketing year were 757,000 tonnes (46.1% more than the previous year). This increase could mainly be attributed to the higher production figure, as well as the lower export figure for the 2012 calendar year. The final export figure is 18.2% less than the tonnes exported in the previous year. Projected closing stocks of white maize for the current 2013/14 marketing year is 494,000 tonnes, which is 34.7% less than the previous year. This decrease attributed to the expected decrease in the production figure of white maize in 2013 due to the prolonged drought conditions experienced earlier in the year in the major maize producing regions of the country.

The percentage of South African households with inadequate access to food decreased from 21.9% in 2010 to 21.1% in 2011. Many households seem to use agriculture as a livelihood strategy of last resort - once their access to non-agricultural sources of income is already limited. Access to food has become a function of household cash income and thus cash deficit households are more likely to experience inadequate access to food. Households in urban areas are more likely to experience adequate access to food than households in rural areas due to variations in access to cash.

3.3.9 Swaziland
In recent years, maize production in the country has remained relatively low, mostly in the range of 60,000 tonnes to 80,000 tonnes, as opposed to above 100,000 tonnes in 1999 and 2000. This is mainly due to frequent droughts in the country. The food security situation in the 2012/13 marketing year is expected to remain tight, with expected price rises of both food and inputs. The 2012/13 marketing year cereal deficit/import requirement is currently assessed at 91,000 tonnes, which is higher than last marketing year’s deficit of 67,000 tonnes. Maize deficit alone is estimated at 42,000 tonnes, while deficits for wheat and rice are estimated at 31,000 tonnes and 19,000 tonnes respectively. Vulnerability assessment conducted in May 2013 indicates that some 56,305 people may require food and non-food humanitarian assistance during the 2013/14 marketing year.

3.2.10 United Republic of Tanzania
A total of 1,615,445 people from 15 regions were identified to suffer from food and nutrition insecurity. The main cause of their vulnerability include among others: poor rainfall performance; prolonged dry spell; diseases (crop and livestock); high food crop prices and conflicts. A total of 32,870 tonnes were distributed to the vulnerable population as food relief. A total of 1,615,445 people were projected to be vulnerable to food and nutrition insecurity between the months of May and June 2013. These would require additional 13,869.6 tonnes as food relief. The effects of various hazards observed during the period from October 2012 to February 2013 continued to affect the livelihoods of the affected
population. About 35 percent of the assessed districts were under stressed situation, while 65 percent had normal conditions.

3.2.11 Zambia
First part of 2012/13 rainfall season was characterized by late start with southern half of the country experiencing much of the dry spells. Extreme southern parts of the country experienced late start while the rest had normal start. There was a general increase in rainfall over most parts of the country by mid December 2012. However, prolonged dry spells were experienced from mid-January to early March 2013 in Southern and Western parts of the country. Other parts of the country in Central (Chibombo and Mumbwa); Muchinga (Isoka and Mafinga); and North Western (Zambezi) districts experienced above normal rainfall that resulted in flash floods. The in-depth assessment showed that 67% of the population confirmed receiving early warning information. However, only 23% of the people indicated having acted on this information by planting early, using early maturing varieties and warning neighbours of the impending hazard. In terms of agriculture and food security, 209,498 people will require 12,570 tonnes maize equivalent relief food for 8 months starting in August 2013.

3.2.12 Zimbabwe
The assessment results indicate that about 2,206,924 people at the peak of the hunger season (January to March 2014) not be able to meet their annual food requirements. The cumulative energy food deficit for the rural households is estimated at an equivalent of 177,000 tonnes of maize. Adding potential income from livestock reduces the proportion of food insecure households to 70% from where it falls to about 25% when income from other livelihoods activities (e.g. cash income from casual labour, cash receipts from remittances, formal and informal employment, petty trade, vegetable sales, rentals, draft power hire, sale of wild foods and other products, sale of cultivated crops) is considered. The most common household cash income source reported was casual labour (23% of the sampled households). Food crop production/sales and remittances were second and third at about 12%. This trend is the same as that obtained last year.

Nationally, 0.8% of the measured children between 6 and 59 months had severe acute malnutrition; 2.6% were moderately malnourished with a MUAC measurement of between 11.51 and 12.5cm. The national average for acute malnutrition was 3.4%. Global thresholds for emergency response for acute malnutrition and severe acute malnutrition are 5% and 2% respectively. Masvingo and Mashonaland West Provinces are therefore of public health concern.
3.3 VAA contributions to influencing decision making in each country

VAA has had major impacts at the level of relief and development policy. The SADC RVAA Programme and the processes that it co-ordinates are now widely accepted as the primary system for the organisation and its Member States to track, report and respond to short-term livelihood shocks. The following section provides an overview of some of VAA uses for decision making among the member states.

3.3.1 Angola

Vulnerability assessments do not take place regularly in Angola. However, assessments are done based on disaster situations that some provinces face. When this occurs, vulnerability information generated helps in identification of individuals that require food and non-food aid; identification of geographical areas where there is lack of pasture and water etc. This information is used for short, medium and long term intervention plans. The institutionalization of the Angola VAC or establishment of a formal coordination structure for food security and vulnerability with recognized competence at national level could enhance uptake of VAA for decision making.

3.3.2 Botswana

The VAC conducts vulnerability assessments and analysis (VAA) after the commonly known and well established annual Drought Assessment Tours (DATs). The two systems complement each other. This is helping the committee to get best response rate. All the concerned Ministries are involved in VAA as major stakeholders. The outcomes obtained are used to alert and inform the decision makers on the appropriate interventions to make. For example, the recommendations obtained from this year’s VAA led to an increase in the assistance to vulnerable groups through programmes such as the public works programme; the Integrated Support Programme for Arable Agricultural Development (ISPAAD) where subsistence farmers are assisted with free hybrid seed, free fertilizer, free herbicide, to cover 5 hectares and 50% subsidy for field fencing for subsistence farmers. There is also the Livestock Management and infrastructure Development (LIMID) programme where the resource poor farmers are assisted with small stock (sheep and goats, guinea fowl, Tswana chickens and poultry abattoirs).

3.3.3 Lesotho

VAA is used by government, Cooperating partners and NGOs. The information is used for informing decision making e.g. declaration of food insecurity emergency and targeting for humanitarian assistance, programming, informing resource mobilization and allocation. The VAA information is disseminated in workshops, meetings, and through media.
3.3.4 Malawi
VAA is used for emergency interventions planning by the Humanitarian Sub-Committee that is chaired by the Government; Food and nutrition Security Response Planning (e.g. WASH, food, cash interventions); recovery programming (Development oriented activities, rehabilitation programmes etc.) and contingency planning by the Disaster Management Agency. The VAA findings are also used for programme monitoring, response planning, contingency Planning and early warning (performance of the rainfall season and crop development).

3.3.5 Namibia
VAA is used to inform the decision makers on the shock or threat affecting people’s livelihoods; to determine the type and scale of interventions required and for identifying and targeting the affected people for possible assistance. The VAA helps in improving the living standard of the people.

3.3.6 South Africa
Various information produced by different surveys: National Information System for Social Statistics report; General Household Survey; Living Conditions Survey; National Food Consumption survey [Nutrition data] and Income and Expenditure survey are used by Government, academia, UN and Humanitarian organisations for decision making and programming.

3.3.7 Swaziland
Swazi VAC outputs have focussed on the following sectors; agricultural performance/production with a key focus on the staple food crop maize; health care services focussing on maternal and child health; poverty reduction and monitoring where the VAA findings have helped to influence decisions. These outputs are mainly used for programming, resource mobilization and response planning by different agencies including UN Agencies and other partners. Over the years the Swazi VAC has produced hard copies of the Annual Vulnerability Assessments and Analysis reports for distribution and use as reference materials for interested stakeholders. Use of public dissemination forums has also been key in creating awareness about the outputs. At the moment there has been no recent means to assess uptake, the last information user assessment was done about 5 years ago.

3.3.8 United Republic of Tanzania
The Comprehensive Food and Nutrition Security Reports are being used by the Government and stakeholders on implementing the outcome and recommendations that are given by the MUCHALI technical team. The TANDREC assign activities to different Government institutions to implement them accordingly. The information is used for implementing short and medium to long-term interventions related to food and nutrition security in order to
ensure sustainable food and nutrition security in the country in the affected areas. These include: food aid distribution and nutrition packages to the under-fives in the affected households. The Government facilitates private traders to supply food in the market of affected areas at subsidized price. The results have also been used to revise the functions of the former National Strategic Grain Reserve to a more autonomous agency – National Food Reserve Agency.

3.3.9 Zambia
The Zambia VAC VAA information is used to ensure better allocation and distribution of development resources; guide improved targeting of beneficiaries and validation of other findings by other government departments, regional organisations and NGOs. Other important uses of the VAA information are: informing decision makers on development and contingency planning, guiding evidence based project development and planning; fundraising for specific interventions and initiatives from multilateral and bilateral donors and monitoring the impact of existing current resilience and developmental interventions.

3.3.10 Zimbabwe
All food and nutrition security interventions for Zimbabwe are informed by ZimVAC. These include: vulnerable group feeding (free); Productive Community Works; Cash transfers (geographic targeting); agriculture input schemes (crop and livestock) and geographical targeting of livelihood interventions. VAA is used for informing agriculture productivity, redirecting investment in irrigation development and rehabilitation, informing water harvesting techniques and mitigation policies/strategies; Post harvest management, Disaster risk management, early warning systems and resource mobilization.

3.4 What could enhance the uptake of VAA outputs for decision making?
There are several ways that NVAC members feel could enhance the uptake of VAA outputs for decision making. These include the following:

- Providing feedback to the communities;
- Financial support from government;
- Dissemination of VAA output at sub national level;
- Availability of resources for publishing reports (from government/donor);
- Disaggregation of VAA results beyond the district level;
- Timely publication of appropriate VAA information;
- Ensure credibility and comparability of data over time;
- Use specialized surveys and appropriate research modules that use appropriate methodologies;
- Research methodologies must seek to meet international standards;
- Findings must be subjected to independent scrutiny;
More ways of disseminating information have to be adopted. In many cases the local communities are not informed of the findings even when they are better placed to influence local action. Findings should be used to improve community participation and local governance; and

Ensure wide participation in conducting assessments from design, data collection and analysis to enhance ownership.

4.0 PRESENTATION OF TOOLS/INNOVATIONS AND EMERGING ISSUES IN VAA RELATED MATTERS

4.1 Climate change and VAA: Briefing and next steps

The presentation by SADC RVAA PMU focused on the update of the SADC RVAA seminar on Climate change and VAA that took place from 29 to 30 May 2013 at Protea Hotel, Umhlanga Ridge, Durban, South Africa. The seminar specific objectives were to: raise awareness & understanding on linkages between climate change & livelihoods; explore opportunities and constraints in using VAA tools to examine the linkages; take stock of progress towards integrating Climate Change considerations in VAA in SADC Region; Identify entry points for climate change considerations in VAA; and to discuss data and other requirements for incorporating climate change in VAA. The seminar participants agreed among other things that climate change should be a strategic focus of the VACs by: Identifying key indicators and data sets needed for targeted climate change analysis; examining the relevance of VAC data vis-à-vis Climate Change; testing the VAC products against reality (e.g. testing the Global Climate Models with existing and historical VAC data); If possible, influence modellers (economists and meteorologists) to produce medium-term projections and by using Climate Change and VAC information where possible for strategic intelligence (e.g. maize production) as well as continue facilitating & supporting institutionalization of the VACs. In terms of next steps, it was recommended for the:

(i). Climate Change experts and NVACs to jointly identify short to medium term priority areas for addressing Climate Change related issues;

(ii). Need for involvement of climate change experts in NVACs’ processes e.g. SADC level;

(iii). Selected NVACs to conduct special trend analysis studies on Climate Change and livelihoods;

(iv). NVACs encouraged to participate in the various national Climate Change platforms; and

(v). NVACs to consider incorporating climate change indicators in the assessments
4.2 Urban vulnerability assessments: Briefing and next steps

Current VAA are mostly rural, although urbanisation is pausing new risks and challenges on livelihoods. In response to the challenge, RVAC formed the urban vulnerability assessment technical working group to look at VAA in urban areas. The working group was formed to provide Member States with technical support and guidance on urban vulnerability assessment methodological approaches, assessment procedures and processes. The proposed plan of action includes:

(i). Conducting an inventory of existing urban vulnerability assessment initiatives
(ii). Extracting regional best practices and lessons learned from Member States carrying out urban vulnerability assessments and;
(iii). Reviewing existing methods, tools and procedures and develop a standard data collection and analysis framework for multi-sectoral urban vulnerability assessments in the region.
(iv). Based on the framework propose a standardized scalable multi-sectoral urban vulnerability assessment questionnaire that can easily be adopted and modified to suit the different country specific contexts
(v). Propose options to link existing rural vulnerability assessments results to proposed urban assessment methodology
(vi). Workshop to discuss findings

4.3 Integrated Food Security Classification (IPC)

IPC is a set of protocols to classify the severity and causes of food insecurity and provide actionable knowledge by consolidating wide-ranging evidence. It is a process for building technical consensus among key stakeholders. IPC focuses on situation analysis with strong links to response analysis. IPC communicates to decision makers core aspects of situation analysis in a consistent, timely and accessible manner, including: how severe is the situation; where are the areas that are food insecure; how many people are food insecure; who are the food insecure; when will people be food insecure and why are people food insecure. IPC has a Global Strategic Programme and the overview of the programme includes the following:

- A multi-year Global Strategic Programme developed by the IPC Global Support Unit through a consultative process with regions and relevant countries, and at the global level through the IPC Global Steering Committee.
- A results-based programme defined at the outcome, output and activity levels, and with indicators for monitoring the impact.
- A common and shared vision for IPC over the next 3 years in terms of governance and institutionalization, technical developments and capacity building.

In summary, the broader overarching vision and strategy for the IPC reflects and encompasses country and regional strategic priorities to be achieved in next three years.
4.4 Regional Food and Nutrition Security Analysis Methodology and Next Steps
The Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Methodology and Tool facilitates a holistic approach and responses to food security and nutrition related challenges; identifying underlying causes of food and nutrition related vulnerabilities in Southern Africa and linking immediate responses to longer term initiatives. It provides synthesis and analysis using information from a wide range of stakeholders, options for appropriate and time bound responses to the context and decision makers with a joint set of timely recommendations. In terms of processes and methodology the following is envisaged:

Step 1: Pre-workshop: Information Consolidation and Synthesis

Step 2: Analysis ‘work shop’

1. Problem Analysis using ‘cause-effect’ logic to identify key problems, underlying causes and consequences
2. Identifying options/interventions (responses) to address underlying causes
3. Agreeing on ‘criteria’ and considerations for prioritizing interventions/responses
4. Weighing and scoring of interventions against criteria/considerations as well as contextual relevance
5. Formulate concrete response and programming recommendations

Step 3: Develop Food Security and Nutrition Priority Recommendations Report to RIAICO through Head of UN/OCHA (RIACSO Chair) for communication to regional humanitarian stakeholders (donors, decision makers and response implementers etc.)

4.5 Integration of Nutrition in Vulnerability Assessment and Analysis
The Food and Nutrition Security Working Group (FNSWG) presented cases from Lesotho, Malawi, Zimbabwe, and DRC on experiences of integrating nutrition in VAA. The FNSWG was set up by key Food and Nutrition Security Partners including Save the Children, IFRC, OXFAM, World Vision, FEWSNET, OCHA, WFP and FAO to improve coordination and response to Regional Food and Nutrition Security issues. It facilitates inter-agency efforts and partnerships in support of the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and contributes to enhanced programming for improved Food Security, Nutrition and Livelihoods in southern Africa. Among other activities, it supports assessments, monitoring and reporting of vulnerability to food insecurity and malnutrition and provides recommendations for response.

The FNSWG observed that there is an information gap on HIV and AIDS, and food utilization and nutrition in vulnerability analysis and reports. The need to fully integrate nutrition issues in VAA was also raised in the last RVAC dissemination meeting. A capacity review
study of RVAC system identified areas for strengthening including dynamic interactions between stressors like social and environmental change, HIV and AIDS and nutritional status. The FNSWG Consultative Meeting that was held in Malawi in March 2013 also made recommendations regarding the need for this info

Common issues from case studies were concerning the design: in terms of long list of HIV and nutrition causal factors that are important indicators which can result in a long and heavy questionnaire. Again, integrating qualitative HEA tool with quantitative Nutrition data collection is a challenge. In terms of data collection, additional skills requirements for enumerators and supervisors were demanded- thus need for additional training. Data analysis and Interpretation of results required specific technical capacities. In general, there was a need for more nutrition and HIV and AIDS information and for integration in the VAA methodology specifically. As such, a harmonised and comparable integration of nutrition and HIV and AIDS in the VAA methodology and tools required further technical discussion.
5.0 MAIN CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Key conclusions

Late onset and prolonged dry spells resulted in depressed crop production in many parts of the Region. SADC recorded an overall Regional cereal deficit for the current (2013/14) marketing year, but with a small surplus in maize alone. Among the total food insecure populations there are populations that need immediate humanitarian assistance.

High rates of malnutrition (stunting – above 30%) still persist in a number of countries indicating chronic food and nutrition insecurity and this negatively impacts child growth and development, long term rural transformation and national economic growth. Lack of access to food and essential non-food items by the very-poor and poor remain persistent, indications of chronic vulnerability to poverty (poverty index above 50% of population in most member states).

Countries implementing agricultural inputs support programmes seem to experience improvements in agricultural productivity and production. Although maize prices are beginning to show a declining trend in some of the Member States, this might be short-lived due to the deficits experienced in many countries in the Region as domestic demand begins to exceed domestic supplies later in the season.

5.2 Policy Recommendations

In order to address the food insecurity and livelihoods vulnerability outlined in this report, the SADC VAA dissemination forum made the following recommendations for consideration by governments, international cooperating partners and civil society organisations:

In the short term:

(i). Immediate humanitarian assistance (food, cash, WASH, agricultural, inputs, livestock feed etc.) is required in some areas that have been identified to have populations experiencing acute food insecurity outcomes;

(ii). Continued emphasis on improving targeting and up-scaling social protection and safety nets programmes to address chronic vulnerability to hunger, malnutrition and poverty;

(iii). Encourage coordinated approach and harmonisation at sub-national, national and regional levels in capacity development for response planning, implementation and impact evaluation;

(iv). Encourage multifaceted intraregional trade in tradable agricultural commodities;
(v). Improved harvest and post-harvest management, scaling up of appropriate crop storage facilities, food safety and processing;

(vi). Accelerate domestication of the Regional Agricultural Policy;

(vii). Urge Member States to scale up and prioritize nutrition, HIV and AIDS and gender issues in policies, strategies and development programmes; and ensure integration of nutrition indicators in national VAA work.

(viii). Given the huge Regional deficit, Governments, cooperating partners and traders should work together and be encouraged to procure locally (in those countries with surpluses exist) and Regionally as one way of promoting increased future production.

In the medium to long term

(i). Member States are urged to promote climate smart agriculture, including, water harvesting technologies, smallholder irrigation technologies, conservation agriculture, drought tolerant crops and livestock;

(ii). Developing lucrative and efficient agricultural value chains to address the increasing numbers of market-dependent consumers;

(iii). There is need to enhance national and regional infrastructure development for improved market access e.g. transport, storage and communication

(iv). Continued implementation of agricultural input programmes but these should be market driven and take into account local climatic conditions;

(v). SADC Member States should facilitate harmonization of trade policies to encourage inter-country trade;

(vi). Expedite adoption and operationalization of the regional policy on strategic grain (financial) reserve;

(vii). Member States are encouraged to incorporate disaster risk reduction (preparedness, mitigation and adaptation) measures in policies and programmes to develop resilient communities.
ANGOLA: Vulnerability Assessment Committee Results 2013 (Angola VAC)

Key Indicators:

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Population at Risk of Food and Livelihoods insecurity:

- 2013/14: 700,000 (8.4% of Rural Population at Risk of Food Insecurity (9.8% of total population))
- 2012/13: 367,190

Key Findings:

- Cunene: 173,215 people are food insecure or at high risk of food insecurity.
- 128,086 people are in a moderate food insecurity vulnerability situation.
- About 202,263 presented a low vulnerability, particularly in the municipality of Cuanza Sul.
- 700,000 (8.4%) of Rural Population at Risk of Food Insecurity.
- About 10,000 people are at high risk of food insecurity.
- Benguela: 553,000 people are at high risk of food insecurity.
- About 7,000 people are in a situation of moderate and high food security vulnerability.

Key Recommendations:

- The Food Security Department (DGS) has set up a data collection system which may allow the monitoring of vulnerability and food security indicators.
- Baseline data on food security.
- Regular assessments of vulnerability.

Overview 2012/13 Crop Production Season:

- The formal and informal markets are operating in all municipal towns and have good availability of basic food commodities.
- For families who have cattle or other property exchange, markets are the main source of food, either by purchasing or by exchanging.
- Owing to the lack of credit and water, a reduction or loss of cattle up to 20% and an increase in the sale of livestock is expected.

Overview 2013/14 Marketing Year:

- National Cereal Production:
  - The agricultural year 2012/2013 was severely affected by drought.
  - Production losses of cereals and legumes were about 100% in Cunene, Namibe, coastal of Benguela, Kwanza Sul and southern Huila.
  - The loss of cereal production in northern Huila was about 42%.
  - The Famine, which usually starts in October / November, began in January this year for the provinces of Cunene, Namibe, and southern Huila.

Source: LandScan2010, CSO, VAC, OCHA, UNDP, UNIOFAM, MFI, WORLD BANK, HANDS, FAO, ARCD, SADCA, PANDA, NAMC, SADCA, REMNET
Compiled by OCHA - July 2013. The boundaries and names on these maps do not imply endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.
**Botswana: National Vulnerability Assessment Results 2013 (BVAC)**

### Key Indicators

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GDP per Capita</td>
<td>$2,025.98</td>
<td>$1,975.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inflation Rate</td>
<td>7.0%</td>
<td>8.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployment Rate</td>
<td>45.0%</td>
<td>55.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Literacy Rate</td>
<td>70.0%</td>
<td>55.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary Education Attendance Rate</td>
<td>95.0%</td>
<td>90.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population Growth Rate</td>
<td>1.5%</td>
<td>2.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Population at Risk of Food and Livelihoods Insecurity

- **Chobe**: 2,247
- **Central**: 3,004
- **Kgalagadi**: 2,196
- **Kweneng**: 2,816
- **Kgatleng**: 2,548
- **Kweneng**: 2,196
- **North West**: 2,048
- **North East**: 2,196
- **South West**: 2,048
- **South East**: 2,196
- **Central**: 3,004

Population at risk of food and livelihoods insecurity: 37,247 people (49.2% of the rural population) facing livelihoods protection deficit.

### Key Findings:

- 92% of the country received "Much Below Normal" rainfall (17% of the long-term average).
- 10% of the country received "Below Normal" rainfall (70% to 80% of the long-term average).
- Only 21% of the country received "Normal" rainfall (80% to 125% of the long-term average).
- In the year of 2012/13 there were about 130,997 cattle compared to 125,793 cattle in the year 2011/12, which is 9% change.
- The slight increase is attributed to the BMC closure and EU export ban.

### Key Recommendations:

- Government should consider expanding current social programmes.
- Public works programme, destitute and orphanage programmes, old age pension and assisting crops and livestock farmers on subsidies.
- Government should continue stockpiling in areas that are hit by the foot and mouth disease.
- SACU should consider providing full-time technical support to assist in the VAC activities.

### National Cereal Production

- Domestic production in the year 2012/13 is 30% of the national maize requirements.
- Botswana has produced 6% of the total sorghum requirements.
- Botswana will need to import 223,971 MT of maize this year, as opposed to the national requirement amount of 263,440 MT.

### Purchase Prices in Pula for Maize meal kg

- Prices up 25% since 2009-10 and up 27% since 2008-09 for staple foods.
- Prices up 27% since 2009-10 and up 32% since 2008-09 for non-staple foods.
- Prices up 55% since 2009-10 and up 111% since 2008-09 for livelihood protection basket.

### Malnutrition Rates (%) 2012/13

- Male: 18.7%
- Female: 13.3%

### Population (Male & Female)

- Source: LandScan 2010

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*Compiled by OCHA - July 2013*
Overview 2012/13 Crop Production Season

- Area planted to cereal crops has increased compared to last season but still below the 5-year average.
- Crop production prospects are generally better than last year.

Overview 2013/14 Marketing Year

- Prices of staple food and basic commodities have gone up due to inflationary pressures.
- Maize meal has gone up to M80.00 (7.50 to 8.33) per kg on average compared to M83.00 during the baseline period in 2008/09.
- The average amount spent on minimum non-staple (salt, paraffin/kerosene, soap, matches, cost of grinding, cooking oil and vegetables) has gone up by 43% on average.
- Livestock prices have gone up.

Population at Risk of Food and Livelihoods Insecurity

- 223,066 (16.2%) of Rural Population at Risk of Food Insecurity (11.8% of total population)

Key Findings:

- The affected population is estimated at 223,055 people for a period of 4 months from October/November 2013 to January/February 2014.
- The estimated requirement for intervention for the 4-month period is 1,538 ml of maize equivalent or 12,366 million Maloti.
- The affected populations are in all livelihood zones except Northern Lowlands.

Key Recommendations:

- Government should strengthen agricultural extension services.
- Cash for work activities be intensified.
- Government and partners should implement targeted vulnerable group feeding for special groups.
- Government should assist farmers with re-stocking of improved breeds.
- Ministry of Agriculture should strongly advocate for a shift to drought-tolerant crops.
- Nutrition education and nutrition surveillance should be strengthened.
- Ministry of Social Development to intensify the process of identifying people who are eligible for social transfers.
- Government to continue supporting crop production.
- Land under irrigation systems and conservation agriculture be increased.
- Government should develop contingency plan to address hazards that might occur during the consumption period.
- Government to use harvest from shared cropping to stabilize market prices or use part of it as free food to vulnerable group.

National Planted Areas (Hectare)

Malnutrition Rates (%) 2012/13
Overview 2012/13 Crop Production Season

- Food production for the year 2012/2013 has improved compared to the previous year and the five year average.
- The 3% increase has been observed in total due to generally good rains in respect of timely onset and a timely appropriate distribution as compared to last year and even for the past five years.

Overview 2013/14 Marketing Year

- Food prices in year 2013 have been on the increase as compared to 2011 in most parts of the country. An example of maize price in Kondoa District depicts price hike for the respective years.
- Even the 3 years average price has been observed to be far below the 2012 price throughout the year. The increase in price trend especially throughout year 2012 denied most vulnerable households to access food from the market.

Population at risk of food and livelihoods insecurity

- A total of 1,671,444 people from 15 regions were reported to suffer from food and nutrition insecurity.
- The main cause of their vulnerability include among others poor rainfall performance, prolonged dry spell, diseases (crop and livestock), high food crop prices, conflicts. A total of 32,870 MT was distributed to the vulnerable population as food relief.
- A total of 36,552 people were projected to be vulnerable to food and nutrition insecurity between the months of March and April 2013. These would require additional of 13,640 MT as food relief should food and nutrition security conditions continue to deteriorate.
- The effects of various hazards observed between October 2012 to February 2013 continued to stress the livelihood of the affected population.
- It was revealed that about 39% of the affected districts were under stress, while 61% were under normal situation.

Key Recommendations:
- Provide food aid distribution to vulnerable people.
- Ensure sustainable food accessibility through steady food commodities supplies in the market.
- Resolve conflicts that hinder sustainable food and nutrition security in respective areas.
- Enhancement of rehabilitation and establishment of irrigation schemes.

Administrative System

- Morogoro (Region) = 26
- Wajaya (District) = 125

Population (Male & Female)

Source: Landscan 2010

Legend

- Number of People
  - < 10,000
  - 10,001 - 25,000
  - 25,001 - 50,000
  - 50,001 - 100,000
  - 100,001 - 200,000
  - 200,001 - 500,000
  - > 500,000

National Cereal Production (Tonnes)

- 2012/2013: 13,014,800
- 2011/2012: 12,970,200
- 2010/2011: 12,950,200
- 2009/2010: 12,930,200
- 2008/2009: 12,910,200
- 2007/2008: 12,870,200

Malnutrition Rates (%)
- 2012/2013
  - Stunting: 48%
  - Underweight: 28%

Sources: Landscan2010, CSO, VAC, OCHA, UNDP, VPR, LINKNET, WFP, GO, WFP, WFP, VAC, SADC, FAO, OCHA, SADC-RING, SADC-RING, SADC-RING, SADC-RING, SADC-RING
### Key Indicators

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Population</td>
<td>12,300,659</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>6,546,047</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>6,854,612</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Under 18 Years</td>
<td>4,140,011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Under 30 Years</td>
<td>12,300,659</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>6,850,014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>5,450,645</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Population at risk of food and livelihoods insecurity trend

- **208,498 (2.8%) of Rural Population at Risk of Food Insecurity (1.6% of total population)**

### Key Findings:

- 210,488 people will require 12,570 MT maize equivalent relief food for 8 months starting in August 2013.

### Overview 2012/13 Crop Production

- Production declined for most crops while at the same time area planted increased for most crops.
- Production of crops such as soybeans, sunflower, mixed beans, sweet potatoes and wheat increased while that of maize decreased (11% reduction from last year) and this is largely attributed to poor rainfall which impacted mainly the southern half of the country. Army worm infestation also contributed to decline in maize production.
- Generally a slight reduction in the production of other cereals such as rice, sorghum and millet has been recorded during the 2012/13 production season.

### Overview 2013/14 Marketing Year

- The 2013/14 marketing season was launched in July 2013 and the Government through the food reserve agency has planned to procure 500,000 MT for the strategic reserves and a further 250,000 MT for exports.
- The official Government price for a 50 kg bag of maize is ZMW 85 (US$ 12 at ZMW 5.4 exchange rate).
Coupled with the Annual Organisational Meeting, the Dissemination Meeting will aim at strengthening the capacity of RVAA to inform and influence decision-makers to effectively address vulnerabilities.

Objectives of the dissemination meeting:

1. **Disseminate the results of the 2013 vulnerability assessments**;
2. **Reflect the effectiveness of VAA in addressing vulnerabilities**;
3. **Identify solutions to better use the outcomes of the VAA to influence decision-making**.

To achieve these objectives, the Dissemination Meeting will be structured in 4 sessions as follows:

**Session 1:** Presentation of tools/innovations and emerging issues in VAA related matters

**Session 2:** Reports from the National Vulnerability Assessment Committees (NVACs) and Discussions (20min presentation + 10 min discussion)

**Session 3:** Review of the progress made vis-a-vis recommendations of solutions to addressing the challenges and gaps in the use of VAA outcomes to inform and influence decision-making.

**Session 4:** Country by country stock taking on the use of VAA.

The methodology used will use both **plenary sessions and group work** in order to allow rich and dynamic interactivity whereby sharing of experiences is promoted to nurture the achievement of the objectives.

Presentation and reporting guidelines to be used by NVACs are attached:
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Rapporteur</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8.00 – 8.30</td>
<td>• Participants registration</td>
<td>• SADC RVAA PMU</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Session 1: Presentation of tools/innovations and emerging issues in VAA related matters</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.30 – 9.00</td>
<td>• Introduction / Updates</td>
<td>• SADC RVAA PMU</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.00 – 9.10</td>
<td>• Welcome by Representative of SADC Chair/Mozambique</td>
<td>• SADC RVAA PMU</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.10 – 9.20</td>
<td>• Official Opening Remarks by Swaziland</td>
<td>• SADC RVAA PMU</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.20 – 9.30</td>
<td>• Updates from the SADC RVAA PMU</td>
<td>• SADC RVAA PMU</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.30 – 10.00</td>
<td>• Seasonal rainfall review/early outlook</td>
<td>• SADC RVAA PMU</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.00 – 10.30</td>
<td>• Presentation on SADC RVAA <strong>Seminar on Climate Change and VAA</strong>: briefing and summary of next steps</td>
<td>• SADC RVAA PMU</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.30 – 11.00</td>
<td><strong>Break</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.00 – 11.30</td>
<td>• Presentation on the <strong>Urban Vulnerability Assessments</strong>: briefing and summary of next steps</td>
<td>• SADC RVAC Technical Working Group on Urban Assessments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.30 – 12.00</td>
<td>• Presentation on the Integration of <strong>IPC</strong>: briefing and summary of next steps</td>
<td>• IPC Technical Working Group</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.00 – 12.30</td>
<td>• Presentation on the <strong>VAA Response Analysis Methodology</strong></td>
<td>• OXFAM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.30 – 13.00</td>
<td>• Presentation on the <strong>RVAA Centre of Excellence</strong>: briefing &amp; summary of next steps</td>
<td>• RVAA Centre of Excellence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.00 – 14.00</td>
<td><strong>Lunch</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Session 2: Reports from the National Vulnerability Assessment Committees (NVACs) and Discussions</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(20 min presentation + 10 min discussion)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.00 – 14.30</td>
<td>• Mozambique VAA Report</td>
<td>• Namibia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.30 – 15.00</td>
<td>• Angola VAA Report</td>
<td>• Lesotho</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.00 – 15.30</td>
<td>• DRC VAA Report</td>
<td>• South Africa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.30 – 16.00</td>
<td><strong>Tea/Coffee</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.00 – 16.30</td>
<td>• Swaziland VAA Report</td>
<td>• Malawi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.30 – 17.00</td>
<td>• Zimbabwe VAA Report</td>
<td>• Tanzania</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Day 2**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Rapporteur</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8.30 – 9.00</td>
<td>• South Africa VAA Report</td>
<td>• Swaziland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.00 – 9.30</td>
<td>• Tanzania VAA Report</td>
<td>• Botswana</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.30 – 10.00</td>
<td>• Malawi VAA Report</td>
<td>• Zambia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.00 – 10.30</td>
<td><strong>Tea/Coffee Break</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.30 – 11.00</td>
<td>• Botswana VAA Report</td>
<td>• Mozambique</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.00 – 11.30</td>
<td>• Zambia VAA Report</td>
<td>• Angola</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.30 – 12.00</td>
<td>• Namibia VAA Report</td>
<td>• DRC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time</td>
<td>Activity</td>
<td>Rapporteur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.00 – 12.30</td>
<td>Lesotho VAA Report</td>
<td>Zimbabwe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Session 3: Review of the progress made vis-a-vis recommendations of solutions to addressing the challenges and gaps in the use of VAA outcomes to inform and influence decision-making</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.30 – 13.00</td>
<td>Presentation on the <strong>Integration of Nutrition into VAA</strong></td>
<td>Nutrition Working Group</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.00 – 14.00</td>
<td>Lunch</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.00 – 15.00</td>
<td>Presentation on the <strong>Integration of Nutrition into VAA</strong>, continued with possible group work</td>
<td>Nutrition Working Group</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 15.00 – 16.00| **Show and tell:** Country presentations of what they think are the key contribution of VAA in their Member States, giving specific examples: Plenary presentation, 5 minutes per country  
**this session to focus on**  
(1) stock taking of VAA contribution to influencing decision making then  
(2) Looking forward – formulation of strategy to enhance VAA influencing decision making – articulating roles and responsibilities for all the players. | SADC RVAC Members |
| 16.00 – 16.20| Tea/Coffee Break                                                          |                                   |
| 16.20 – 16.30| Presentation of recommendations to address challenges and gaps in the use of VAA outcomes to inform and influence decision-making as identified at the Dar es Salaam meeting | SADC RVAA PMU |
| 16.30 – 17.30| Planning Session: How to improve uptake and use of VAA products by decision makers | Facilitator |

**Day 3**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Rapporteur</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9.00 – 10.30</td>
<td>Lesson learning and sharing of experiences: Lesotho and Zimbabwe to share IPC experiences</td>
<td>SADC RVAC Members</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.30 – 10.30</td>
<td>Drafting of Regional Synthesis Report by a Core Group</td>
<td>SADC RVAC Members</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.30 – 11.00</td>
<td>Tea/Coffee</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.00 – 12.00</td>
<td>Presentation of Draft Synthesis Report</td>
<td>SADC RVAA PMU</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.00 – 12.30</td>
<td>Wrap up and conclusion</td>
<td>SADC RVAA PMU</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.30 – 13.00</td>
<td>Lunch/Departure for Non RVAC Members</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.00 – 17.00</td>
<td>QUARTERLY RVAC MEETING</td>
<td>RVAC members</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Annex 3: Summary Evaluation of the Dissemination Meeting

A total of 50 evaluation forms were returned, out of a possible 58, or 86% of those who attended. Overall, the evaluation of the Dissemination meeting was good with 100% of delegates agreeing or strongly agreeing that the meeting achieved its objectives. However, again this year, the delegates complained that there was insufficient time for discussion. There were also a number of suggestions made about standardising the presentations by providing a template. In terms of meeting organisation, 96% of delegates agreed or strongly agreed that pre workshop organisation was efficient.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Please mark the appropriate box for your response to the following statements:</th>
<th>Strongly Agree</th>
<th>Agree</th>
<th>Neutral</th>
<th>Disagree</th>
<th>Strongly Disagree</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>OVERALL CONTENT &amp; FACILITATION</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The meeting achieved its aim and objectives</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>73%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The structure of the meeting was organized and easy to follow</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>72%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adequate time was provided for questions and discussion</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>39%</td>
<td>39%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Participation and interaction were encouraged</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>56%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The quality of the facilitation was good</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>70%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The meeting met my expectations</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>90%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SESSION 1: PRESENTATION OF TOOLS &amp; INNOVATIONS IN VAA RELATED MATTERS</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The tools were presented in a clear &amp; understandable manner</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>82%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The presenters were responsive to questions &amp; remarks</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>74%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>It helped me better understand tools &amp; innovations related to VAA</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>68%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SESSION 2: SHARING OF 2013 RESULTS BY NVACs &amp; DISCUSSIONS</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The presentations were made in a clear &amp; understandable manner</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>78%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The presenters were responsive to questions &amp; remarks</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>74%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Helped me better understand regional vulnerability conditions for 2013</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>69%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SESSION 3: INTEGRATION OF NUTRITION INTO VAA</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The case studies were presented in a clear &amp; understandable manner</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>65%</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The discussions were informative &amp; productive</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>67%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>It helped better understand the challenges &amp; gaps related to how nutrition can be integrated into VAA</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>63%</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SESSION 4: SHARING OF EXPERIENCES IN THE USE &amp; UPTAKE OF VAA</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The experiences were shared in a clear and structured format</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>75%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>It helped me better understand how to improve use and uptake of VAA from experiences of other countries</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>67%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>LOGISTICS</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The pre-workshop administration was efficient and informative</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>46%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The workshop facilities were appropriate and satisfactory</td>
<td>45%</td>
<td>49%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Logistical and housekeeping support was good</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td>52%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ANNEX 4: LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

ANGOLA

Maria da Silva  
Chair VAC  
Angola Food Security Office  
Ministry of Agriculture Rural Development & Fisheries  
Largo Antonio Jacinto 527  
Luanda  
Tel: +244 222 324 941  
Fax: +244 222 322 091  
Mobile: +244 926 279 851  
Email: m.eusi@hotmail.com

Odete Bacallau Rochete  
Angola ministerio Agriculture  
Ministry of Agriculture  
Largo Antonio Jacinto 527  
Luanda  
Tel: +244 222 324 941  
Fax: +244 222 322 091  
Mobile: +244 936 137 097  
Email: odetebacalliau@hotmail.com

Ermelinda da Conceicao Caliengue  
Tecnio Superior  
Angola ministerio Agriculture  
Ministry of Agriculture  
Largo Antonio Jacinto 527  
Luanda  
Mobile: +244 921 110 567  
Email: ercaliengue@gmail.com

BOTSWANA

Kehumile Shankila Sebi  
Principal Agricultural Scientific Officer  
Private Bag 00435

Gaborone

Tel: +267 318 9336  
Fax: +267 390 7057  
Mobile: +267 71 60 00 17  
Email: ksebi@gov.bw

Boitumelo Keabilwe  
Water Engineer  
PO Box 46505  
Gaborone  
Tel: +267 316 12842  
Fax: +267 318 8909  
Mobile: +267 72 44 18 58  
Email: bkeabilwe@gov.bw

Godfrey Goitsemidimo Gorogang  
Principal Transport Officer  
Ministry of Transport and Communications  
Private Bag X048  
Gaborone  
Tel: +267 362 6222  
Fax: +267 395 3128  
Mobile: +267 71 40 72 72  
Email: gorogang@gov.bw

DRC

Robert Ngonde Nsakala  
DRC VAC Chair  
Ministry of Agriculture  
936 Boulevard du 30 Juin  
BP 8722  
Kinshasa/Gombe  
Mobile: +243 815 101 894/99 946 9871  
Email: ngonde_nsaakra@hotmail.com  
or ngonde_robert@yahoo.fr

58
Kazadi Paul Busambo  
Charge de Securite Alimentaire  
Rep. Dem Du Congo/FAO  
No. 936, Boulevard Du 30 Juin  
Kinshasa/Gombe  
Tel: +243 817 509 000  
Mobile: +243 81 750 9000  
Email: Paul.Busambo@fao.org

LESOTHO

Mabatlokoa Maloi  
Acting Deputy Chief Executive  
Lesotho Disaster Management Authority  
Private Bag A453  
Maseru 100  
Tel: +266 22 324 429  
Fax: +266 22 324 429  
Mobile: +266 589 203 98  
Email: mabatlokoamaloi@yahoo.com

Matsitso Motemekoane  
District Disaster Manager  
Lesotho Disaster Management Authority  
Private Bag A453  
Maseru 100  
Fax: +266 22 324 429  
Mobile: +266 589 203 98  
Email: motemekoane@yahoo.com

Pulane Makitle  
Senior Economic Planner  
Lesotho Disaster Management Authority  
Private Bag A453  
Maseru 100  
Tel: +266 22 324 057  
Fax: +266 22 324 429  
Mobile: +266 580 685 09  
Email: p.makitle@live.com

MALAWI

Victoria Geresomo  
Deputy Director  
Ministry of Economic Planning and DEV'T  
PO Box 30136  
Lilongwe 3  
Tel: +265 1 788 888  
Fax: +265 1 788 247  
Mobile: +265 999 186 861  
Email: vcgeresomo@yahoo.com

Richard Zidana  
Economist  
Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development  
PO Box 30312  
Lumbadzi - Lilongwe  
Tel: +265 1 788 388  
Fax: +265 1 788 083  
Mobile: +265 888 119 474  
Email: richardzidana@gmail.com

Chauncy Mtambo  
Economist  
Ministry of Economic Planning and Development  
Capital Hill  
PO Box 30136  
Lilongwe  
Tel: +265 1 788 888  
Fax: +265 1 788 247  
Mobile: +265 993 884 694  
Email: comtambo@gmail.com

MOZAMBIQUE

Sisenando Marcelino  
Chief MOZVAC  
SETSAN
FPLM Avenue No. 2698
IIAM Pavilhao Novo
Maputo
Tel: +258 21 4618
Mobile: +258 82 90 47 020
Email: muisenando@yahoo.com.br

Olga Isalina Dinis
Official of Vulnerability
Mozambique Ministry of Agriculture
PO Box 1406
Maputo
Tel: +258 21 46418
Fax: +258 21 460 588
Mobile: +258 84 27 20 630
Email: olga.dinis@setsan.gov.mz

Paulo Lucilia Munembe
Agronomist
Mozambique/SETSAN
Av, 25 De Junho, C.P. 80
Xai-Xai - Gaza
Tel: +258 282 22 184
Fax: +258 282 22 184
Mobile: +258 82 31 16 520
Email: palumunembe@yahoo.com.br

NAMIBIA

Matheus Nangolo Ndjodhi
Senior Agricultural Economist
Ministry of Agriculture
Luther Street
Government Office Park
Windhoek
Tel: +264 61 208 7662
Fax: +264 61 208 7767
Mobile: +264 81 256 3448
Email: ndjodhim@mawf.gov.na

Kristofina Amakali
NAMVAC Secretariat
Office of the Prime Minister
PO Box 11479
Klein
Windhoek
Tel: +264 61 435 100
Fax: +264 61 226 867
Mobile: +264 81 210 9038
Email: kamakali@opm.gov.na

Loide Tjangano (Changy) Kahsay
Chief Cleric (KRC – RRWC)
PO Box 388
Rundu
Tel: +264 66 266 000
Fax: +264 66 255 208
Mobile: +264 81 679 9474
Email: lkahonzo@yahoo.com

SEYCHELLES

Divina Annetta Sabino
Project Officer
Global Village
Suite No 3, Mont Fleury
Mahe - Seychelles
Tel: +248 46 722 00
Mobile: +248 27 22 506
Email: d.sabino@gov.sc

Cliff Alissop
Project Coordinator
Division of Risk and Disaster Management
PO Box 445
Mahe - Seychelles
Tel: +248 272 2171
Mobile: +248 467 2200
Email: calissop@gov.sc or cliffalissop@yahoo.co.uk
**SOUTH AFRICA**

Sibongiseni Ndimande  
Acting Director, Subsistence Farming  
Department of Agric, Forestry and Fisheries  
20 Beatrix Street  
Agriculture Palace  
Arcadia  
Tel: +27 12 319 6705  
Fax: +27 12 319 6669  
Mobile: +27 73 259 5965  
Email: SibongiseniN@daff.gov.za

Thulile Dlamini  
Food Security Officer  
DAFF  
20 Beatrix Street  
Agriculture Palace  
Arcadia  
Tel: +27 12 319 7870  
Fax: +27 12 319 6669  
Mobile: +27 82 735 5800  
Email: ThulileD@daff.gov.za

Niel Roux  
Chief Survey Statistician Social Statistics  
Statistics South Africa  
Tel: +27 12 310 2939  
Mobile: +27 82 904 7919  
Email: nielr@statssa.gov.za

Avhauhudzani Mpandeli  
FSO  
Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries  
20 Steve Biko Street  
Agriculture Place  
Arcadia  
Tel: +27 12 319 7131  
Fax: +27 12 319 6669

**SWAZILAND**

Thembumenzi Dube  
Senior Agricultural Economist  
Ministry of Agriculture  
PO Box 162  
Mbabane  
Tel: +268 2404 2731  
Fax: +268 2404 7700  
Mobile: +268 76 08 7333  
Email: menzi_dube@yahoo.co.uk

Robert Nkosingiphile Fakudze  
Senior Statistician  
Swazi VAC  
PO Box 456  
Mbabane  
Tel: +268 2404 2151  
Fax: +268 2404 3300  
Mobile: +268 76 32 61 21  
Email: mphilef@hotmail.com

Andreas Khweza Dlamini  
National D.M. Coordinator  
Baphalali Swaziland Red Cross Society  
PO Box 1218  
Manzini  
Tel: +268 2505 3570  
Fax: +268 2505 3570  
Mobile: +268 76 15 3977  
Email: khweza@yahoo.com

Smangele Pertunia Mahlinza  
Meteorology Officer  
Swaziland Meteorological Services  
PO Box 2652  
Mbabane  
Tel: +268 2404 9468
Fax: +268 2404 1530
Mobile: +268 76 04 6663
Email: spmahlina@gmail.com

**U/R TANZANIA**

Carol Cornel Kilembe  
Principal Agricultural Officer  
Ministry of Agric Food Security and Coops  
PO Box 9192  
Dar es Salaam  
Tel: +255 222 865 950  
Fax: +255 222 865 950  
Mobile: +255 753 766 637  
Email: carockilembe@yahoo.com

Martin Ngelesa  
Economist  
Ministry of Water  
PO Box 9153  
Dar es Salaam  
Mobile: +255 788 504 178  
Email: martinmajulla@yahoo.com

Catherine Hellen Kimalando  
Nutrition Officer  
Ocean Road  
Tanzania Food and Nutrition Centre  
Dar es Salaam  
Tel: +255 222 218 137  
Mobile: +255 688 426 300  
Email: ketik69@yahoo.com

**ZAMBIA**

Lenganji Sikaona  
Principal Research and Planning Officer  
Zambia Disaster Management & Mitigation Unit  
PO Box 32379  
Lusaka  
Mobile: +260 977 747 549  
Email: lenganji.sikaona@gmail.com

Nicholas F. Mwale  
Senior Statistician  
Ministry of Agriculture Policy and Planning Department  
PO Box 50197  
Lusaka  
Tel: +260 211 250 532  
Fax: +260 211 253 520  
Mobile: +260 977 856 770  
Email: mfmwale@gmail.com

George D. Kembo  
Director/ZIMVAC Chair  
Food and Nutrition Council of Zimbabwe  
PO Box 6640  
Harare  
Tel: +263 4 862 586  
Mobile: +263 772 452 037  
Email: gkembo@sirdc.ac.zw/georgekembo@gmail.com

Sidney Gozho Mhishi  
Director  
Ministry of Labour and Social Services  
Private Bag 7707  
Causeway  
Harare  
Tel: +263 4 796 080  
Fax: +263 4 796 080  
Mobile: +263 712 403 229  
Email: gmhishi@gmail.com
Yvonne Mavhunga  
Food Security Office  
Zimbabwe Food Nutrition Council  
1574 Alpes Road  
Hatcliff  
PO Box 6640  
Harare  
Tel: +263 4 862 586  
Mobile: +263 779 117 795  
Email: yvonnemavhunga@gmail.com

Tinago Chikoto  
Programme Officer  
UN OCHA Regional Office for Southern & Eastern Africa  
11 Naivasha Road  
Sunninghill  
Johannesburg  
Tel: +27 11 517 1589  
Mobile: +27 829 044 267  
Email: chikoto@un.org

Alois Ndambuki  
IMO  
UN OCHA Regional Office for Southern & Eastern Africa  
11 Naivasha Road  
Sunninghill  
Johannesburg  
Tel: +27 11 517 1670  
Email: ndambukia@un.org

Phumzile Mdladla  
Regional Technical Manager  
150 Brooks Street  
PO Box 12836  
Hatfield 0028  
Pretoria  
Tel: +27 12 346 3719  
Fax: +27 12 346 3771

Mobile: +27 826 684 144  
Email: pmdladla@fews.net

Patricia Rwasoka-Masanganise  
Regional Food Security Specialist  
266 Brooks Street  
Cnr. Dey Street  
Pretoria  
Tel: +27 12 346 3785  
Fax: +27 12 346 3771  
Mobile: +27 724 337 807  
Email: prmasanganise@fews.net

Olex Kamowa  
Assistant National Technical Manager  
FEWS NET Malawi  
PO Box 30455  
Lilongwe  
Tel: +265 1 754 892  
Fax: +265 1 754 892  
Mobile: +265 999 775 583  
Email: okamowa@fews.net

Godfrey Kafera  
FEWSNET Representative  
5 Thornburg  
Groombridge  
Harare  
Tel: +263 4 744 787  
Mobile: +263 772 162 439  
Email: gkafera@fews.net

Tamuka Magadzire  
FEWSNET Regional Scientist  
Private Bag 351, Suite 452  
Gaborone  
Tel: +267 395 1863  
Fax: +267 397 4828  
Mobile: +267 73 611 848  
Email: tmagadzire@sadc.int
Joao Manja  
Regional Programme Advisor  
Southern African Bureau  
Merafe House  
11 Naivasha Road  
Sunninghill, Johannesburg  
Tel: +27 11 517 1509  
Mobile: +27 829 081 432  
Email: Joao.Manja@wfp.org

Monique Henriette Beun  
Regional Nutrition Officer  
World Food Programme  
Southern African Bureau  
11 Naivasha Road  
Sunninghill, Johannesburg  
Tel: +27 11 517 1574  
Mobile: +27 810 398 055  
Email: monique.beun@wfp.org

Gift Tendai Magaya  
Programme Officer  
15 Natal Road – Belgravia  
Harare  
Tel: +263 4 799 215-20  
Fax: +263 4  
Mobile: +263 773 236 578  
Email: gift.magaya@wfp.org

Allan David Mulando  
Head  
Vulnerability Assessment/DRM Unit  
United Nations World Food Programme  
PO Box 31966  
Lusaka  
Tel: +260 211 254 332  
Fax: +260 211 252 955  
Mobile: +260 977 451 793  
Email: Allan.Mulando@wfp.org

Erminio Sacco  
Regional Food Security Officer  
FAO Johannesburg  
Sunnyasha Road 11  
Sunninghill  
Johannesburg  
Tel: +27 11 517 1500  
Mobile: +27 72 614 9419  
Email: erminio.sacco@fao.org

Gertrude Kara  
Regional HIV, Gender and Nutrition Officer  
11 Navaisha Road  
Merafe House  
Sunninghill  
Johannesburg  
Tel: +27 11 517 1827  
Mobile: +27 829 081 334  
Email: gertrude.kara@fao.org

Mokotla Ntela  
RVAC IPC Coordinator  
RVAA Programme  
SADC Secretariat  
Private Bag 0095  
Gaborone  
Tel: +267 318 7314  
Fax: +267 397 4828  
Mobile: +267 74 61 41 33  
Email: mokotla.ntela@fao.org

Kudzayi Kariri  
Information Database Officer  
FAO Zimbabwe  
Block 1 Tendeseka Office Park  
Office Park Eastlea  
Harare  
Tel: +263 4 251 022  
Mobile: +263 77 319 3526
Email:  kudzayi.kariri@fao.org

Kefilwe Rhoba Moalosi
Nutrition Programme and Research Officer
NEPAD International Gateway Midrand
Tel:  +27 11 256 3609
Email:  kefmoalosi@gmail.com or kefiwem@nepad.org

Unathi Kolanisi
South Africa UKZN
Private Bag X01 Scottsville 3209
Tel:  +27 33 260 6342
Mobile:  +27 73 05 48 481
Email:  kolanisi@ukzn.ac.za

Denver K. Naidoo
South Africa UKZN
Private Bag X01 Scottsville 3209
Tel:  +27 33 260 5144
Mobile:  +27 71 876 0060
Email:  naidook12@ukzn.ac.za

Daniel Sinnathamby
Regional Humanitarian Coordinator
OXFAM Celtis Plaza
1085 Francis Baard Street
Hatfield
Pretoria 0083
Tel:  +27 12 423 9900
Fax:  +27 12 342 3484
Mobile:  +27 828 547 762
Email:  dsinnathamby@oxfam.org.uk

Teddy Kabunda
Programme Coordinator

OXFAM
250 Zambezi Road – Roma Township
PO Box 35624
Lusaka
Tel:  +260 211 292 070
Fax:  +260 211 291 518
Mobile:  +260 977 655 952
Email:  tkabunda@oxfam.org.uk

SADC SECRETARIAT

Bentry Chaura
Senior Programme Officer - Food Security
SADC FANR
Private Bag 0095
Gaborone
Tel:  +267 395 1863
Fax:  +267 397 2848
Mobile:  +267 71 52 37 54
Email:  bchaura@sadc.int

Duncan Samikwa
Project Coordinator
RVAA Project
SADC FANR Directorate
Private Bag 0095, Gaborone
Tel:  +267 318 7324
Fax:  +267 397 2848
Mobile:  +267 72 11 20 31
Email:  dsamikwa@sadc.int

Evance Chapasuka
RVAA Expert
RVAA Project
SADC FANR Directorate
Private Bag 0095, Gaborone
Tel:  +267 318 7314
Fax:  +267 397 2848
Mobile:  +267 72 11 20 32
Email:  echapasuka@sadc.int
Sithabiso Gandure
SADC RVAA Programme
South Africa
Email: sithabiso@wahenga.co.za

Masozi Pachalo Kachale
Technical Advisor
SADC RVAA Programme
PO Box 30592
Lilongwe 3, Malawi
Tel: +265 111 201 458
Mobile: +265 888 874 494
Email: makachale@gmail.com

Colleen Anderson
Financial Controller
Postnet Suite 307
Private Bag X30500,
Houghton, South Africa
Mobile: +27 828 089 471
Email: colleen@wahenga.co.za

Nomfundo Mbuli
Travel Coordinator
Postnet Suite 307
Private Bag X30500
Houghton, South Africa
Mobile: +27 723 963 663
Email: nomfundo@wahenga.co.za

Masego G. Maphage
Project Secretary
RVAA Project
SADC FANR Directorate
Private Bag 0095, Gaborone
Tel: +267 395 3435
Fax: +267 397 2848
Mobile: +267 721 438 69
Email: mmaphage@sadc.int

Kereeditse Matolela
RVAA Project
SADC FANR Directorate
Private Bag 0095, Gaborone
Tel: +267 395 3435
Fax: +267 397 2848
Mobile: +267 725 239 38
Email: kmatolela@sadc.int

Joao Reinaldo Branco
Interpreter (Portuguese)
South Africa (Free Lance)
10 Mosterd Boom Street
Weltevreden park 1709
Fax: +27 866 843 571
Mobile: +27 825 615 323
Email: jrbranco@mweb.co.za

Deolindo Casimiro
Portuguese/English Interpreter
79 Loskop Street, Newlands
Pretoria, South Africa
Mobile: +27 727 846 534
Email: dcasimiro@hotmail.com

Nsamba Sylvie Kaninda
Interpreter (French)
Johannesburg - Roodeport
Tel: +27 11
Fax: +27
Mobile: +27 847 010 867
Email: nsamba@telkomsa.net

Odile Tshiala Mukeba
Interpreter (French)
70 Wellowvale Road, Blairgowrie
Tel: +27 11326 1233
Fax: +27 865 468 186
Mobile: +27 832 436 521
Email: odilemukeba@gmail.com