



SADC Regional Vulnerability Assessment and Analysis Synthesis Report 2014

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

Compiled from the National Vulnerability Assessment Committee (NVAC)
Reports presented at the Regional Vulnerability Assessment and Analysis (RVAA)
Annual Dissemination Technical Forum 30 June to 2 July 2014 and the
Dissemination Forum for Senior Officials on 4 July 2014
both held in Lilongwe, Malawi.

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

BFHS	Botswana Family Health Survey
CHS	Community and Household Surveillance
DHS	Demographic and Health Survey
DRC	Democratic Republic of Congo
FAO	UN Food and Agriculture Organisation
FANR	Food Agriculture and Natural Resources
FEWS NET	Famine Early Warning System Network
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
HDI	Human Development Index
HEA	Household Economy Analysis
ICP	International Cooperating Partners
IPC	Integrated Phase Classification
MICS	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey
MDHS	Malawi Demographic Health Survey
MoF	Ministry of Finance
MT	Metric Tonnes
NHDS	National Health Demographic Survey
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NVAC	National Vulnerability Assessment Committee
RSA	Republic of South Africa
RVAA	Regional Vulnerability Assessment and Analysis
RVAC	Regional Vulnerability Assessment Committee
SGR	Strategic Grain Reserve
SADC	Southern African Development Committee
SAHNES	South Africa Health and Nutrition Examination Survey
SARCOF	Southern Africa Regional Climate Outlook Forum
UNICEF	United Nations International Children’s Fund
U/R	United Republic
VAA	Vulnerability Assessment and Analysis
VAC	Vulnerability Assessment Committee
WFP	United Nations World Food Programme

SADC Regional Vulnerability Assessment and Analysis Synthesis Report 2014

1. Introduction

1.1 Background

The Southern African Development Community (SADC) and its Member States are committed to addressing food security, poverty and livelihood vulnerability. Most governments in the SADC Region have made consistent use of vulnerability assessment data and information generated by National Vulnerability Assessment Committees (NVACs) and the Regional Vulnerability Assessment Committee (RVAC) for input to policy and programming to address challenges in food security, poverty and vulnerability.

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: its intention is to engage and influence policy uptake and implementation consequences, to ensure VAA efforts will achieve the intended impacts.

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

Each year, the SADC RVAA programme organises two Annual Dissemination Forums: one for technicians from the NVACs and one for Senior Policy makers. These forums are designed for sharing information on the food security and vulnerability situation in the Region. In the former, the meetings of more technical nature allow NVACs to highlight, review and debate the findings of the vulnerability assessments.

The 2014 Regional Annual Dissemination Technical Forum took place from 30 June to 2 July 2014 at Sunbird Capital Hotel in Lilongwe, Malawi. It was attended by NVACs from all Member States except Madagascar. The Regional Annual Dissemination Meeting for Senior Officials from the Member States was held at the same venue on 4 July 2014. 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.

The report provides an overview of the food security and livelihoods situation in the region for the 2014/15 marketing season as discussed at the Dissemination Forums.

Chapter one provides the introduction, objectives of the meeting and approaches and methods used. Chapter two presents the regional social economic summary. This is built partly on secondary sources for issues such as malnutrition, and HIV/AIDS prevalence, while NVAC data is the basis for information on crop production, cereal prices, and food security trends and livelihood vulnerability. Chapter three represents the main conclusions and recommendations of the Senior Officials’ Dissemination Meeting. Chapter four provides highlights on the situation of Member States, while chapter five provides an overview of on-going work on emerging issues in

the regional Vulnerability Assessment and Analysis (VAA) work presented at the Annual Dissemination Technical Forum.

1.2 Objectives of the 2014 RVAA Dissemination Forum

The main objective of the 2014 Dissemination Forum was to share and disseminate information from the national vulnerability assessments for the 2014/15 consumption year. The specific objectives were to:

- (i). Disseminate identified threats and opportunities for food security and livelihoods vulnerability during the 2014/15 consumption year
- (ii). Highlight the depth and levels of food insecurity and livelihoods vulnerability in the Region for the 2014/15 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 2014 assessments. These include qualitative and quantitative methods such as household surveys and 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 resources, 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, meteorological information, baseline livelihood data from NVACs, crop estimates reports by government and reports from various development partners and NGOs in the countries

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

2.0 Regional Summary

2.1 Regional social and economic context

As shown in Table 1, the SADC Region's population is young, with 75% being below 35 years of age. The economic growth rate for 2014 is projected at 5.2 per cent. With unemployment rates ranging from 1.7% to 51%, economic growth is required to turn into employment opportunities, to lift out of poverty the large numbers of people living on less than 1 USD a day. The Region has a very high prevalence of HIV/AIDS, with 39% of the global HIV population, adding considerably to levels of vulnerability.

Table 1: Key Data Regional Social Economic Overview

S-E aspect	Data
Population	284 million
Life expectancy	50 years
Population under 35 years	75%
Human Development Index	0.304 – 0.806
Adult Literacy	56.1% – 92.0%
Unemployment	1.7 – 51% (2011)
Real GDP	7.1% (2013)
Economic Growth Rate	5.2% (2014 expected)
Inflation	5.6% (2014 expected)
11 out of 15 MS	Have 32% of pop. living on less than USD1/day
HIV and AIDS	39% of global HIV population.

Source: SADC Regional Indicative Strategy and Development Plan 2015-2020 (Forthcoming)

Human Development Index (HDI) is a composite score of life expectancy, education and income indicators, where 1.0 represents the highest score.

2.2 Summary of current hazards and shocks

2.2.1 Rainfall

Overall, good amounts of well distributed rains were received in most parts of the region facilitating good crop and livestock production in most countries.

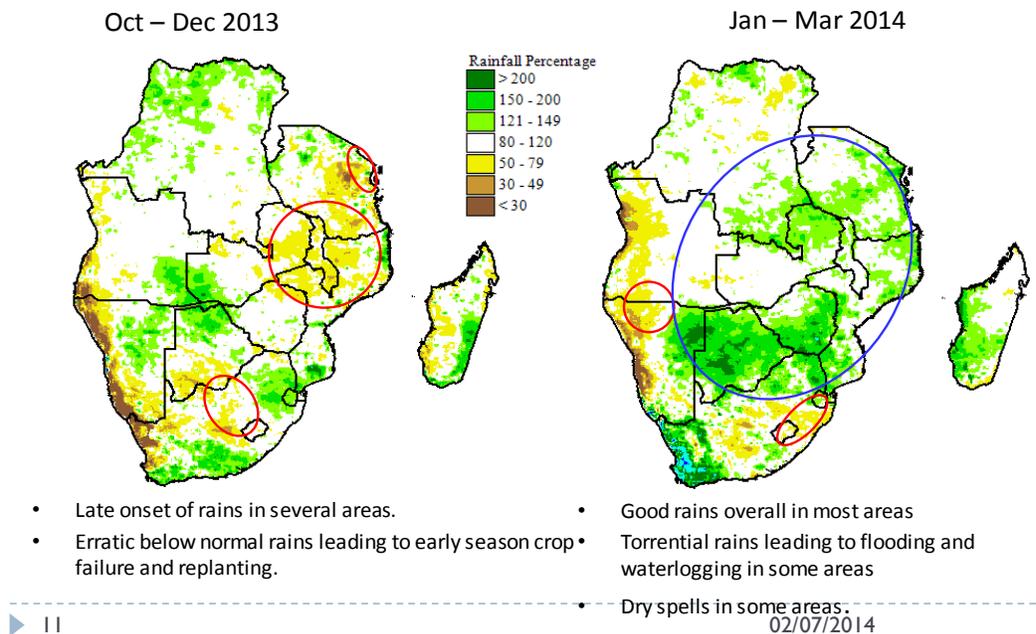
As shown on figure 1, in several areas, the first part of the season was characterized by delayed on-set of rains and erratic below normal rains. This resulted in early crop failure and replanting in many places, while in the

second part of the season from January to March, most areas received good rains. Some areas received torrential rains leading to water-logging, while other areas experienced dry spells.

In north-eastern and some southern parts of the Region, the season started late, including in parts of Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, South Africa, Swaziland, Zambia and Zimbabwe. Improved rains in Angola, Botswana, Namibia and South Africa assisted drought recovery in many areas, even if not covering all parts completely.

Dry spells in parts of Lesotho, Malawi, Namibia, and Swaziland and Zambia negatively affected production. Excessive rains, water logging and/or flooding was experienced in parts of Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Seychelles, Swaziland and Zambia.

Fig. 1: Overview of the 2013/14 Rainfall Season



2.2.2 Livestock diseases

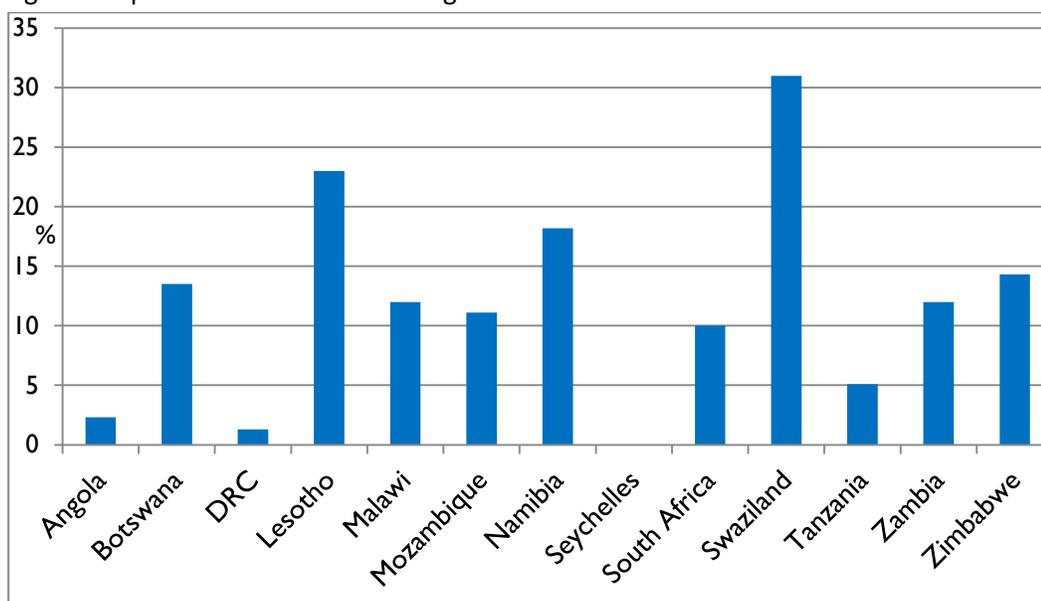
Prolonged drought periods have in some places led to deteriorating livestock conditions. In Namibia, the NVAC report indicates loss of livestock and poor livestock conditions due to poor grazing and livestock diseases. In Botswana livestock decreased from 2011 to 2013, in all livestock types, due to drought and outbreak of Foot and Mouth Disease which led to de-population of livestock in some parts of the country. In Lesotho, while cattle holdings are generally stable, some areas report decreasing numbers due to spleen disease. In Zambia, in the districts assessed, livestock holdings of poultry, cattle and goats have decreased. In Zimbabwe ownerships of sheep and goats (combined) decreased significantly in the past year, with the number of households having no goats rising to about 60%, up from 38%.

However, several countries reported that good grazing and water availability have helped livestock recovery after periods of drought. Angola reported improvements in livestock physical and health conditions due to availability of water and pasture. U/R Tanzania also reported that livestock’s condition generally was favoured by good water and pasture.

2.2.3 HIV and AIDS

The Region has the highest level of HIV prevalence globally. Figure 2 shows that eight countries have an HIV prevalence of above 10 per cent. The high level of HIV prevalence in the region has severe impact on vulnerability and food and nutrition security.

Fig. 2: HIV prevalence in the SADC Region



Source: Data presented by NVACs, complemented data from UNICEF State of the World’s Children 2014. Data refer to the age group 15-49 years, except Swaziland (18-49 years).

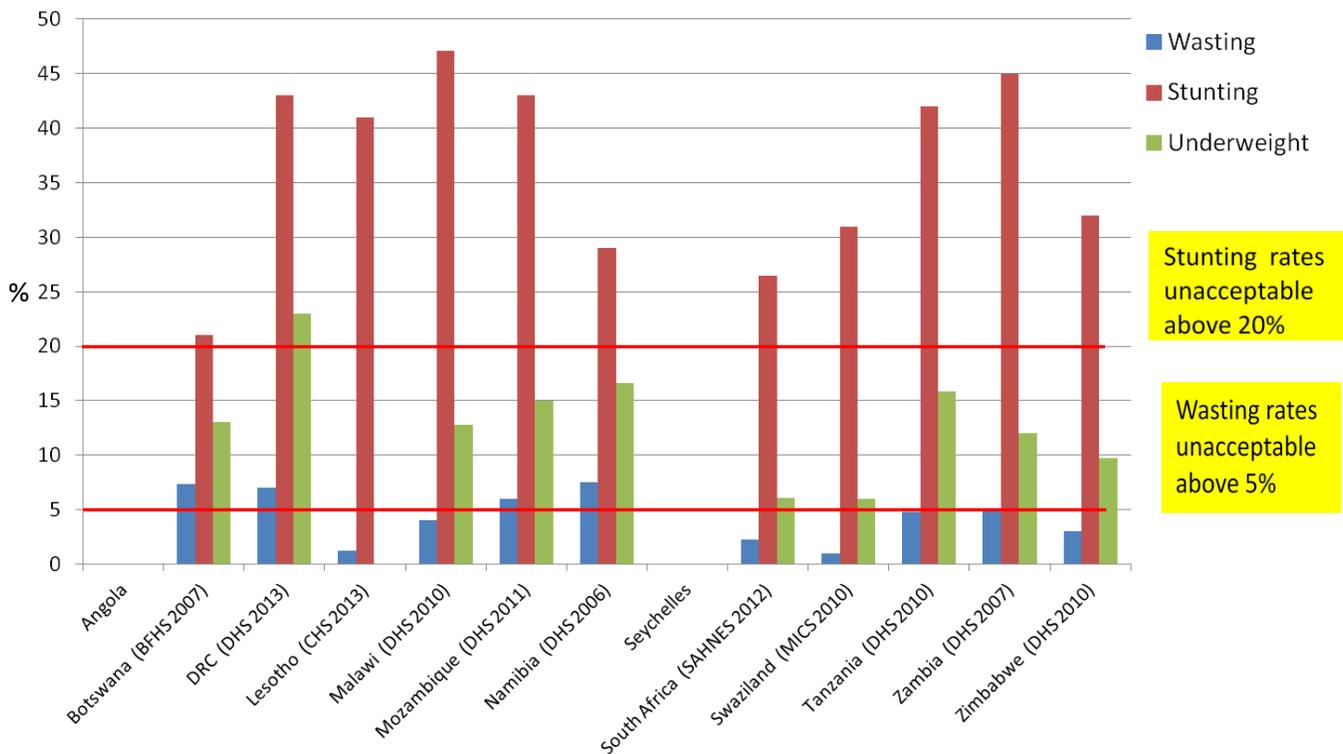
2.2.4 Malnutrition

Nutrition status is a result of complex interaction between food consumption and the overall status of health and care practices. Stunting (Height-for-Age) is an indicator of growth retardation and cumulative growth deficits reflecting failure to receive adequate nutrition over a long period of time. Stunting is indicative of chronic nutrition insecurity and poses a higher vulnerability of children to shocks such as drought, floods, food price increases etc.

Wasting (Weight-for-Height) index represents failure to receive adequate nutrition in the period immediately preceding a survey e.g. growing season. Underweight (Weight-for-Age) is a composite index of the above two and reflects general nutrition status. Child overweight is also measured by Weight for Height, but shows a high weight for height.

Table 3 shows that 11 countries have stunting rates above 20%, the level deemed unacceptable by WHO.¹ Swaziland and Zimbabwe have high rates of malnutrition between 30% to 40%, and six countries have severely high stunting rates above 40% (DRC, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, U/R Tanzania, and Zambia), according to WHO standards. Stunting has a negative impact on child growth and development, school performance and productivity. Four Member States show wasting rates of 5% or above (Botswana, DRC, Namibia and Zambia).

Fig. 3: Prevalence of malnutrition among children under age of five



Source: Data presented by NVACs

2.2.5 Cereal price and commodity price inflation

Increases in food prices and other commodities affected some countries in the Region. In Malawi, inflation was reported at 22.6%. In Zambia, maize prices in community markets of assessed districts were 26% higher than in 2013. In Lesotho prices of staple food and basic commodities increased due to inflationary pressures, to an average of Maluti 8.00 (USD 0.75) per kg maize meal compared to Maluti 3.00 (USD 0.28) per kg during the baseline period in 2009/10. In RSA, significant price inflation was found for many products in the food basket.

2.2.6 Climate change

SADC countries' vulnerability to climate change is caused by the interaction of climatic changes with social, economic, and other environmental factors. The SADC RVAA Climate Change seminar in Durban in May 2013 identified climate change as a strategic focus of VACs, pointing to identification of key indicators and VAC data

¹ <http://www.who.int/nutgrowthdb/about/introduction/en/index5.html>

for targeted climate change analysis as a priority. The impact of climate change is felt on agriculture and fisheries and through increased occurrence of extreme weather events, with knock-on effects on vulnerability and food security.

Region faces threat of El Nino

Current forecasts indicate a high likelihood of El Nino conditions in 2014/2015. El Nino is typically associated with a tendency for above average rainfall in north-eastern and south-western parts of the Region in October to December, and likelihood for below average rainfall in southern parts of the Region during January to March. However, other climatic factors may change the impact of El Nino on the Regional climate. A Southern Africa Regional Climate Outlook Forum (SARCOF) update will be issued in August 2014.

2.3 Food security and vulnerability

2.3.1 Overview of 2013/2014 season: crop production

The region experienced a strong performance of the 2013/2014 crop production season. For the 12 countries (Angola, Botswana, DRC, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe) for which data was available at time of writing, cereal harvest **increased by 18%** from 34.5 million metric tonnes in 2013 to 40.7 million metric tonnes in 2014. This is **22% above** the average of the last five years. Except for Lesotho, all countries experienced increases in cereal production, as compared to the 2013 harvest. Table 2 shows the country level cereal production figures from 2009 to 2014.

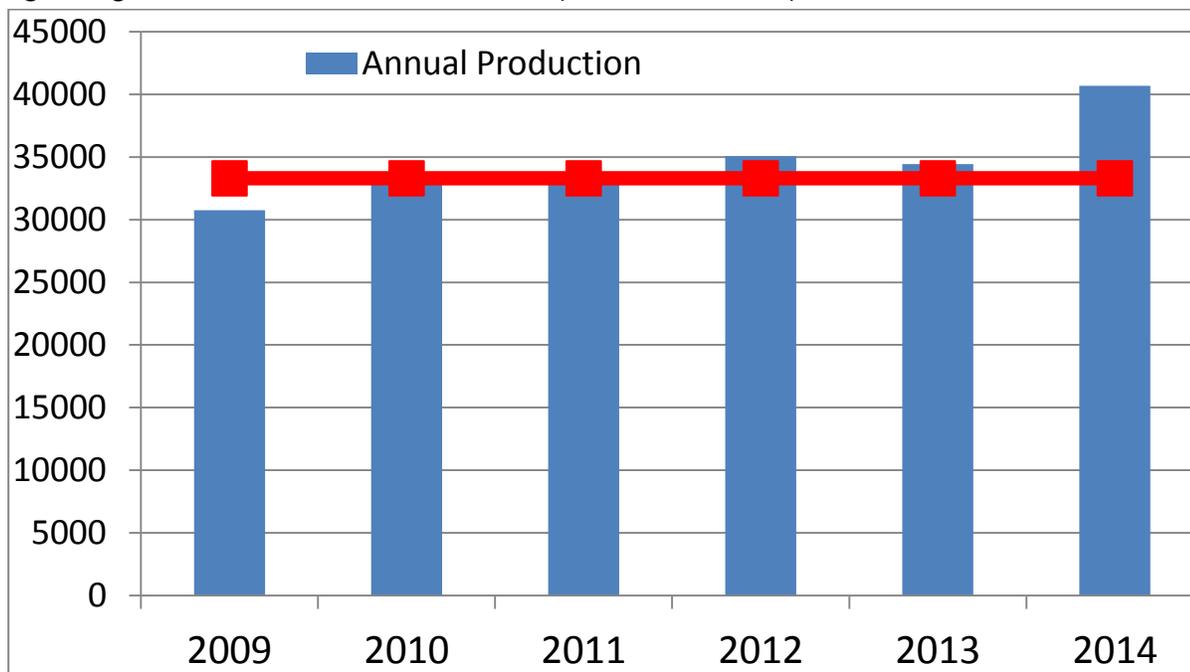
Table 2: Performance of the 2013/14 agricultural season Cereal Crop Production ('000 metric tonnes)

Country	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	5-Year Average (2009 – 2013)	2014	2014 prod. vs 5-yr average	2014 vs 2013 harvest
Angola	1053	1178	1409	506	940	1017	1745	72%	86%
Botswana	56	55	62	53	33	52	216	317%	555%
DRC	1528	1529	1530	1531	1532	1530	1533	0%	0%
Lesotho	72	172	103	58	106	102	104	2%	-2%
Malawi	3993	3610	4121	3838	3894	3891	4196	8%	8%
Mozambique	1702	1709	1832	2176	2218	2197	2530	15%	14%
Namibia	111	155	117	166	81	126	137	9%	69%
RSA*	14855	15094	13579	14794	14104	14485	17006	17%	21%
Swaziland	71	75	84	76	82	78	101	30%	23%
Tanzania**	5265	6940	6787	7558	7613	6833	7765	14%	2%
Zambia	2197	3096	3363	3197	2890	2949	3673	25%	27%
Zimbabwe	1557	1569	1656	1123	953	1372	1680	22%	76%
SADC***	30758	33473	32811	35076	34446	33313	40686	22%	18%

Source: SADC National & Regional Early Warning Systems for Food Security. Seychelles does not produce any cereals. * 2014 RSA figure includes noncommercial crop estimated at 10% of commercial crop. ** projection to be revised after main assessment. *** SADC total cereal production for 10 countries with data to date.

Figure 4 below shows the five year cereal production trend for ten reporting countries. The table indicates an annual production for 2013/2014 significantly above the five-year production average.

Fig. 4: Regional Production Trend 2009 – 2014 ('000 metric tonnes) for ten countries



Source: SADC National & Regional Early Warning Systems for Food Security.

Non-cereal food crops

Moreover, production of non-cereal food crops, including legumes, roots and tubers, bananas, plantains, beans and other such crops, generally increased in the countries reporting on these agricultural outputs in 2014 (DRC, Malawi, Mozambique and Zambia).

2.3.2 Outlook of the 2014/2015 marketing year

For the 12 countries (Angola, Botswana, DRC, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe) for which data was available, the demand and supply analysis shows an **overall cereal deficit of 0.113 million** metric tonnes for 2014/15 marketing year, as shown in table 3.

The following countries have recorded **maize surpluses**: Angola (0.10 million tonnes), Malawi (0.48 million tonnes), South Africa (3.31 million tonnes), Tanzania (0.36 million tonnes), Zambia (1.15 million tonnes) and Zimbabwe (0.25 million tonnes). The following countries have recorded **maize deficits**: Botswana (0.14 million tonnes), Lesotho (0.14 million tonnes), DRC (0.51 million tonnes), Mozambique (0.43 million tonnes), Namibia (0.16 million tonnes) and Swaziland (0.02 million tonnes). Overall maize has a surplus of about (3.81 million tonnes). All the other cereal crops (wheat, rice, millet and sorghum) indicate deficits.

Table 3: All Cereals Balance Sheets for 2014/15 Marketing Year ('000 metric tonnes)

ITEM	Ang	Bot	DRC	Moz	Nam	RSA	Swa	Tan	Zam	Zim	SADC
A. Domestic Availability	1806	247	1533	2748	137	18520	107	7946	4363	1680	43453
A.1 Opening Stocks	61	31	0	218	-	1514	6	181	691	-	2768
Formal/SGR	52	31	0	137	-	1514	6	80	691	-	2562
On Farm	9	0	0	81	-	-	-	101	-	-	201
Other	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
A.2 Gross Harvest	1745	216	1533	2530	137	17006	101	7765	3673	1680	40685
B. Gross Domestic Requirements	2319	431	2811	3903	268	15268	178	7580	2746	1427	38088
C. Desired SGR Carryover Stocks	0	85	0	-	35	1808	-	150	500	-	2728
D. Domestic Shortfall/Surplus	-513	-269	-1278	-1155	-167	1444	-71	216	1117	253	-113

Source: SADC National & Regional Early Warning Systems for Food Security.

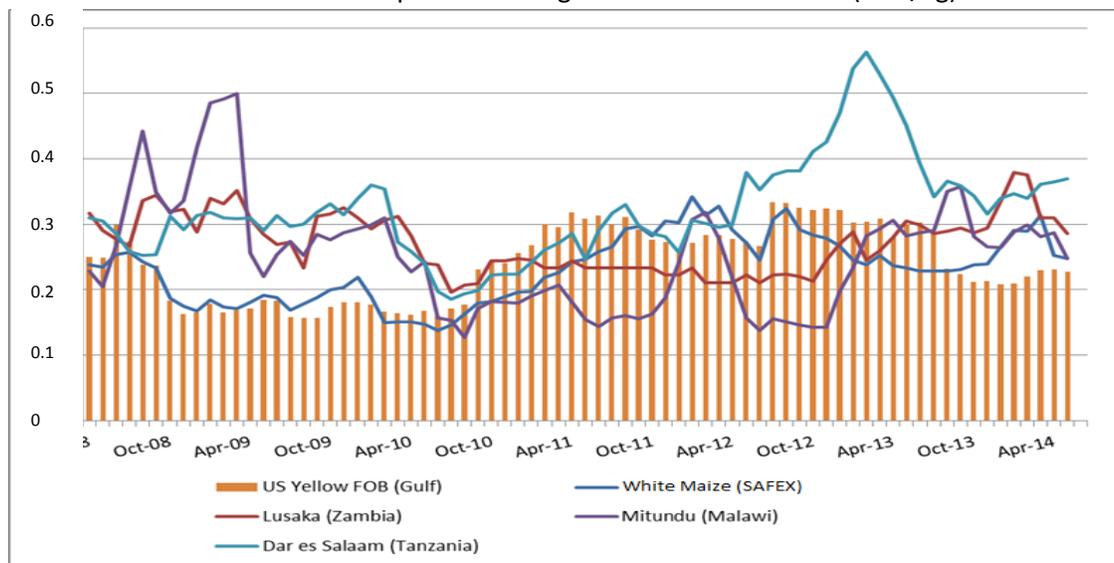
SGR: Strategic Grain Reserve

2.3.4 Maize price trends

Figure 5 shows the maize price trends for the 2014/15 marketing year for selected key markets:

- ▶ **Maize prices** across the region are **currently declining** as ongoing harvests are estimated to be between 10 and 15 percent above the 2013 harvest.
- ▶ **International prices** of maize (US Yellow) at present **remain stable** – due to improved global supplies that supports the Region’s decreasing price trends
- ▶ **Prices are expected to decline** until the end of the harvest, and to remain below the previous year levels – and yet to stay above their respective five-year average levels due to high costs of transportation and lower production levels experienced in the recent previous seasons.

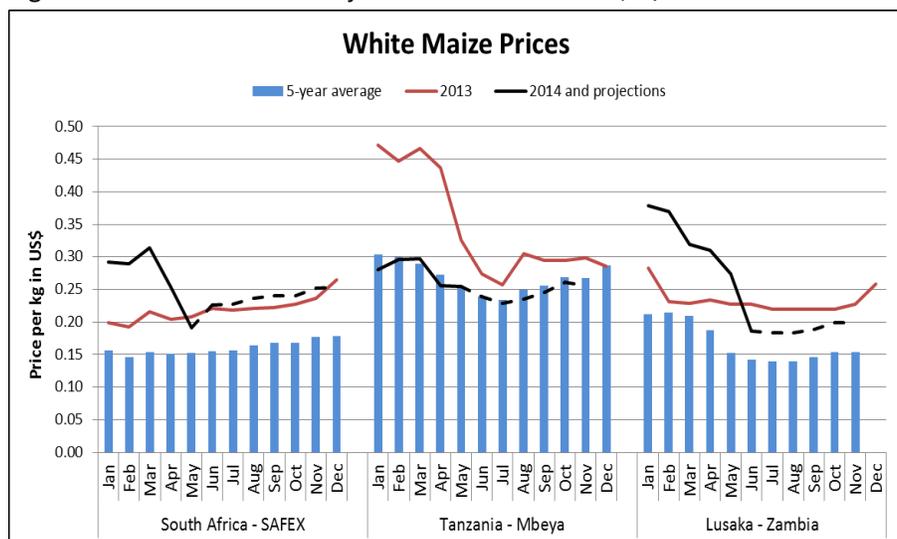
Fig. 5: Maize Price Trends for Surplus Producing Countries 2008 – 2014 (USD/kg)



Source: FEWSNET, Southern Africa

Figure 6 below shows the white maize price projections for the 2014/2015 marketing season for South Africa, Tanzania and Zambia. In South Africa and Zambia, the prices are expected to remain above the 5-year average while in U/R Tanzania the price is approximating the 5-year average.

Fig. 6: White Maize Price Projections in South Africa, U/R Tanzania and Zambia



Source: FEWSNET, Southern Africa

2.4 Results of Vulnerability Assessments

2.4.1 Definitions and approach

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

Food and nutrition security

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

Vulnerability

- ▶ Inability of people or households to cope with a defined hazard or shock.

Approach

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

Food insecurity in the Region is caused by a number of factors, such as: reduced crop production due to e.g. poor rainfall; reduced casual labour opportunities and unemployment especially for economically disadvantaged households; the high prevalence of poverty in the Region affecting the ability of the population

to cope with shocks; the impact of HIV and AIDS which remains significant across the Region; civil unrest in countries such as the Democratic Republic of Congo; crop pests and diseases; livestock diseases; natural disasters such as flooding and drought, and impact of climate change such as increasing average temperatures. All these factors are taken into account when determining the food insecure population.

2.4.2 Trends in population at risk and livelihoods insecurity

At the time of writing, the following ten Member States had data available on food insecure populations: Botswana, DRC, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Swaziland, U/R Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe. A synthesis of the food security and vulnerability assessments conducted by these countries shows that the number of people at risk of food and livelihoods insecurity is about **10.028 million**. This represents a **25%** decrease compared to last year for the ten countries that had carried out assessments.

Compared to the previous season, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Swaziland and Zimbabwe recorded a **decrease** in the number of food insecure populations. On the other hand, DRC, Lesotho and Zambia recorded an **increase** in the number of food insecure populations. The general decrease in the number of food insecure populations is attributed to the increased crop production in the Region.

Table 4 shows the details in the trends of populations at risk of food security and vulnerability in the Region. In Lesotho, the backdrop for the 101% increase in food insecure populations is the poor harvest. The decrease in the food insecure population in U/R Tanzania must be seen in the light of a preliminary assessment to be updated later in the year.

Table 4: Trend in Food Insecure Population

Country	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2013/14 vs 2014/15
Angola								367 190	700 000		
Botswana										1 500	
DRC				6 922 099	4 322 413	5 860 872	4 300 000	5 445 000	6 356 722	7 318 699	15%
Lesotho	541 000	245 700	553 000	353 000	450 000	200 000	514 000	725 519	223 055	447 760	101%
Malawi	5 055 000	833 000	63 234	613 291	275 168	508 089	272 502	1 972 993	1 461 940	640 009	-56%
Mozambique	801 655	240 000	520 000	302 664	281 300	350 000	245 000	270 000	212 000	150 000	-29%
Namibia					224 795	42 100	243 474	74 711	778 504	117 662	-85%
South Africa*	10 743 500	9 505 830	6 892 730	6 617 270	7 816 080	7 891 040	6 609 710	6 713 940	7 031 870		
Swaziland	634 400	465 900	345 000	238 600	262 000	160 989	88 511	115 713	289 920	223 249	-23%
Tanzania**	850 023	4 418 503	216 142	425 313	1 849 497	1 141 214	1 618 795	1 472 127	1 615 445	213 379	-87%
Zambia	1 232 661	380 537	440 866	444 624	110 000	53 629	74 804	62 842	209 498	351 267	68%
Zimbabwe	2 884 800	1 392 500	4 100 000	5 100 000	1 400 000	1 287 937	1 390 000	1 668 000	2 206 924	564 599	-74%
SADC***	22 743 039	17 481 970	13 130 972	21 016 861	16 991 253	17 495 870	15 356 796	18 888 035	21 085 878	10 028 124	

* South Africa figures for 2014 are not yet released. South Africa figures cover rural and urban areas. ** U/R Tanzania and Mozambique figures are preliminary. *** SADC total is for ten countries, excluding Angola and RSA. The percentage excludes RSA 2013/2014 figure.

Table 5 shows the number of food insecure people as a percentage of the rural population in ten SADC Countries. In 2014, a total of 10.028 million people in rural areas of the ten countries submitting data are food insecure. In DRC, the 12% food insecure population equals a total of 7.32 million people, the largest share of the regional total. In Lesotho the high percentage is due to the poor agricultural season.

Table 5: 2014 Food Insecure Population vs Total Rural Population

Country	Affected Population	Rural population	Percentage
Botswana	1 500	737 823	0.2%
DRC	7 318 699	57 058 980	12.8%
Lesotho	447 760	1 472 302	30.4%
Malawi	640 009	13 434 453	4.8%
Mozambique	150 000	14 197 898	1.1%
Namibia	117 662	1 392 667	8.4%
Swaziland	223 249	850 203	26.3%
Tanzania	213 379	35 625 180	0.6%
Zambia	351 267	9 120 000	3.9%
Zimbabwe	564 599	9 734 474	5.8%
SADC	10 028 124	130 189 527	7.0%

SADC total for 2014 is for 10 countries, excluding Angola, Madagascar, Mauritius, Seychelles and South Africa.

3.0 Main Conclusion and Recommendations

3.1 Key conclusion

Overall, good amounts of well distributed rains were received in most parts of the Region, resulting in a strong crop production season in most countries. The cereal harvest increased by 18% over last season and is 22% above the five-year average, while still leading to a cereal deficit 0.113 million metric tonnes. Production of roots, tubers, bananas and pulses continue to increase in countries reporting on these agricultural products. Livestock production in some Member States, however, is still recovering from the last two years of drought.

For the countries having carried out assessments at the time of writing, the projected number of food insecure people in the 2014/2015 season has decreased to 10.028 million people, down from 14.054 million people in 2013/2014. These groups are in need of humanitarian assistance to varying degrees. The main contributing factor to the decrease is the strong performance of the rainfall season and its positive impact on the agricultural season.

Unacceptably high rates of stunting persist in most countries indicating chronic poverty and food and nutrition security. The high stunting rates impacts on child growth and development, and in a longer perspective on national economic development. The region has the highest level of HIV globally, with eight countries having HIV prevalence above 10%. In most member states, relatively high economic growth rates are accompanied by continuing high levels of poverty, with 11 of 15 member states having about 1/3 of the population living on less than one USD a day. Social safety programmes in countries such as RSA and Botswana cushion the poor and very poor populations against hardship.

3.2 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:

1. Member States should intensify and scale up the implementation of safety nets and social protection programmes to address chronic vulnerability and build resilience;
2. To improve nutritional status, Member States should:
 - expand nutrition education and dietary diversification campaigns;
 - improve accessibility to safe drinking water, improved sanitation facilities; and
 - promote malaria control, primary health care and intensive immunization programmes.
3. In view of the likelihood of the El Nino event, Member States in areas anticipating depressed rainfall should take preparatory actions, such as:
 - Use of short maturing varieties
 - Use of drought tolerant crops

- Water conservation approaches
 - De-stocking of livestock
4. Member States should continue to implement agricultural input programmes that are market driven and take into account local climatic conditions;
 5. Governments and cooperating partners should procure locally (in those countries with surpluses) and regionally as one way of promoting increased future production;
 6. Enhance the coordination, harmonisation and support of response planning, capacity development, monitoring and evaluation at sub-national, national and regional levels.
 7. Member States should operationalise disaster risk reduction (preparedness, mitigation and adaptation) including insurance measures to improve the resilience of communities;

In the medium to long-term

1. Member States should strengthen coordination of trans-boundary crop and livestock pests and diseases control systems;
2. Member States should strengthen harvest and post harvest losses management;
3. Member States should invest in food safety and processing to enhance market value and intra-regional trade of agricultural products including fisheries;
4. Member States should enhance national and regional infrastructure development for improved market access and value addition;
5. Member States should promote climate smart agriculture by intensifying implementation of policies and strategies such as smallholder irrigation technologies, water harvesting technologies, and conservation agriculture;
6. Member States should encourage crop and dietary diversity through the growing and consumption of indigenous and non cereal crops, fish and livestock products;

Recommendations specific to the improvement of VAA in the Region

1. Member States should allocate adequate resources in their national budgets for VAA work;
2. Member States should scale up and prioritize the implementation of nutrition policies, strategies and programmes; and ensure integration of nutrition indicators in national VAA work;

4.0 Country Highlights

4.1 Introduction

This chapter describes per Member State social and economic highlights, in addition to crop production, food and nutrition security, and vulnerability. The information is based on NVAC reports, unless where otherwise stated.

Angola

Real GDP growth is projected to reach 7.9% in 2014, due to public investments, up from 5.1% in 2013². Inflation reached an estimated 9.3% in 2013. About 36% of the population lives below the poverty line, down from 68% in 2001, and unemployment stands at 26%. The Gini co-efficient measuring inequality of income is 0.43, where 0.0 represents maximum equality of income. Angola is Africa's second biggest oil producer, and making major investments to accelerate access to electricity, water and transport.

The agricultural production generally improved during the season, in some areas significantly so. After three consecutive years of drought, increased availability of water and grazing for animals has led to improvement of the physical condition of livestock. In the province of Namibe, food aid to affected population will continue, while in Huíla e Cuando Cubango food aid will be discontinued. However, monitoring of the food security situation will continue in parts of Cunene, Namibe, and Kwanza Sul.

Botswana

The real GDP growth is projected at 5.1% in 2014, down from an estimated 5.4% in 2013. The inflation rate has declined to 4.5%. Mining is the predominant sector, accounting for 20% of GDP. The current outlook for the economy remains positive.

While indicators in health and education testify to social progress, the level of unemployment at 20.1% and poverty remain concerns. The poverty index, which monitors the percentage of the population living below the national poverty line, stood at 19.3% in 2009/10. In terms of malnutrition, the stunting prevalence rate is 21%, while wasting is 7.3%, also above the level acceptable by WHO standards. Government has expanded the social safety programmes as compared to five years ago.

The agricultural sector is still recovering from a two-year consecutive drought. The 2013/14 forecast indicates a good cropping season compared to the previous two seasons due to better rains throughout the country. The maize production is expected to be above the 5 year average and will cover 85% of the national requirement. Generally, vegetation condition is good, and current grazing conditions can last the livestock until the next rainy season in most places, while livestock still require repopulation. Less than 1% of the rural population, or 1,500 people, are vulnerable to hunger. Botswana's priority is to establish development initiatives that will help government-supported households graduate from assistance.

² Economic information supplemented by data from African Economic Outlook 2014, in lieu of an English version of INE website.

DRC

The DRC Government has launched a series of reform programmes with the objective to make DRC a middle income country by 2030. GDP per capita has grown significantly and stands at USD 418 in 2014, up from USD 260.5 in 2009. The economic growth rate for 2014 is estimated to be about 7.5%. Annual inflation is now 1.5%, down from 46% in 2009.

Macroeconomic indicators are positive, but ensuring that the economy contributes to social and human development is a challenge. Unemployment is high at 43.7% in 2014, down from 60.8% in 2009. The economic growth is driven by the mining, trade and construction sectors, which create relatively few jobs. More than 2/3 of the population lives under USD 1.25 per day. In terms of malnutrition prevalence, the stunting rate is severely high at 43% (2013), or 7.4 million children under five, while wasting is 8%, also above the acceptable level according to WHO. The percentage of children who are underweight is 22.5%.

Production of cereals, roots and tubers and other products has remained relatively stable over the past five years. Production of meat and poultry reflects a similar picture. According to the IPC analysis of December 2013, approximately 7.3 million people or 11% of the rural population are in IPC Phase 3, that is a food crisis, and phase 4, an emergency situation. The problem is primarily found in the eastern provinces where 27 districts are in phase 3 and 4. About 28 million people (54% of rural households) are food insecure, according to the Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Assessment of 2011/12.

Lesotho

Average GDP growth is projected at 6.5% while inflation stands at 5.9% (2014). The poverty index shows that 57% of the population is living below the national poverty line. The amount of money remitted both within and from outside the country has decreased mainly due to closure of local textiles factories, mining strikes and retrenchment from RSA. HIV/AIDS prevalence is 23%. The prevalence of stunting is 41.6% (2013), severely high as defined by WHO standards.

Generally, the 2013/2014 agricultural season was poor: The on-set of rain was late in most areas, input supplies were also late, leading to late planting. Frost came early in some places and hailstorms and rains also affected crops. Lack of tractors and draught power for very poor and poor wealth groups also affected cultivation.

Cereal production projected at about 103,500 MT is slightly higher than the previous season, according to the preliminary forecast for 2013/2014 season. Livestock numbers are stable since 2009/10 but in some areas numbers are decreasing due to livestock diseases (spleen disease). Numbers of goats and sheep are on the increase, mainly due to income derived from wool/mohair. However, outbreak of sheep scab and lice affects production.

Prices of basic commodities have increased due to inflationary pressure. As an example, maize meal has increased to an average of Maloti 8 per kg, as compared to Maloti 3 per kg during the baseline period in

2009/2010. The average amount spent on minimum non-staple items in the survival basket has increased by 55%.

The affected population that will require humanitarian assistance is estimated at 447,760 people for a period of 4-5 months from October/November 2014. The affected populations are found in all districts. The estimated requirement for intervention is 32,108 MT of maize or the cash equivalent of Maloti 258.9 million/USD 24 million.

Malawi

Real GDP growth is expected to increase to 6.1% in 2014, up from 5% in 2013, while inflation was recorded at 22.6% in May 2014, a slight decrease against 23.9% the previous year. The population living below the national poverty line is 50.7%. HIV/AIDS prevalence is 12%. In terms of nutrition, stunting is severely high at 47%.

The 2014 total cereal production is estimated at 4.2 million tones, an 8% increase over last year's production. For the staple food maize, the preliminary total production is estimated at 3.93 million MT, an increase over last year's 3.64 million MT.

Major hazards/shocks experienced in 2013/14 agricultural season were: Delayed start of the agriculture season across the country; dry spells in some parts of the country ranging from two to up to four weeks, and, in some areas, floods. The affected population is about 640,000 people, requiring assistance for two to four months, to a maize equivalent of 15,830 MT or a cash equivalent of MK 1.741 billion/USD 29.5 million.

Mozambique

The GDP real growth rate is 7.25% as of 2012. In the Human Development Index, measuring a score of life expectancy, education and income indicators, where 1.0 represents the highest score, Mozambique stands at 0.47 (2010). On malnutrition prevalence, stunting is severely high at 43% (2011), down from 48% in 2003, while wasting is at 6% (2011), also above the WHO acceptable level.

The production of cereals is expected to increase by nearly 14 %, to about 2.53 million MT, over the 2012/2013 season. Similarly, the production of pulses, oilseeds and tubers are expected to increase, reflecting a year of good agricultural performance.

In March 2014 Mozambique experienced floods in several provinces, as well as drought in a more restricted number of locations, and political/military conflicts in Sofala province. Nampula province was hit by a cyclone in January 2014. The number of acute food insecure populations is 150,000, up from 90,000 last year. This figure will be updated following a quantitative food and nutrition security assessment in July/September.

Namibia

In 2014, real GDP growth is projected at 5.5%, while inflation is 6.1% as of May 2014. The available unemployment figure indicates 27.4% in 2012. Prevalence of HIV/AIDS is 18.2%, also as of 2012. The malnutrition prevalence rate for stunting is 29%, as of 2006, while wasting stands at 7.5%, also as of 2006.

Shocks and hazards in the season include dry spells, crop pests, floods in the Zambezi region, and increases in food prices of 19-117%. The cumulative impact of drought and floods over the previous years has depleted the resilience of households, and crop harvests have been reduced by 20–50%, leading also to reduced farm labour opportunities.

In 2013/2014 the cereal production was about 136,500 MT, up from some 81,500 MT the previous season. Using the Household Economy Approach, the number of people facing a survival deficit amount to 117,662, while the total population at risk of a livelihood deficit and requiring assistance is about 577,950 people – some 200,000 people less than the previous season. The current food deficit amounts to 22,207 MT or a cash equivalent of approximately N\$ 251 (USD 23.7) million. The food insecure population is found primarily in Kunene, and parts of Omaheke, Otjozondjupa, Omusati and Erongo province.

Seychelles

Average GDP growth was 2.8% in 2012, while the inflation rate was 7.1%. In 2012, fishery production of landed fish decreased to 2.503 million, down from 2.875 million the previous year.

Major hazards encountered included the tropical storm Felleng in January 2013, resulting in damages and losses to the value of USD 1.634 million. Moreover, the Seychelles experienced heavy rains leading to losses for farmers, and a dry spell with a record temperature of 34.8 degree Celsius in April 2013.

Republic of South Africa

Real GDP growth fell by an annualized 0.6% in the first quarter of 2014. This decrease was mainly due to the contraction in the mining sector by 24.7%, while manufacturing industries contracted by 4.4%. As of May 2014, the inflation rate was 6.8%, against 5.4% the previous year. Also in May 2014, unemployment stood at 25.2%, almost similar to last year.

The estimated HIV rate is 10%. On nutrition, the stunting prevalence is 26.5% as of 2012. Over the past ten years South Africa has made strong progress in reducing the percentage of households experiencing hunger, which decreased to 13.4% in 2012, down from 29.3% in 2002. However, since 2011, this percentage has largely remained static. The number of people experiencing food access problems was 13.6 million in 2012.

Very few people are involved in food production at small holder or subsistence farming levels, and access to food has become a function of household cash income. Salaries remain the main source of livelihoods for 58.4% of households. With high unemployment, social grants create an important safety net for large numbers of people. A total of 21.6% of households reported that grants were the major source of income.

From May 2013 to April 2014 above normal rainfall was received over many areas, while some areas received near normal to below normal rainfall. The projected size of the commercial maize crop is 13.459 million MT, an increase of nearly 15% over last year. RSA is able to meet the national food requirements, with closing stocks of white maize having increased over last year and imports augmenting the national harvest.

Swaziland

Average GDP growth stood at 2.3% in 2013, while inflation was 5.5% as of 2014. The unemployment rate is 29% as of 2010. The poverty index indicated that 63% of the population is living below the national poverty line. Swaziland's current health challenges are to promote primary health care and immunization programmes, and to reduce the prevalence of HIV which stands at 18% (2012 figures). The malnutrition stunting prevalence rate is very high at 30%.

The season's rainfall was generally positive, while the more fertile low-weld areas received less rains. The agricultural output of maize at 101,000 MT is about 23% above that of last year.

For 2013/2014 the population at risk of food insecurity is about 223,250 people, down from about 290,000 in the last season. The national food balance sheet require imports, mainly commercial of nature (92,000 MT), while 4,000 MT of food aid is planned. Agricultural production will benefit from more effective use of available arable land (especially land under Government), up-scaling irrigated farming, and promotion of post harvest practices.

U/R Tanzania

The average GDP growth was 7.2% in 2014, while inflation stood at 6.5%.

The poverty index was at 33.4% in 2012. HIV/AIDS prevalence stands at 5.1% (2011/12 figures). Access to safe water in rural areas is 40%, while 74% of the population in urban areas has access to safe water. In terms of malnutrition prevalence, the stunting rates are severely high at 42% (2010), with underweight at 16% and wasting at 5%. Global acute malnutrition rates are 3.1% for girls and 0.2% for boys.

The rainfall during 2013/14 was generally good in terms of amount and distribution. As a result the 2013/14 crop production performance is expected to be good compared to the previous season. Preliminary indications from local councils show that about 90% of the country will produce to the level of self sufficiency and above.

The food crop production for 2012/2013 was 14.383 million MT, an increase over the previous season's 13.344 million MT. Livestock condition is good, favored by pasture and water availability. Staple food prices remain constant across the country.

Major hazards/shocks in the 2013/2014 season include floods in several districts where 10,000 people lost their homes, crops and livestock. Excessive soil moisture affected crop production, particularly pulses, in some parts of the country.

A total of 213,400 people in 35 councils are food and nutrition insecure, down from 1,617,000 last year. However, this decrease takes place simultaneously with changed timing of the main assessment and the number will be updated later in the year. The food requirement is estimated to be 5,121 MT. However, no intervention will be required as the new harvest has just started.

Zambia

The average GDP growth was 6.4% while the inflation rate is 7.1%. Unemployment is at 14%.

The HIV/AIDS prevalence rate is 12%. In terms of malnutrition prevalence, the stunting rate is severely high at 45%, while wasting is 5%. Access to safe drinking water stands at 83.5%, while access to improved sanitation is 57.3%.

During the 2013/2014 season, the national maize production was about 3.351 million MT, leading to a surplus of 1.15 million MT. Floods, dry spells and diseases were the major hazards encountered during the season.

In-depth assessment of 33 districts identified as at risk showed that some 351,250 affected people will require support until March 2015, in total 2,108 MT. This is an increase over last year when about 209,500 people required assistance. Female-headed households were more prone to be severely affected by floods than male-headed households.

In the assessed districts, maize production is expected to be 807,560 MT, with household likely to hold 16% in stock. Livestock production generally decreased as against last year, with poultry figures going down from nearly 20 million to about 14.1 million.

Most of the assessed districts have acceptable Food Consumption Score (59%) but 12% had a poor food consumption score, and in these districts maize prices were about 26% higher than last year. While staple foods are readily available in the districts, some 5% of households will have limited access to staples due to low income.

Zimbabwe

The average GDP growth was 4.4% (2012), with a 2.2 inflation rate. The Poverty index, the percentage of the population living below the national poverty line, is 62.6%. The employment rate stands at 92.8%. HIV/AIDS prevalence is 14.3%. In terms of malnutrition prevalence, the stunting rate is 31.9%.

Maize production has increased significantly to about 1.456 million MT, up from about 0.8 million metric tonnes last year. Cattle ownership remains largely unchanged from last year, while shoats production has decreased, with about 60% of people indicating they have no shoats, up from approximately 38% last year.

Improved food crop production, other household incomes and livestock prices relative to grain prices combined to improve household food access in April 2014, compared to the same time last year. In April 2014 average open market maize prices were USD 0.37/kg, down from USD 0.57/kg the year before. Households consuming an acceptable diet had increased to 68%, up from 57% in April 2013, while the percentage consuming a poor diet had decreased to 6%, down from 11%.

In the 2014/2015 consumption year the prevalence of rural households likely to experience food access challenges is 19%, down from 25% in the last consumption year. This translates to about 565,000 people and an entitlement deficit of about 21,000 MT of maize.

5.0 Emerging Issues in VAA

5.1 Urban vulnerability

By 2030, half of Africa's inhabitants will be living in urban areas, and the Sub Saharan Africa annual urban growth rate is 4.6 per cent. In South Africa 60% of the population is already urban. Against this backdrop, the SADC RVAA Programme and Member States have identified the need to consolidate and strengthen vulnerability assessment and analysis for urban areas. At the end of 2014, a minimum basic toolkit for urban vulnerability assessment will be finalized. A first draft set of guidelines has been submitted to Member States for comments.

Vulnerability in urban areas is highly complex and dynamic. The toolkit focuses on development of urban baselines, livelihood profiling and hazard mapping. Livelihood profiles stratify neighbourhoods by wealth, using indicators such as population density/housing/settlement type and/or access to services. A critical component is the definition of minimum food and non food baskets, in which rent and services, education, healthcare etc need to be included. Rural – urban linkages play a significant role and seasonality is important as prices fluctuate and lead to particularly expensive times of year. Markets are also critical for food access in urban areas and institutional analysis helps outline how policies and infrastructure impact on households and individuals.

The planned programme includes training of trainers in quantitative and qualitative approaches and methods for urban assessment in Lesotho, combining HEA type qualitative approaches and quantitative methods. An urban assessment pilot trial will held in Lesotho. Tools and pilot will be made available for VACs to use and expand, for their own urban assessment work. Separate trainings are planned in French and Portuguese after the framework has been piloted.

5.2 Monitoring and evaluation

In the first part of the year a review was carried out of the monitoring and evaluation (M&E) systems and capacities available in National Vulnerability Assessment Committees (NVACs). The key concern is ensuring the right systems are available to ensure monitoring and evaluation contribute to improvement of vulnerability assessment and analysis, and organizing information to facilitate effective use in support of evidence-based policy development.

Visits to a number of countries showed that some VACs have developed M&E frameworks, but active and systematic compilation of monitoring and evaluation outputs is still limited. Integration with Government and department planning, monitoring and evaluation systems is important to create demand for M&E outputs and to support institutionalisation of NVACs, the presentation noted. The review found appetite for the development of personal skills on M& while barriers exist in lack of assigned responsibilities for M&E. Moreover, lack of demand for M&E information from programme stakeholders means VACs have few incentives to produce regular M&E outputs.

Planned activities to support NVACs on Development and Refinement of M&E Systems, value for money analysis of NVAC activities, and M&E of the RVAA programme itself, which will be evaluated before the end of the year.

5.3 Nutrition integration

The SADC RVAA Programme and Lesotho VAC have carried out a trial in Lesotho to integrate nutrition into VAA, developing a tool to assess infant and young child feeding practices and food access and utilization challenges in livelihood zones. Assessing two of four livelihood zones, 161 households and 205 children, the research analysed prevalence of malnutrition, food consumption score and dietary diversity by livelihood zones.

The presentation suggested partial integration was achieved by reporting indicators from household interviews by livelihood zones and gender, and reporting nutrition information by wealth groups and livelihood zones, and triangulation with nutrition and HEA information, but integration of HIV was a challenge.

Recommendations include use of routine data collected through surveillance systems that can be disaggregated by livelihood zones and selection of sentinel sites by livelihood zones for primary data collection during vulnerability assessments, including data such as stunting, underweight and wasting and consumption coping strategies.

5.4 Strengthening communication

The SADC RVAA Programme Management Unit presentation on strengthening communication noted that national governments spend significant resources on Vulnerability Assessments and Analysis, and advised VACs to show the utilization and value of VAA work, to help ensure internal prioritization of the VAC. A proposed minimum framework of activities suggested development of a VAA Report/Powerpoint; public launch of the report with invitations for media; internal feedback to district levels; uploading of VAC Reports on a Ministry or VAC website, and developing a brief fact sheet for presentation of the VAC. This framework can be supported by specific outreach to selected potential users, social media activities, or similar. The presentation also discussed the web-presence of VAC reports, noting that inconsistent uploading of VAC reports present a challenge for researchers and others who may wish to make use of reports.

5.5 Sustainable decentralized livelihood information systems in Zimbabwe

Zimbabwe presented its strategy to develop a sustainable decentralised and integrated livelihoods/food and nutrition security Information system that provides timely and reliable information. This strategy is a response to an underlying problem of proliferation of food security indicators, lack of consensus and coordination among agencies, upwards-focused information systems that leave limited space for local analysis and decision-making, and the high cost of periodic national surveys, often with limited local ownership.

In response, the ZIMVAC is establishing multi-agency, multi-sectoral structures within existing structures, from the national to the sub-district level in the form of Food and Nutrition Security Committees (FNSC), and training and equipping them. Ward level data collection and reporting to district level is the core of the system. The ZIMVAC has so far established national level structures, including eight provincial FNSCs, and 25 district FNSCs, of which ten are already functional.

5.6 Integrated Phase Classification for Food Insecurity (IPC)

A presentation by the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) Technical Working Group (TWG) of the RVAC noted that lack of clarity and consensus within the food security community is the rationale of the IPC: As a situation analysis tool, it provides a common language on the nature and severity of a crisis, and a minimum set of standards for analysis. Of two IPC tools, IPC Acute and Chronic, the IPC Acute scale has been introduced in the Region. The Chronic Scale ver. 1.1 will be rolled out from mid-year 2014, after pilots took place in Lesotho, Malawi and Zimbabwe in 2012 and 2013. Plans for roll out of IPC Chronic Scale analyses in the Region include Malawi, DRC and possible U/R Tanzania in 2014. Furthermore an IPC Impact Baseline study has been initialized in May, with interviews in RSA, Malawi and Zimbabwe.

Annex: Key Social and Economic Data

Overview Available Key Social and Economic Data

	Bostwana	DRC	Lesotho	Malawi	Mozambique	Namibia	RSA	Seychelles	Swaziland	U/R Tanzania	Zambia	Zimbabwe
Population (million)	2.03	65.7	1.92	15.9	25.83	2.2	52.98	0.09	1.12	44.9	15.2	12.97
Life Expectancy (years)	68		48.2	49	52.1	62	58.6	74.2	45.6	58	49.0	51
Stunting (%)	21	43	41.6	47	43	29	26.5		31	42	45.0	31.9
Wasting (%)	7.3	8	1.2	4	6	7.5	2.2		1	5	5.0	3
Underweight (%)	3.5	23	10.8	13	15	16.6	6.1		6	16	12.0	9.7
HIV/AIDS prevalence (%)	13.5	1.3	23	12		18.2	10.0		18	5.1	12.0	14.3
Inflation rate (%)	4.5	1.4	5.9	22.6		6.1	6.8	7.1	5.5	6.5	7.1	2.2
Poverty Index (%)	19.3		57	50.7			20.2		63	33.4		62.6
Unemployment/employment rate	20.1								2.9	89.3 ¹	14.0	92.3 ¹
Average GDP Growth (%)	5.9	7.5	6.5	6.1	7.25	5.5 ³		2.8	2.3	7.2	6.4	4.4
Infant mortality /1000 live births	17	58		66		29	41.7	10.3	99.2	51		57
U5 Mortality Rate	2.8	104		112						81		
Access health facility (%)	98							100		5.1		60.5
Access safe drinking water (%)	95	47	78.1			92	89	93	67	40/ 74 ²	83.5	70
Improved sanitation access (%)	96.1		55.4					97	53.8	86	57.3	51

Sources: NVAC presentations.

Angola presented no national social and economic data at the meeting.

Mozambique population: World Bank (2013)

¹ Refers to employment rate

² Rural 40% and Urban 74%

³ Refers to real GDP growth.

Annex: Regional Summary and Available Country Summaries



Regional Summary of 2014 SADC National Vulnerability Assessment Results

Overview 2013/14 Crop Production Season

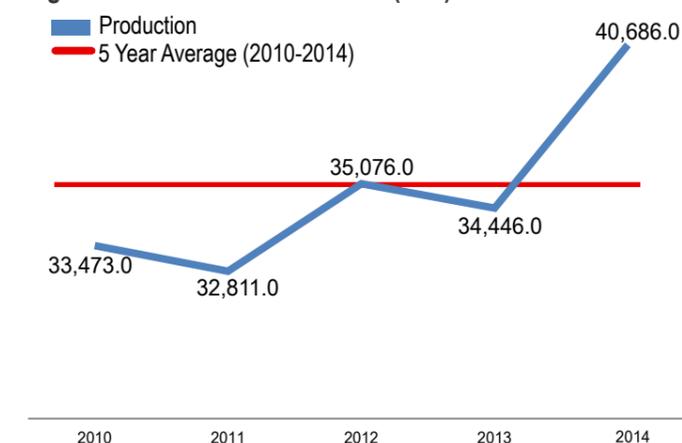
Well distributed rains were received in most parts of the region facilitating good production in most countries

Late start of the season in north-eastern and some southern parts of the Region, including parts of Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, South Africa, Swaziland, Zambia and Zimbabwe

Improved rains in Angola, Botswana, Namibia and South Africa assisted drought recovery in many areas though not completely covering all parts. Dry spells in parts of Lesotho, Malawi, Namibia, and Swaziland and Zambia negatively affected production

Excessive rains, waterlogging and/or flooding was experienced in parts of Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Seychelles, Swaziland and Zambia.

Regional Cereal Production Trend ('000) MetricTonnes



Overview 2014/15 Marketing Year

Demand and supply analysis shows that the Region (excluding Madagascar, Mauritius and Seychelles) recorded an overall cereal deficit of 113 thousand tonnes for 2014/15 marketing year.

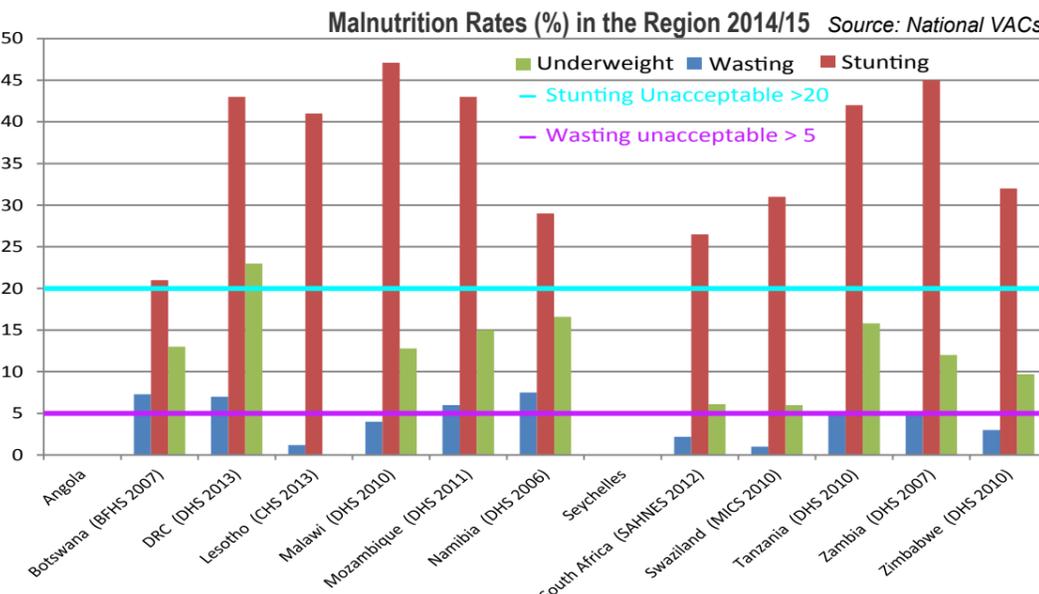
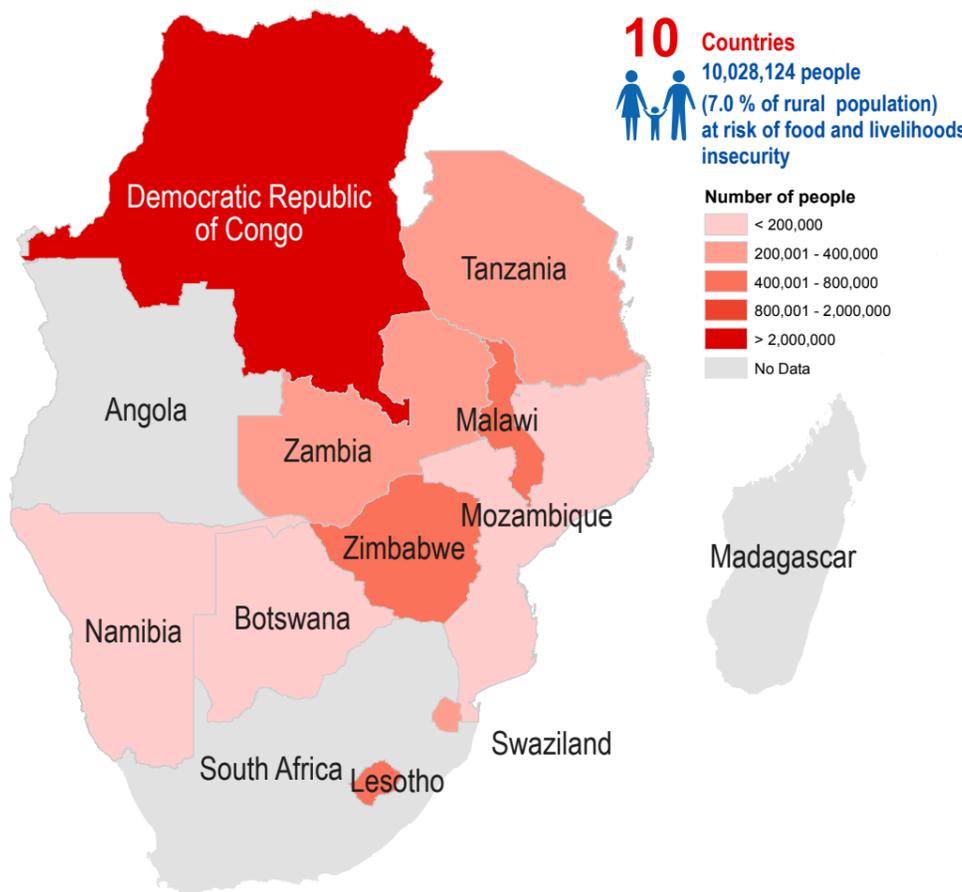
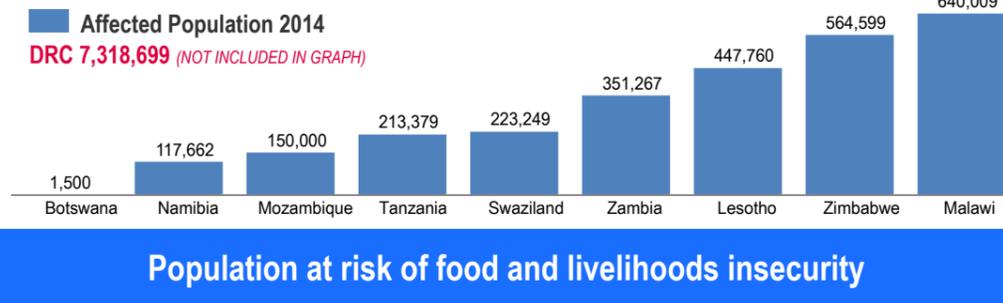
The following countries have recorded maize surpluses: Angola (0.10 million tonnes), Malawi (0.48 million tonnes), South Africa (3.31 million tonnes), Tanzania (0.36 million tonnes), Zambia (1.15 million tonnes) and Zimbabwe (0.25 million tonnes). The following countries have recorded maize deficits: Botswana (0.14 million tonnes), Lesotho (0.14 million tonnes), DRC (0.51 million tonnes), Mozambique (0.43 million tonnes), Namibia (0.16 million tonnes) and Swaziland (0.02 million tonnes).

Overall, maize recorded a surplus of about 4.27 million tonnes, while all the other cereal crops (wheat, rice, millet and sorghum) indicate deficits.

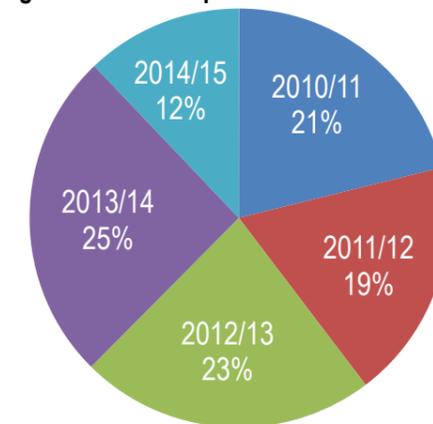
Maize prices across the region are currently declining in response to ongoing harvests estimated to be between 10 and 15 percent above the 2013 harvest.

Similarly, international prices of maize (US Yellow) are currently stable – reflecting the improved global supplies of the commodity and supporting the Region's declining price trends

Prices are expected to decline until the end of the harvest, to remain below the previous year levels, but will be above their respective five-year average levels because of high costs of transportation and lower production levels experienced in the recent previous seasons.



Percentage of Affected Population 2010 - 2014



Key Findings

10 countries (Botswana, DRC, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe) had finalised their annual vulnerability assessments by the time this report was produced.

Compared to last year, the total number of food insecure population decreased in all 10 countries except DRC, Lesotho and Zambia.

The regional food insecure population has decreased by 25% compared to last year for the 10 countries

Some of the affected areas have remained the same for a long period indicating chronic vulnerability and high levels of poverty.

The percentage of food insecure population in rural areas for the 10 countries ranges from 0.2% in Botswana to 30.4% in Lesotho.

The Region faces a challenge of post harvest losses and food safety

Key Recommendations: short term

Member States should intensify and scale up the implementation of safety nets and social protection programmes to address chronic vulnerability and build resilience.

- To improve nutritional status, Member States should:
- expand nutrition education and dietary diversification campaigns;
 - improve accessibility to safe drinking water, improved sanitation facilities; and
 - promote malaria control, primary health care and intensive immunization programmes.

In view of the likelihood of the El Nino event, Member States in areas anticipating depressed rainfall should take preparatory actions, such as:

- Use of short maturing varieties
- Use of drought tolerant crops
- Water conservation approaches
- De-stocking of livestock

Member States should continue to implement agricultural input programmes that are market driven and take into account local climatic conditions.

Governments and cooperating partners should procure locally (in those countries with surpluses) and regionally as one way of promoting increased future production;

Enhance the coordination, harmonisation and support of response planning, capacity development, monitoring and evaluation at sub-national, national and regional levels.

Member States should operationalise disaster risk reduction (preparedness, mitigation and adaptation) including insurance measures to improve the resilience of communities.



BOTSWANA: National Vulnerability Assessment Results 2014 (BVAC)

Key Indicators

Indicator	Value	Indicator	Value
Total Population	2,024,904	Poverty Incidence	19.3 %
Male	992,203	Employment Rate	80.0 %
Female	1,032,701	Average GDP Growth	5.9 %
Life Expectancy	68/66	Area under Cultivation	
Food Insecure Population	1,500	Morbidity Rate	35
Malnutrition:		Mortality Rate	27%
Stunting	21.0 %	Access to Health Facility	
Wasting	7.3 %	Access to Safe Drinking Water	95.0 %
Under weight	3.5 %	Access to Improved Sanitation	
HIV and AIDS Prevalence	13.50 %	Access to Transport Facility	90.0 %
Inflation Rate	4.50 %	Access to Education Facility	90.0 %

Mortality = maternal mortality ratio (deaths of women per 100,000 live births)
 Stunting = Prevalence of stunting (moderate and severe) < 5 yrs - 2006 -2010
 Wasting = Prevalence of wasting (moderate and severe) < 5 yrs - 2006 -2008
 HIV and AIDS Prevalence - UNAIDS Estimate 2009
 Employment Rate: Employment to population ratio 2010 percentage 15 years and older
 Inflation, GDP deflator (annual %) - 2010
 Access to Safe Drinking Water - date varies
 Access to Improved Sanitation - 2006 -2008
 GDP growth (annual %) -2011
 Underweight year vary per country

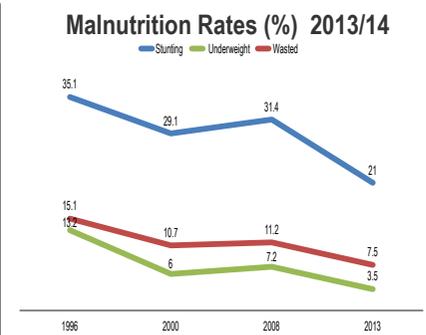
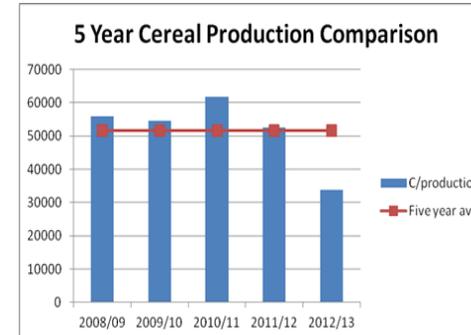
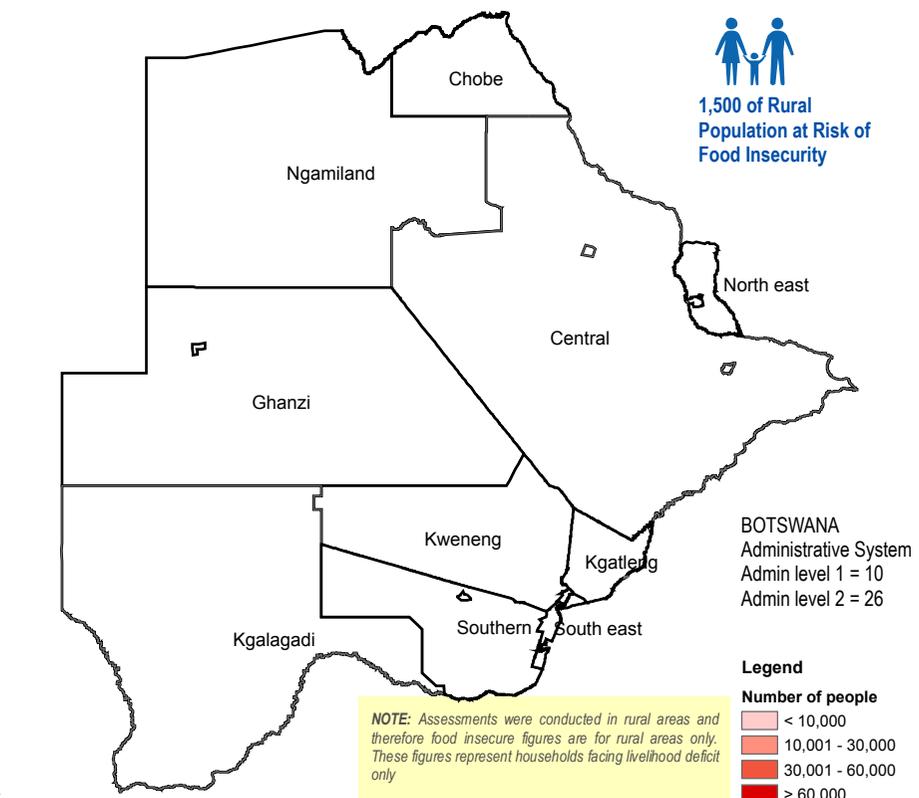
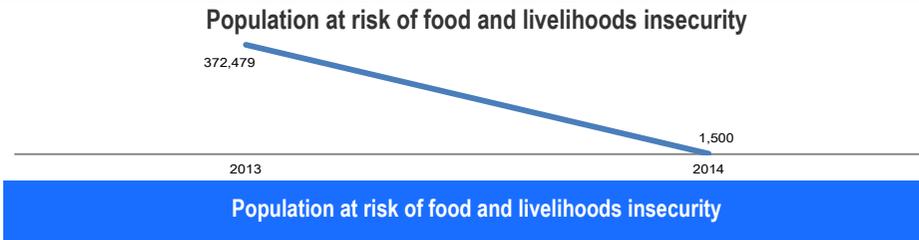
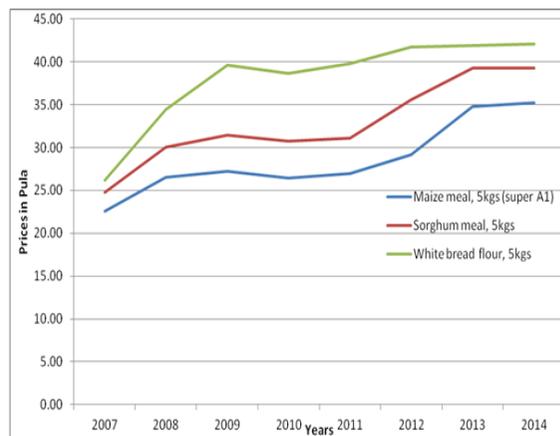
Overview 2013/14 Crop Production Season

For the past two cropping seasons - 2011/12 and 2012/13 there was a decrease in cereal production, due to the drought experienced

The current cropping season 2013/14 forecast indicates a good cropping season compared to the previous 2 seasons due to better rains experienced throughout the country.

Overview 2014/15 Marketing Year

The prices have been increasing in the past 7 years due to low production locally and increase in import prices. Prices increased rapidly from 2011 to 2013 due to imports of sorghum from Australia and increase in wheat and maize prices.



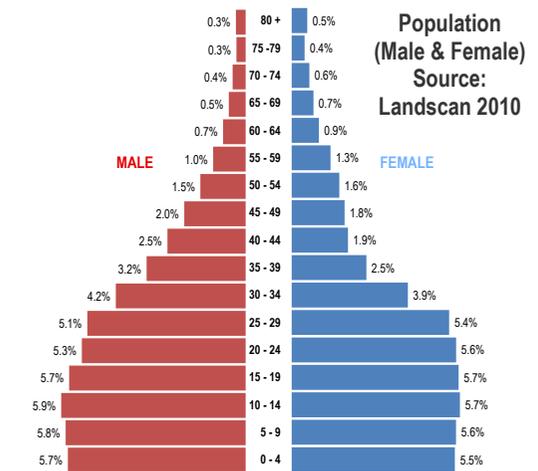
Key Findings

- Despite experiencing normal rainfall, some parts will have limited pasture for livestock because rainfall distribution was not even
- Low income realised from livestock and livestock products (milk, meat) sales due to poor animal conditions
- Lack of markets in some places for livestock (especially the FMD affected areas).
- Lack of employment opportunities
- Rising food prices for staple foods
- Cross boarder challenges (animal theft)
- There is a significant production anticipated.
- Botswana having less than 1% (rural population) food insecurity hence should focus more on development activities.
- There is a need to develop a sustainable structure in rural and urban areas.
- There is a broadening human/wildlife conflict because of the broadening grazing land for these wild animals, particularly elephants.

Key Recommendations

Botswana having less than 1% (rural population) food insecurity should focus more on development activities:

- There is a significant agricultural production expected
- The government should continue with the safety nets.
- There is a need to strengthen the developmental tools to have the households graduating from this government assistance.





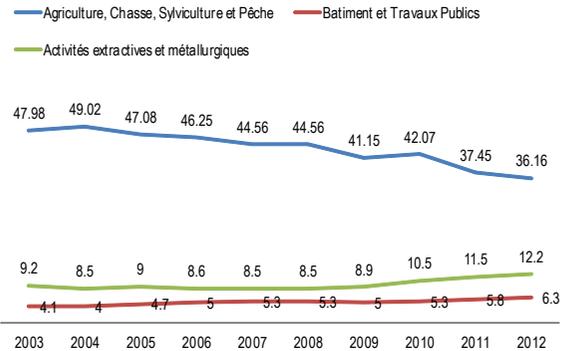
Key Indicators

Indicator	Value	Indicator	Value
Total Population	70,916,431	Poverty Incidence	63.0%
Male	35,245,466	Employment Rate	56.3%
Female (50.3%)	35,670,965	Average GDP Growth	7.5%
Life Expectancy	45.6	Area under Cultivation	41.90%
Food Insecure Population	7,300,000	Morbidity Rate	
Malnutrition:		Mortality Rate	10.4%
Stunting	43%	Access to Health Facility	
Wasting	8.0%	Access to Safe Drinking Water	46.0%
Under weight	23%	Access to Improved Sanitation	48.0%
HIV and AIDS Prevalence		Access to Transport Facility	
Inflation Rate	1.41%	Access to Education Facility	66.8%

Mortality = maternal mortality ratio (deaths of women per 100,000 live births)
 Stunting = Prevalence of stunting (moderate and severe) < 5 yrs - 2006 -2010
 Wasting = Prevalence of wasting (moderate and severe) < 5 yrs - 2006 -2010
 HIV and AIDS Prevalence - UNAIDS Estimate 2009
 Employment Rate: Employment to population ratio 2010 percentage 15 years and older

Inflation, GDP deflator (annual %) - 2010
 Access to Safe Drinking Water - date varies
 Access to Improved Sanitation - 2006 -2008
 GDP growth (annual %) -2011
 Underweight year vary per country

Overview 2013/14 Crop Production Season



Overview 2014/15 Marketing Year

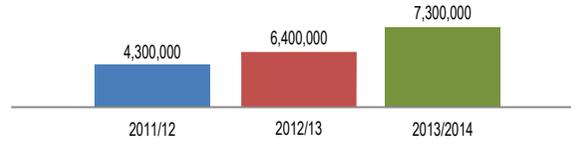
The price of rice fell by 3% between 2013 and 2014.

The price of manioc and flour fell by 2% between 2013 and 2014.

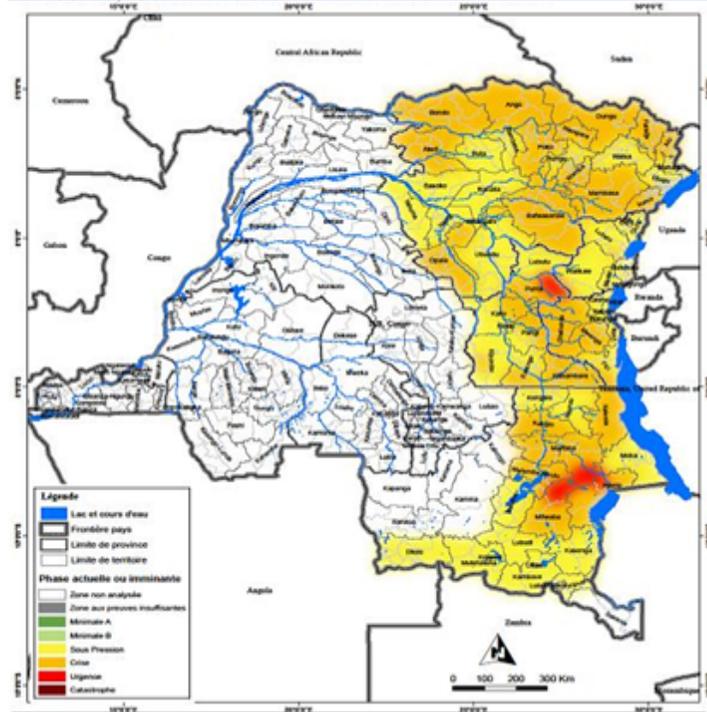
The price of palm oil varied considerably. Between 2010 and 2014, the price of palm oil increased by 13% per year.

Between 2013 and 2014 the price of palm oil increased by 6%.

Population at risk of food and livelihoods insecurity trend



Population at risk of food and livelihoods insecurity

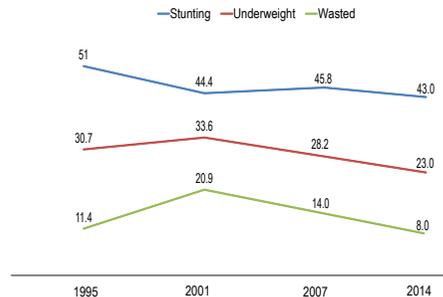


7,3M rural population at risk of food and livelihoods insecurity

DR CONGO
 Administrative System
 Administrative Level 1 = 11
 Administrative Level 2 = 48
 Administrative Level 3 = 188

NOTE: Assessment was conducted in rural areas, therefore food insecure figures are for rural areas only.

Malnutrition Rates(%)

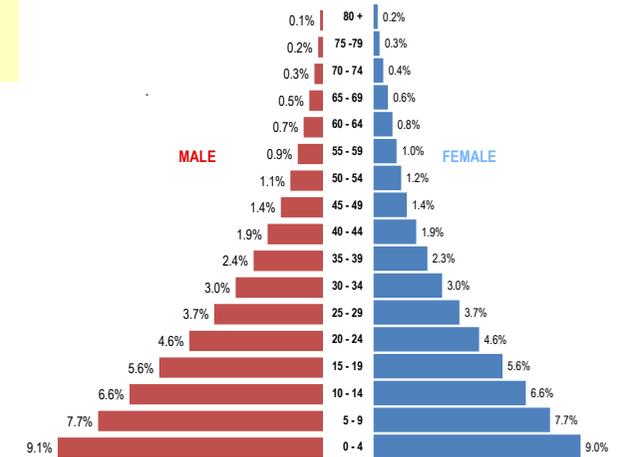


Key Findings

- 57.8% people live with a food consumption level that is poor or limited (MICS, 2010).
- 54 rural households (7,3 million people) are food insecure (CFSVA, 2011-2012). Out of 67 territories in the provinces of the East, (Nord-Kivu, Sud-Kivu, Maniema, Orientale and Katanga): 34 territories are in phase 2, 27 territories are in phase 3/4, and 6 territories have not been classified.
- Since the 6th analysis cycle IPC (March 2011), the number of food insecure people has increased, despite some progress in some zones.
- In 2013/2014, 23% of children under the age of 5 are moderately malnourished, and 7% of children are severely malnourished.
- In 2013/2014, 43% of children under the age of 5 are moderately stunted, 22.5% are severely stunted.
- 516,000 (3%) children under the age of 5 are severely malnourished.

Population (Male & Female)

Source: LandScan 2010





LESOTHO: Vulnerability Assessment Committee Results 2014 (LVAC)

Key Indicators

Indicator	Value	Indicator	Value
Total Population	1,916,573	Poverty Incidence	57.0%
Male	939,121	Employment Rate	75.0%
Female	977,452	Average GDP Growth	6.5%
Life Expectancy	48.2	Area under Cultivation	76%
Food Insecure Population	447,760	Morbidity Rate	85
Malnutrition:		Mortality Rate	620
Stunting	41.6%	Access to Health Facility	
Wasting	1.2%	Access to Safe Drinking Water	78%
Under weight	10.8%	Access to Improved Sanitation	55%
HIV and AIDS Prevalence	23%	Access to Transport Facility	
Inflation Rate	5.90%	Access to Education Facility	20.90%

Mortality = maternal mortality ratio (deaths of women per 100,000 live births)
 Stunting = Prevalence of stunting (moderate and severe) < 5 yrs - 2006 -2010
 Wasting = Prevalence of wasting (moderate and severe) < 5 yrs - 2006 -2010
 HIV and AIDS Prevalence - UNAIDS Estimate 2009
 Employment Rate: Employment to population ratio 2010 percentage 15 years and older
 Inflation, GDP deflator (annual %) - 2010
 Access to Safe Drinking Water - date varies
 Access to Improved Sanitation - 2006 -2008
 GDP growth (annual %) -2011
 Underweight year vary per country

Overview 2013/14 Crop Production Season

Generally, the 2013/14 season was not good throughout the country. The on-set of the rainfall period was late in most areas:

- Planting rains, and inputs supply, came late between November/December 2013 and March 2014. Crops performed poorly in most parts of the country.

- Some areas experienced heavy rains accompanied by hailstorm which had a significant damage on crops.

Overview 2014/15 Marketing Year

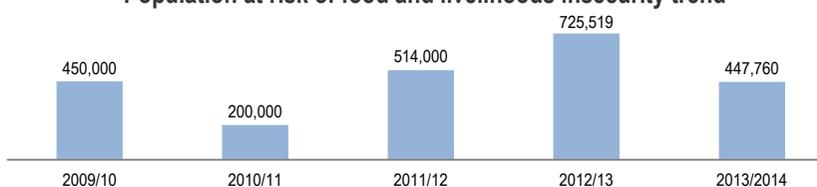
Prices of staple food and basic commodities have increased due to inflationary pressures.

The price of maize meal has increased to an average of M8.00 (M7.00 to 8.60) per kg compared to M3.00 during the baseline period in 2009/10

The average amount spent on minimum non-staple survival basket has increased by 55% on average.

The average amount spent on the livelihood protection basket has increased by 10%

Population at risk of food and livelihoods insecurity trend

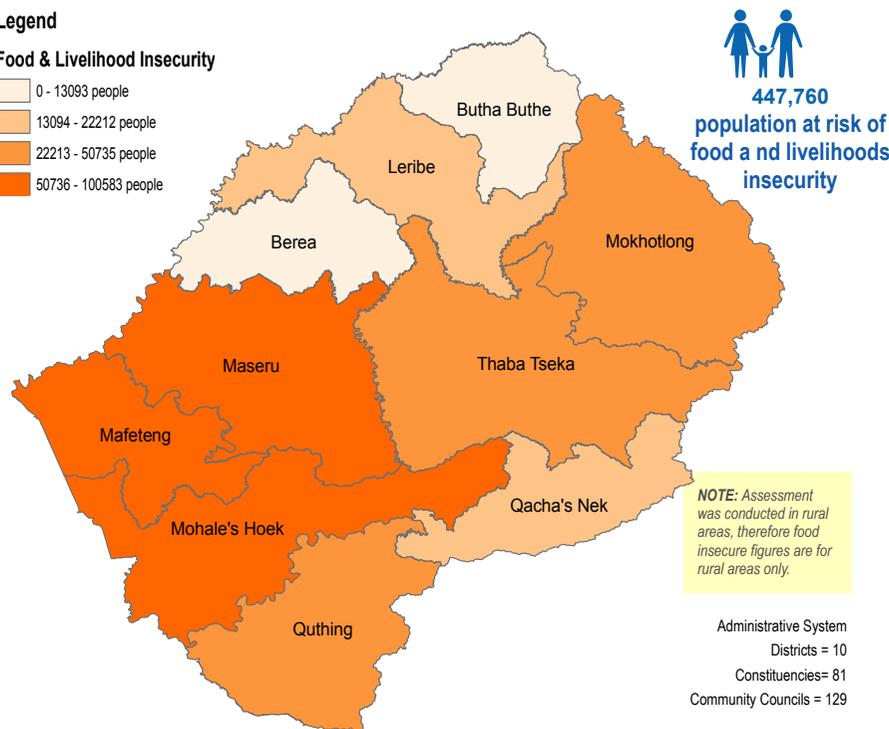


Population at risk of food and livelihoods insecurity

Legend

Food & Livelihood Insecurity

- 0 - 13093 people
- 13094 - 22212 people
- 22213 - 50735 people
- 50736 - 100583 people



Key Findings

The affected population that will require humanitarian assistance is estimated at **447,760** people for a period of 4-5 months from October/November 2014 to February/March 2015.

The estimated requirement for intervention for the 4-5 months period is 32,108 metric tonnes of maize equivalent or 257,861,320 Maloti.

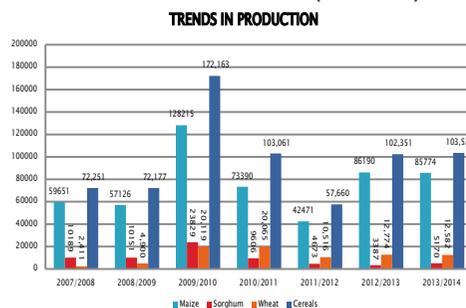
The current assessment findings will hold as long as:

- There are stable food prices throughout the season.
- A normal rainy season but the current weather forecast predicts an EL NINO in the next agricultural season.
- There is a stable local currency (Maloti).
- Timely implementation of this year's recommended interventions.

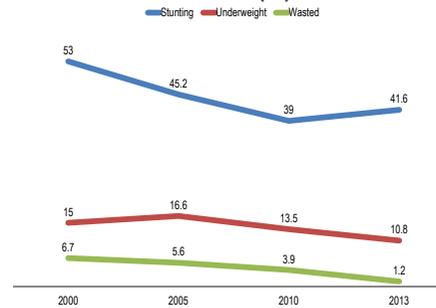
Key Recommendations

Government and humanitarian partners should work together to develop medium to long term resilience building programmes which address both acute and chronic vulnerabilities.

National Planted Areas (Hectares)

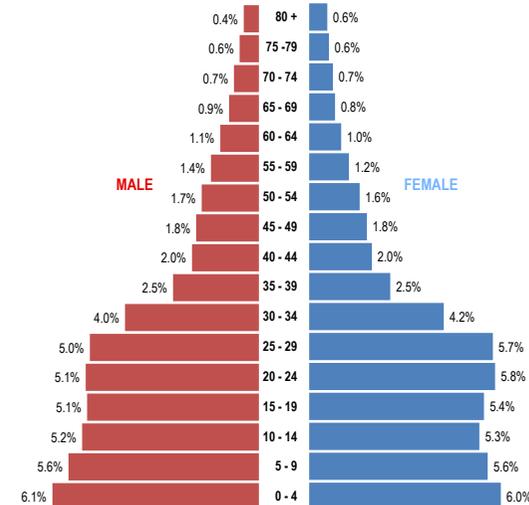


Malnutrition Rates (%) 2013/14



Population (Male & Female)

Source: Landscan 2010



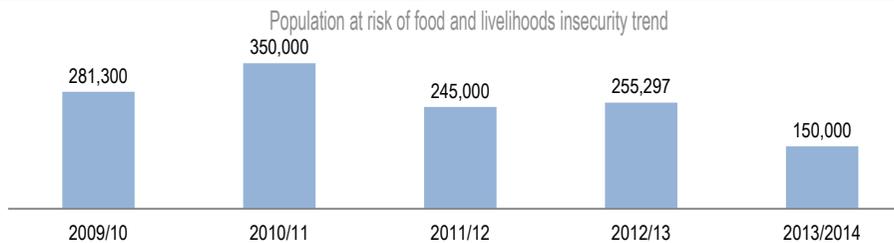


MOZAMBIQUE: Vulnerability Assessments Committee Results 2014 (SETSAN)

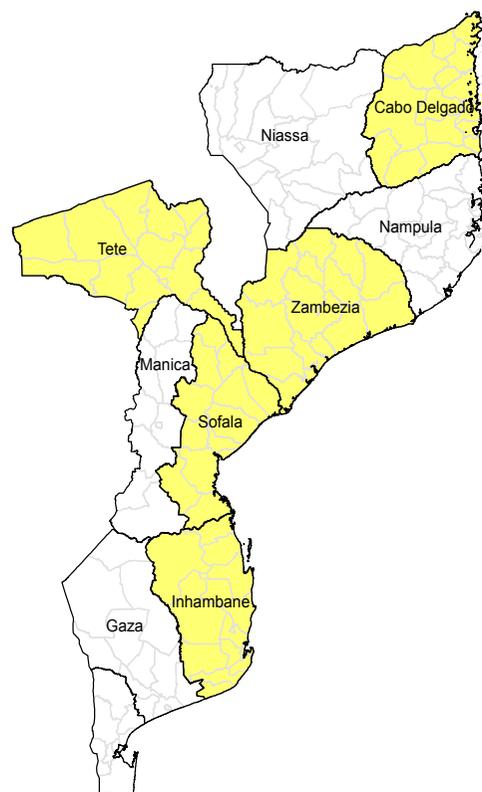
Key Indicators

Indicator	Value	Indicator	Value
Total Population	25,203,395	Poverty Incidence	54.7%
Male	12,495,896	Employment Rate	92.0%
Female	13,156,899	Average GDP Growth	7.4%
Life Expectancy	52.1	Area under Cultivation	62.69%
Food Insecure Population	150,000	Morbidity Rate	135
Malnutrition:		Mortality Rate	490
Stunting	43%	Access to Health Facility	
Wasting	6.0%	Access to Safe Drinking Water	42%
Under weight	15.0%	Access to Improved Sanitation	31%
HIV and AIDS Prevalence	1,600,000	Access to Transport Facility	
Inflation Rate	11.17%	Access to Education Facility	

Mortality = maternal mortality ratio (deaths of women per 100,000 live births)
 Stunting = Prevalence of stunting (moderate and severe) < 5 yrs - 2006 -2010
 Wasting = Prevalence of wasting (moderate and severe) < 5 yrs - 2006 -2010
 HIV and AIDS Prevalence - UNAIDS Estimate 2009
 Employment Rate: Employment to population ratio 2010 percentage 15 years and older
 Inflation, GDP deflator (annual %) - 2010
 Access to Safe Drinking Water - date varies
 Access to Improved Sanitation - 2006 -2008
 GDP growth (annual %) -2011
 Underweight year vary per country



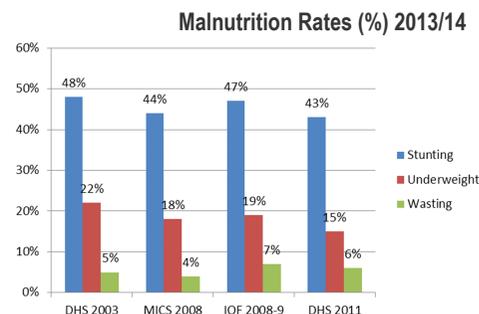
Population at risk of food and livelihoods insecurity



150,000 People at Risk of Food & Livelihood insecurity

Administrative System
 Provinces = 11
 Districts = 146
 Postos = 405

NOTE:
 The assessment was not conducted in the whole country



Overview 2013/14 Crop Production Season

Food supplies from the main harvest continue to be widely available in markets.

In areas in the Limpopo Basin affected by mild floods (lowland and riverine areas near Chibuto, Chokwe, and Guija districts) food security has improved tremendously thanks to successful post-flood planting

Exceptions include localized areas in the Chigubo district, namely in the Bambacane, Cubo and Kenneth Kaunda villages in the Nhanale Administrative Post that were affected by prolonged dry spells earlier this season

National Cereal Production Trend

The production estimates need to be integrated with other food balance inputs, including consumption needs, imports, and exports to show if the national food requirement for the 2014/15 consumption year will be met by this year's harvest.

While the food balance sheet for this consumption year is yet to be completed, historically the national food balance figures usually indicate a total cereal deficit during the March to April period, at the end of the marketing year.

This cereal deficit is usually covered by commercial imports and food assistance.

Overview Marketing Year 2014/15

Given the above-average 2013/14 harvest in the country and significant carryover stocks, cereal availability is expected to be 14 percent above the previous year. This availability is expected to reduce dependence on the markets during the period July to September as households will be consuming mostly from own production.

Between July and December, the flow of food commodities will continue following normal patterns and no disruption is anticipated throughout the outlook period.

Key Findings

Overall, in May the Food Security Nutrition (FSN) at country level has situation improved after the occurrence of shocks from December 2013 to March 2014

Based on recent field work, the FSN situation is:

- Good in Maputo, Gaza, Manica, Zambezia, Nampula and Niassa provinces
- Moderate in Inhambane and Cabo Delgado provinces
- Worrysome in localized areas of Zumbo (Tete), Buzi and Gorongosa (Sofala) Muidumbi and Mecufi.

The impact of floods was not so significant taking into account the few affected areas and the high production levels in the country.

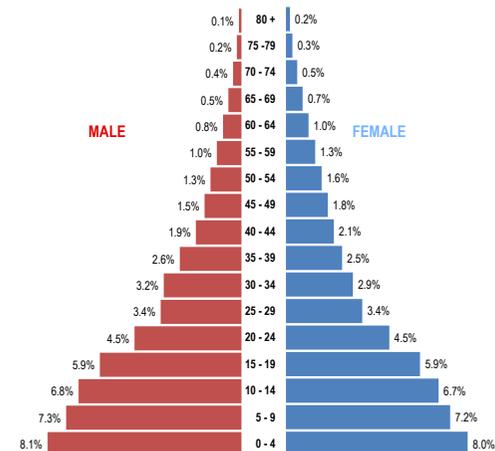
Key Recommendations

In the flood affected areas, food assistance through Food for Work should be provided to the most vulnerable households.

In the political conflict areas, Corn Soya Blend provision is recommended in Gorongosa district for at least six months and food assistance for the next three months.

Provision of agriculture inputs including seeds is strongly recommended in the flood affected areas for the second season and the coming main agriculture season.

Population (Male & Female) Source: Landscan 2010



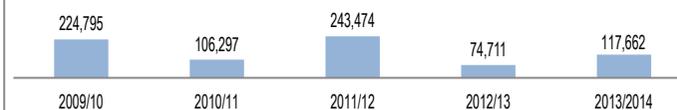


NAMIBIA: Rural Food and Livelihood Vulnerability Forecast

Key Indicators

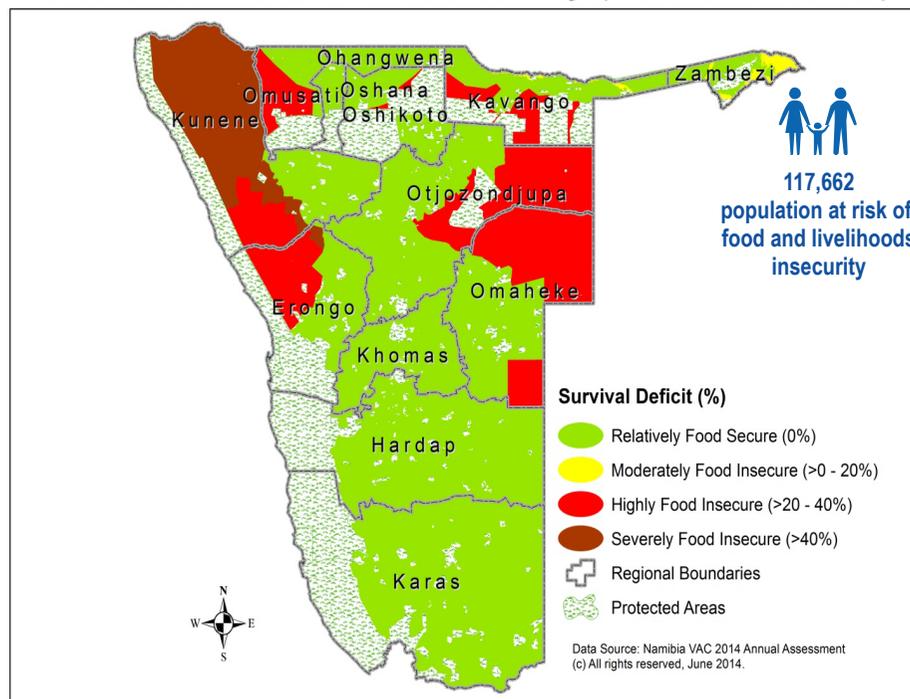
Indicator	Value	Indicator	Value
Total Population	2,259,393	Poverty Incidence	28.7%
Male	1,184,660	Employment Rate	76.6%
Female	1,199,121	Average GDP Growth	5.5%
Life Expectancy	62	Area under Cultivation	
Food Insecure Population	117,662	Morbidity Rate	
Malnutrition:		Mortality Rate	
Stunting	29%	Access to Health Facility	
Wasting	7.5%	Access to Safe Drinking Water	
Under weight	16.6%	Access to Improved Sanitation	
HIV and AIDS Prevalence		Access to Transport Facility	
Inflation Rate		Access to Education Facility	

Population at risk of food and livelihoods insecurity



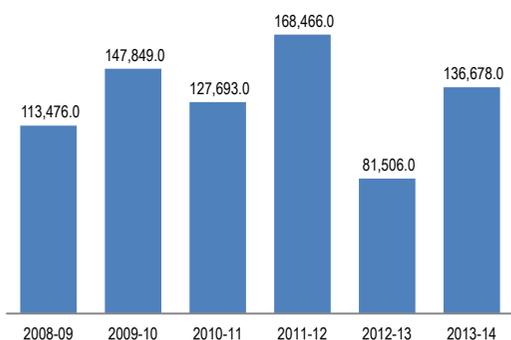
Population at risk of food and livelihoods insecurity

Namibia Levels of Vulnerability (Survival Deficit)



Overview 2013/14 Crop Production Season

National Cereal Production (Metric Tonnes)

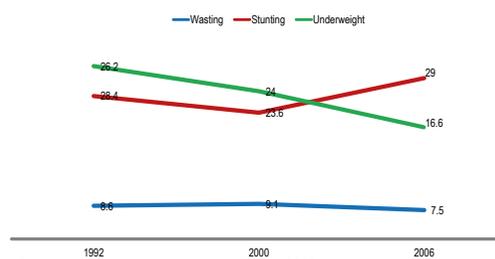


Overview of 2014/15 Marketing Year

Cereal Supply/Demand Forecast for 2013/14 Marketing Year (May/April) (000 metric tonnes)

	Wheat	Maize	Millet / Sorghum	Total
Domestic Availability	24.4	41.8	27.5	93.7
Opening Stocks (as of June 2013*)	9.9	2.1	0.6	12.6
Forecasted Production	14.5	39.7	26.9	81.1
Total Utilization	74.1	159.1	70.2	303.4
Food Use	63.4	145.1	51.2	259.7
Losses and other uses	0.7	4	4	8.7
Closing stocks	10	10	15	35
Shortfall to be covered by import	-49.7	-117	-42.8	-210
Commercial imports received	5.9	10.9	0	16.8
Commercial imports expected	91.9	120.8	3.2	215.9
Export already shipped	0	1.5	0	1.5
After trade Deficit/Surplus	48.1	12.9	-39.6	21.5

Malnutrition Rates (%) Trend 1992 - 2006



Sources: Demographic and Health Survey 2006

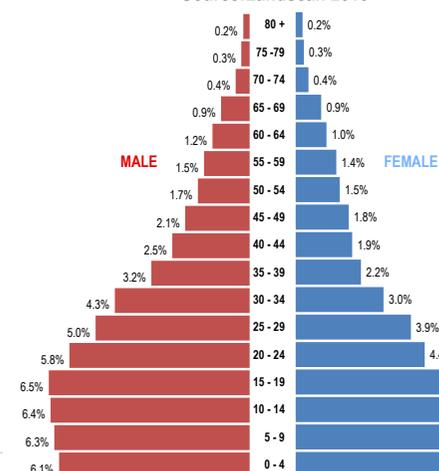
Key Findings

- Reduced crop harvest by 20-50%
- Reduced agricultural Labour employment Opportunities by 40-65%
- Limited draft power owing to poor livestock conditions(Oxen)
- Less resilient households due the cumulative impact of floods and drought over the years.
- Temporary relocation of livestock
- Increased sale of livestock
- Increased migration by young people in search of labor in urban areas and mines.
- Increased reliance on non-farm income opportunities
- Purchase of cheap and un-shifted staple maize meal compared with the high quality type.

Key Recommendations

- Targeted free food assistance.
- Improvement of post relief food distribution.
- Regular monitoring of key vulnerability indicators.
- Temporary relocation of rural farmers livestock in most drought affected areas.
- Timely provision and distribution of agricultural inputs.
- Targeted livestock feed subsidies in most drought affected areas.
- Asset for work projects to promote restocking.
- Further provision of water for livestock in most drought affected areas.

Population (Male & Female) Source:Landscan 2010





SWAZILAND: Vulnerability Assessment Committee Results Summary 2014 (SWAZI VAC)

Key Indicators

Indicator	Value	Indicator	Value
Total Population	1,119,375	Poverty Incidence	63.0%
Male	537,300	Employment Rate	71.0%
Female	582,075	Average GDP Growth	4.4%
Life Expectancy	45.6	Area under Cultivation	41.90%
Food Insecure Population	223,249	Morbidity Rate	
Malnutrition:		Mortality Rate	
Stunting	31%	Access to Health Facility	
Wasting	1.0%	Access to Safe Drinking Water	
Under weight	6.0%	Access to Improved Sanitation	
HIV and AIDS Prevalence		Access to Transport Facility	
Inflation Rate	5.50%	Access to Education Facility	

Mortality = maternal mortality ratio (deaths of women per 100,000 live births)
 Stunting = Prevalence of stunting (moderate and severe) < 5 yrs - 2006 -2010
 Wasting = Prevalence of wasting (moderate and severe) < 5 yrs - 2006 -2010
 HIV and AIDS Prevalence - UNAIDS Estimate 2009
 Employment Rate: Employment to population ratio 2010 percentage 15 years and older

Inflation, GDP deflator (annual %) - 2010
 Access to Safe Drinking Water - date varies
 Access to Improved Sanitation - 2006 -2008
 GDP growth (annual %) -2011
 Underweight year vary per country

Overview 2013/14 Crop Production Season

PRODUCTION SEASON	2011/12	2012/13	% Change
AREA PLANTED (HA)	52,064	61,260	18%

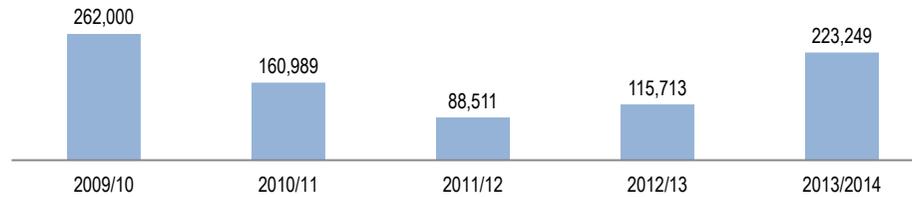
Overview 2014/15 Marketing year (000, MT)

Post harvesting challenges are real and need to be addressed.



Credit : Swazi VAC - lack of Storage facilities

Population at risk of food and livelihoods insecurity Trend



Population at risk of food and livelihoods insecurity

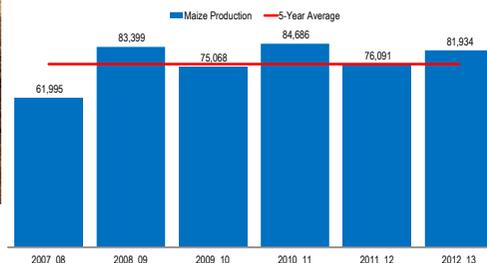
223,249 population at risk of food and livelihoods insecurity



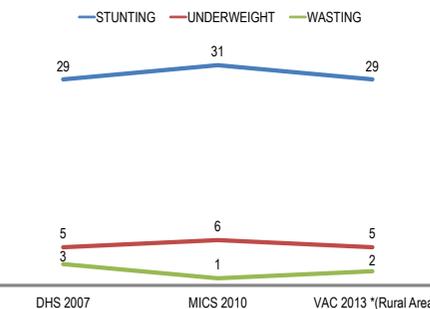
Administrative System
 Tifunza/Districts = 4
 Tinkhundla = 55

NOTE: Assessment was conducted in rural areas, therefore food insecure figures are for rural areas only.

Maize Production Compared to 5 Year Average Metric Tonnes



Malnutrition Rates (%) Trend 2007 - 2013



Key Findings

- Bartering of available food crops (sweet potato, legumes etc) for major staple food crop.
- Bartering of livestock for major staple food crop.
- Informal wage labour.
- Local purchases from neighbours.
- Strengthening community support systems for vulnerable households (communal pooling and sharing of farming resources).

Key Recommendations

Up-scaling irrigated farming. Already two large scale irrigation programmes are in place targeting about 20,000Ha and benefitting over 6500 households.

Other small scale irrigation development programmes also target increasing agricultural production.

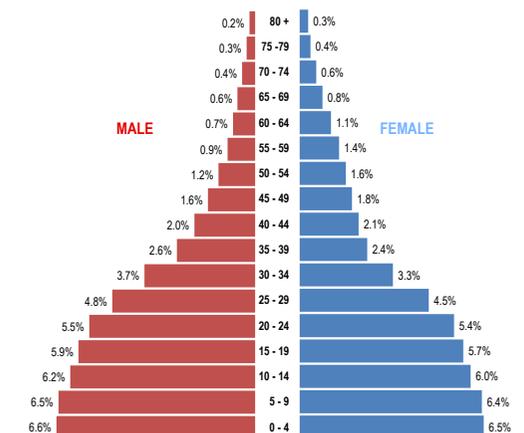
Effective use of available arable land (especially land under Government). Promoting primary health care and intensive immunization programme.

Challenges

- Preparations hampered by cumbersome processes to access resources from Government yet exercise should be done timeously for reporting purposes.

- Only one aspect of the assessment could be feasible (key informant interviews), the household survey could not be conducted.

Population (Male & Female) 2010 Source: Landscan





UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA: Vulnerability Assessment Committee Results (MUCHALI) 2014

Key Indicators

Indicator	Value	Indicator	Value
Total Population	44,900,000	Poverty Incidence	33.4%
Male	24,455,665	Employment Rate	96.0%
Female	24,488,970	Average GDP Growth	6.9%
Life Expectancy	58.9	Area under Cultivation	40.80%
Food Insecure Population	213,379	Morbidity Rate	76
Malnutrition:		Mortality Rate	460
Stunting	42%	Access to Health Facility	
Wasting	5.0%	Access to Safe Drinking Water	55%
Under weight	16.0%	Access to Improved Sanitation	33%
HIV and AIDS Prevalence	5%	Access to Transport Facility	16.00%
Inflation Rate	6.5%	Access to Education Facility	

Mortality = maternal mortality ratio (deaths of women per 100,000 live births)
 Stunting = Prevalence of stunting (moderate and severe) < 5 yrs - 2006 -2010
 Wasting = Prevalence of wasting (moderate and severe) < 5 yrs - 2006 -2010
 HIV and AIDS Prevalence - UNAIDS Estimate 2009
 Employment Rate: Employment to population ratio 2010 percentage 15 years and older
 Inflation, GDP deflator (annual %) - 2010
 Access to Safe Drinking Water - data varies
 Access to Improved Sanitation - 2006 -2008
 GDP growth (annual %) -2011
 Underweight year vary per country

Overview 2013/14 Crop Production Season

- Generally rainfall performance during 2013/14 was good in terms of amount and distribution. As a result, crop production performance for 2013/14 is expected to be good compared to last season.

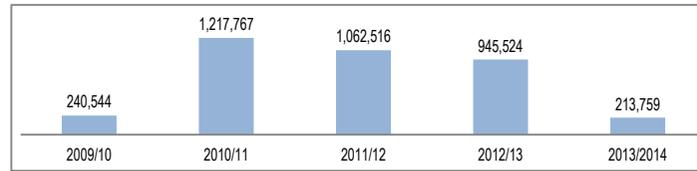
- Preliminary indication from the Councils shows that large part of the country (about 90%) will produce at self sufficiency level and above. However few areas are expected to deficit.

Overview 2014/15 Marketing Year

The national balance sheet for all cereals showed a domestic availability of 4.363 million metric tonnes, leading to a domestic surplus of 1.117 million metric tonnes. Tanzania recorded a maize surplus of 0.360 million metric tonnes.

The 2014 price for white maize is close to the 5-year monthly average.

Population at risk of food and livelihoods insecurity



Population at risk of food and livelihoods insecurity



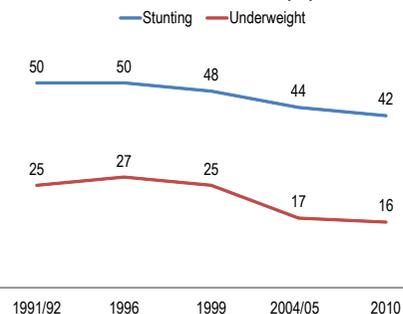
213,379 population at risk of food and livelihoods insecurity

A comprehensive food and nutrition security assessment will be carried out in September 2014

Administrative System
 Mkoa (Regions) = 26
 Wilaya (Districts) = 129

NOTE: Assessment was conducted in rural areas, it covered 47 district councils in 15 regions.

Malnutrition Rates (%)



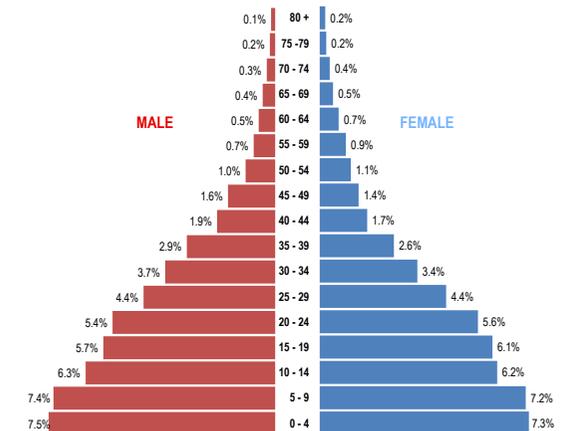
Key Findings

- A total of 35 Councils have been identified to be under stress.
- A total of 213,379 people in 35 Councils are identified to be food and nutrition insecure and their food requirement is estimated to be 5,121 MT.
- The levels of malnutrition in 6 to < 24 months age group were relatively higher than that of other age groups.

Key Recommendations

- Continuous monitoring of areas identified to be at risk of food and nutrition insecurity between June and August 2014.
- Rehabilitation of roads in the flood affected areas.
- To promote households good use practice of food crop harvested during the 2013/14 production year.
- Conduct Comprehensive food and nutrition security assessment by September 2014.
- Improvement and construction of roads in the rural areas.
- Enhancement of rehabilitation and establishment of irrigation schemes.
- Promote the use of early maturing and drought tolerant crops like cassava and millet.
- Strengthening of the livestock early warning system to ensure sustainable food security.
- Continue to strengthen input supplies programme to smallholder farmers
- Promotion of nutrition and childcare education should be strengthened.

Population (Male & Female)
 Source: LandScan 2010





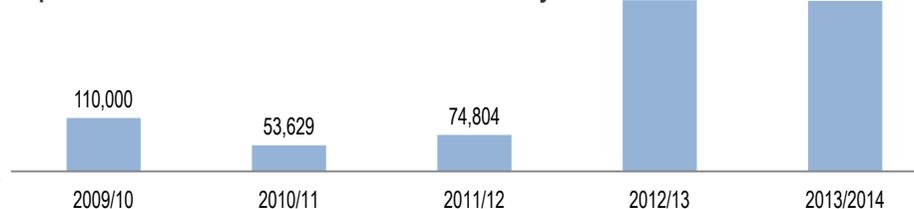
ZAMBIA: Vulnerability Assessment Results 2014 (Zambia VAC)

Key Indicators

Indicator	Value	Indicator	Value
Total Population	15,200,000	Poverty Incidence	60.5 %
Male	7,364,215	Employment Rate	86.0 %
Female	7,326,775	Average GDP Growth	6.4 %
Life Expectancy	49.4	Area under Cultivation	31.46 %
Food Insecure Population	351,267	Morbidity Rate	111
Malnutrition:		Mortality Rate	440
Stunting	45.0 %	Access to Health Facility	
Wasting	5.0 %	Access to Safe Drinking Water	83 %
Under weight	12.0 %	Access to Improved Sanitation	57 %
HIV and AIDS Prevalence	12.0 %	Access to Transport Facility	
Inflation Rate	7.10 %	Access to Education Facility	35 %

Mortality = maternal mortality ratio (deaths of women per 100,000 live births)
 Stunting = Prevalence of stunting (moderate and severe) < 5 yrs - 2006 -2010
 Wasting = Prevalence of wasting (moderate and severe) < 5 yrs - 2006 -2010
 HIV and AIDS Prevalence - UNAIDS Estimate 2009
 Employment Rate: Employment to population ratio 2010 percentage 15 years and older
 Inflation, GDP deflator (annual %) - 2010
 Access to Safe Drinking Water - date varies
 Access to Improved Sanitation - 2006 -2008
 GDP growth (annual %) -2011
 Underweight year vary per country

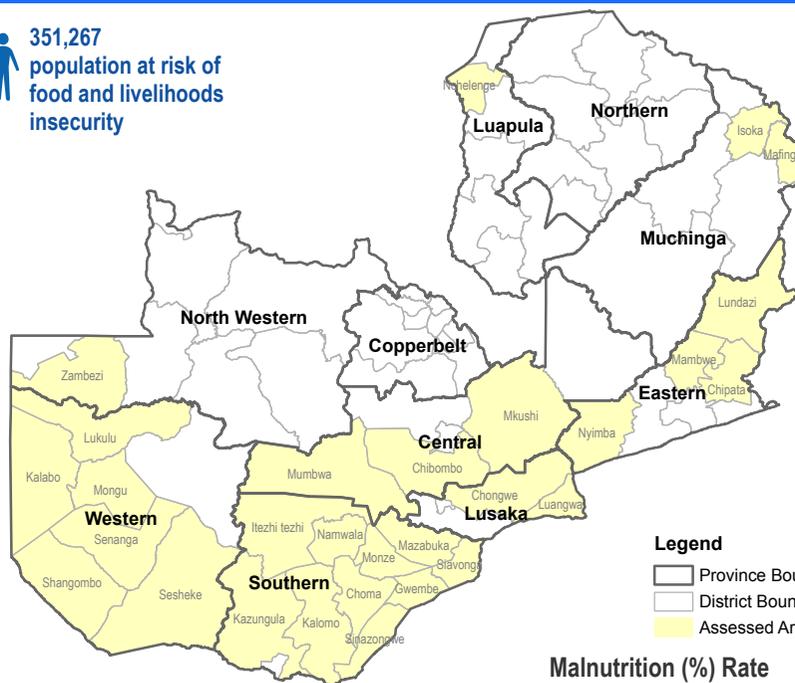
Population at risk of food and livelihoods insecurity Trend



Population at risk of food and livelihoods insecurity



351,267
 population at risk of food and livelihoods insecurity

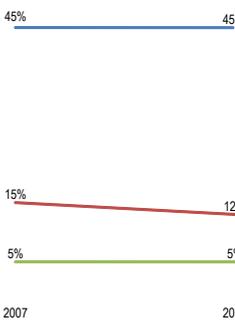


Legend

- Province Boundaries
- District Boundaries
- Assessed Areas

Malnutrition (%) Rate

- Stunting
- Underweight
- Wasting



Key Findings

- Households headed by females (57.3 percent) were more likely to be severely affected by floods than their male counterpart (49.7 percent).
- The experience of the floods led to loss of income (35 percent); loss of assets (6.2 percent) with 4.4 percent of respondents claiming losses in both income and assets.
- Production in households hit by shocks was lower than those that did not experience any shocks possibly leading to reported loss in income.
- Of the 33 assessed districts, 14 will be eligible for a relief programme.
- The large promotion of maize production at the expense of other crops has made maize a mono crop in almost all the assessed districts such that negative impact on maize exposes farmers to food insecurity.
- Most of the assessed districts had a high incidence of malaria and diarrhoeal cases.
- Boreholes, unprotected wells and piped water continue to be the most common water sources used by most households in the assessed districts.
- The assessment further revealed that 21 districts had number of school infrastructure damaged.

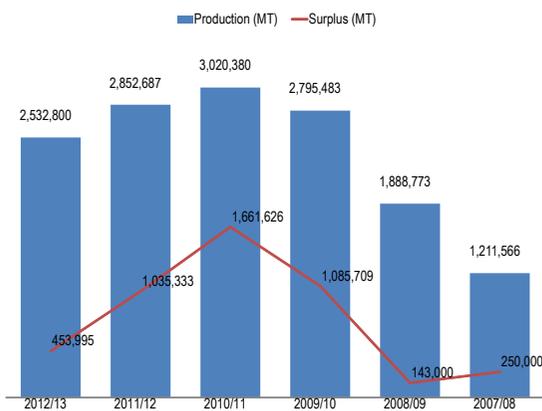
Key Recommendations

- 351, 267 people in 14 districts will require relief food amounting to 2, 108 MT of cereal for eight months. Options of support will include direct food provision, market support and provision of safety nets.
- There is dire need to strengthen Malaria Control Programmes and a focus should be in the Provinces that currently showing an increase in malaria.
- Water quality monitoring should be implemented in all the districts to ensure safe water sources of drinking.
- Construct demonstration latrines at rural community centres at strategic points such as schools, markets, faith centres, and traditional chiefs' villages.
- Roll out Community-Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) in rural areas to increase and improve the number of adequate sanitation facilities by encouraging communities to construct latrines and promote health and hygiene education.

Overview 2013/14 Crop Production

- Nationally, Zambia produced 3, 350, 671 MT during the 2013/2014 Season with a surplus of 1, 152, 505 MT.
- Assessment of the 33 districts showed that households are likely to hold about 16 percent of maize stock.

National Cereal Production

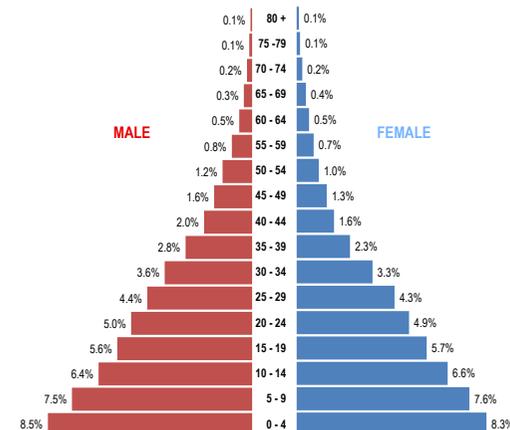


Overview 2014/15 Marketing Year

- Maize prices at community markets on average were 26 percent higher than in May 2013.
- In the 2014/15 Marketing season, 57 percent of households are likely to depend on purchases from markets at some time.
- Although food staples are readily available on the markets, some households (5 percent) have limited access to staple due to low income.

Population (Male & Female)

Source: Landscan 2010





ZIMBABWE: Vulnerability Assessment Committee (ZIMVAC) 2014 Rural Livelihoods Assessment Results

Key Indicators

Indicator	Value	Indicator	Value
Total Population	12,973,808	Poverty Incidence	62.6%
Male	7,090,261	Employment Rate	92.3%
Female	7,284,090	Average GDP Growth	4.4%
Life Expectancy	51	Area under Cultivation	41.90%
Food Insecure Population	565,000	Morbidity Rate	80
Malnutrition:		Mortality Rate	570
Stunting	32%	Access to Health Facility	60.5%
Wasting	3.0%	Access to Safe Drinking Water	70%
Under weight	10.0%	Access to Improved Sanitation	51%
HIV and AIDS Prevalence	1,242,768	Access to Transport Facility	
Inflation Rate	2.20%	Access to Education Facility	55.40%

Mortality = maternal mortality ratio (deaths of women per 100,000 live births)
 Stunting = Prevalence of stunting (moderate and severe) < 5 yrs - 2006 -2010
 Wasting = Prevalence of wasting (moderate and severe) < 5 yrs - 2006 -2010
 HIV and AIDS Prevalence - UNAIDS Estimate 2009
 Inflation Rate: Employment to population ratio 2010 percentage 15 years and older
 Inflation, GDP deflator (annual %) - 2010
 Access to Safe Drinking Water - date varies
 Access to Improved Sanitation - 2006 -2008
 GDP growth (annual %) -2011
 Underweight year vary per country

Overview 2013/14 Crop Production Season

Most households across the country are currently consuming food from the recent harvest and experiencing Minimal (IPC Phase 1) acute food insecurity

ZIMVAC estimates that 5.8 percent of the rural population will be food insecure during the peak lean season (January-March 2015)

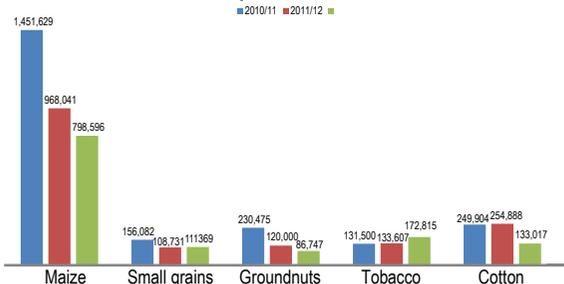
Based on field observations in July, markets including those in the traditionally cereal deficit southwestern part of the country are fully supplied with staple.

Overview 2014/15 Marketing Year

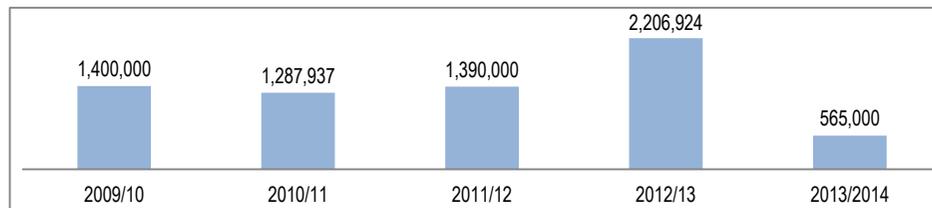
The average household income was US\$111, an increase from last year's average of US\$95. Average household monthly income has been on the increase since 2009.

Average maize grain price was approximately \$0.37/Kg a decline from last year average of \$0.53/Kg though prices were increasing from 2010 to 2013.

National Cereal Production (MT) Crop Production Trends

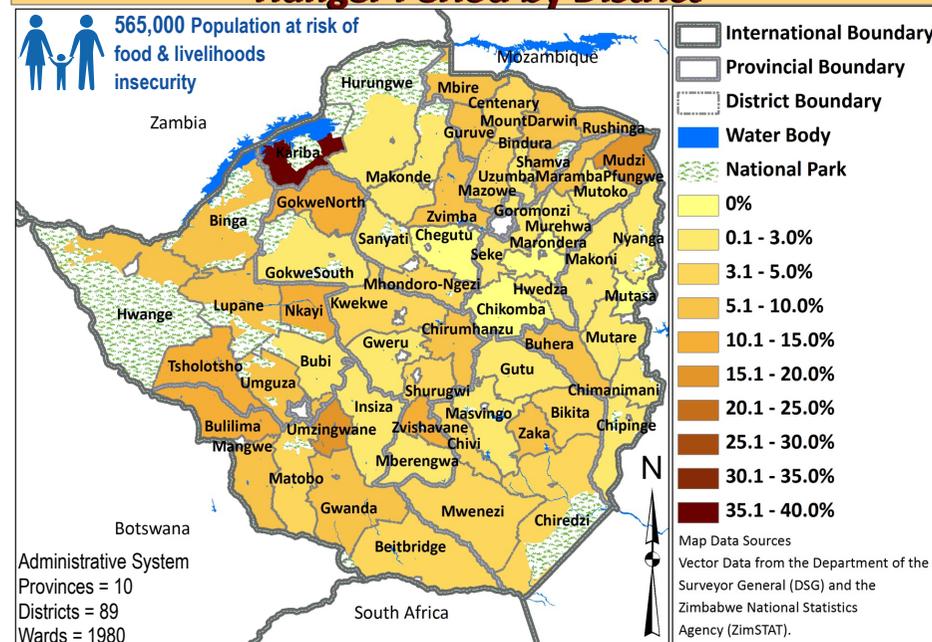


Population at risk of food and livelihoods insecurity

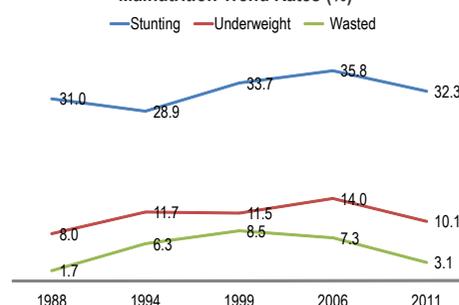


Population at risk of food and livelihoods insecurity

Proportion of Food Insecure Households at Peak Hunger Period by District



Malnutrition Trend Rates (%)



NOTE: Assessment was conducted in rural areas, therefore food insecure figures are for rural areas only.

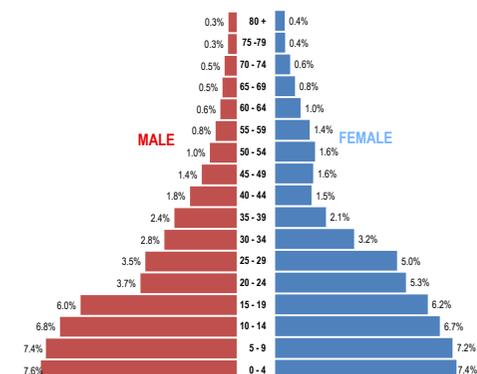
Key Findings

- There is a decline in the proportion of food insecure households in all quarters compared to 2013/14.
- Compared to last year the rate of increase from the 1st to the 2nd quarter was slower (0.68(2013/14) and 0.70(2012/13) but will become faster from 2nd to 3rd (0.53) and 0.47 last year and 3rd to 4th quarter(0.41) compared to 0.31 last year.
- While the prevalence of fever (34%), diarrhoea (18%), cough (47%) and severe wasting (0.7%) in children under five years were almost the same in May 2014 as they were in May last year, the prevalence of moderately wasted children decreased from 2.6% in May last year to 1.8% in May 2014. Prevalence of severe wasting levels of 2.2% in Midlands and of moderate wasting of 2.7% in Mashonaland Central require urgent attention.

Key Recommendations

- Despite 30% of the rural households' dependant on untreated water sources for their domestic water supply, less than 14% of the households treat their water before use. Furthermore, open defecation continues to be a common practice for about 40% of rural households. This situation renders a significant proportion of the households vulnerable to water borne diseases, such as diarrhoea and typhoid.
- Efforts to improve the water and sanitation situation in all rural provinces appear to have been negligible over the past five years and need urgent attention.
- Average household income for April 2014 was USD 111 from USD95 in April 2013, an increase of about 20%. But casual labour, food crop production and sales, remittances and vegetable production and sales remained the most common household incomes sources in the two years.
- Income levels should be the central focus of poverty reduction interventions in the rural areas.
- Seasonal food assistance should prioritise districts projected to have the highest levels of food insecurity prevalence:
- The assumptions on the household projected food security situation should be monitored to inform necessary adjustments to the food security projections as the consumption year progresses.

Population (Male & Female) Source: Landscan 2010



Annex: RVAC Dissemination Meeting Programme

Programme for the 2014 Regional Vulnerability Assessment Committee Dissemination Meeting 30 June – 2 July 2014

The main focus of the Dissemination Meeting will be the preparation of the Annual Assessment Reports for the Permanent Secretaries meeting. The Meeting will also discuss emerging issues of relevance to regional Vulnerability Analysis and Assessment (VAA), and challenges to implementing VAA.

Objectives of the dissemination meeting:

1. Prepare dissemination of the results of the 2014 vulnerability assessments;
2. Discuss emerging issues and implications for VAA at country level;
3. Discuss challenges to communicating the outcomes of VAA to policy-makers.

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

Session 1: Introduction and seasonal overview

Session 2: Presentation and discussion of emerging issues in VAA

Session 3: Reports from the National Vulnerability Assessment Committees (NVACs) and Discussions (30 min presentation + 10 min discussion). In their briefing reports, NVACs are requested also to present major challenges to carrying out their Annual Assessment.

The methodology used will be 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:

Day 1		
Time	Activity	Rapporteur
08.00 – 8.30	• Participant's registration	• SADC RVAA PMU
Session 1: Presentation of tools and emerging issues in VAA related matters		
08.30 – 9.00	• Introduction/Updates	• SADC RVAA PMU
09.00 – 9.10	• Welcome by Representative of SADC Chair	• SADC RVAA PMU
09.10 – 9.20	• Official Opening Remarks by Malawi	• SADC RVAA PMU
09.20 – 9.30	• Updates from the SADC RVAA PMU	• SADC RVAA PMU
09.30 – 10.00	• Seasonal rainfall review/early outlook	• SADC RVAA PMU

10.00 – 10.30	• Presentation on SADC RVAA M&E review: briefing and next steps	• SADC RVAA PMU (BM)
10.30 – 11.00	Tea/Coffee	
11.00 – 11.25	• Presentation on the Urban Vulnerability Assessments and Methodology Development : update and summary of next steps.	• SADC RVAC PMU/Technical Working Group on Urban Assessments
11.25 – 11.50	• Presentation on the Nutrition Integration Process	• Nutrition TWG
11.50 – 12.15	• Discussion of NVAC Plans for 2014 dissemination and communication : 1) Brief presentation on communication. 2) Brief country presentation of plans for 2014 dissemination.	• SADC RVAA PMU (KC) • NVACs
12.15 – 12.35	• Presentation by the RVAA Centre of Excellence : Status of course development	• RVAA Centre of Excellence
12.35 – 12.50	• Presentation on Sustainable Decentralised Livelihood Information Systems in Zimbabwe	• ZimVAC Chair George Kembo
12.50 – 14.00	Lunch	
Session 2: Reports from the National Vulnerability Assessment Committees (NVACs) and Discussions (30 min presentation + 10 min discussion)		
14.00 – 14.40	• Mozambique VAA Report	• Namibia
14.40 – 15.20	• Angola VAA Report	• Lesotho
15.20 – 15.50	Tea/Coffee	
15.50 – 16.30	• DRC VAA Report	• South Africa
16.30 – 17.10	• Swaziland VAA Report	• Malawi
17.10 – 17.20	• Wrap up of the day: Major challenges in Annual Assessments	• SADC RVAA PMU
Day 2		
Time	Activity	Rapporteur
08.30 – 9.10	• Zimbabwe VAA Report	• Tanzania
09.10 – 9.40	• South Africa VAA Report	• Swaziland
09.40 – 10.10	• Tanzania VAA Report	• Botswana
10.10 – 10.40	Tea/Coffee	
10.40 – 11.20	• Malawi VAA Report	• Zambia
11.20 – 12.00	• Botswana VAA Report	• Mozambique
12.00 – 12.40	• Zambia VAA Report	• Angola
12.40 – 13.40	Lunch	
13.40 – 14.20	• Namibia VAA Report	• DRC
14.20 – 15.00	• Lesotho VAA Report	• Zimbabwe
15.00 – 15.30	Tea/Coffee	
15.30 – 15.45	• Seychelles presentation on progress	• NA
15.45 – 16.15	• Wrap up of country presentations:	• SADC RVAA PMU

Major challenges in VAA assessments		
Day 3		
Time	Activity	Rapporteur
08.30 – 10.30	• Drafting of Regional Synthesis Report by a Core Group	• SADC RVAC Members
08.30 – 10.30	• Country preparations for 3 rd and 4 th quarter VAA activities: NVACs prepare concept notes for forthcoming activities with PMU members	• NVACs
10.30 – 11.00	Tea/Coffee	
11.00 – 12.00	• Drafting of Regional Synthesis Report by a Core Group	• SADC RVAC Members
11.00 – 12.00	• Country preparations for 3 rd and 4 th quarter VAA activities: NVACs prepare concept notes for forthcoming activities with PMU members	• NVACs
12.00 – 13.00	• Presentation of Draft Synthesis Report	• SADC RVAA PMU
13.00 – 14.00	Lunch/Departure for Non RVAC Members	
14.00 – 17.00	• QUARTERLY RVAC MEETING	• RVAC members

Annex: List of Participants

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