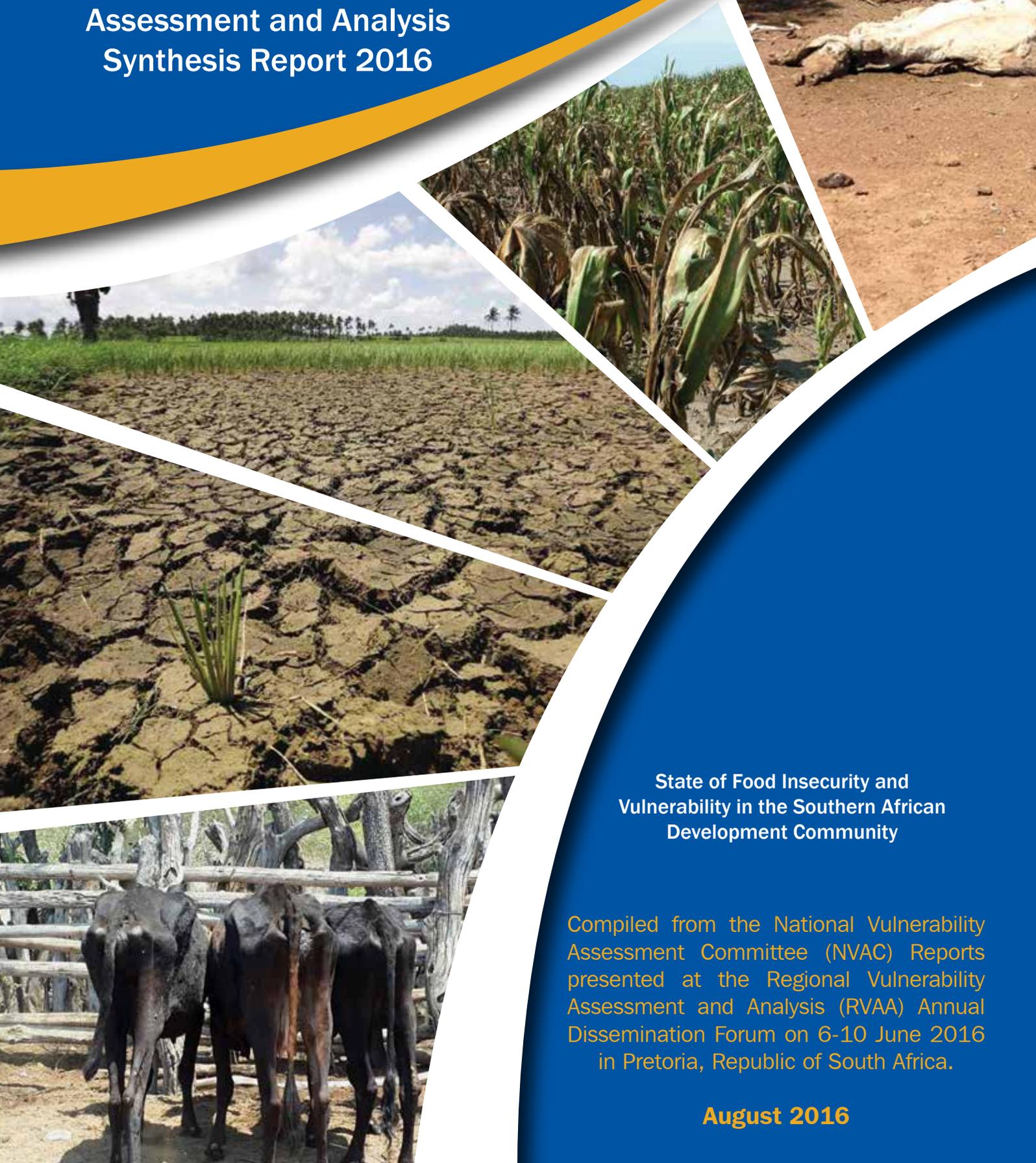




# SADC Regional Vulnerability Assessment and Analysis Synthesis Report 2016



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 Forum on 6-10 June 2016  
in Pretoria, Republic of South Africa.

**August 2016**





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## LIST OF ACRONYMS

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

## SADC Regional Vulnerability Assessment and Analysis Synthesis Report 2016

### 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 Regional Vulnerability Assessment and Analysis (RVAA) programme is to “strengthen national and regional vulnerability analysis systems in order to inform policy formulation, development programmes and emergency interventions that lead to a reduction in vulnerability”. The Regional Vulnerability Assessment Committee (RVAC) and the NVAC system is more than a data generation mechanism: its intention is to engage and influence policy uptake and implementation, to ensure VAA efforts will achieve the intended impacts.

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

Each year, the SADC RVAA Programme organises an Annual Dissemination Forum, which begins with a meeting of technicians from the RVAC and NVACs, followed by a meeting of Senior Policy makers to release officially the assessment results. These fora 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 2016 Regional Annual Dissemination Technical Forum took place from 6-8 June 2016 at the Sheraton Pretoria Hotel in Pretoria, Republic of South Africa. It was attended by NVACs from all Member States except Mauritius. The Senior Officials meeting of Member States was also held at the same venue from 9-10 June 2016 and was attended by all the 15 Member States. This high-level meeting endorsed the Regional Synthesis Report on the State of Food and Livelihoods Vulnerability in the SADC Region presented in this report.

This report provides an overview of the food security and livelihoods situation in the region for the 2016/17 marketing season/consumption year as discussed at the Dissemination Forum. Chapter one provides the report introduction, the objectives of the Dissemination Forum, and introduces briefly the approaches and methods used in regional VAA. Chapter two presents the regional social economic summary. The chapter builds partly on secondary sources for issues such as 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 presents the main conclusions and recommendations of the Dissemination Forum. Chapter four provides highlights on the situation of individual Member States, while chapter five provides an overview of on-going work critical methodological innovations in the regional Vulnerability Assessment and Analysis (VAA) work presented at the Annual Dissemination Forum.

#### 1.2 Objectives of the 2016 RVAA Dissemination Forum

The main objective and focus of the 2016 Technical Dissemination Meeting was to prepare for endorsement, the 2016 SADC Regional Vulnerability & Assessment Synthesis Report by the SADC RVAA Steering Committee. Specifically, the objective was to:

- 1) receive SADC Member State VACs presentations;
- 2) facilitate discussion and improved clarity on the current status of the drought and food security situation in the SADC Region;

- 3) Due to the impact of drought induced by El Nino, a further objective was to contribute to the development and finalization of the SADC regional appeal on the drought disaster.

### 1.3 Approaches and methods

The National Vulnerability Assessment Committees (NVAC) used a range of approaches to undertake the 2016 assessments. These include qualitative and quantitative methods such as household surveys and key informant interviews, using such tools as the livelihoods analytical framework, household surveys 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.

This year a number of countries classified the severity of the identified food insecurity using the Integrated Food Insecurity Phase Classification (IPC) protocols, including DRC, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Swaziland and Zimbabwe. The IPC scale facilitates comparisons of the severity of food insecurity between areas and countries. Moreover, Swaziland presented an integrated rural and urban assessment, allowing to present a more complete picture of vulnerability and food insecurity in the country. Most countries included some level of nutritional analysis in their VAA. During the current assessments, Lesotho carried out anthropometric measurement of some 2,500 children and 1,750 women in their VAA, and Swaziland included nutrition questions in the household survey questionnaire, while Zimbabwe increased the size of the household survey to ensure district representativeness of nutrition data.

The NVACs also used secondary data during the assessments. These data included information from previous years' assessment reports, population figures from National Statistics Offices, meteorological information, baseline livelihood data from NVACs, crop estimates reports by government, and reports from various development partners and NGOs in the countries

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



Participants at the SADC RVAA Senior Officials Meeting of Member States, Pretoria, Republic of South Africa, 9-10 June 2016.

## 2.0 Regional Summary

### 2.1 Regional social and economic context

As shown in Table 1 below, the SADC Region's population is young, with more than 40% being below 25 years of age. With employment rates ranging from 40 - 98.3%, lifting the large numbers of people living on less than one USD/day out of poverty will require sustained economic growth to turn into employment opportunities. The macro-economic context of this year's vulnerability assessments is on the back drop of currency depreciations in countries such as Angola, Malawi, Mozambique and Republic of South Africa and Zambia for the 2016-2017 period. For a year where many countries will have to rely on imports from beyond the Region for food, the currency depreciations present significant challenges. For the majority of the countries, which rely on commodity exports, generally lower than average commodity prices mean depressed economic growth. To compound the problem, the Region still has a very high prevalence of HIV/AIDS, with an average of 11.4% and high under nutrition rates, adding considerably to levels of vulnerability.

**Table 1: Key data, regional social economic overview**

Indicator	Number or Percentage
Total population	292 million
Life expectancy	45.65 – 73.2 years
Population under 25	43.2%
Employment rate	40 – 98.3%
Average GDP growth	0.6 – 9.4%
Inflation rate	-1.64 – 21.3
Poverty index/incidence	19 – 63.4%
Stunting	32% average
Wasting	2.0 – 8.6%
Underweight	3.6 – 32%
Adult HIV prevalence	11.4%
Mortality rate (U5/1000 live births)	17 – 85
Access to health	60 – 98%
Access to safe drinking water	71% average
Access to improved sanitation	7.1 – 96.1%
Access to transport facility	16.4 – 90%
Access to education facility	73.3 – 90%

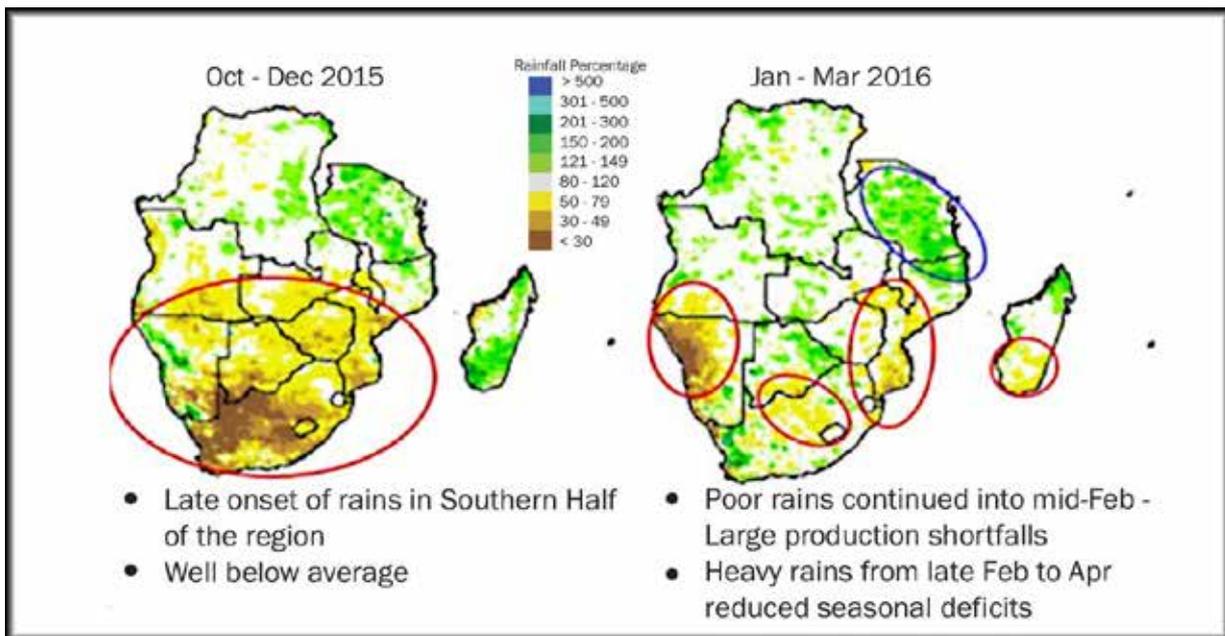
Source: 2016 NVAC data, SADC Statistical Yearbook 2014. See also references under nutrition section.

## 2.2 Summary of current hazards and shocks

### 2.2.1 Climatic hazards

The 2016 El Nino event had severe impact on the Region: In the southern part of the region, many areas faced the worst drought in at least 35 years; in some cases it was the second consecutive season (e.g. RSA) or third consecutive season of drought (e.g. south Madagascar). The Region experienced extreme above normal temperatures, resulting in large decreases in areas planted and widespread crop failures, with expectation of large reductions in agricultural production. Water availability reduced, leading to water rationing in some places. However, some parts in the north of the Region experienced flooding, e.g. in DRC, Malawi and parts of U/R Tanzania.

**Figure 1: Overview of the 2015/16 Rainfall Season, percentage of average rainfall**



Source: SARCOF 2016

The extended dry spells in the first part of the season were followed by delayed onset of rains and poor early season rains in the second half of the season, with severe dry conditions in most of the Region's southern countries, including areas in Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, RSA, Swaziland, Zambia and Zimbabwe. Heavy rains in late February 2016 generally came too late to facilitate agricultural production, but eased pasture conditions. In the northern part of the Region, agricultural production conditions were better, especially in U/R Tanzania.

The outlook for the 2016/2017 rainfall season includes a 75% likelihood of the "La Nina" weather event starting in October/December 2016. La Nina is a weather phenomenon associated with consistent above average rains in most of the southern part of the Region; more than 50% chance of above average rainfall in Zimbabwe, parts of Malawi, Mozambique and Zambia; and frequent experiences of below normal rainfall in the northern part of the Region. In flood-prone areas, La Nina could create risk of floods, but in other areas it may present an opportunity to maximize agricultural production. Note that La Nina may not occur, or not result in expected rainfall outcomes, as no perfect forecast exists.

### 2.2.2 Food prices, inflation and unemployment

Macro-economic hazards include:

- Inflation/Increase in food prices (e.g. in Lesotho, Malawi, Namibia, RSA);
- Reduced work and income opportunities (Lesotho);
- Fall in incomes/livelihoods;
- Decline in commodity prices.

Inflation, rising unemployment, high food prices and declining commodity prices also created hazards for some population groups. In RSA, nominal prices for the food basket have increased by 16.4% over the last year; in Lesotho, the staple food price is projected to increase by more than 200% against the reference year 2009/2010; in Malawi, inflation is this year reported at 19%. In the Republic of South Africa, the unemployment rose to 26.7% in the first quarter of 2016, the highest since 2003. Falling oil prices have negatively affected the Angolan economy. Currency depreciations against the U.S. dollar were experienced in countries such as Angola, Malawi, Mozambique and Republic of South Africa and Zambia for the 2016-2017 period. For a year where many countries will have to rely on imports from beyond the Region for food, the currency depreciations present significant challenges.

### 2.2.3 Livestock conditions

Other hazards include livestock diseases (Foot and Mouth Disease), and the impact of drought on livestock over the past years. In many places, continuing drought has led to deteriorating pasture and livestock conditions and subsequent livestock deaths: In Botswana, about 40 000 livestock have perished; in Swaziland more than 63 000 livestock; in South Africa more than 200 000, and in Zimbabwe an estimated 22 000 livestock.

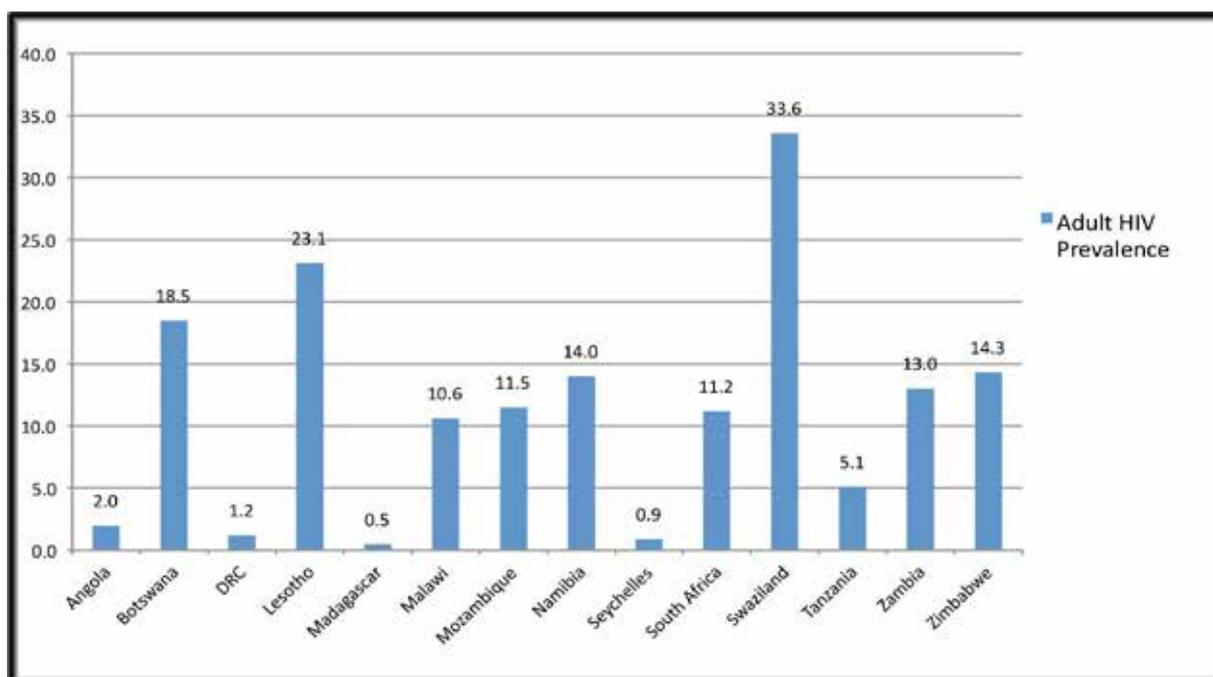
### 2.2.4 Climate change

SADC countries' vulnerability to climate change is caused by the interaction of climatic changes with social, economic, and other environmental factors. The SADC RVAA Climate Change seminar in Durban in May 2013 identified climate change as a strategic focus of VACs, pointing to identification of key indicators and VAC data for targeted climate change analysis as a priority. The impact of climate change is felt on agriculture and fisheries through increased occurrence of extreme weather events, with knock-on effects on vulnerability, food security and water availability. With no direct link being made, the 2016 El Nino event shows what a 'new normal' of climate change induced weather events may look like, and its potential impact in the Region.

### 2.2.5 HIV and AIDS

Figure 2 shows that nine countries in the Region have an HIV prevalence above 10%. The high level of HIV prevalence in the region has severe impact on individual and household vulnerability and food and nutrition security.

**Figure 2: HIV prevalence in the SADC Region in percent**

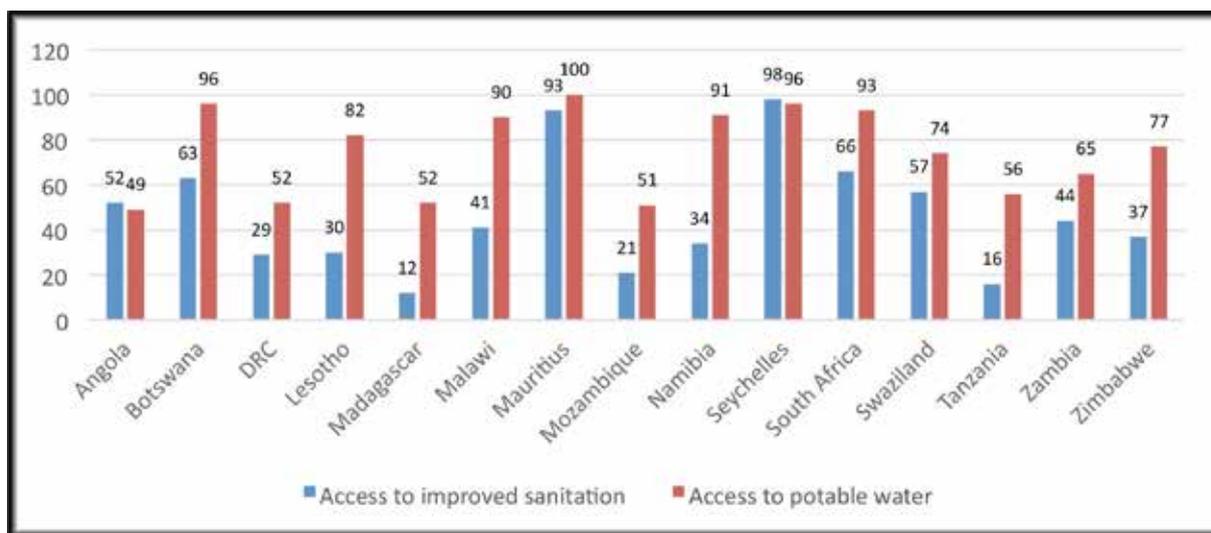


Source: SADC RVAC, 2016.

While Southern Africa is the global epi-center of the AIDS pandemic, the number of HIV-positive people is decreasing, and the number of AIDS-related deaths is also decreasing. The effects of EL Nino in water, food security and nutrition, may have stronger impact on vulnerable groups, such as people living with HIV. An assessment in Malawi from April 2016 found a four-fold increase in prevalence of moderate acute malnutrition among people living with HIV.

## 2.2.6 Overview of water and sanitation

**Figure 3: Overview of water and sanitation access in percent**



Source: Member States

The Millennium Development Goal (MDG) targets for Water, Sanitation and Hygiene in 2015 were as follows:

- Access to improved sanitation: 77%
- Access to potable water: 88%

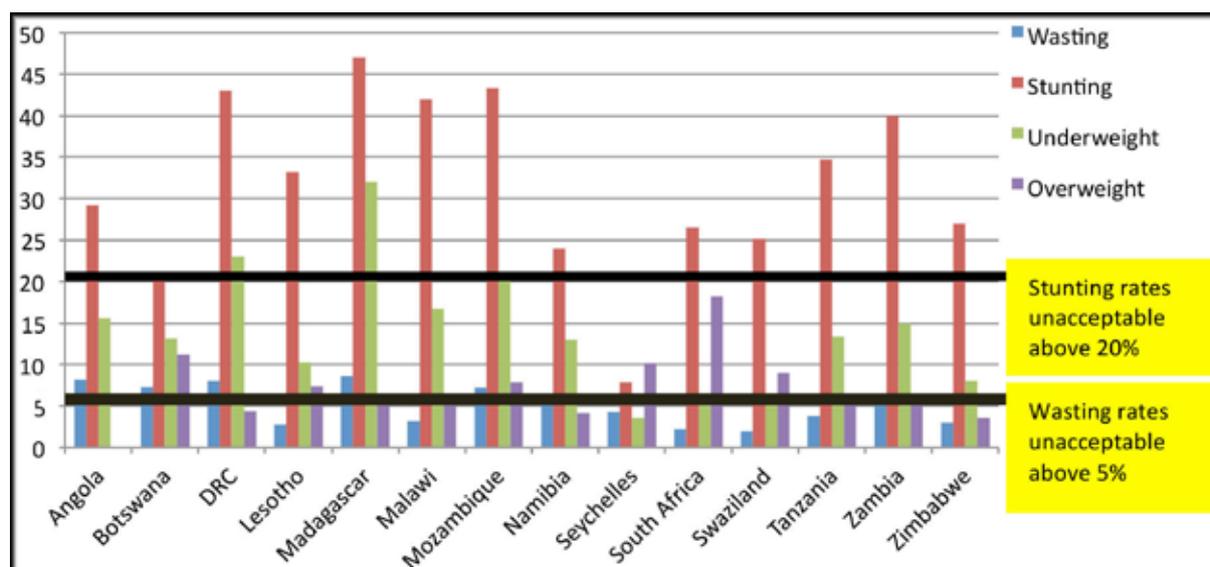
Only two countries Mauritius and Seychelles reached the MDG target of access to improved sanitation; and six countries (Botswana, Malawi, Mauritius, Namibia, Seychelles and South Africa) reached the MDG target of access to potable water.

## 2.2.7 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 lack of adequate nutrition over a long period of time. Stunting is indicative of chronic nutrition insecurity and increases children's vulnerability to shocks such as food price increases, drought, floods, etc. Stunting has a negative impact on child growth and development, school performance and productivity.

Figure 4 shows that 13 countries have stunting rates above 20%, the level deemed unacceptable by WHO<sup>2</sup>. Four countries have severely high stunting rates above 40% (DRC, Madagascar, Malawi, and Mozambique), while according to WHO standards, Lesotho, U/R Tanzania and Zambia have high rates of malnutrition between 30% to 40%.

<sup>2</sup><http://www.who.int/nutgrowthdb/about/introduction/en/index5.html>

**Figure 4: Prevalence of stunting among children under age of five in percent**

Source: SADC RVAC Presentations, 2016 for Wasting, Stunting and Underweight; except for overweight and Angola, where the source is the Joint UNICEF-WHO- World Bank Database, 2015. For South Africa, data refer to children under 3 years of age.

Wasting (Weight-for-Height) monitors lack of adequate nutrition in the period immediately preceding a survey e.g. during a growing season, and is the impact of recent food security and vulnerability. As shown in Figure 4, Angola, Botswana, DRC, Madagascar, Mozambique, Namibia, and Zambia record wasting rates above 5%, the level deemed unacceptable by WHO standards.

## 2.3 Food Security and vulnerability

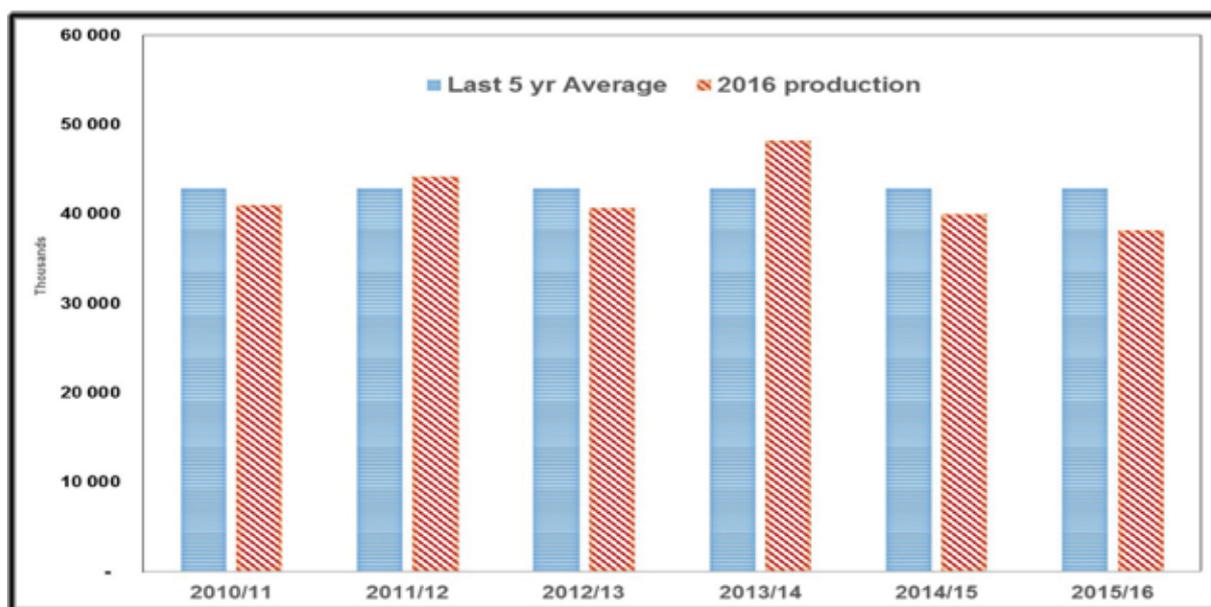
### 2.3.1 Agricultural performance and food security

The drier than normal conditions experienced in many parts of the Region negatively affected agricultural production in many SADC Member States. The following sections provide a brief description of the agricultural performance during the 2015/16 agricultural season.

#### (i) Cereal production

For the 13 Member States that provided updated data (excluding Mauritius and Seychelles), cereal harvest decreased by 5% from 40.0 million tonnes in 2015 to 38.2 million tonnes in 2016, which also represents an 11% decrease over the average cereal production for these countries for the last five years. Compared to the 2015 harvest, all countries except Madagascar, Namibia, Tanzania and Zambia, recorded cereal production decreases.

In terms of maize, the Region's main staple, there was a 10% decrease in production compared to the previous year and 15% drop compared to the average maize production for the past 5 years. The biggest drops in maize production were reported in Lesotho (70%) and Swaziland (59%). This year, one of the Region's bread baskets, South Africa, also recorded a decrease in maize production caused due to the severe drought experienced across the country. Meanwhile, South Africa is already importing maize and other cereals to meet its domestic and export obligations. The 2015/16 season was a second successive poor cropping season. In 2014/15 Regional cereal production dropped by 19%.

**Figure 5: 2016 cereal production compared to the average cereal production for the past 5 years**

Source: Member States

**Table 2: Regional cereal production (MT)**

Country	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2015/16 vs 2014/15	2015/16 vs 5 Yr Avg
Angola	1,367,429	505,795	1,672,184	1,820,348	2,016,566	2,374,208	18%	61%
Botswana	61,796	52,607	33,756	260,000	90,317	5,610	-94%	-94%
DRC	2,537,145	2,602,074	2,583,228	2,797,317	3,127,252	3,257,829	4%	19%
Lesotho	103,170	58,162	120,094	103,526	89,035	26,747	-70%	-72%
Madagascar	4,729,495	4,998,597	3,989,872	4,344,037	4,051,671	4,530,365	12%	2%
Malawi	3,895,181	3,623,924	3,639,866	3,978,123	3,001,730	2,531,703	-16%	-30%
Mauritius	219,110	98,978	123,748	126,118	124,068			
Mozambique	2,934,591	3,715,000	2,371,190	2,509,788	2,845,000	2,388,806	-16%	-17%
Namibia	127,600	168,500	81,500	131,900	67,800	80,000	18%	-31%
Seychelles								
South Africa	13,084,335	14,764,619	14,502,889	16,940,000	12,206,315	9,323,455	-24%	-35%
Swaziland	88,502	76,091	81,934	118,871	93,653	33,860	-64%	-63%
Tanzania	7,033,498	7,435,957	7,806,580	9,828,540	8,918,999	10,139,108	14%	24%
Zambia	3,367,182	3,195,355	2,890,045	3,643,877	2,898,054	2,943,807	2%	-8%
Zimbabwe	1,648,404	1,129,845	943,620	1,718,630	868,017	637,843	-27%	-49%
<b>SADC</b>	<b>41,197,438</b>	<b>42,425,504</b>	<b>40,840,506</b>	<b>48,321,075</b>	<b>40,398,477</b>	<b>38,273,341</b>	<b>-5.3%</b>	<b>-10.2%</b>

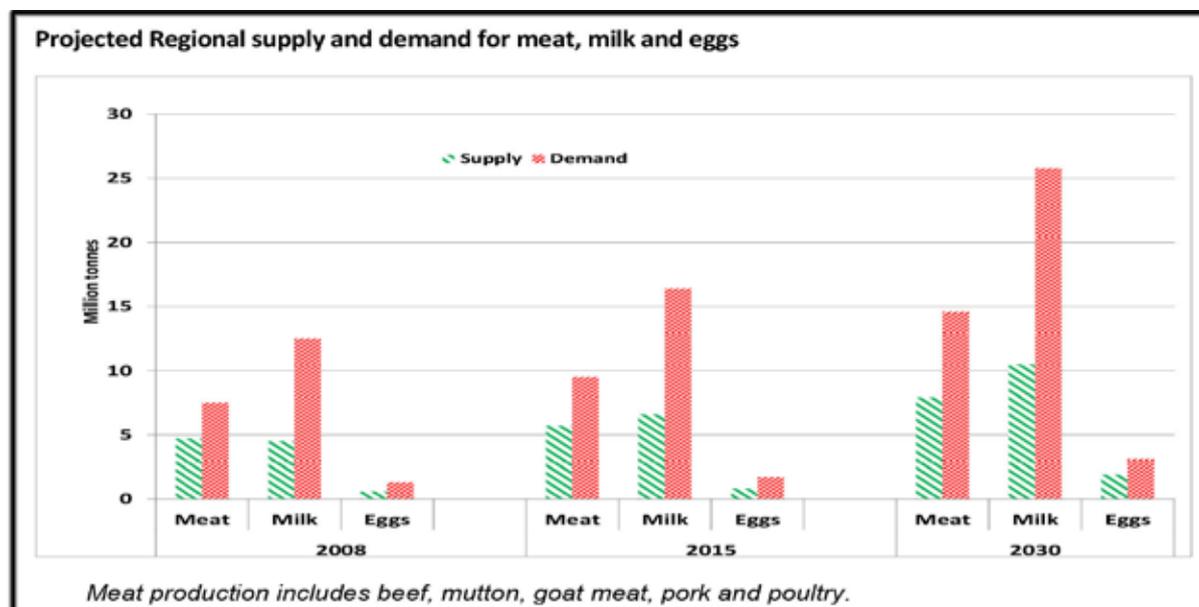
Source: Member States

In terms of roots and tubers, the Region recorded slight increases in the production as follows: Cassava (4.7%), sweet potatoes (4.6%) and potatoes (1.1%). The following countries reported on roots and tubers: Angola, DRC, Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique, Zambia and Zimbabwe (See Table 3).

**Table 3: Roots and tubers production (MT)**

Country	Cassava		Sweet potato		Potato	
	2014/15	2015/16	2014/15	2015/16	2014/15	2015/16
Angola	7 727 410	7 788 480	1 932 810	2 161 980	668 566	638 194
Botswana						
DRC	34 867 925	36 256 439	477 804	490 889	99 572	100 447
Lesotho						
Madagascar	2 676 952	2 968 566	1 055 248	1 113 176	239 643	249 229
Malawi	5 012 763	5 009 846	4 324 873	4 462 219	1 065 833	1 066 602
Mauritius						
Mozambique	8 102 540	9 100 000	1 680 000	1 601 996	235 700	263 000
Namibia						
Seychelles						
South Africa						
Swaziland						
Tanzania						
Zambia			118 330	231 882		
Zimbabwe			226 812	203 697	417 480	438 354
<b>SADC</b>	<b>58 387 590</b>	<b>61 123 331</b>	<b>9 815 877</b>	<b>10 265 839</b>	<b>2 726 794</b>	<b>2 755 826</b>

Source: Member States

**(ii) Livestock****Figure 6: Estimated production of meat, milk and eggs compared to requirements (MT)**

Source: SADC FANR, 2010

The SADC Region is endowed with livestock resources that support the livelihoods of many people in many of its Member States. Livestock plays a critical and varied role in the economies of SADC and its citizens. At household level, livestock provides food, income and is generally used as a 'savings account', while at national and regional level it contributes to food security, trade and GDP.

The current estimated livestock population of the region is as follows: 136.6 million Cattle (FAOSTAT 2015), 37.3 million sheep, 44.3 million goats, 11.1 million pigs, and 231.8 million poultry. Estimates have indicated that livestock production has been on the increase in the region. In 2009, average increases of 4.2%, 4.4% and 2.2% in meat, egg and milk production respectively were noted compared to 2008 (SADC FANR Directorate Annual report, March, 2010). However, livestock production in SADC is still below the requirements of its citizens. Figure 6 below compares the actual production of meat, milk and eggs with the requirements of the region.

The drought experienced in many parts of the Region did not spare livestock with livestock death recorded in Botswana (about 40 000), South Africa (over 200 000), Swaziland (over 63 000) and Zimbabwe (about 22 000).

### (iii) Fisheries

Fisheries contribute to food and nutrition security, economic development, trade and employment creation. Capture fisheries production in SADC is estimated at 2.43 million tonnes per annum. The overall capture fisheries production trends indicate that capture fisheries production in the Region has stagnated over a period of time, dropping in other Member States in the past few years. The decline in fish stocks can be attributed to challenges with Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) fishing, degradation of aquatic environments, climate change and lack of capacity to effectively manage fish stocks. The trend also point to lack of full development or exploitation of inland fisheries as shown by limited fisheries output from landlocked countries, even though the Region has a good network of inland water bodies.

Recently, there has been a steady increase in overall fisheries production in the Region as a result of increases in aquaculture production in most of the Member States. The sub-sector has generated an annual average growth rate of about 10%. Freshwater aquaculture, mainly culture of catfish, tilapia and carp, has recorded quite an impressive growth in recent years in countries like Zambia and Zimbabwe, whereas South Africa still leads in marine aquaculture production in terms of value as the bulk of its aquaculture sub-sector comprise of high value marine species, like abalone and shrimps. Challenges with fish diseases affected promising marine aquaculture production in countries like Madagascar and Mozambique, but they are beginning to pick up.

In terms of international trade, the region exports fish products worth of USD2.3 billion compared to imports worth of USD1.5 billion. This is due to exports of high-value species like hake, most of which is Marine Stewardship Council (MSC) certified, shellfish and most importantly tuna. There is a bigger room and scope to grow exports, but more importantly to promote intra-regional trade, especially along the Durban to Dar-es-Salaam corridor.

## 2.3.2 Outlook of the 2016/17 marketing year

### 2.3.2.1 Cereal demand and supply analysis

Supply and demand analysis based on the 10 countries (Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Swaziland, Zambia and Zimbabwe) who submitted their food balance sheets, shows that the Region recorded an overall cereal deficit of 8.9 million tonnes for 2016/17 marketing year. All the above countries except Zambia recorded cereal deficits.

Regarding the performance of individual cereal crops, the Region recorded an overall maize deficit of about 5.1 million tonnes. The rest of the cereals were in deficit as follows: Rice (0.7 million tonnes), wheat (2.9 million tonnes) and sorghum/millet (0.6 million tonnes). In terms of maize, the Region's main staple food, all the 10 countries recorded deficits except Zambia with a surplus of 0.8 million tonnes.

**Table 4: SADC cereal balance sheet for 2016/17 marketing year ('000 MT)**

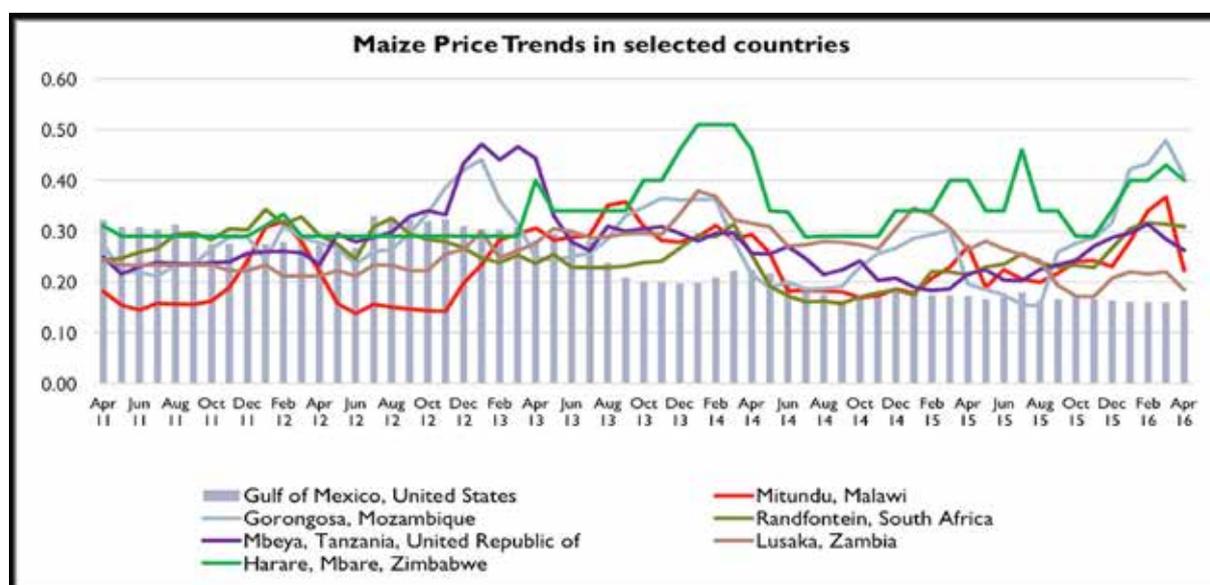
Crop	Maize	Wheat	Rice	Sorghum/ Millet	All Cereals
A. Domestic Availability	20,699	2,377	486	834	24,396
A.1 Opening Stocks	3,525	816	157	153	4,651
Formal/SGR	3,337	815	134	134	4,421
On Farm	183	0	23	18	225
Other	4	-	-	-	4
A.2 Gross Harvest	17,174	1,561	329	681	19,746
B. Gross Domestic Requirements	25,478	5,245	1,212	1,376	33,311
C. Desired SGR Carryover Stocks	-	-	-	-	-
D. Domestic Shortfall/Surplus	<b>-4,778</b>	<b>-2,868</b>	<b>-726</b>	<b>-542</b>	<b>-8,914</b>

Source: Member States

On the other hand, the Region recorded slight increases in the production of roots and tubers as follows: Cassava (4.4%), sweet potatoes (4.5%) and potatoes (0.8%) as shown in Table 3.

### 2.3.2.2 Maize price trends

There has been a general rise in maize prices. Maize prices even in the surplus-producing countries in the Region (South Africa and Zambia) were significantly higher than international prices. Prices in Malawi and Mozambique doubled in comparison with the same period in the previous season due to limited availability. Figure 7 shows the maize price trends in selected markets in selected countries. As shown in the figure the market prices in all the Member States have currently remained above the international maize price (i.e. US prices)

**Figure 7: Maize price trends in selected markets selected countries**

Source: FEWSNET

The maize prices are projected to remain significantly above average and last season's levels in South Africa, most likely resulting in high price transmission to structurally deficit countries relying on imports of maize/maize meal from South Africa.

## 2.4 Results vulnerability assessments

### 2.4.1 Definitions and approach

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

#### (i) Food and nutrition security

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

#### (ii) Vulnerability

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

#### (iii) Analytical Approaches

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

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

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

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

#### 2.4.1.1 Household Economy Approach

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

Primarily, the HEA demarcates a country into livelihood zones, based on land use, climate, rainfall, markets and other economic information. It then uses 'a reference year' identified in consultation with key informants and identifies a 'typical household' in each wealth group through focus group discussions in a particular livelihood zone. Interviews are conducted with a focus group selected from each wealth group (e.g. 'very

poor', 'poor', 'middle', and 'better-off') to establish the incomes and expenditures of a 'typical' household in that wealth group in the reference year. In essence, it is limited to a community level purposive sampling approach based on qualitative data collection methods, using key informants guides and Focus Group Discussion. The HEA is often preferred because it is considered cheaper and faster than individual household interviews and yet produces comparable results to other approaches. In addition, the HEA uses a simulation of economic shocks on access to food and income to project a possible future outcome (scenario analysis). All factors (natural and manmade) are considered during HEA assessment and analysis.

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

#### **2.4.1.2 Household Sample Surveys**

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

#### **2.4.1.3 Integrated Food Security Phase Classification**

The Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) is a standardized scale and a tool for classifying food insecurity. It integrates food security, nutrition and livelihood information into a statement about the nature and severity of a crisis and implications for strategic response. The IPC is a meta analysis tool that relies on other analytical frameworks to produce primary data. It allows comparison of findings over time and across countries. It is potentially an important framework for further strengthening analysis and interpretation of information / data provided by other approaches / sources, but is still at different stages of adoption in virtually all SADC countries.

#### **2.4.2 Population at risk of food and livelihoods insecurity**

Nine countries (Botswana, DRC, Lesotho, Mozambique, Namibia, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe) had finalised their annual vulnerability assessments by the time this report was produced. However, some assumptions had to be made for countries such as Angola, DRC, South Africa and Tanzania while the figure for Madagascar only applies to one part of the country. Compared to last year, the total number of food insecure population increased by 31% from 30.4 million in 2015/16 marketing year to 40.6 million in the 2016/17 marketing year, as shown in table 5

**Table 5: Trend in food insecure population**

Country	Marketing Year							2016/17 vs 2015/16 (% change)
	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	
Angola			367 190	665 000	755 678	1 253 048	755 930	-40%
Botswana				28 936	29 306	30 318	1 049 074	3360%
DRC	5 860 872	5 445 000	6 395 448	7 318 639	6 591 535	4 456 106	7 500 000	68%
Lesotho	200 000	514 000	725 519	223 055	447 760	463 936	709 394	53%
Madagascar						1 800 000	1 140 000	
Malawi	508 089	272 502	1 972 993	1 855 163	1 312 376	2 833 212	6 500 000	129%
Mozambique	350 000	245 000	270 000	212 000	150 000	375 905	1 980 000	33%
Namibia	42 100	243 474	74 711	778 504	117 662	578 480	595 398	3%
South Africa*	14 547 022	12 871 320	13 625 930	13 798 024	14 060 928	14 349 445	14 349 445	0%
Swaziland	160 989	88 511	115 713	289 920	223 249	320 973	638 251	99%
Tanzania*	1 141 214	1 618 795	1 472 127	828 063	424 136	358 505	358 505	0%
Zambia	53 629	74 804	62 842	209 498	351 267	798 948	975 738	22%
Zimbabwe	1 287 937	1 390 000	1 668 000	2 206 924	564 599	2 829 159	4 071 233	44%
<b>SADC</b>	<b>24 151 852</b>	<b>22 763 406</b>	<b>26 750 473</b>	<b>28 413 726</b>	<b>25 028 496</b>	<b>30 448 035</b>	<b>40 622 968</b>	<b>31%</b>

Source: SADC Member States

\*To be updated

Out of this number, more than 25.6 million are said to be in need of emergency assistance. The emergency food requirement is estimated at 1.6 million tonnes as shown in table 6.

**Table 6: Population in need of emergency assistance**

Country	Rural Pop (Projected)	Total Food Insecure Population	Number of People in Need of Emergency Assistance	Estimated Total Equivalent of Metric Tonnes
Angola	12 767 654	755 930	75 593	5 975
Botswana	875 105	1 049 074	1 049 074	N/A
DRC	40 970 888	7 500 000	4 500 000	355 680
Lesotho	1 541 072	709 394	491 198	30 895
Madagascar	15 727 662	1 140 000	665 999	52 641
Malawi	14 492 248	6 500 000	6 500 000	513 760
Mozambique	18 384 814	1 980 000	1 980 000	139 456
Namibia	1 276 090	729 134	595 839	102 020
South Africa	18 828 580	14 349 445	3 900 000	198 933
Swaziland	1 011 606	638 251	350 069	26 760
Tanzania	35 762 641	358 505	358 505	28 336
Zambia	9 168 601	975 738	975 738	40 740
Zimbabwe	10 174 849	4 071 233	4 071 233	150 638
<b>SADC Total</b>	<b>180 981 810</b>	<b>40 622 968</b>	<b>25 564 174</b>	<b>1 645 833</b>

Source: Member States

### 3.0 Conclusion and Recommendations

#### 3.1 Key conclusion

The number of the food insecure population in the Region has increased by 31% from 30.4 million in 2015 to over 40.6 million in 2016. Out of this population, 25.6 million people are in need of emergency assistance. The increase is attributed to the impact of the one of the worst droughts in 35 years as a result of the El Nino episode of the 2015/16 cropping season. The same El Nino also caused excessive rains in some parts of the Region including the DRC, the U/R Tanzania and parts of Malawi leading to flooding and crop and property damage. Other stressors that caused food insecurity include high inflation rates and rising food prices, depreciation of local currencies, declining commodity prices and high rates of malnutrition.

Regional cereal production decreased by 11% over last five year average, leading to an expected overall cereal deficit of 8.9 million metric tonnes. Unacceptably high rates of stunting persist in most countries, indicating chronic poverty and food and nutrition security. The high stunting rates impact on child growth and development and, in a longer perspective, on national economic development. The region also has a very high level of HIV prevalence, with nine countries having HIV prevalence rates above 10%. Many Member States experience continuing high levels of poverty, and expect depressed economic growth on the back of currency depreciations.

#### 3.2 Policy recommendations

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

##### In the short-term:

1. Member States and development partners should provide immediate humanitarian assistance to those households that are critically food insecure;
2. Member States should intensify and scale up the implementation of safety nets (e.g public works; cash for works; school feeding; food subsidy) and social protection programmes to address chronic vulnerability and build resilience;
3. Member States should ensure nutritional surveillance and treatment of severe and acute malnutrition;
4. Governments and cooperating partners should procure locally (in those countries with surpluses) and regionally as one way of promoting increased future production;
5. Member States should continue to implement agricultural input subsidy programmes that are market driven and take into account local climatic conditions, including programmes focusing on pulses, animal feeds, restocking, providing enduring water for both livestock and wild life, among others;
6. In view of the likely La Nina event, Member States should:
  - in areas anticipating abundant rainfall, take preparatory actions, such as:
    - o Preparation for possible flooding;
    - o Maximise agricultural production, including plans for marketing produce
  - in areas anticipating drought, take preparatory actions, such as:
    - o Use of short maturing varieties;
    - o Use of drought tolerant crops;
    - o Water conservation approaches;
    - o Animal health protection and de-stocking of livestock.

7. Member States should encourage crop and dietary diversity through the growing and consumption of indigenous and non cereal crops, fish and livestock products;

#### In the Medium Term

8. To improve nutritional status, Member States should:
  - o expand nutrition education and dietary diversification campaigns;
  - o improve accessibility to safe drinking water, improved sanitation and hygiene facilities; and
  - o Promote malaria control, primary health care and intensive immunization programmes.
9. Enhance the coordination, harmonisation and support of response planning, capacity development, monitoring and evaluation at sub-national, national and regional levels;

#### In the Medium to Long Term

10. Member States should enhance national and regional infrastructure development for improved market access and value addition;
11. Member States should promote climate smart agriculture and water conservation measures by intensifying implementation of policies and strategies such as smallholder irrigation technologies, water harvesting technologies (dams, canals), and conservation agriculture;
12. Member States should encourage crop and dietary diversity through the growing and consumption of indigenous and non-cereal crops, fish and livestock products.

## 4.0 Country Highlights

### 4.1 Introduction

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

#### ANGOLA

Angola has a population of 25.8 million of whom 12.5 million are females and 13.3 million are males. The majority of households (62%) are male headed and 38% are female headed. Average household size is estimated at 4.6. The population of Angola is young with 65% in the range 0-24 years and only 2.3% being more than 65 years old. The unemployment rate is 24% for the population, while the poverty rate is 36%. Agriculture and natural resources employs about 42% of the employed. HIV and AIDS prevalence is 1.6% for females and 2.4% for males.

Since 2012, Angola has been experiencing prolonged droughts and dryness especially in the southern and coastal provinces. This situation, which has affected the 2015/16 agricultural production season, is being monitored by government and its partners. Although rainfall was normal, in terms of amount received in the season, the distribution - and prolonged dry periods in some areas - was not sufficient or reliable for normal production of cereals and pulses in the 2015-2016 agricultural season. Production of tubers, cassava and sweet potatoes is expected to be higher than the country's needs.

National Consumer Price Index recorded a variation of 3.10%, during the March period (INE). Types of products that showed large variations included food and non-alcoholic beverages. Health contributed significantly to the costs of households with an increase of about 15.91% from February to March 2015. The assessment that is currently underway will provide a more current and complete story on the vulnerability situation in Angola. The 2013 drought had the greatest impact in the province of Cunene and parts of the provinces of Huila, Namibe, Kuando Kubango, Benguela and Kwanza Sul affected about 655 000 people.

In 2015, the same phenomenon focused more impact on the territory of the province of Cunene, and the total from affected provinces exposed to impact was about 755 930 people in vulnerable situations.

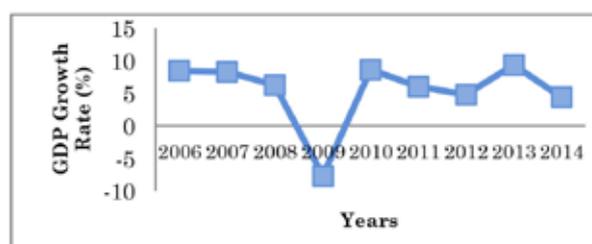


Figure 9: Botswana GDP Growth Rate (%) 2006 to 2014

## BOTSWANA

Mining is the predominant sector, accounting for 20% of GDP. Average GDP growth is 5.9%. In real terms, growth of the domestic economy has been fluctuating with a steep decline in 2009. The economy revived in 2010, growing by 8.6%. In 2013 GDP grew by 9.3% from 4.8% recorded in 2012, and declined to 4.4% in 2014, the lowest growth rate recorded since the economic recession of 2009. According to the 2011 census, the total population of Botswana is 2 024 904; 43% of this is the total rural population. Life expectancy is 68 years for males and 70 years for females. Unemployment is 20.1% (2013). Main nutrition indicators are above the acceptable WHO standard at 21.0% for stunting and 7.3% for wasting and underweight is 13.1%, Access to health (10 km radius) is 98%, and HIV and AIDS prevalence is 18.5%. Access to safe drinking water and improved sanitation is well over 90% in both rural and urban areas.

Botswana is experiencing its second consecutive drought year, as 2015/16 was declared a drought year. Like most of the countries in the Region, Botswana experienced late onset of rains in the 2015/16 agricultural season. High temperatures above the long term average were experienced in the country. As a result, the vegetation condition is generally very poor except for the northern part of the country. It is estimated that over the two consecutive seasons of drought that 40 000 of livestock has died. Notable improvement in condition of livestock was observed due to the February/March rains that improved water levels and improved the rangeland. Cereal production has been fluctuating over the past few years. The crop production estimates for 2016/2017 marketing year indicate a very steep decrease, with the country only producing 14.6% of the 260 000 MT national cereal requirement. Cereal production is estimated at 38 041 MT, which is a 58% decline from five years average (2010 to 2015).

Botswana VAC estimates that a total of 57 311 people, representing 8% (about 8 200 households) in the areas assessed are at risk of not meeting their food and non-food needs. To cover the deficit for the population at risk there is need for a total of P24.461 million or 1 765 MT of food. Of this total, P16.312 million or 1 168 MT will be to used cover survival needs and P8.149 million or 597 MT to cover livelihoods protection needs. The government of Botswana is to continue with the safety nets that are currently in place. These include: Food Relief Services providing supplementary feeding to primary schools and health facilities; the Poverty Eradication Programme, which aims to improve livelihoods of the poor and vulnerable by income generating activities; the Ipelegeng Programme providing temporary relief to vulnerable groups. The BVAC recognizes the need to strengthen the development of tools to have the households graduating from this massive government assistance.

## DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO

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 475 in 2014, up from USD 260.5 in 2009. The annual GDP economic growth rate for 2015 stood at 9.4% in 2015, one of the highest globally. Annual inflation is stable at 0.8% also in 2015, down from 46% in 2009.

The macroeconomic indicators remain positive, but ensuring that the economy contributes to social and human development continues to be a challenge. The economic growth is driven by the mining, trade and construction sectors, which create relatively few jobs. In terms of malnutrition, the stunting rate is severely high at 43% (2014), while 23 % of children are underweight. Wasting at 8% is also above the acceptable level according to WHO.

Production of cereals, roots and tubers and other agricultural products has been relatively stable over the past five years. According to the 13th IPC analysis of October 2015, approximately 4.456 million people or 9% of the rural population face an acute food crisis (IPC Phase 3 or 4). The challenges are primarily found in the eastern and southern provinces where six districts are partially or fully in phase 3 (crises) and seven districts are in phase 4 (emergency). About 32 million people are moderately chronically food insecure, according to the first cycle of IPC Chronic Food Insecurity Phase Classification carried out in March 2016. These figures will be updated once the results of the 14th IPC analysis of June 2016 are validated and disseminated.

## LESOTHO

Lesotho's total population is 1 942 008 (52% female, 48% male). The average GDP growth is reported at 3.4%, while inflation stands at 7.9 %. The unemployment rate is 28.7%. No changes were reported on the poverty rate, which remained at 57.1% from last year. Life expectancy of Basotho is 42 years. The prevalence of HIV/AIDS is 23.1%. The main nutrition indicators are 33.2% for stunting, up from 32.2%, and 2.8% for wasting and 10.3% underweight. Child mortality is 85/1000 live births. Access of safe drinking water and improved sanitation is fairly high at 83% and 70% respectively. Over 90% have facilities within 100 meters.

As the season started 20 to more than 40 days late, the 2015/2016 agricultural season was generally poor. The start of season coincided with the start of increase in the El Niño peak intensity. The effects of this event are going to impact Lesotho until the 2016/17 season harvests, and recovery is expected to go beyond 2017. Drought affected crop and livestock production in the 2015/16 agricultural season. Overall, more than half of the households had access to arable land, but only 35% of households who had arable land, cultivated their land in view of the conditions. Generally cereal production has declined drastically by 65% countrywide. Maize decreased by 67%, sorghum by 69% and wheat by 38%. The lean period is expected to start as early as June 2016 among the very poor and poor households for most districts. Cattle national herd size has declined across all the districts except in Mafeteng and Maseru where there is an increase of 25% and 3% respectively. Quantity of wool and mohair show a slight decrease in other districts (e.g. Leribe & Qacha's Nek) and an increase in some (e.g. Maseru & Thaba-Tseka).

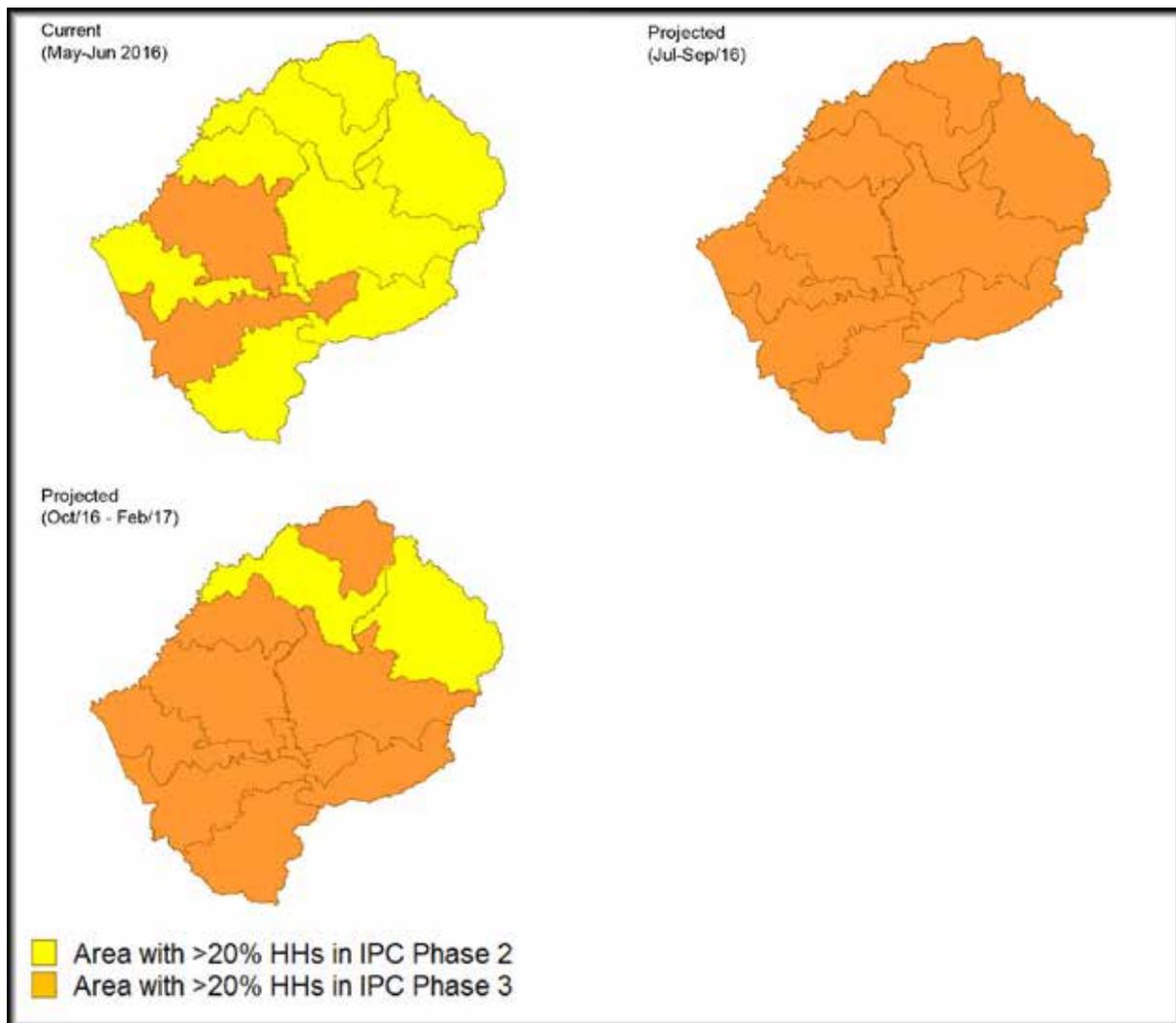
Many households will not earn any income from crop sales due to crop failure. In addition, due to loss of jobs from the factories households will have reduced income. However, safety nets remain stable in terms of coverage and increasing in terms of price e.g. Food for Work.

Staple food prices to expected to remain high and increasing in 2016-2017. Livestock prices have increased by up to 67 % for cattle and by up 60% for sheep compared with the previous season. Casual labour rates have also increased. The government of Lesotho will provide for 30% maize meal and pulses subsidy for a period of 12 months. Overall, 41% of households spend more than 50% of their income on food with 26% spending more than 65%. The very poor and poor spend most of their income on food, indicating that they are vulnerable to food insecurity. The LVAC considers households spending 50% or more of their income on food as vulnerable to food insecurity, particularly as prices have increased and are set to continue increasing.

An estimated affected total of 709 394 people in absence of safety nets are at risk of food insecurity. Total requirement is 50 799 MT of cereals or M503 739 million cash equivalent. Of the total affected population, 491 198 people require survival protection and livelihood protection interventions in next 9-12 months to an estimated total requirement of 30 895 MT. The remaining people require ONLY assistance to protect existing livelihood assets. Assistance should prioritise targeting of the very poor and poor households. Acute malnutrition is within the acceptable ranges but chronic malnutrition is widespread among children of under five years with severe stunting high in children aged 18 to 29 months.

The IPC analysis conducted in May 2016 revealed that for the May – June period, 182 100 people (13% of the rural population) are in “Crisis” (IPC Phase 3); and another 112 400 people (8% of the rural population) are in “Emergency” (IPC Phase 4) and require humanitarian assistance. The districts with the highest proportions of food insecure people are Maseru and Mphahlele, where 35% of the population is experiencing “Crisis” or “Emergency” conditions. Acute food insecurity in Lesotho mainly results from poor food production and high prices resulting from the late onset of rains and subsequent poor rainfall. The situation is expected to deteriorate between July and October in all districts of Lesotho classified in “Crisis”. At the peak of the lean season (November 2016 – February 2017), the situation is expected to deteriorate in all areas except for Leribe and Mokhotlong, where a slight improvement is expected owing to improved farming activities, and income from wool and mohair. During this period, approximately 332 000 people (25% of the population) across the country are expected to be severely food insecure (i.e. in IPC Phase 3 and 4). Of those, around 110 000 people (8% of the population) will experience large food gaps characteristic of emergency situation (IPC Phase 4) and will require interventions to save their livelihoods and lives.

**Figure 10: Lesotho current and projected food insecurity situation**



## MADAGASCAR

The real GDP growth for 2015 stood at 3.2%, mainly due to weak growth in tourism and mining, while inflation reached 6.7%. The poverty rate of people living under two USD/day is 92%. The extreme poverty rate, people living under one USD/day, is 63.7% (both figures from 2013). Madagascar has some of the highest malnutrition rates in the Region, with stunting at 47%, and underweight at 32%. Madagascar was ranked 154 out of 188 countries in the 2015 Human Development Report 2015.

Madagascar is highly vulnerable to drought, cyclones, and flooding. An estimated five million people live in zones that are highly vulnerable to natural disasters. During the past two agricultural seasons the country has received little rainfall, with production losses as a result and need to import rice. The southern part of Madagascar, le grand Sud, is currently more vulnerable than the rest of the country, having suffered consecutive seasons of drought. In the South, drastic decreases (-20%) in agricultural production are expected, as well as a slow degradation of the means of existence of livelihoods. The food security evaluation from February 2016 indicates that 665 000 people are severely food insecure and need emergency assistance, while in total 1 140 000 people are food insecure.

## MALAWI

The real GDP growth is 5.1% in 2015. Inflation is currently (2016) estimated at 19%. Of the total population of 16.8 million, 50.7% is the estimated proportion of the population living below the national poverty line. Life expectancy is 52 years. HIV and AIDS prevalence is 10.6% down from 12% in 2015. In terms of nutrition, stunting is still high at 42% down from 47.8% in 2015. Access to safe drinking water and improved sanitation is fairly high at 86.2% and 95.1% respectively. Eighty-five percent of children have access to an education facility.

The 2015/16 production season was hampered by late onset of rains and prolonged dry spells especially in Central and Southern Malawi. In addition, very high temperature led to scorching of early planted crops. Overall there was below average rainfall in the country with the central and southern regions of Malawi receiving below 50% of normal. Some parts of Northern Malawi experienced floods.

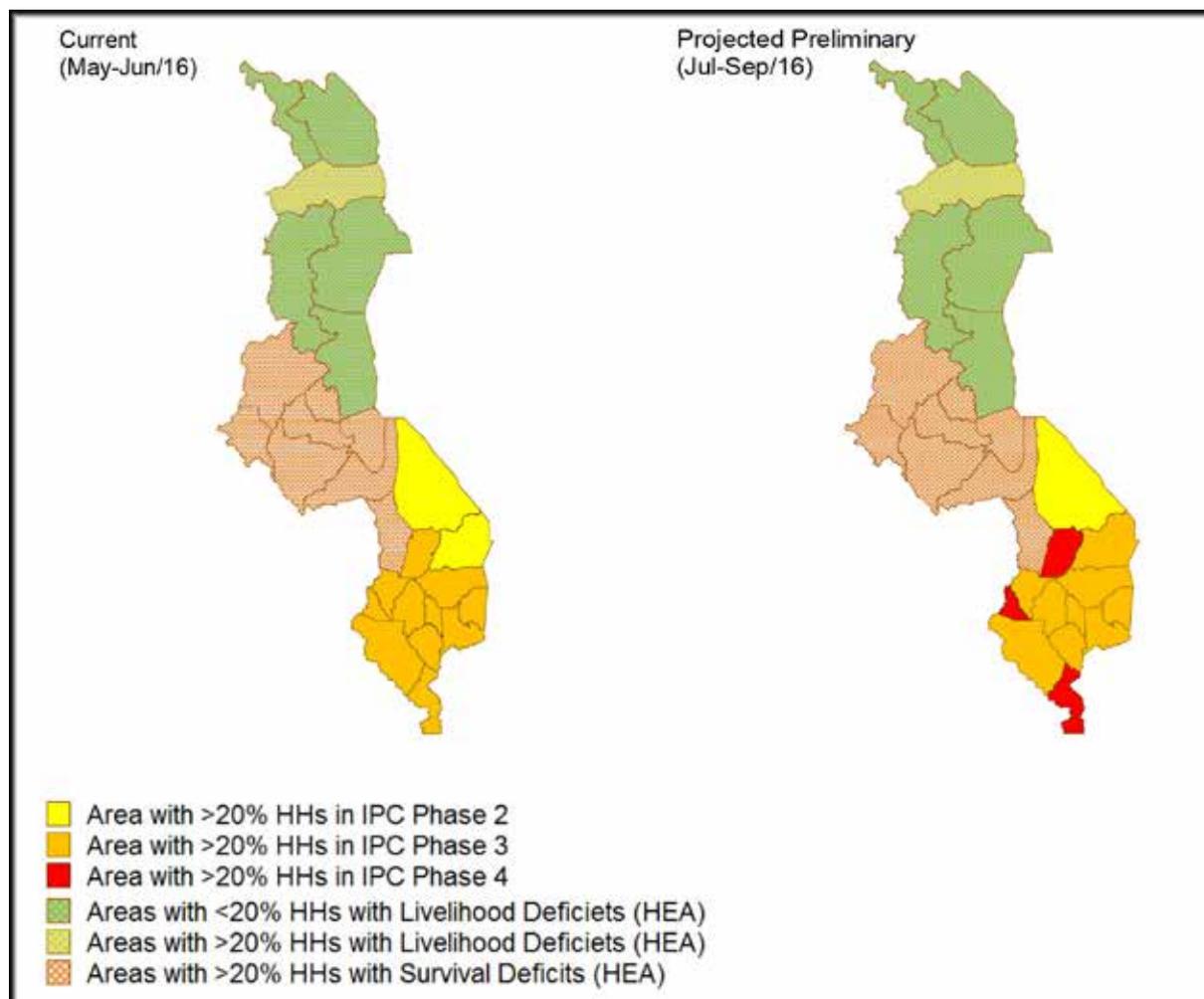
For the staple food, maize, MVAC estimates the 2015/16 production at 2.431 million MT down from 2.776 million MT for 2014/15 representing a 39% decrease over 2013/14 production of 3.978 million MT. Rice production in 2015/16 is estimated to be 21.6% down from 2014/15 production. Production estimates of tubers in 2015/16, cassava (0.1% down), sweet potatoes (3.2% up) and potatoes (0.1% up), are more or less the same as 2014/15 production. Malawi has a maize production deficit of 768 687 MT (against annual requirement). It needs to import to meet the needs of the country.

Total affected population using survival threshold is 6 491 847 requiring 513 760 MT of maize. Total affected population using livelihoods protection threshold is 7 609 040 people. Deficit months range from 3 to 11 months. Market assessment findings show that 73% of the population will need in-kind/food assistance while 27% will need cash based response. Maize prices are high compared to same time last year (as at April 2016 maize was 177 Malawian Kwacha (MK)/kg as compared 115MK/kg last year). Prices are projected to be around 300 MK/kg to 350 MK/kg in the lean period.

According to the Integrated Phase Classification (IPC), acute food insecurity analysis conducted in May 2016 in Malawi, between May and June 2016, 4.1 million people or 30% of the rural population were estimated to be in "Crisis" (IPC phase 3) and "Emergency" (IPC phase 4), of which 407 600 people or 3% of the population are in IPC Phase 4. These populations require urgent action to protect livelihoods and reduce food consumption deficits. From July to September 2016, although entering the harvest period for winter maize, beans, and pigeon peas, the situation is expected to worsen as forecasted harvest is lower

than average due to lack of adequate water reserves for irrigation purposes and low soil moisture. As a consequence, during this period, 4.5 million people (33% of rural population) are expected to face 'Crisis' and 'Emergency' food insecurity conditions, of which, 614 200 (4%) of the population are expected to be in IPC Phase 4 and will require immediate assistance to save lives and livelihoods. The MVAC IPC analysis will be updated and validated for the whole country, starting late July. Updated results will be disseminated through the MVAC IPC communication brief and the MVAC Bulletin.

**Figure 11: Malawi current and projected food insecurity situation**



The MVAC recommends the government of Malawi and partners to move in immediately to mount response in affected areas to ameliorate suffering. As food is available in most markets, MVAC also recommends the expansion of public works programmes and scale up social protection interventions such as cash transfers to assist communities to access food on the market. It is also recommended that government quickly imports maize in view of high demand created by the regional shortage and that school feeding should continue. Irrigation in areas that have potential must be promoted.

## MOZAMBIQUE

The GDP real growth rate in Mozambique is 7.2% as of 2013 according to the National Institute of Statistics (INE). Total population is estimated at 26 423 623 people with rural population estimated at 17 954 824 people. Life expectancy is 53.46 years. The prevalence of HIV has remained at the same level of

11.5% reported last year. In terms of malnutrition, the percentage of stunting and wasting, at 43.3% and 7.2% respectively are both above the WHO acceptable levels. Proportion of underweight under five-year-old children is 21%.

Drought and dry spells were experienced in central and southern parts of Mozambique in the 2015/16 agricultural production period. Rainfall was generally insufficient to meet the water needs of crops during the first season. The rainfall recorded in Oct-Dec 2015 and Jan-April 2016 represents only 50-75% of the long-term average in the most affected areas. As a result, less than 30% of households are sure they will harvest from their fields. In Manica, Gaza and Maputo areas, less than 20% of households are sure to reap anything from their fields. The situation is compounded by the estimation that less than 5% of households still have grain supply stored in granaries. Cereal prices in April 2016 were between 100-150% above the average of 5 years in the comprehensive markets of the affected areas.

The agricultural production estimate for all cereals is approximately 2 443 039 MT, a 4.8% reduction from 2 510 000 MT recorded in 2014/15, which was a bad year. The production of tubers increased by 12.3% to 9 100 000 MT for cassava and 11.6% to 263 000 MT for potatoes and was down by 4.6% to 1 601 906 MT for sweet potatoes. Although the food deficit is small nationally, there are significant deficits sub-nationally AND logistical challenges to move cereals within the country

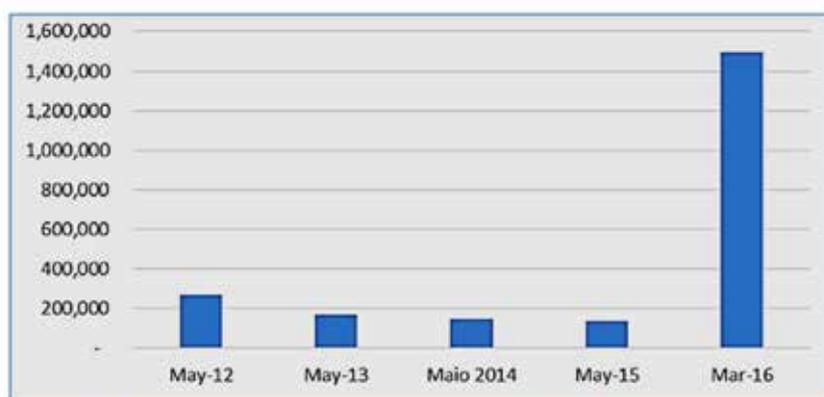


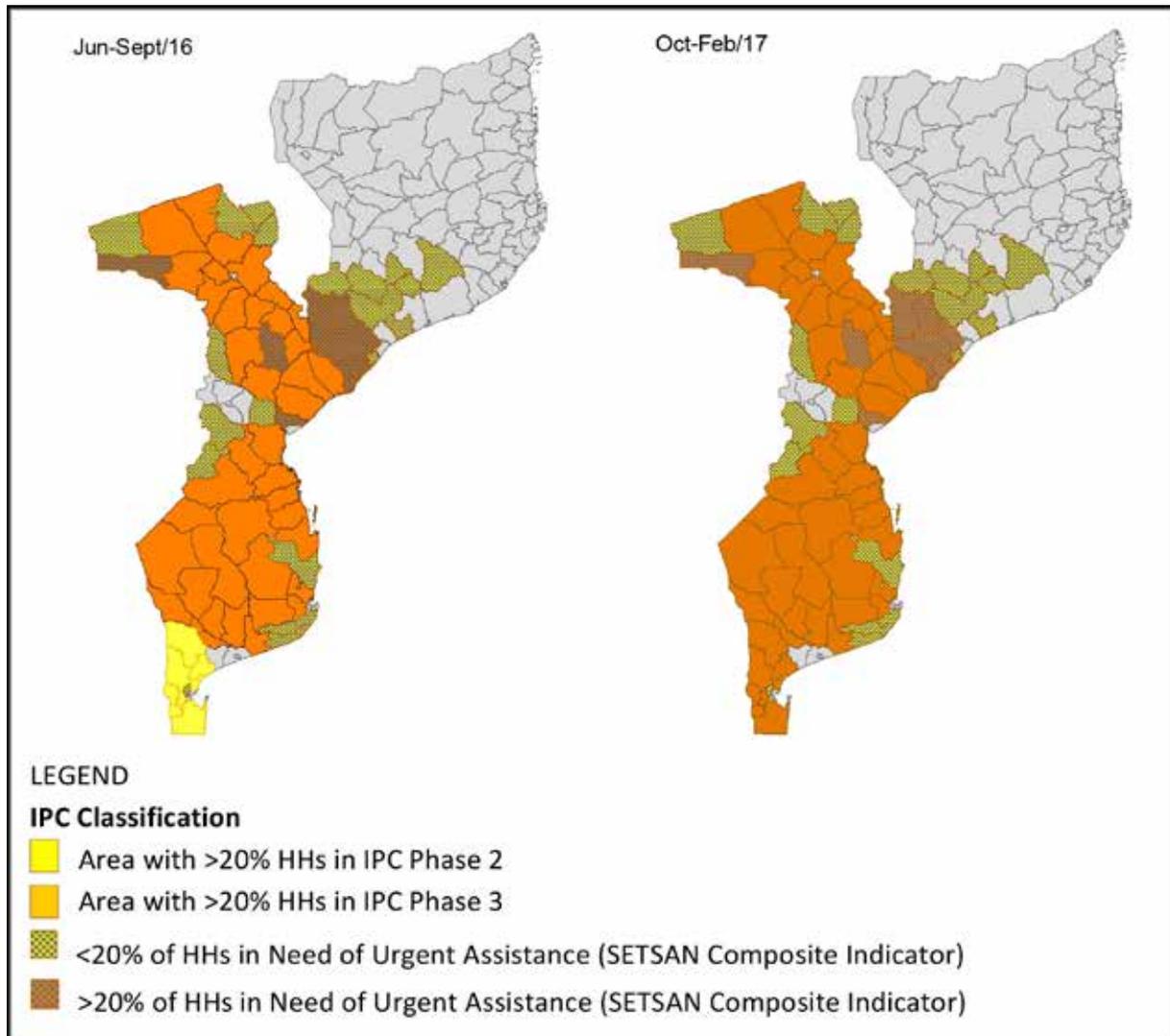
Figure 12: Acute food insecure population 2012 -2016

Current total population of food insecure people is 1 494 000. This number is more than five times the highest total number of food insecure people reported in the past five years. At peak, October 2016 to February 2017 lean period, the total projected food insecure population is expected to be 1 980 000 people.

According to the acute food insecurity situation analysis conducted through the IPC approach, 1.98 million people (18% of households in affected areas) in Mozambique are expected to be severely food insecure during the lean season (October 2016 – February 2017) and require urgent action to protect livelihoods and reduce food consumption deficits and acute malnutrition. The highest proportions of severely food insecure populations are observed in Gaza (45%), Manica (40%), Tete (40%). These same areas are also expected to have between 5-10% of households with large food gaps and thus require interventions to save their lives and livelihoods. The main causes of the severe situation in these areas are the devastating effects of El Nino, including poor rainfall, which have mainly resulted in insufficient household production and depletion of food stocks, combined with rising food prices in a context of high chronic food insecurity and limited resilience to climate shocks.

SETSAN will conduct an IPC analysis in August to update these results. Additionally, this analysis will include a Chronic and Acute Malnutrition analysis. The results will be disseminated through the SETSAN IPC communication briefs to be developed for each analysis.

**Figure 13: Mozambique current and projected food insecurity situation**



**NAMIBIA**

In 2015, real GDP grew by 4.98% up from 4.5% in 2014, while the inflation rate stands up to 6.6% from 3%. Namibia poverty index is 19% and employment rate is 76.4%. The prevalence of HIV/AIDS is 14% down from the 18% reported last year. The malnutrition prevalence rate for stunting is 24%, while wasting stands at 6%. Access to safe drinking water is 87%.

Shocks and hazards in the season include drought (insufficient and erratic rainfall), rising staple food prices, Foot and Mouth Disease, poor grazing and crop failure. This resulted in a very poor crop



Figure 14: Population with inadequate access to food

harvest, poor livestock conditions, low milk production, water shortages and low income. Maize prices are currently higher than at any other time. The price of maize meal has increased by 48%. The same trend has been observed for millet and sorghum. Food price increases represent a challenge for those rural households that depend on the market for staple foods.

Onset of rains were delayed with little or no rainfall in October and November 2015. Sowing was delayed and unfavorable agricultural conditions prevailed throughout the season. Crop estimates indicate a poor harvest at 75 300MT. This is below the 5-year average and means that there is a deficit of 251 200 MT. Cattle numbers have decreased by about 5% - 10%. As of March 2016, Namibia main dams were 38% full.

The total population at risk in Namibia is 729 134. Of these 595 839 people do not have enough food to meet their survival needs. Food required is 83 369.79MT (N\$308 468 234) to meet survival deficit and 102 010.43MT (N\$377 475 588) to meet livelihood protection threshold. Interim food assistance is required for 639 914 people.

Submission has been made to cabinet recommending for the implementation of various interventions to address vulnerabilities. Other interventions recommended include livestock marketing incentives, subsidy on ploughing service, free seeds distribution, drilling and rehabilitation of boreholes, laying of water pipelines, harvesting of rainwater, tapping into underground water sources etc.

## SEYCHELLES

The Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in Seychelles expanded 4.3% in 2015 from the previous year. GDP Annual Growth Rate in Seychelles averaged 3.06 percent from 2000 until 2015, reaching an all-time high of 9.6% in 2007 and a record low of -6.30 percent in 2003. Consumer prices in Seychelles went down by 1.1% year-on-year in April of 2016, following a 3.2 percent drop in the previous month. It was the fourth consecutive month of deflation as cost of non-food items decreased by 1.4% while food prices increased 0.8%. On a monthly basis, consumer prices edged up 0.2% as non-food item cost rose slightly by 0.4%. The inflation rate in Seychelles averaged 8.93% from 2003 until 2016, reaching an all-time high of 63.25% in December of 2008 and a record low of -5.54% in March of 2010.

Seychelles population increased marginally to 91 400 in 2014 from 89 900 in 2013. Unemployment rate is 1.67%. Access to safe drinking water is 99% of the population whilst access to improved sanitation is 98.4%. Malnutrition indicators are as follows: 7.9% stunting, 4.3% wasting and 3.6% underweight. Access to health is free in Seychelles even for privately referred patients. About 80% of the country's food need are imported. Rice is the staple food and it is imported.

The cyclone Fantala affected a group of outer islands with winds of 330 to 345 km/h over Farquhar. The same island was hit 10 years ago and this time the cyclone passed by very close to other islands such as the Aldabra atoll, a world heritage sites. This indicates that Seychelles is deeper into the cyclonic belt than was previously believed. Economic activities on the islands include coconut plantation and fly fishing (tourism). A damage and loss report is being compiled assisted by the World Bank.

The following activities were ongoing in the Seychelles at the time of the dissemination meeting:

- Food Insecurity Experience Scale Survey 2016, Seychelles VAC in collaboration with the National Bureau of Statistics.
- Facilitation of Agricultural Data Collection and Processing, Seychelles VAC in collaboration with Seychelles Agricultural Agency.
- Dietary Diversity and Nutritional Status of Pre-School Children, in collaboration with Institute for Early Childhood and Development.

## REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

Average GDP growth stands at 0.6% (GDP Report 2016). According to Stats SA, inflation is 6.2% up from 5.0% last year. Employment rate is 43% as reported in the Quarterly Labor Force Survey. Of the total population of 54.96 million people in South Africa, 51% are female and 49% are male. Life expectancy is 64.3 years for females and 60.6 years for males. The estimated HIV rate is 11.2% (GHS, 2015) up from the 10.2% reported last year. On nutrition, the stunting prevalence is 26.5%, wasting is 2.2% and underweight is 6.1% as per the most recent South Africa National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (SANHANES) of 2012. Access to safe drinking water is 89% whilst access to improved sanitation is 80%.

The Republic of South Africa is battling with one of the worst droughts ever recorded. Two consecutive below average rainy seasons have been recorded (since early 2015). Five provinces have been declared as drought-stricken this year. The expected commercial maize crop for 2016 is 29.1% less than the previous season's (2015), which was also a drought year. Expected whole maize imports for 2016/17 of 3 650 000 MT. There is a growing water crisis, level of SA dams in May 2016 were approximately 55% of the country's full supply capacity, 24% less than the corresponding period in 2015. Unemployment in the 1st quarter of 2016 rose to 26.7% from 26.4% in 2015. This is the highest unemployment since 2003.

The expected commercial maize crop for 2016 is 7 054 million MT, which is 29.1% less than the 9 955 million MT of the previous season (2015), which was also a drought year. Closing stock of maize for the 2015/16 marketing year was 2 332 million MT. This is 12.5% more than the previous years' ending stock. Projected closing stock of maize for the current 2016/17 marketing year are 1 276 million MT, which is 45.3% less than the previous years' ending stocks.

About 16.9% of South African households were involved in agricultural production in 2015. This represents an 18.3% decrease from 2014. The contribution of agriculture to household income seems to be decreasing. Very few households generate their main income and food from agriculture, this is normally an extra source. Agriculture has ceased to be an important component of household food security, households purchase most of their food and rely on diversified sources of income.

The proportion of individuals with difficulty to access food increased between 2014 and 2015 from 14.1 million (26.2%) to 14.5 million (26.4%). The proportion of households with limited access to food decreased from 23.9% in 2010 to 22.6% in 2015. Between 2002 and 2014, the percentage of households that experienced hunger decreased from 23.8% to 11.3%. Although vulnerability to hunger has improved since 2002, it has remained static since 2011 with insignificant or no improvement. Food access problems were more serious in Mpumalanga (31.7%), Northern Cape (31.3%) and Eastern Cape (28.4%). Gauteng (16%) and Limpopo (8.2%) had the least food access problems.

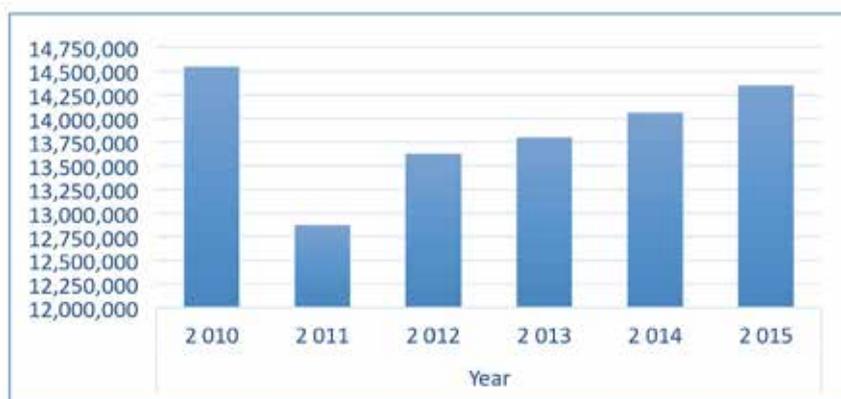


Figure 15: Population with inadequate access to food

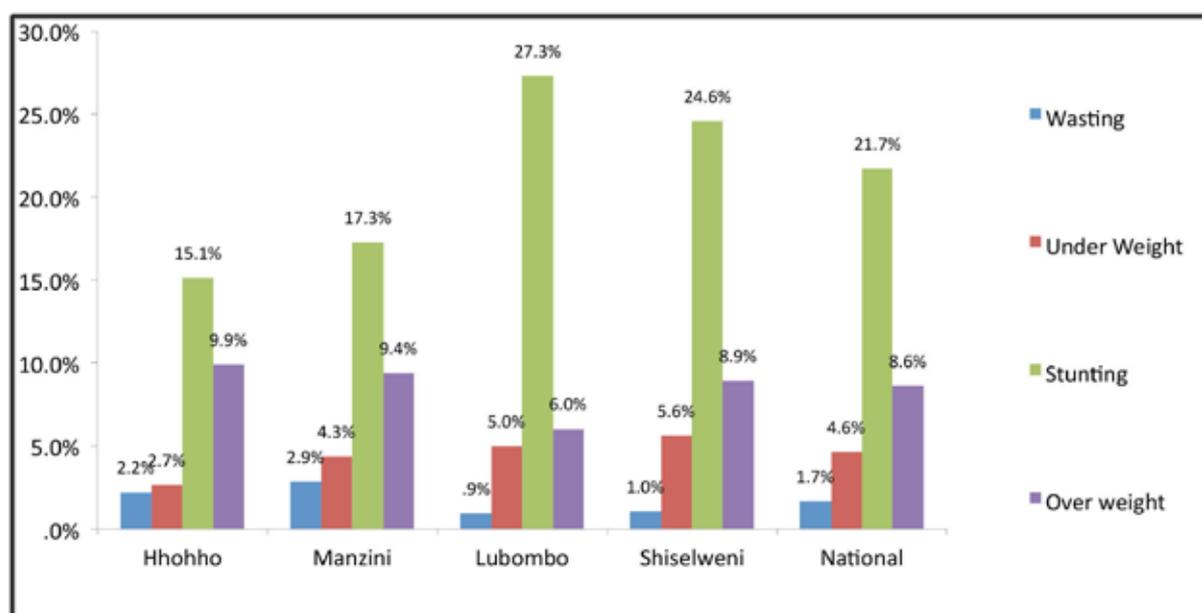
From April 2015 to April 2016 the cost of food basket increased by R84.65 (+16.4%), in nominal terms from R516.30 to R600.95. Double digit inflation (10 % or more) on retail prices was observed for many products. This could have a negative impact on household food security in South Africa affecting the affordability of selected staple foods (particularly maize meal) as well as various food items making a contribution to dietary diversity. The cost of this food basket expressed as a share of the average monthly income of the poorest 30% of the population increased from 48.3 % in April 2015 to 56.2 % in April 2016 during this analysis period.

## SWAZILAND

GDP growth stood at 1.7% (2015), with inflation at 8.7% up from the 2014 rate of 5.7%. The unemployment rate is 28.1% (2014). The total Swaziland population is 1 119 375 people, 52% female and 48% Male. Life expectancy is 47.7 years for females and 43.6 years for males. In malnutrition, the stunting prevalence rate is 25.5%, while wasting is 2.0%. Access to safe drinking water is 72% and access to improved sanitation is low at 53%. HIV and AIDS prevalence is 33%, while access to health is 88%.

The main drivers of vulnerability in Swaziland are: the high poverty rate of 63%, with 29% living in extreme poverty; high unemployment of 28%; high HIV rate of 33.6%; weak local currency; and a drop in export earnings. The El Nino induced drought had resulted in a marked drop in area planted, crop failure, livestock deaths (at least 67 080 cattle), water shortages, increased food prices and loss of employment especially in the agriculture sector. Total maize production has reduced by 64% from 93,653MT in 2014/15 to 33 460MT. The major hazards were long dry spells leading to crop failure and dry grazing lands. The agricultural output of maize at 99 162 MT is about 18% below the result of last season, which was also a bad year.

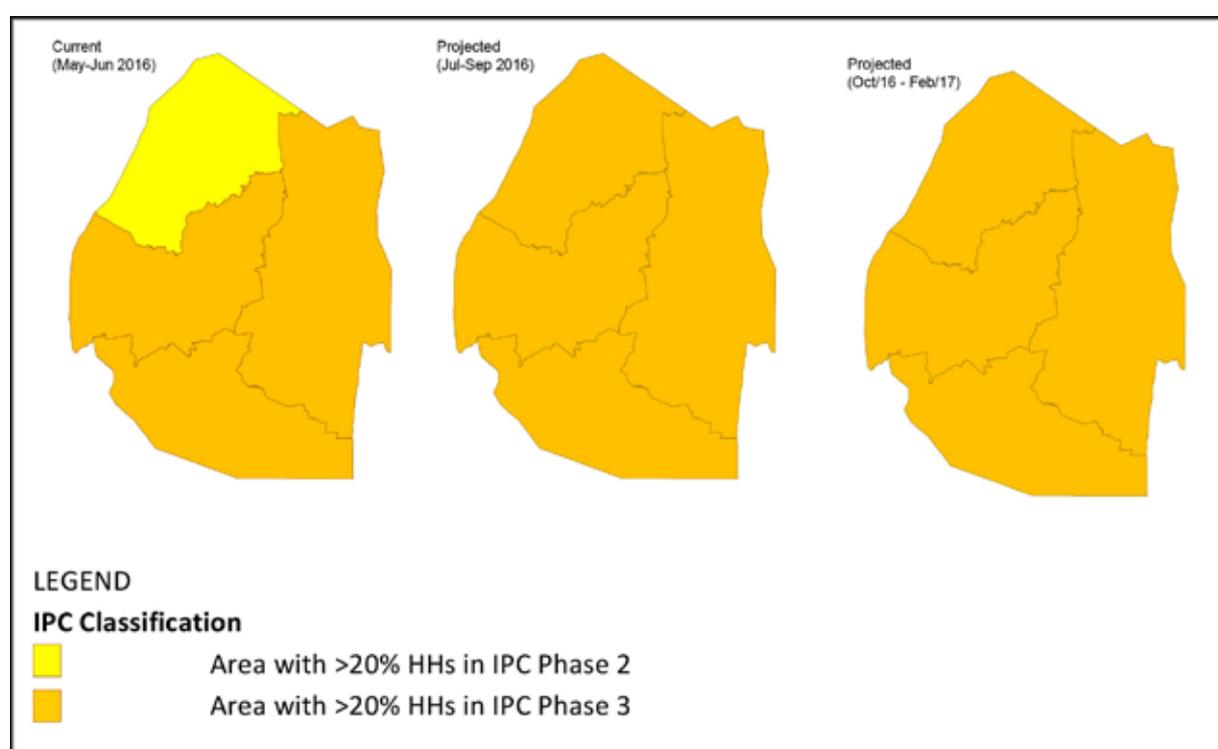
**Figure 16: Malnutrition levels in Swaziland**



In the 2016/2017 consumption season, the population at risk of food insecurity is approximately 201 000, down from 223 250 people in 2014/2015. Recommendations from the Swazi VAC include: crop diversification; production of drought resistant crops in the Lubombo region, and making use of the irrigation infrastructure, developed for sugarcane production, for maize production by re-assigning utilization of land.

According to the IPC acute food insecurity analysis, as of June 2016, approximately 217 000 thousand and 42 500 people in Swaziland are estimated to be in “Crisis” (IPC Phase 3) and “Emergency” (IPC Phase 4), respectively, which represents 29% of the population. These populations require urgent action to protect livelihoods and reduce food consumption deficits and acute malnutrition. The highest proportions of food insecure populations (IPC phase 3 and 4) were recorded in Lubombo region (45%) and Shiselweni (35%), followed by Manzini (25%) and Hhohho (15%) regions. The situation is expected to deteriorate from July to September, with 35% of the population in IPC phase 3 and 4 and to further deteriorate from October 2016 to February 2017 when over 350,069 people (38% of population) are expected to require urgent humanitarian assistance. From those, around 73 000 people (9% of population) will experience large food gaps, which are characteristic of “Emergency” conditions, and thus require action to save their lives and livelihoods.

**Figure 17: Swaziland current and projected food insecurity situation**



## TANZANIA

The average GDP growth for Tanzania as at January 2016 is 7.1%, while inflation is quoted as 6.5% (2015). Employment in Tanzania is 89.3% whilst the poverty index is reported at the 2012 rate of 33.4%. The HIV/AIDS prevalence is 5.1%. Access to safe drinking water is 40% in rural areas while in urban areas the figure is 74% of the population. Access to improved sanitation is 86% of the population. In terms of malnutrition prevalence, the main indicators have slightly improved, the stunting rate is still high but lower than what was quoted last year at 34.7% compared to 42%, underweight lower at 13.4% compared to 16% and wasting also lower at 3.8% this year compared to 5% reported last year. There are improvements in reduction of all forms of malnutrition among children under five in Tanzania. However approximately 2.7 million children are still stunted and 450 000 are acutely malnourished.

The bimodal areas short rains, Vuli, were good in most areas, mostly above normal except few areas over northern coast and north-eastern highlands which experienced below normal rainfall. The Masika, long rains, in some of the bimodal areas were observed to perform well. However, poor rainfall performance has

been observed in some areas, characterized by late onset and early cessation of the season. On the other hand, the Musimu seasonal rains over the unimodal areas performed very well, mostly above normal, except central areas, Dodoma region, where crop failed due to prolonged dry spells during February and March. There were cases of flooding due to heavy and excess rainfall in some areas e.g. Dodoma and Morogoro regions.

In many parts of the country the general food security situation for year 2015/2016 continued to be satisfactory. The situation has mainly been due to surplus food production in the country. Total food crop production accounted to 15 528 820 MT, while total food requirement was 12 946 103 MT, and crop production is 120% of requirements. The livestock sector in Tanzania grew for about 2.4% in 2015 compared to 2.2% in 2014. Milk production amounted to 2.4 billion litres, while milk processing was 167 620 litres. Meat production for 2015/2016 is at 648 810 MT, an increase of 8% from 2014/2015 production.

Despite the good food production status (120% Self Sufficiency Ratio), some district councils were vulnerable to food security. The vulnerability has been mainly attributed to poor crop production and/or food accessibility. The Government continues to closely monitor the food security situation in the country at regional and district levels. In most vulnerable areas, localized food and nutrition security assessments and analysis have been conducted. Incidence of floods due to El Nino effect prompted the Government, in collaboration with FAO, to conduct rapid assessment in some selected areas. Respective intervention including food aid distribution, either at subsidized price or “free” aid, through the Government’s National Food Reserve Agency (NFRA) have been implemented.

In addition, the Government of Tanzania in collaboration with FAO has launched a non-food response through a Technical Cooperation Project (TCP) targeting 11 000 beneficiaries in six flood affected Regions to the “El -Niño” effects in Tanzania. Interventions include provision of vegetable seed packs, hand hoes and restocking of poultry. Other interventions include: establishment of Food or Cash for Work activities to rehabilitate agricultural infrastructure, provision of vaccines against Newcastle disease (an acute infectious viral fever affecting poultry and its economic importance), provision of animal feed and distribution of fodder seeds for specific fodder production (i.e. alfalfa and green sorghum).

## ZAMBIA

The average GDP growth in Zambia is down to 5% from 7% reported last year while inflation rate has gone up to 21.3% from the 2014 rate of 7%. The employment level stands at 81% (2012). HIV and AIDS prevalence is marginally up to 13% from 12.5%. In terms of malnutrition, the stunting prevalence rate is still severely high at 40% but is lower than 47% reported last year, wasting stands at 6% and 15% of the under five children are underweight (all figure 2013/14). Access to safe drinking water is reported as 67.7% (2015 figures) up from 62% (2010), while access to improved sanitation is 39.7%.

Zambia experienced delayed on-set of rains and prolonged dry spells resulting in rainfall reduction and poor distribution in the southern half of the country. The districts selected for in depth assessment were based on the following criteria: less than 50% Water Requirement Satisfaction Index (WRSI) and/or is between 50-60 for dekads in November 2015 through to February 2016, districts with expected crop loss of 40% or more, and if food prices in the district changed of 50% or more. Forty-two districts were selected, mainly in the Southern and Western regions of the country for the in-depth assessment. These were mainly rural, 92% of the households surveyed were rural.

Findings of the assessment showed that production of maize in most of the districts reduced by as much as 34 percent compared to previous year. Production of the 2015/2016 season stood at 631 923 MT for the 42 districts. The total balance of the cereal likely to be held at the household level stood at 407 049 MT. Southern Province had the highest decline in maize production observed at 48% while the province that

had the least decline was Western province 8%. Adequate food availability at the national or district level does not in itself guarantee food security at household level. Households accessed food from a number of sources ranging from own production, market purchases, food assistance and casual labour. Only 24 percent of the households indicated having carryover stocks from the previous year. Own production is expected to last 6 months in most assessed districts (to November 2016). It is expected that households will resort to markets earlier than normal. Guaranteed market access will depend on viability of incomes and staple food prices. Almost half of the communities, 46%, indicated that sufficient staple food was readily available at local markets while 54% indicated it was not sufficient.

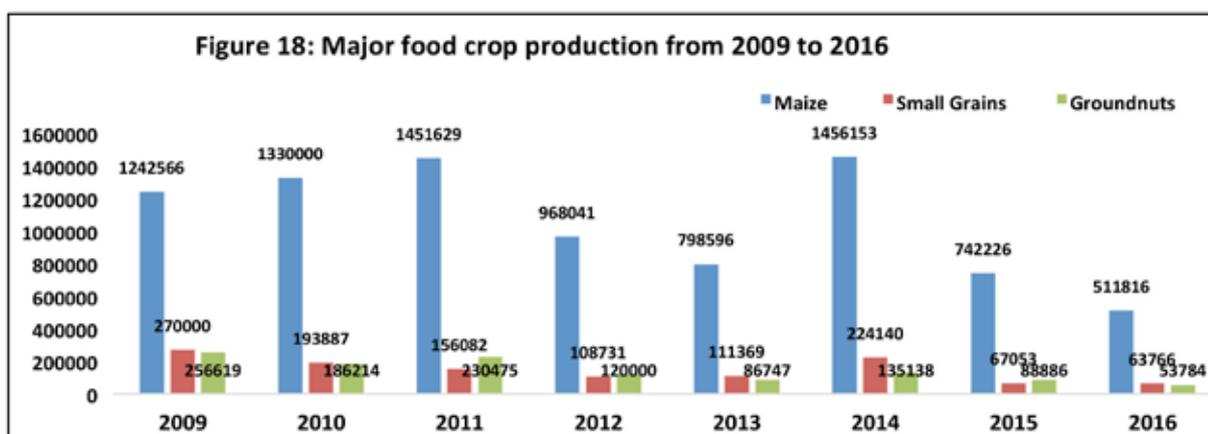
Generally, households did not utilize all the available land for cultivation due to drought conditions at the beginning of the season and limited access to agricultural inputs. This was partly attributed to the inclusion of rice and sorghum seed in the Farmer Input Support Programme (FISP). Prolonged dry spells did affect household food production which ultimately will reduce the period own produced food will last.

Livelihood diversification has continued to be low for most households with crop production being the main livelihood. Zambia VAC notes that over dependency on crop farming especially maize is risky considering the high sensitivity to climate changes. Assessed districts are likely to face water shortages with assessment results showing that a fifth of the population are already feeling the effects. Main water sources for most population in the assessed districts was affected compared to previous year.

Zambia VAC recommends the provision of relief support in form of food and cash transfers to a total of 975 738 people (162 623 households) for the period of eight (8) months in thirty (32) districts. This will be done in two phases: i) Support for the period August to December 2016 will target 257 592 people (42 932 households), and food only supplies constituting cereals (10 594 MT), pulses (1 272 MT) and oil (636 MT) will be provided; and ii) Support for the period December 2016 to March 2017 will target 718 146 people (119 691 households). This population will be targeted using the existing Social Cash Transfer (SCT) Programme with those who will not be absorbed targeted through food relief. Due to the very high proportion of stunting in children under five and high levels of severe wasting, Zambia VAC recommends scaling up integrated management of acute malnutrition (IMAM) services and scaling up coverage and rolling out of stunting-prevention interventions in the affected districts.

## ZIMBABWE

The average GDP growth according to ZIMSTAT 2016 is 1.5% down from 4.4% (2012), with a negative inflation rate of 1.64% down from 2.2% last year. The Poverty index, the percentage of the population living below the national poverty line, is 62.6% according to ZIMSTAT 2011-2012.



The same 2011-12 report states that employment rate stands at 92.3%. HIV/AIDS prevalence is 14.3%. In terms of malnutrition prevalence, the stunting rate is 27% down from 28%, wasting is 3% and 8% of under five children are underweight. Zimbabwe has a population of 13 061 239 (ZIMSTAT 2012) growing at a rate of 1.1%. Life expectancy is 57 years.

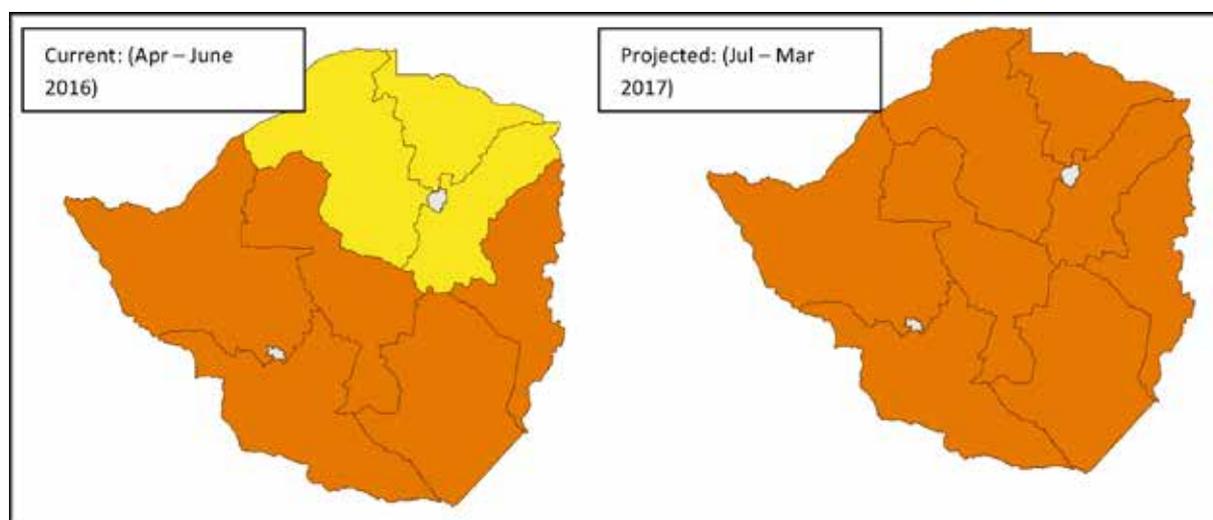
The 2015/16 agriculture production season was characterized by late start of rains and a prolonged mid-season dry spell (Dec 2015 to January 2016) compounded by high temperatures. This impacted on crop and livestock production and other livelihoods. There were high livestock deaths recorded, more than 25 000 cattle deaths between October 2015 and February 2016, mainly in the south of the country. In response to the El Nino induced-drought, ZimVAC undertook a rapid Rural Livelihoods Assessment (RLA) in January 2016 focusing on updating the May 2015 results. Rural food insecurity rose to approximately 30% (2.8 million people) from the 16% (1.5 million) initially estimated in May 2015. The January 2016 ZimVAC rapid assessment also indicated a worsening nutrition situation. At 5.7%, the Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) rate of children aged 6-59 months was the highest recorded in 15 years. The Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) rate for children aged 6-59 months was 2.1%, slightly above the 2% threshold for emergency response in Zimbabwe and this is the highest observed in the past 15 years in rural areas. Against this background, the Government of Zimbabwe declared the drought a national disaster and subsequently launched the 2016-2017 Drought Disaster Domestic and International Appeal for Assistance. The Government plan is built around the key areas of grain importation, emergency irrigation rehabilitation and livestock restocking, emergency water supply, school feeding and food security. The ZimVAC assessment indicates that maize production has decreased significantly from about 742 000 MT in 2015, which was a bad year, to 511 000MT in 2016. Figure 6 below shows that in terms of production of major crops 2016 has the lowest since 2009. This represents a drop of almost 60% from the 1 456 000 MT produced in 2014. Average household cereal production (145.6kg) was lower than last season (323.1kg). The contribution of small grains was significant in the southern parts of the country. Average price of maize grain was USD 0.37 per KG.

The 2015/16 and 2016/17 have been the consecutive poorest consumption years since 2009. According to the ZimVAC Rural Assessment, the projected prevalence of food insecure households in the 2016/17 is estimated at 44%, up from 30% from the 2015/16 peak hunger period. The rural food insecurity in June 2016 was estimated at 7% and the number is estimated to reach 43.9% during the peak hunger period (January to March 2017). This is the highest rural food insecurity estimated since 2009. Generally, there has been an increase in the proportion of food insecure households throughout the year with 7% deemed food insecure in the first quarter of the 2016/17 consumption year up from 2% in 2015/16 consumption year. Only 1.9% of households had cereal stocks to last them the entire consumption year, 15.4 % of rural households are projected to be food secure from crop production (both food and cash crops). Income sources like petty trading, gardening, formal and informal employment had the most profound additive effect on household food security.

The reduction in crop production in the last two consecutive seasons as a result of poor rainfall season quality underlines the vulnerability of the Zimbabwean agriculture to climate vulnerability and climate change. Efforts to build resilience to these shocks and stresses require scaling up climate-smart agricultural practices including irrigation and powering this infrastructure with renewable energy sources. The fall in food crop production in the 2016 harvest is estimated to leave a cereal deficit of about 964 032MT that requires Government, UN and the Private Sector to coordinate and complement each efforts other's in closing. Once in country special attention needs to be paid to the distribution of the food to avoid localised shortages as well as potential resultant price spikes. Monitoring market for food availability and price trends could be a

critical input into this operation. Food insecurity has further deepened in almost all districts of the country compared to last year and the past five years. In the last decade, it is the worst after 2005 when five million people were found to be food insecure.

According to the IPC Acute Food Insecurity Classification undertaken in Zimbabwe, at the peak of the lean season almost 4.1 million people, 42% of the rural population, will be in “Crisis” (IPC Phase 3) and “Emergency” (IPC Phase 4) and will require urgent action to protect livelihoods and reduce food consumption deficits and acute malnutrition. The highest percentages of food insecure populations (IPC phase 3 and 4) were recorded in Matabeleland North (57%), Masvingo (50%), Midlands (48%), Manicaland (46%), Matabeleland South (44%). The highest rates of global acute malnutrition were recorded in Mashonaland West, Mashonaland Central, Matabeleland North and Midlands, which recorded rates above the national average of 4.4%. Acute food insecurity in Zimbabwe for this consumption year resulted from the effects of El Niño, which led to extensive crop losses and cattle deaths in the country.



## 5.0 Presentations on Critical Methodological Issues in VAA

### 5.1 FNSWG perspectives on the El Niño Drought, Food and Nutrition Security Situation

The Food and Nutrition Security Working Group (FNSWG) for Southern Africa Region outlined that the October 2015 to March 2016 growing season has been the driest two-year period in the region since 1981, which follows on from the poor harvest of the 2014 to 2015 growing season. Zambia and Tanzania apart, the majority of the region countries have reported below average agricultural production. The consequences are that regional economic growth is expected to be depressed and to slow down during the 2016-2017 period, with subsequent increases in water shortages, food prices and hunger, infectious diseases, food insecurity and vulnerability. Challenges in responding to the El Niño include lack of regular and standardized nutrition/HIV/gender data linked to limited harmonization of data collection and analysis across countries, inadequate programme responses, and funding limitations. Responses need to focus on a preventative approach to avoid further deterioration, as the El Niño has the potential to reverse developmental gains. There is a need for investment and continued integration of nutrition, HIV and gender into VAA along with strengthened and integrated monitoring in a multi-sectoral manner. Strong government and inter-agency collaboration and coordination will be crucial in moving forward.

## 5.2 IPC Acute Food Insecurity Classification to Inform El Nino Response

Presentation by the RVAA RVAC IPC Technical Working Group. The Integrated Phase Classification (IPC) Acute analysis is a set of tools and procedures developed to provide critical information to support decision makers with information for short-term relief objectives at a specific point in time, of a severity that threatens lives and/or livelihoods regardless of the causes, context or duration. For the 2016 VAA the RVAA RVAC IPC Technical Working Group (TWG) developed a regional action plan to support up to seven Member States. This included financial support from FAO for data collection, training and analysis to improve IPC classification, along with multi-partner (regional and global) support. Key findings show that most areas classified in IPC Phase 3 Crisis, requiring urgent interventions to protect livelihoods, decrease food consumption gaps and in some instances acute malnutrition. Pockets of populations in IPC Phase 4 Emergency were found in Lesotho, Mozambique, Swaziland and Malawi, requiring urgent interventions to protect livelihoods, save lives, and decrease acute malnutrition. Large amounts of populations in IPC Phase 2 Stress were found in all countries requiring actions to disaster risk reduction to protect livelihoods. A deterioration of the situation is anticipated from October 2016 to February 2017 when populations in IPC Phase 3 and 4 will increase in all countries. The next steps for IPC in the region is to finalize IPC Acute products in the four countries who completed IPC (Lesotho, Mozambique, Swaziland and Malawi), to further support Zimbabwe, Madagascar and DRC, to support IPC updates in countries as needed/requested, and respond to requests from SADC countries to engage in IPC acute and IPC chronic food insecurity classification.

## 5.3 Markets Assessment Update

Presentation by the RVAA RVAC Markets Assessment Technical Working Group. The RVAA RVAC Markets Assessment TWG has recently been established by the RVAA Programme. Its objectives as presented are:

- i) to develop standardized guidelines for annual post-harvest assessments in southern Africa based on specific objectives;
- ii) to develop harmonized methodologies and tools for conducting markets assessments in the region;
- iii) develop regional market monitoring and analysis strategy for the 2016-2017 year;
- iv) carry out training in the implementation of markets assessments and price projection to key TWG members;
- v) carry out regional market assessment pilot and publish assessment report, and
- vi) document lessons learned from process to inform a permanent strategy for planning and carrying out regional market assessments.

Markets information is important to countries for a number of reasons, which include:

- (i) a number of countries experienced a second consecutive poor harvest;
- (ii) main source of cereal is likely to be through imports;
- (iii) in previous years most of the cereal deficits in a number of countries were covered by regional imports (mainly from Zambia, South Africa and Tanzania);
- (iv) current regional stocks may not be sufficient to cover all the regional cereal requirements;
- (v) current shortages worsened by tight economic conditions in a number of countries including South Africa, Zambia, Malawi and Mozambique;
- (vi) constrained market supply against increased demand will likely result in shortages and significant increases in staple food prices;
- (vii) poor households access to staple foods through market purchases is likely to be seriously affected, and
- (viii) markets information also key to inform response modalities like cash transfer programmes by countries through information provided by their VACs.

In summary, in both maize grain deficit and surplus producing countries market assessments of price trends for 2015-2016 show increases in maize grain prices. For example, in Malawi and Mozambique prices were more than double the previous year's prices and the five-year average during the lean season, whereas in South Africa, Zambia and Tanzania prices of maize were significantly above average for these three surplus producing countries.

#### **5.4 Integration of Nutrition, HIV and Gender in VAA Update**

Presentation by the RVAA RVAC Integration of Nutrition, HIV and Gender Technical Working Group.

Four countries (Tanzania, Namibia, Seychelles and Lesotho) had integration of nutrition, HIV and gender as activities in their RVAA work plan for 2015-2016. A further four countries (Swaziland, Malawi, Zimbabwe and Lesotho) have practiced nutrition anthropometric, HIV and gender data collection as part of their 2016 VAA using IPC Acute Analysis. In moving forward, the presentation highlighted that the RVAA Programme published in October 2015 Guidance Document on Integration of Nutrition, HIV and Gender in VAA, which now provides countries with a range of options for integration based on a Member States VAA modality.

However, there are several operational challenges as the landscape of nutrition, HIV and gender information varies across countries due to capacity, quality and overall investment into Nutrition Information Systems/ Monitoring Information Systems or integrated Information Systems that includes nutrition, HIV and gender. Moreover, there is underutilisation of secondary data for nutrition, HIV and gender. Within the TWG there is consensus of the need to support countries to develop a 'road map' for each country in 'how-to' integrate nutrition, HIV and gender into its VAA modality. The presentation also highlighted the importance of El Nino surveillance of nutrition, HIV and gender, and concluded with a proposed concept note for improved regional and country level information management systems.

#### **5.5 Integration of Urban Vulnerability Assessments**

Presentation by the RVAA RVAC Urban VAA Technical Working Group. The SADC Urban Vulnerability Assessment and Analysis (UVAA) Guideline has been developed by the RVAA Programme, published in September 2015, and sent to all Member State NVACs. To support the NVACs to operationalise the content of the Guideline, a UVAA training power point presentation has been prepared, which can be used as a Training of Trainers tool, or as orientation for partners engaging in UVAA. Eight NVACs (Botswana, DRC, Lesotho, Madagascar, Mozambique, Namibia, Swaziland and Zimbabwe) have included UVAA activities within their 2016-2017 work plan, of which six will receive RVAA funding, with Mozambique also funded as the first pilot in the 2015-2016 work plan year.

The majority of the Mozambique pilot work is complete apart from data analysis and report writing which will be done in June/July 2016. Several institutions are interested to receive these UVAA results including Provincial government, municipalities, Provincial Department of Agriculture and Food Security, among other partners. Lessons learned contributing to the pilot UVAA activity success is the involvement of local government, who sensitized communities to participate in interviews, as well as broadcasting the initiative via local radio in Portuguese and local language.

A second pilot has been implemented recently in Swaziland where preliminary findings on Swazi UVAA baselines are emerging. Assessment of the UVAA interviews data will help the programme and Swazi VAC to better understand their use and integration as part of a national (rural and urban) annual VAA outcome analysis. The RVAA Programme short-term expectations are to support NVACs with a harmonised framework for integrating a range of tools and approaches for vulnerability assessments in urban and peri-urban contexts. The UVAA Guideline can be applied without prescribing any particular methodology and tool but rather a mix of several, depending on the specific country context. The longer-term expectation is to augment national capacity for evidence based planning, responses and interventions in urban areas.

# SADC REGIONAL RVAA

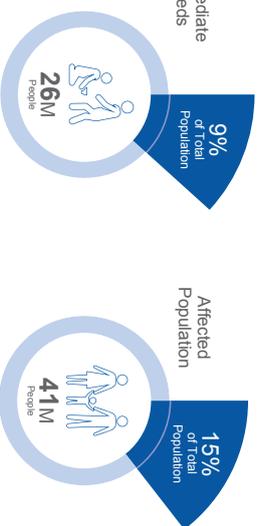
(as of August 2016)



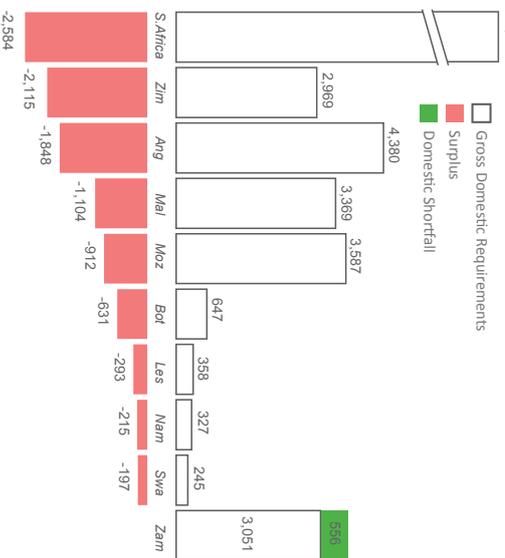
## Overview

The SADC region is experiencing a devastating drought episode associated with the 2015/2016 El Niño event which threatens to impact negatively on livelihoods and quality of lives. The region experienced a delayed onset of the 2015/2016, rainfall season, followed by erratic rains. Analysis of rainfall performance shows that the October to December 2015 period, which represents the first half of the cropping season, was the driest in more than 35 years in several southern parts of the region.

## SADC Humanitarian Situation



## Cereal Balance by Country (000 MT)

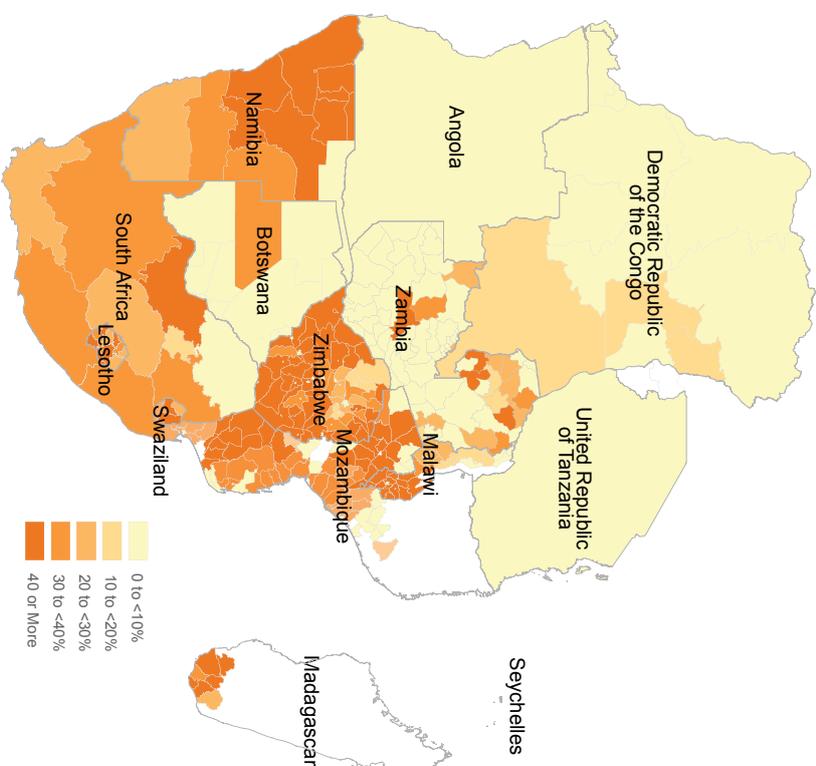


## Food Insecure Population by Country

Southern Africa : 14.3 million people food insecure



## Population in Need of Emergency Assistance (%)

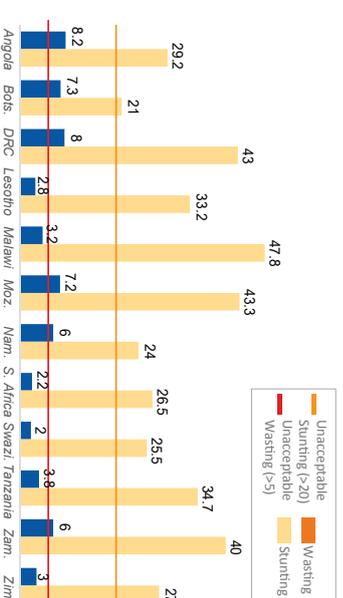


## Regional Socio - Economic Context

Life expectancy	52.8 years
Population under 35 years	76% (approx. 222 million people)
Human Development Index	0.338 - 0.771 (2013)
Adult Literacy	50.6 - 85.1% (2012)
Unemployment	1.7 - 51% (2011)
Real GDP	7.1% (2013)
Economic Growth Rate	5.2% (2015 expected)
Inflation	5.6% (2015 expected)
HIV and AIDS	12.6%

## Malnutrition Rates (%) in the Region 2015/16

Data from ten countries in 2016 indicate that an estimated 2.7 million children are suffering from SAM all in need of treatment. Children with SAM have a risk of death nine times higher than that of children without SAM.



## Recommendations (Short-Term)

- Member States and development partners should provide immediate humanitarian assistance to those households that are critically food insecure;
- Member States should intensify and scale up the implementation of safety nets and social protection programmes to address chronic vulnerability and build resilience;
- Governments and cooperating partners should procure locally (in those countries with surpluses) and regionally as one way of promoting increased future production;
- Member States should continue to implement agricultural input subsidy programmes that are market driven and take into account local climatic conditions;
- Member States should encourage crop and dietary diversity

# ANGOLA

## Vulnerability Assessment Committee Results 2016

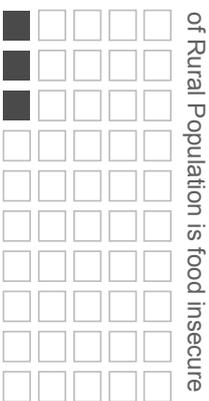


### Country Overview



6%

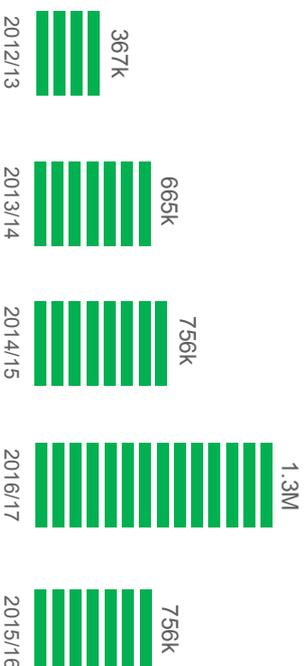
**756k**  
Affected Rural Population



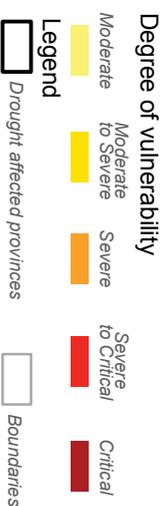
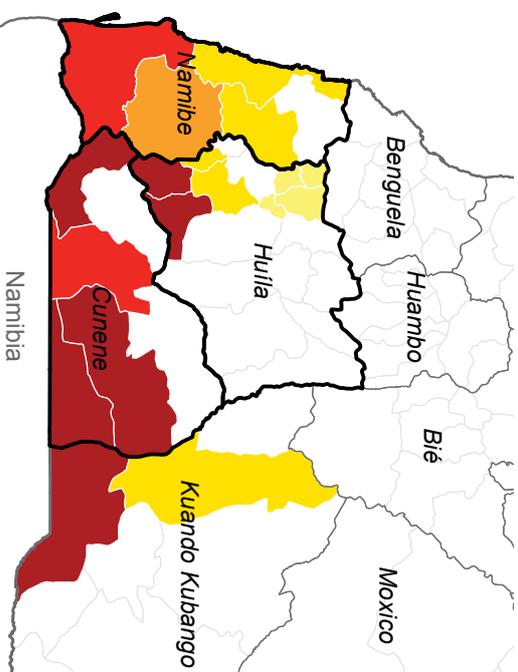
**76k**  
Immediate needs

12.8M Rural population / 25.8M Total Population

### Food Insecure Population by Year



### Food Insecurity Vulnerability in Southern Angola

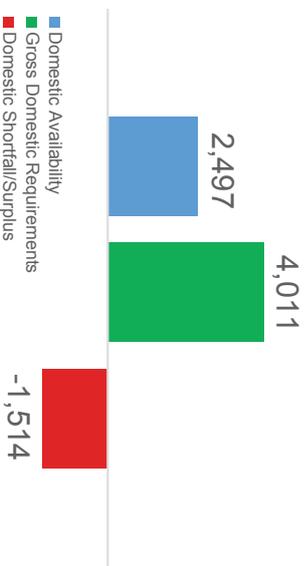


### Situation

Southern Angola has been experiencing consecutive seasons of poor rainfall. The recent El Niño has exacerbated the situation, affecting access to water for human consumption, irrigation and livestock. There has also been an increase in cases of malaria, diarrhoea, cholera, malnutrition in children under age 5, measles, scabies, acute respiratory infections and yellow fever.

An estimated 756,000 people in rural areas require humanitarian assistance, of which 75,593 require immediate food assistance. An estimated \$261,423 million is required for the response, of which \$26,715 million has been made available by the Government of Angola.

### Cereal Balance (000 MT)



### Regional Socio - Economic Context

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

### People Targeted by Sector

Food	76k	People Targeted	Education	50k	People Targeted
Wash	756k	People Targeted	Protection	756k	People Targeted
Health & Nutrition	120k	People Targeted	Agriculture	756k	People Targeted

### Key Humanitarian Needs

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

# BOTSWANA

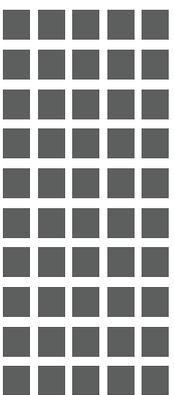
## Vulnerability Assessment Committee Results 2016



### Country Overview



of Rural Population is food insecure



**1.1M**  
Affected Rural  
Population

**1.1M**  
Immediate  
needs

875K Rural  
population

2.0M Total  
Population

### Food Insecure Population by Year



### Population in Need of Emergency Assistance (%)



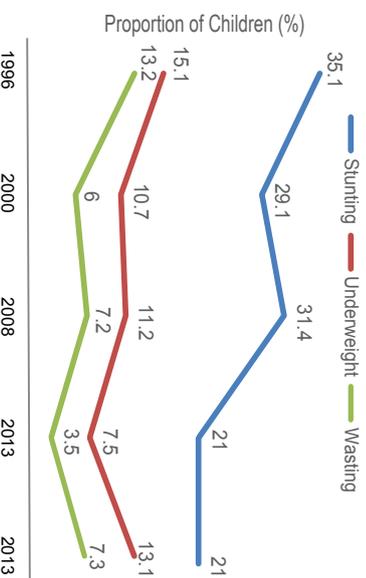
### Situation

Due to extremely low, erratic and uneven distribution of rainfall, coupled with extreme heat waves Botswana experienced one of the worst drought conditions leading to low hectareage ploughed or planted.

The yield forecast drastically declined with the national estimated production for cereals standing at 7,382 metric tons (MT) which is 3% of the national cereal requirement of 300,000MT.

To cover the food deficit of the 1.1million people identified as in need, P176 million (\$83 million) is required.

### Malnutrition Rates (%) 2014/15



### Regional Socio - Economic Context

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

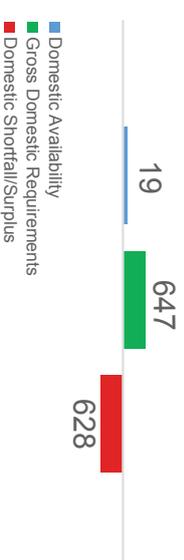
### People Targeted by Sector

Food



**1.1M**  
People Targeted

### Cereal Balance (000 MT)



### Humanitarian requirements (Short-Term)

- Replenishment of Strategic Grain Reserves: There is need to replenish strategic grain reserves (SGR) to avert hunger and complement the Government Feeding Programmes;
- Provision of basic food relief packages and second meal for primary School feeding and vulnerable groups feeding programmes;
- Subsidy for livestock feed: The total estimated cost is BWP 20,262,250 on livestock feed subsidy and available funds are 8 Million and need BWP12, 262,250.00 to augment available funds.

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

# Democratic Republic of Congo

Vulnerability Assessment Committee Results 2016

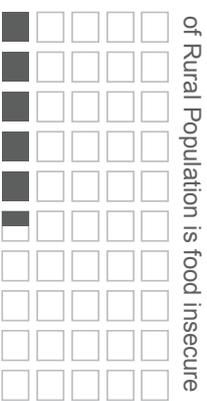


## Food Insecure Population by Year



18%

**7.5M**  
Affected Rural Population



**4.5M**  
Immediate needs

41.0M Rural population  
80.0M Total Population

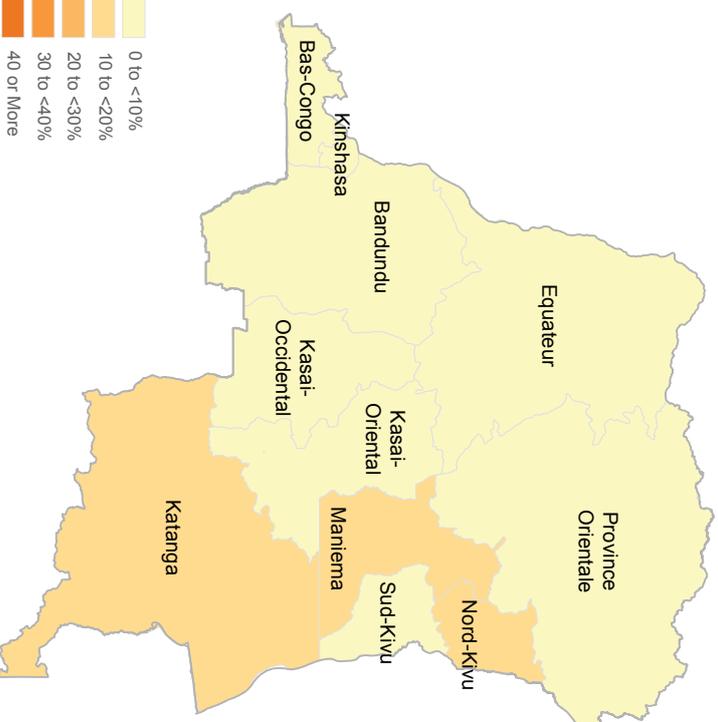
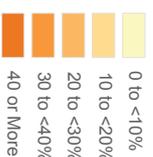
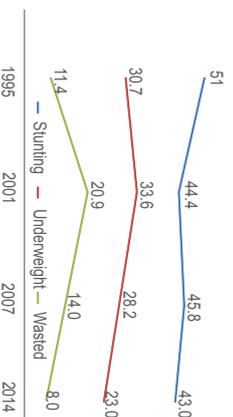
## Overview

In contrast to the southern part of the region, El Niño usually brings above average rainfall to the DRC. The rains and subsequent flooding resulting from El Niño caused the destruction of homes, vital food stocks and crops. Flooding affected 700,000 people in 11 provinces (out of 26) from October 2015 to April 2016, resulting in displacements and an increase in waterborne diseases, including cholera, in some localities.

El Niño affected the agriculture sector, which accounts for 42.5 per cent of the country's GDP and provides employment for 71.2 per cent of the country's labour force. To address the situation, Government has requested for assistance from FAO.

The nutritional status of vulnerable groups in affected areas is particularly at risk. Chronic malnutrition and stunting rates are already high and likely to rise with an increase in food insecurity. At national level, more than 4 out of 10 children (43 per cent) suffer from chronic malnutrition and stunting; 8 per cent suffer from wasting or acute malnutrition; and 23 per cent are underweight.

## Malnutrition Rates (%)



## Regional Socio - Economic Context

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

## Key Humanitarian Needs

- Continue to monitor the food insecurity situation in areas in crisis.
- Phase 4 areas: actions needs to be taken to save lives and prevent the collapse of livelihoods.
- Phase 3 areas: emergency and recovery activities to be put in place to protect livelihoods, prevent malnutrition and prevent deaths.
- Phase 2 areas: put in place multisectoral programs that transform substantially the economies of these regions and create wealth.
- Address underlying factors and substantially reduce food insecurity and chronic malnutrition.
- Establish social safety nets to improve the quality and quantity of food consumption.
- Treat MAM and address micronutrient deficiencies in young children, pregnant women, lactating mothers, and people living with HIV and AIDS and/or suffering from TB.

# LESOTHO

## Vulnerability Assessment Committee Results 2016

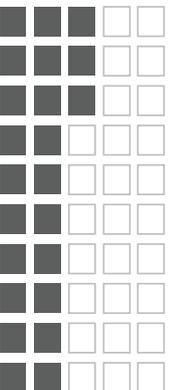


### Country Overview



**709k**  
Affected Rural Population

**491k**  
Immediate needs

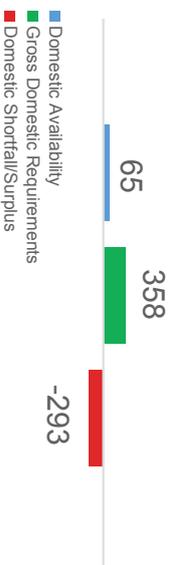


1.5M Rural population  
2.1M Total Population

### Situation

The unprecedented El Niño-induced drought has resulted in a number of impacts, including water scarcity for human and livestock consumption, crop failure, water-borne disease outbreaks, animal disease outbreaks and malnutrition. The current number of affected people is expected to increase due to related factors such as increasing food prices (which have doubled), reduction in income from agricultural activities and loss of productive assets.

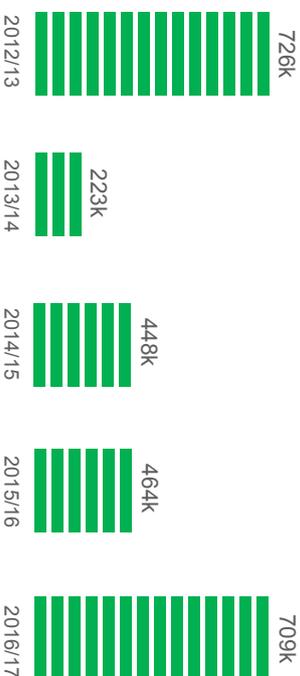
### Cereal Balance (000 MT)



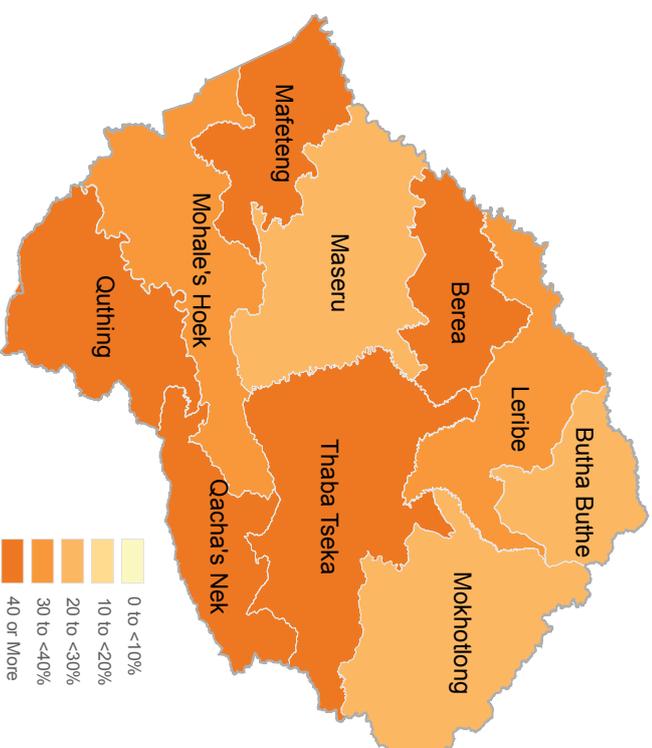
### Key Humanitarian Needs

- Expansion of life-saving humanitarian intervention in some districts and cash top-ups of social protection schemes to the most vulnerable.
- Provision of sanitation facilities as well as commodities and education for household water treatment & water conservation.
- Prevention and management of (severe) acute malnutrition.

### Food Insecure Population by Year



### Population in Need of Emergency Assistance (%)



#### Map Footnotes

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

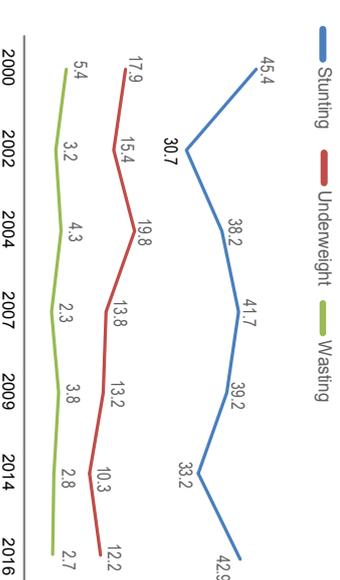
### Regional Socio - Economic Context

Life expectancy	48.2 years
Population Growth Rate	1.0%
Human Development Index	0.486 (2013)
Adult Literacy	75.8% (2012)
Employment Rate	75.0% (2011)
Average GDP Growth	3.9% (2013)
Economic Growth Rate	5.20% (2015 expected)
Inflation	7.9%
HIV and AIDS	23.0%

### People Targeted by Sector



### Malnutrition Rates (%)

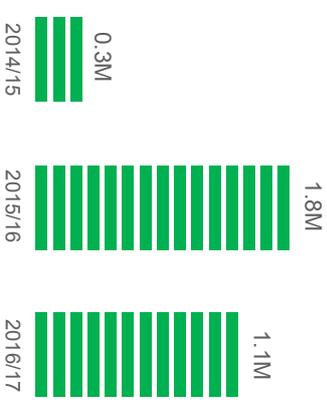
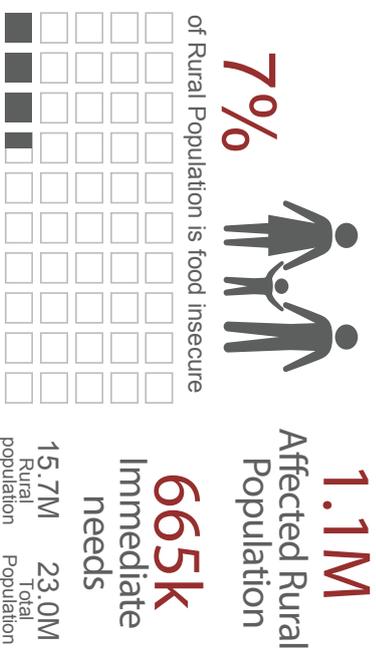


# MADAGASCAR

Vulnerability Assessment Committee Results 2016



## Food Insecure Population by Year



## Population in Need of Emergency Assistance (%) in the Grand South of Madagascar:



## Situation

The El Nino-induced drought has impacted southern Madagascar (known as the Grand Sud) in particular, which has now experienced two consecutive years of prolonged erratic rainfall: an estimated 80 per cent of harvest losses are predicted. The full effects are expected during the lean season in late 2016/early 2017.

In the Grand Sud an estimated 665,000 people (including 333,750 women and girls) are severely food insecure, the highest figure in a decade. The most vulnerable groups are the estimated 267,000 women of childbearing age (including 51,000 pregnant women) and 205,000 children under age5 – recent screenings found that more than 7,000 children are currently suffering from SAM and close to 32,200 suffering from MAM.

Access to water and sanitation is also a major concern. Women and girls are affected disproportionately by this crisis. Lack of access to clean water means that girls must spend hours every day accessing water instead of going to school; as boys spend hours every day leading cattle to water. Children with diarrhoea struggle to recover from dehydration. The humanitarian situation due to the ongoing drought aggravates the already challenging education context in these regions. Enrolment rates in affected areas range from 40 per cent to 53 per cent, which are much lower than the national average of 69 per cent.

## Regional Socio - Economic Context

Life expectancy	58.4 years
Population Growth Rate	2.8% (2014)
Human Development Index	0.483 (2013)
Adult Literacy	64% (2011 UNICEF)
Employment Rate	92.7%
Average GDP Growth	3.2%
Under 5 Mortality Rate	62 per 1,000 live births
Inflation	6.7%
HIV and AIDS	0.47%

## People Targeted by Sector

Sector	People Targeted
Food	665k
Health	665k
Wash	665k
Agriculture	510k
Nutrition	86k
Education	300k

## Key Humanitarian Needs

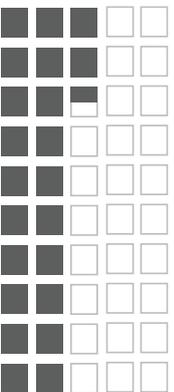
- Provision of food assistance to people suffering severe food insecurity.
- Nutritional supplementation and treatment of acute and moderate malnutrition cases.
- Provision of basic healthcare covering reproductive health.
- Support in water supply to vulnerable people
- Strengthening of response inter- and intra-sectoral coordination and monitoring.

### Country Overview

### Food Insecure Population by Year



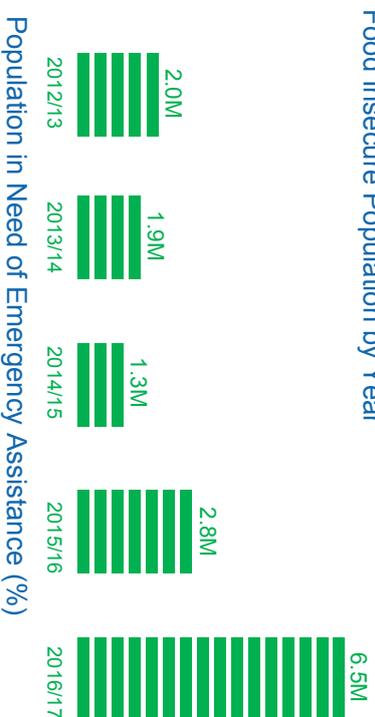
of Rural Population is food insecure



**6.5M**  
Affected Rural  
Population

**6.5M**  
Immediate  
needs

14.5M Rural  
population  
16.8M Total  
Population

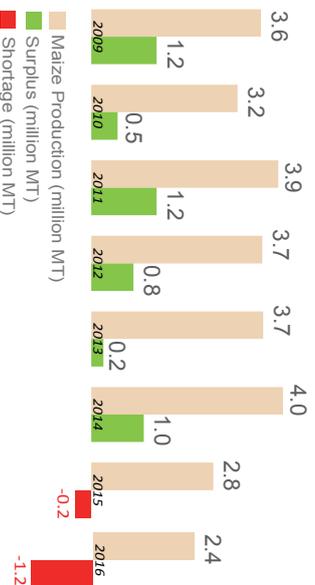


### Situation

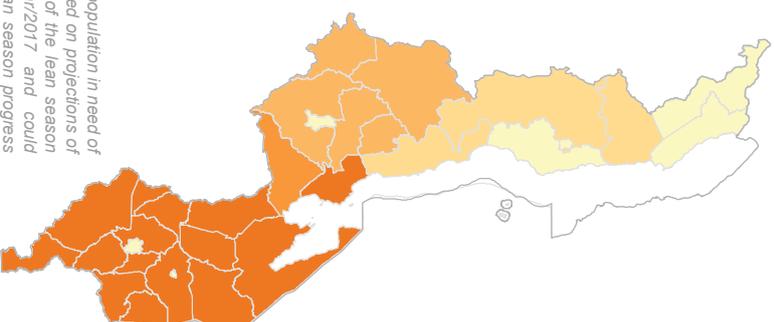
An MVAC pre-harvest assessment (released in March 2016) found that the country's three regions experienced dry spells due to effects of the El Niño phenomenon, with the central and southern regions hit harder than the north.

Food insecurity continues to aggravate Malawi's fragile nutrition situation, with vulnerable groups and people on ART and/or TB treatment feeling the heavy consequences of drought. According to the current malnutrition prevalence and incidence rates, approximately 129,653 of children under age 5 will be targeted for lifesaving treatment of severe acute malnutrition and 193,158 children to be targeted for treatment of moderate acute malnutrition. Similarly 80,798 pregnant and lactating women (PLW) will be targeted for moderate malnutrition. The total number of people in need of nutritional humanitarian assistance stands at 358,945.

### Maize Production per year (million MT)



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



### Regional Socio - Economic Context

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

### People Targeted by Sector

Sector	People Targeted
Food	6.5M
Health & Nutrition	500k
Wash	775k
Education	280k

### Key Humanitarian Needs

- Malawi experienced a maize production deficit of 1.2 million tonnes against annual requirements.
- A market assessment indicates that 73 per cent of the affected population will require in-kind food response while 27 per cent will require cash-based interventions.
- There is a need for Government to implement expanded public works programmes to assist communities to access food on the market.
- Promotion of irrigation schemes in areas with irrigation potential.

# MOZAMBIQUE

## Vulnerability Assessment Committee Results 2016

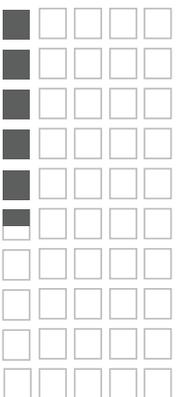


### Country Overview

### Food Insecure Population by Year

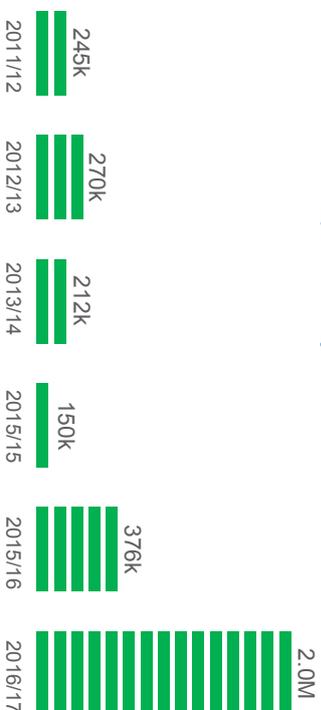
**2.0M** Affected Rural Population

**11%** of Rural Population is food insecure



**2.0M** Immediate needs

18.0M Rural population  
26.4M Total Population



### Population in Need of Emergency Assistance (%)

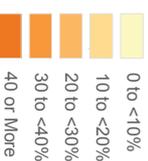
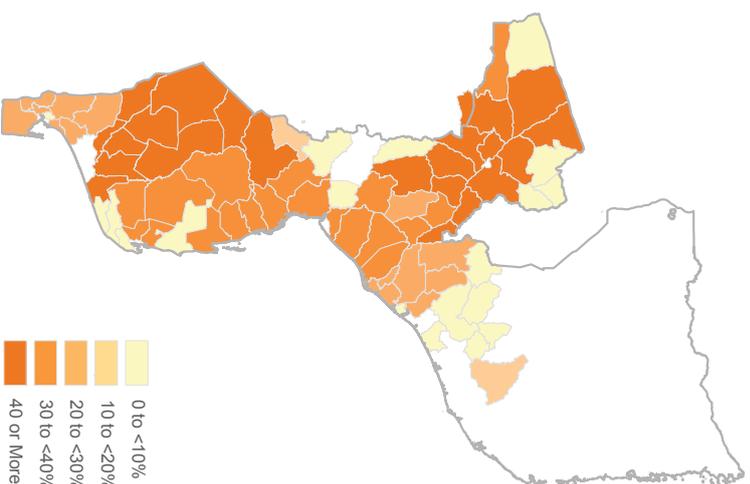
### Situation

Severe drought is currently being experienced in the Southern and Central regions of the country due to El Niño, affecting agriculture (on which 80 per cent of the population relies). Water availability has also been compromised.

The most recent vulnerability assessment (March to April 2016) indicates that approximately 1.5 million people are facing acute food insecurity and are in need of humanitarian assistance in the provinces of Maputo, Gaza and Inhambane in the Southern Region and Manica, Sofala, Zambézia and Tete provinces in the Central Region. Household cereal reserves are non-existent for most, and less than 10 per cent of households will have some form of cereal harvest.

Staple food prices have more than doubled and are still rising. Shortage of the rainfall exacerbated also the low drinking water supply coverage particularly in the rural areas of the country (about 36 per cent, IOF 2014/15).

Government declared a Red Alert on 12 April 2016 to call for resources mobilization both locally and internationally to address the needs of those affected until the next harvesting season.



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

### Regional Socio - Economic Context

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

### People Targeted by Sector

Agriculture



**500k** People Targeted

Nutrition



**100k** People Targeted

Wash



**500k** People Targeted

### Key Humanitarian Needs

- Strengthen Government and community capacities on risk reduction, including recovery processes;
- Strengthening early warning weather systems;
- Advocate for a mechanism of early warning information dissemination to promote early action;
- Explore and strengthen community initiatives for early warning and early action.

# NAMIBIA

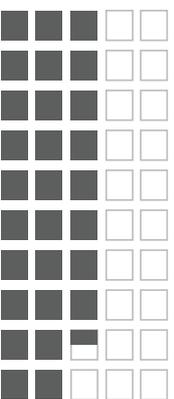
## Vulnerability Assessment Committee Results 2016

### Country Overview



57%

of Rural Population is food insecure



**729k**  
Affected Rural Population

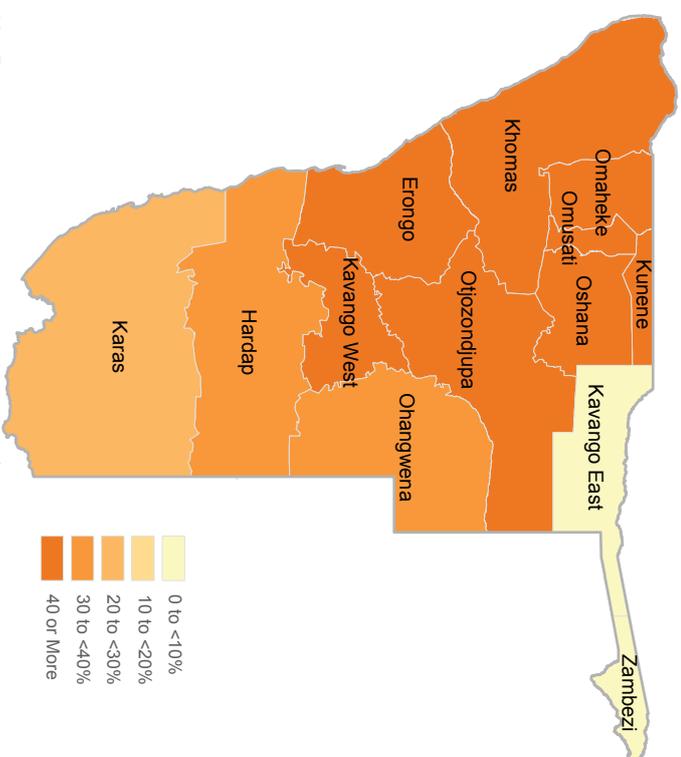
**596k**  
Immediate needs

1.3M Rural population  
2.1M Total Population

### Food Insecure Population by Year



### Population in Need of Emergency Assistance (%)



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

### Regional Socio - Economic Context

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

### People Targeted by Sector

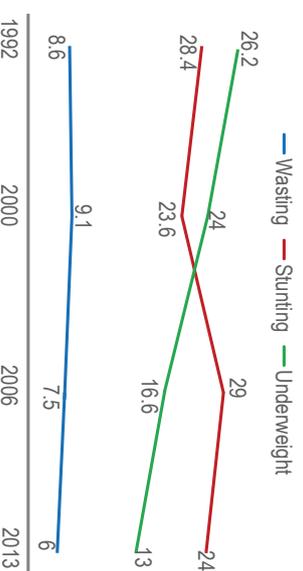
Sector	People Targeted
Food	596k
Nutrition & Health	729k

### Overview

The vulnerability assessment and analysis indicates that the drought has impacted not only on food security but also other sectors such as water, health & nutrition and livestock amongst others. Meanwhile the Government is implementing interim food assistance to 595,839 beneficiaries from May to July 2016 while a comprehensive drought programme is envisaged to start from August to March 2016

Interventions to be implemented include livestock marketing incentives, subsidies for ploughing services, free seeds distribution, drilling and rehabilitation of boreholes, laying of water.

### Malnutrition Rates (%)



Sources: SADC/MAC, Humanitarian Partners, FEWSNET, WFP, FAO



**729k**  
People Targeted

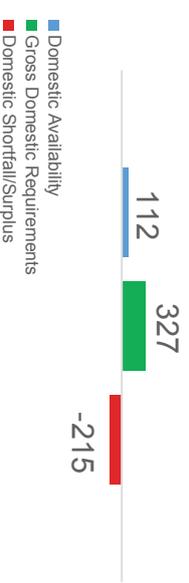


**729k**  
People Targeted

### Key Humanitarian Needs

- Food provision to 595,839 beneficiaries.
- Water provision, livestock marketing incentives, subsidy on crop production inputs are amongst the planned interventions

### Cereal Balance (000 MT)



# SOUTH AFRICA

Vulnerability Assessment Committee Results 2016

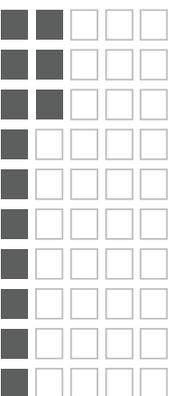


## Country Overview



**26%**

of Total Population is food insecure



**14.3M**

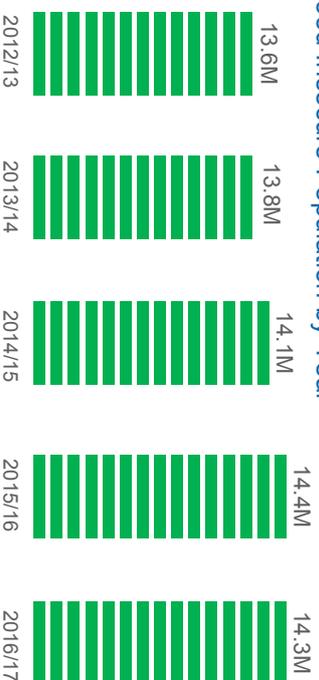
Affected Population

**3.9M**

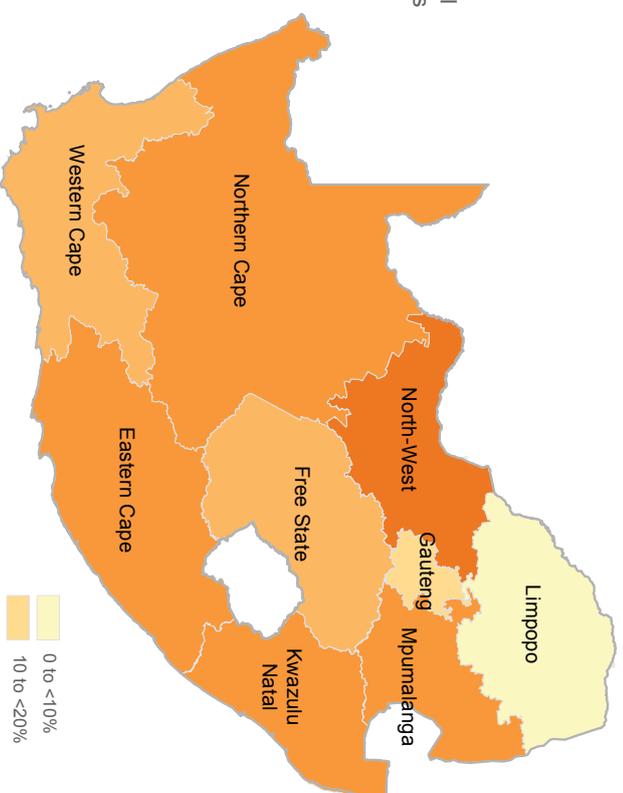
Immediate needs

18.4M Rural population  
55.0M Total Population

## Food Insecure Population by Year



## Population in Need of Emergency Assistance (%)



## Situation

The Republic of South Africa is experiencing one of the worst droughts ever recorded due to two consecutive below average rainfall seasons (since early 2015). The expected commercial maize crop for 2016 is 29.1 per cent less than the previous season's (2015), which was also a drought year. Expected total maize imports for 2016/17 stand at 3.65 million tonnes. There is a growing water crisis, with an average dam level (as of 30 May) of approximately 54 per cent – 22 per cent less than the same time in 2015.

The number of people with inadequate or severely inadequate access to food stood at 14.3 million, and this includes 8 million people living in urban areas. Government has the capacity to assist those affected and a request for international support is not expected.

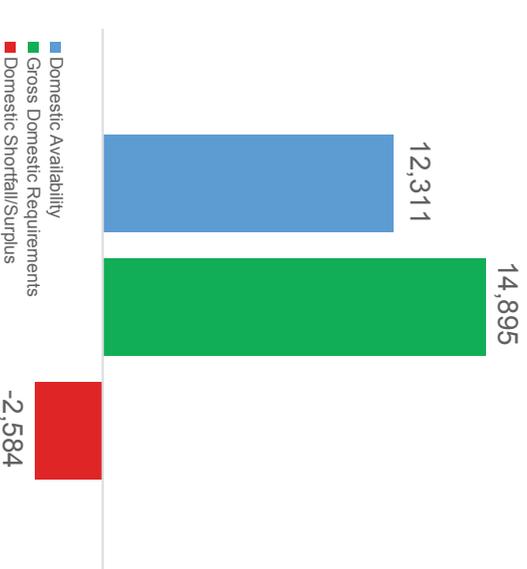
## Regional Socio - Economic Context

Life expectancy	56.1 years
Population Growth Rate	1.3% (2013)
Human Development Index	0.665 (2013)
Adult Literacy	94.3% (2012)
Employment Rate	74.5% (2011)
Average GDP Growth	0.4% (2016)
Under 5 Mortality Rate	41 per 1,000 live births
Inflation	5.23% (as of Dec 2015)
HIV and AIDS	12.5%

## Key Humanitarian Needs

- Ensure targeting of the most vulnerable households with food parcels;
- Provide support to emergency livestock feeding and Strengthen water infrastructure (Dam scoping & boreholes);
- Ensure primary healthcare in communities and availability of resources to deal with related cases;

## Cereal Balance (000 MT)



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

# SWAZILAND

## Vulnerability Assessment Committee Results 2016



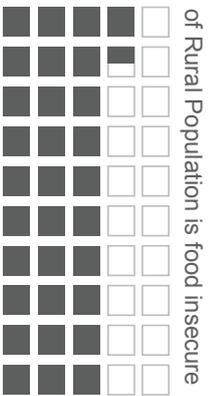
### Country Overview

### Food Insecure Population by Year



63%

638k  
Affected Rural  
Population



1.0M Rural  
population

350k  
Immediate  
needs

1.12M Total  
Population

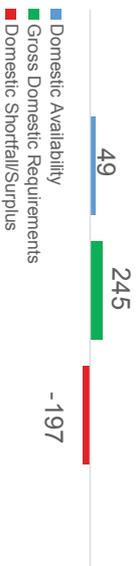


### Population in Need of Emergency Assistance (%)

### Overview

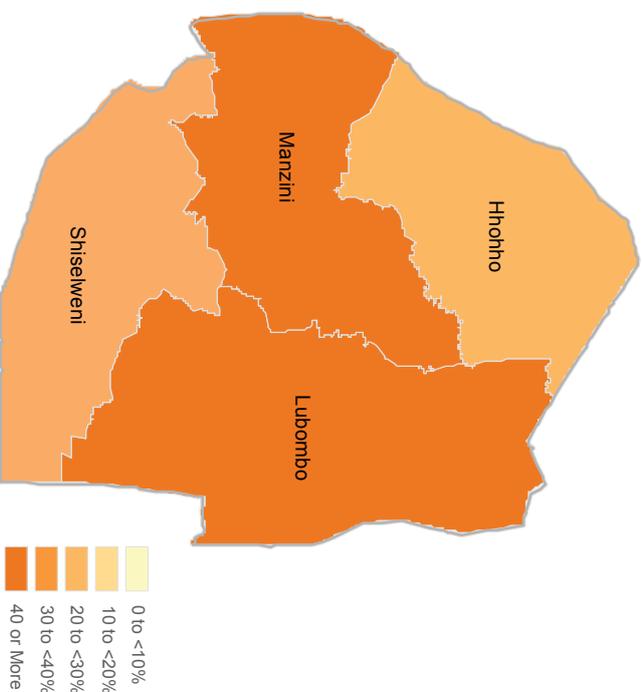
The devastating drought has impacted all sectors and increased social protection concerns. According to preliminary SADC/VAC 2016 results, 350,069 people are in need of urgent food assistance until the next harvest season in March 2017. At least 66,000 cattle have perished and an estimated 100,000 more are at risk. A decline in food access (both in quantity and quality) is likely to reduce the HIV treatment adherence of about 167,615 people (UNAIDS 2015); while 200,000 people and 78 per cent of schools are facing critical water shortages.

### Cereal Balance (000 MT)



### Response to date

A total of 8,750 tonnes of food has been provided to 158,000 people by the Swaziland National Disaster Management Agency (NMDA) and humanitarian partners in the affected areas. Cash vouchers have been provided to 21,000 people in Shiselweni. Food and nutrition gardens have been established for 25,000 people and in 100 schools. The Ministry of Agriculture has provided 2,600 bales of hay and 300,000 litres of water to farmers in 11 constituencies.



**Map Footnotes**  
All Countries: The numbers of population in need of emergency assistance are based on projections of the situation during the peak of the lean season between May/2016 and Mar/2017 and could change (either way) as the lean season progress and assumptions are revised.  
**Footnotes on Classification Methods**  
Countries used different methods to classify food insecurity. These methods include HEA, CARI, IPC and country specific composite indicators

### Regional Socio - Economic Context

Life expectancy	46 years
Population Growth Rate	3.0%
Human Development Index	0.492 (2013)
Adult Literacy	83.6% (2012)
Unemployment Rate	28.1% (2014)
Average GDP Growth	7.70% (2015)
Under 5 Mortality Rate	89 per 1,000 live births
Inflation	8.70% (2016)
HIV and AIDS	33.6%

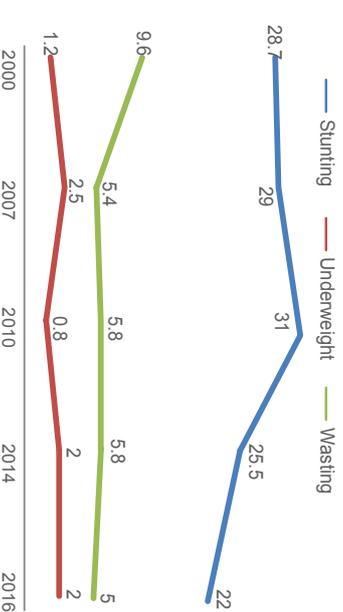
### People Targeted by Sector

Sector	People Targeted
Food	415k
Education	197k
Wash	175k
Protection	112k

### Nutrition & Health

317k  
People Targeted

### Malnutrition Rates



# TANZANIA

## Vulnerability Assessment Committee Results 2016

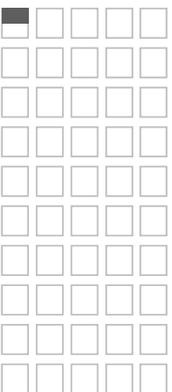


### Country Overview



1%

of Rural Population is food insecure



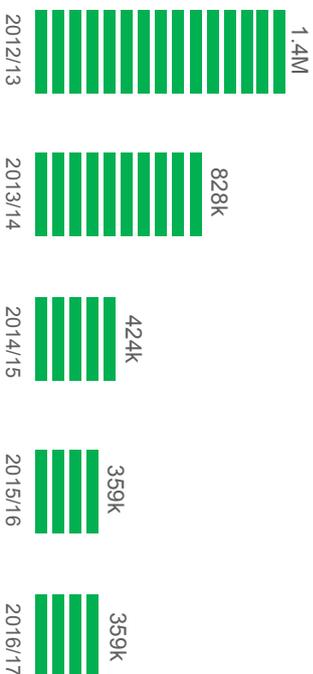
**359k**  
Affected Rural  
Population

**359k**  
Immediate  
needs

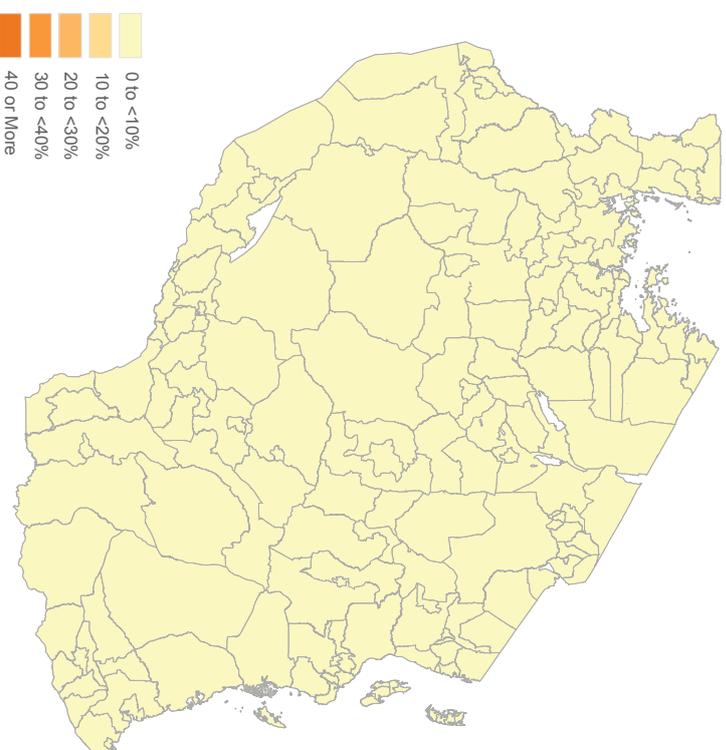
35.8M Rural  
population

49.3M Total  
Population

### Food Insecure Population by Year



### Population in Need of Emergency Assistance (%)

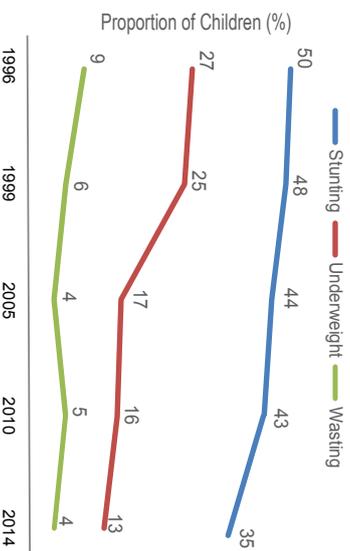


### Situation

In contrast to the southern part of the region, El Niño usually brings above average rainfall to Tanzania. The country received above normal rainfall over the past eight months, and flooding was reported, affecting infrastructure and agriculture and leading to displacement of people into camps. The country is also battling a large cholera outbreak, with more than 25,000 cases and 400 deaths since August 2015, although new cases are showing a downward trend.

### Malnutrition Rates (%) 2014

There are improvements in reduction of all forms of malnutrition among children under five years in Tanzania. However there are still 2,700,000 stunted children and 450,000 acute malnourished children



Sources: SADC/MAC, Humanitarian Partners, FEWSNET, WFP, FAO

### Regional Socio - Economic Context

Life expectancy	58 years
Population Growth Rate	3.0%
Human Development Index	0.488 (2013)
Adult Literacy	73.2% (2012)
Employment Rate	89.3% (2011)
Average GDP Growth	7.2% (2013)
Under 5 Mortality Rate	51 per 1,000 live births
Inflation	6.5% (as of July 2015)
HIV and AIDS	5.1%

### Response To Date

The Ministry of Health and Social The Ministry of Health and Social Welfare procured medical supplies to control the cholera outbreak. Health personnel have been trained to disseminate through brochures important information for improved responses. Humanitarian assistance has also been provided to those affected by floods.

Mitigation measures are being implemented to reduce river erosion. Water treatment supplies have been supplied with awareness creation activities to community affected by cholera.

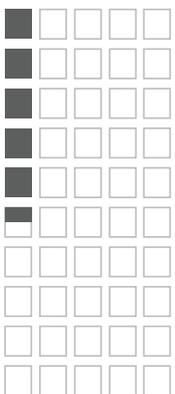
Financial institutions have been requested to extend serviced to the most hit areas to support early recovery initiatives. Government launched a farmer's bank in 2015 geared to reduce vulnerability and increase resiliency.

# ZAMBIA

## Vulnerability Assessment Committee Results 2016



### Country Overview

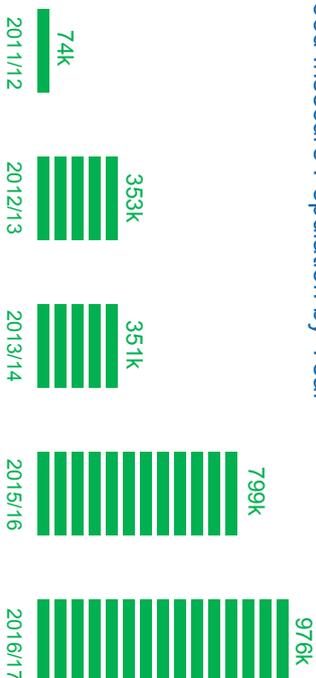


**975k**  
Affected Rural Population

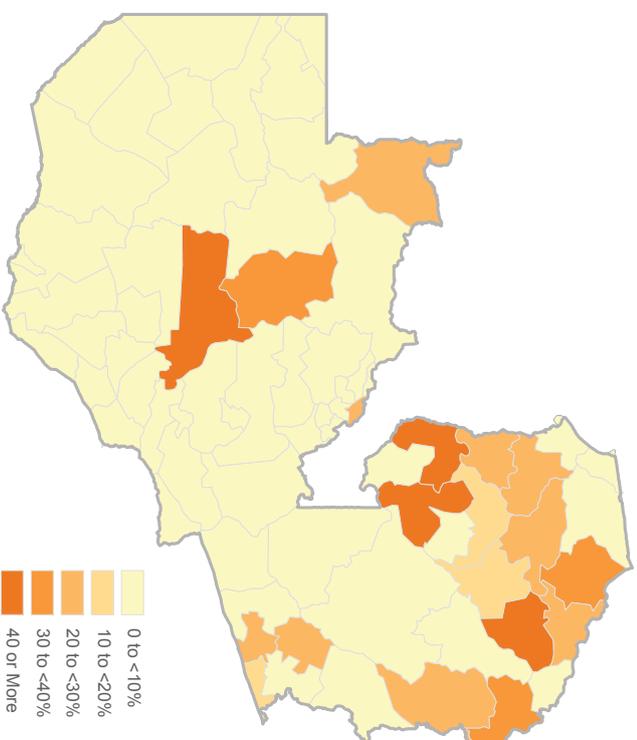
**975k**  
Immediate needs

9.2M Rural population  
14.5M Total Population

### Food Insecure Population by Year



### Population in Need of Emergency Assistance (%)

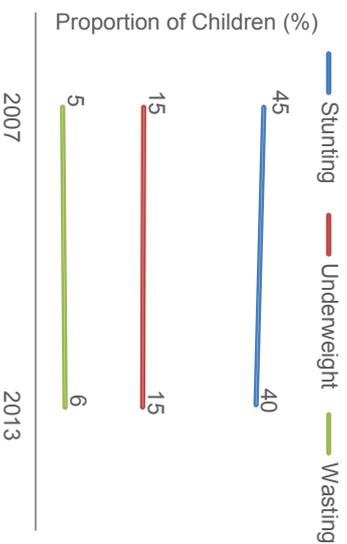


### Situation

Zambia has not declared a national disaster. The country produced adequate maize to meet total national requirement and had a carryover stock of 667,524 tons, giving total availability of 2,562,000 tons. Total requirements for the country stand at 3,397,000 tons, leaving an exportable surplus of 835,000 tons.

An assessment in southern Zambia found that 975,738 people (162,623 households) were affected and require humanitarian assistance. Southern Province, for example, recorded a 48 per cent maize production decline. Water shortages are also a concern, as is the high rates of stunting (40 per cent) and underweight (15 per cent) in children under age 5, both higher among boys.

### Malnutrition Rates (%)



#### Map Footnotes

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

### Regional Socio - Economic Context

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

### People Targeted by Sector

Food



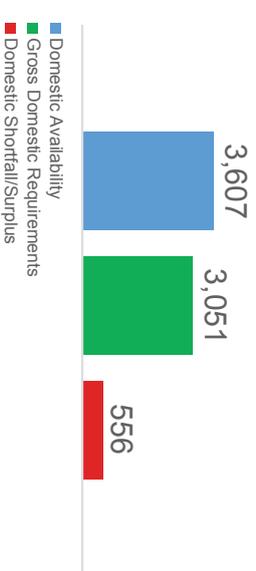
**976k**

People Targeted

### Key Humanitarian Needs

- Safe drinking water should be provided to at least 1,824,600 people (304,100 households) through the drilling boreholes in affected communities.
- Cash Transfer (SCT) programme for 975,738 people (162,623 households).
- Promotion of disaster risk reduction (DRR) and sensitization of communities on improved environmental management.

### Cereal Balance (000 MT)



# ZIMBABWE

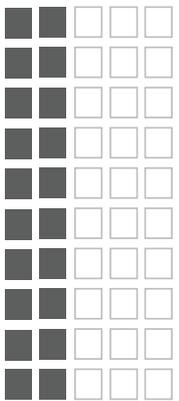
## Vulnerability Assessment Committee Results 2016

### Country Overview



40%

of Rural Population is food insecure

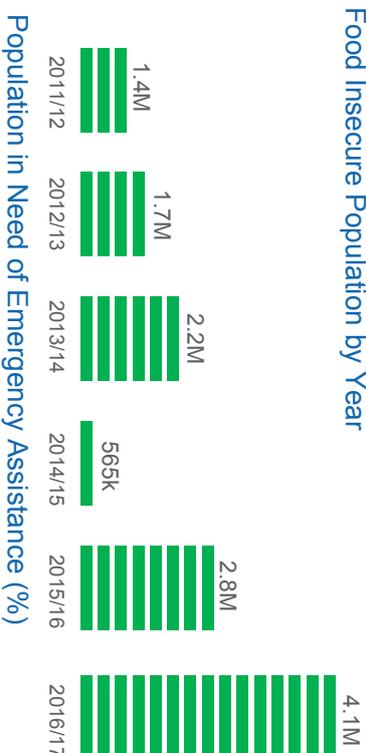


**4.1M**  
Affected Rural  
Population

**4.1M**  
Immediate  
needs

10.2M Rural  
population      14.2M Total  
Population

### Food Insecure Population by Year

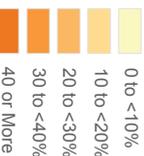
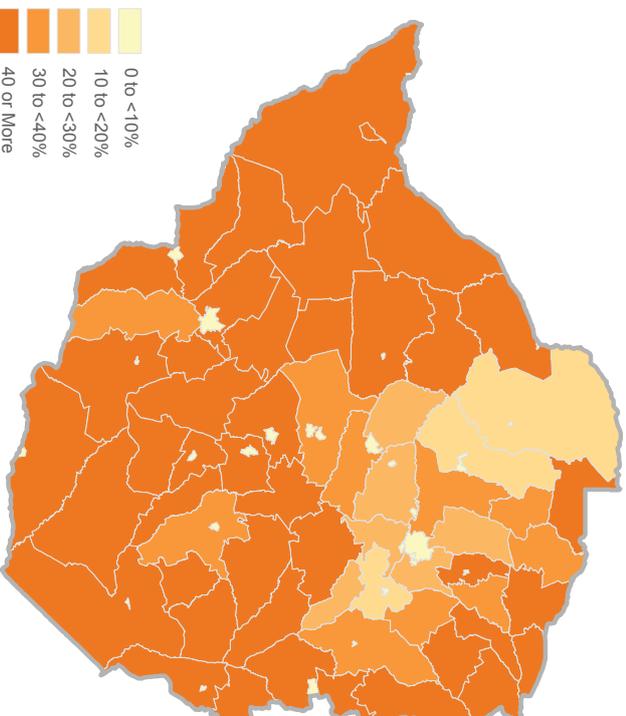
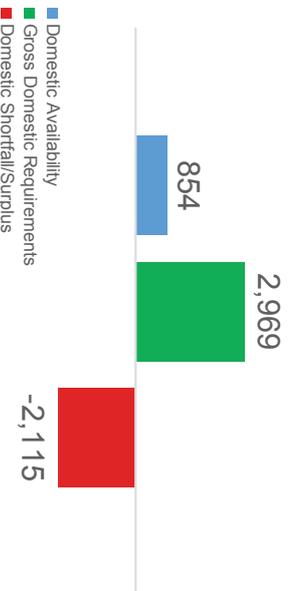


### Situation

Where Zimbabwe should have received between 300mm and 500mm of rainfall by the beginning of 2016, most of the country received less than 300mm. The current situation follows a poor harvest season in 2014/15 when cereal production declined by 43 per cent compared to the previous 5-year average.

The preliminary estimate of cereal deficits for the current marketing year is even greater. This prompted the Government to declare a national disaster on 5 February 2016, appealing for US\$1.5B. The appeal is for both immediate and short term needs to address the impacts of the drought. Of the US\$1.5B, US\$1.04B is for immediate humanitarian needs.

### Cereal Balance (000 MT)



**Map Footnotes**  
All Countries: The numbers of population in need of emergency assistance are based on projections of the situation during the peak of the lean season between May/2016 and Mar/2017 and could change (either way) as the lean season progress and assumptions are revised.  
**Footnotes on Classification Methods**  
Countries used different methods to classify food insecurity. These methods include HEA, CARI, IPC and country specific composite indicators

### Regional Socio - Economic Context

Life expectancy	57 years
Population Growth Rate	3.0%
Human Development Index	0.492 (2013)
Adult Literacy	98.0% (2012)
Employment Rate	92.0% (2011)
Average GDP Growth	1.5% (2015)
Under 5 Mortality Rate	50 per 1,000 live births
Inflation	1.69% (2016)
HIV and AIDS	14.3%

### People Targeted by Sector

Sector	People Targeted
Food & Agriculture	4.1M
Health & Nutrition	492k
Wash	1.4M
Protection	17k
Agriculture	112k
People Targeted	112k

### Key Humanitarian Needs

- Food assistance to address immediate food and nutrition needs and basic provision of crop and livestock inputs to food insecure farmers.
- Food assistance to address immediate food and nutrition needs and basic provision of crop and livestock inputs to food insecure farmers.
- Continuous monitoring and disease surveillance to allow for early warning and early action



## **Annex 1: Workshop Programmes**

## Annex 1: Workshop Programmes



### Programme for the 2016

#### **SADC Regional Vulnerability Assessment Committee (RVAC) Technical Dissemination Meeting 6 – 8 June 2016 At the Sheraton Hotel, Pretoria, Republic of South Africa**

The main objective and focus of the 2016 Technical Dissemination Meeting will be the preparation for endorsement of the Regional Annual Assessment Report for SADC by the SADC RVAA Steering Committee. Specifically, to receive SADC Member State VACs Presentation and to facilitate discussion and improved clarity on the current status of the drought and food security situation in the SADC Region.

Due to the impact of drought induced by El Nino, SADC is set to declare a drought disaster and launch a regional appeal for mobilization of resources to deal with the situation. In this regard, the results of the vulnerability assessments will contribute to the finalization of the SADC regional appeal.

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

- Session 1: Introduction and seasonal overview.
- Session 2: Presentation and discussion of current drought and food security situation in the SADC Region; the integration of IPC in VAA, roll out of Urban vulnerability assessments and markets.
- Session 3: Reports from the National Vulnerability Assessment Committees (NVACs) and Discussions (30 min presentation + 10 min discussion).  
In their briefing reports, NVACs are requested also to present major challenges to carrying out their Annual Assessment and suggested solutions going forward.
- Session 4: Drafting of Regional Synthesis Report.
- Session 5: Finalization of Regional Drought Appeal document.

The methodology used will be presentations and plenary sessions in order to allow rich and dynamic interactivity whereby sharing of experiences is promoted.

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

<b>Part I: RVAA Dissemination Technical Meeting</b>		
<b>Day 1 – Monday 6 June</b>		
<b>Time</b>	<b>Activity</b>	<b>Presenter</b>
08.00 – 08.30	• Participant's registration	• SADC RVAA PMU
<b>Session 1: Introduction and seasonal overview</b>		
08.30 – 09.00	• Introductions	• SADC RVAA PMU
09.00 – 09.10	• Welcome by Representative of South Africa	• Republic of South Africa
09.10 – 09.20	• Official Opening Remarks by Botswana, SADC Chair-country	Botswana
09.20 – 09.30	• Purpose and objectives of the meeting	• SADC RVAA PMU
09.30 – 10.00	• Seasonal rainfall review/early outlook	• SADC Secretariat
<b>10.00 – 10.30 Tea/Coffee</b>		
<b>Session 2: Presentation and discussion of current drought and food security situation in the SADC Region; the integration of IPC in VAA, roll out of urban vulnerability assessments and markets</b>		
10.30 – 10.45	• Update from SADC RVAA Regional VAA Early Warning Workshop 16-20 May 2016	• SADC RVAA PMU
10.45 – 11.00	• Update Drought Situation and Food Security in the SADC Region – status and future actions	• SADC El Nino Response Team
11.00 – 11.30	• FNSWG perspectives on the Drought and Food Security Situation in the SADC Region	• FNSWG
11.30 – 11.45	• Update on integration of Urban Vulnerability Assessments	• RVAC Urban VAA TWG
11.45 – 12.00	• Update on Integration of Nutrition, HIV and Gender into VAA	• RVAC TWG Nutrition, HIV and Gender
12.00 – 12.45	• Roll-out of IPC integration into VAA	• RVAC IPC TWG
12.45 – 13.00	• Markets in response planning	• RVAC Markets TWG
<b>13.00 – 14.00 Lunch</b>		
<b>RepReports from the National Vulnerability Assessment Committees (NVACs) and Discussions (30 min presentation + 10 min discussion)</b>		
<b>Time</b>	<b>Presenter</b>	<b>Rapporteur</b>
14.00 – 14.40	• Mozambique VAA Report	• Namibia
14.40 – 15.20	• Angola VAA Report	• Lesotho
<b>15.20 – 15.50 Tea/Coffee</b>		
15.50 – 16.30	• DRC VAA Report	• South Africa
16.30 – 17.10	• Swaziland VAA Report	• Malawi
17.10 – 17.20	• Announcements/Wrap up of the day	• SADC RVAA PMU

<b>Day 2 – Tuesday 7 June</b>		
<b>Time</b>	<b>Presenter</b>	<b>Rapporteur</b>
08:25 – 08:30	• Recap of Day 1/Announcements	• SADC RVAA PMU
08.30 – 09.10	• Zimbabwe VAA Report	• Tanzania
09.10 – 09.40	• South Africa VAA Report	• Swaziland
09.40 – 10.10	• Tanzania VAA Report	• Botswana
<b>10.10 – 10.40 Tea/Coffee</b>		
10.40 – 11.20	• Malawi VAA Report	• Zambia
11.20 – 12.00	• Botswana VAA Report	• Mozambique
12.00 – 12.40	• Zambia VAA Report	• Angola
<b>12.40 – 13.40 Lunch</b>		
13.40 – 14.20	• Namibia VAA Report	• DRC
14.20 – 15.00	• Lesotho VAA Report	• Zimbabwe
<b>15.00 – 15.30 Tea/Coffee</b>		
15.30 – 16.10	• Seychelles VAA Report	• Madagascar
16.10 – 16.50	• Madagascar VAA Report	• Mauritius
16.50 – 17.30	• Mauritius VAA Report	• Seychelles
17.30 – 17.40	• Announcements/Wrap up of the day	• SADC RVAA PMU
<b>Day 3 – Wednesday 8 June</b>		
<b>Time</b>	<b>Activity</b>	<b>Presenter</b>
<b>Session 4: Drafting of Regional Synthesis Report</b>		
08.25 – 08.30	• Recap of Day 2/Announcements	• SADC RVAA PMU
08.30 – 10.30	• Drafting of Regional Synthesis Report by a Core Group	• SADC RVAC Members
<b>10.30 – 11.00 Tea/Coffee</b>		
11.00 – 12.00	• Drafting of Regional Synthesis Report by a Core Group	• SADC RVAC Members
12.00 – 13.00	• Presentation of Draft Synthesis Report	• SADC RVAA PMU
<b>13.00 – 14.00 Lunch</b>		
<b>Part II: Finalisation of Regional Appeal Document</b>		
<b>Session 5: Finalization of Regional Drought Appeal document</b>		
14.00 – 15.30	• Presentation of the Draft Regional Documents	• SADC RVAA PMU
<b>15.30 – 16.00 Tea/Coffee</b>		
16.00 – 17.00	• Plenary discussion of the draft Regional Appeal Document	• El Nino Response Team
17.00 – 18.00	• Preparation for presentation to Senior Officials of the draft Regional Appeal Document	• El Nino Response Team
<b>Departure for Non Steering Committee Members</b>		



## Tenth Meeting of the SADC Regional Vulnerability Assessment and Analysis Programme Steering Committee

**Location:** Sheraton Hotel, Pretoria - Republic of South Africa

**Date:** 9<sup>th</sup> – 10<sup>th</sup> June 2016

### DRAFT AGENDA

#### Day 1

Time	Activity	Responsible
<b>PART A: RVAA STEERING COMMITTEE MEETING</b>		
08:00 – 08:30	Registration	Secretariat
08:30 – 08:45	Welcome	Representative Host Country
	Introductions	Director FANR SADC Secretariat
	Opening	Chairperson
08:45 – 08:30	Review of Matters Arising from Previous Steering Record	Chairperson
09:00 – 09:30	Presentation of the 2015/16 Rainfall Season review and outlook for 2016/17 season	Secretariat
09:30 – 09:45	Plenary	Secretariat
09:45 – 10:30	Presentation of the regional synthesis of the 2016 vulnerability assessments and analysis	Secretariat
<b>10:30 – 11:00</b>	<b>Health Break: Coffee/Tea</b>	
11:00 – 12:30	Plenary	Chairperson
12:30 – 13:00	Adoption of the regional synthesis report on the 2016 vulnerability assessment and analysis & Closing	Chairperson
<b>13:00 – 14:00</b>	<b>Lunch</b>	

<b>PART B: FINALISATION OF REGIONAL APPEAL DOCUMENT</b>		
14:00 – 16:00	Presentation of the draft Regional Appeal Document	El Nino Response Team
<b>16:00 – 16:30</b>	<b>Health Break: Coffee/Tea</b>	
16:30 – 17:30	Plenary discuss on the draft Regional Appeal document	Chairperson

**Day 2**

08:30 – 10:00	Finalization of the Regional Appeal document: Country consultations	El Nino Response Team/ Member States
10:00 – 10:30	Consolidation of Regional Appeal Document	El Nino Response Team
<b>10:30 – 11:00</b>	<b>Health Break: Coffee/Tea</b>	
11:00 – 12:00	Presentation of the updated Regional Appeal document	Chairperson of the Steering Committee
12:00 – 13:00	Way forward and closing	Chairperson Steering Committee

## Annex 2: Attendance List

1	Eng° David TUNGA	Director do Gabinete de Segurança Alimentar	Ministério da Agricultura e do Desenvolvimento Rural	Angola	tunga100565@gmail.com
2	Bencaó Cavila	Commissioner Nyoka Abilio	Ministry of Home Affairs	Angola	bensnyokabilio@yahoo.co.uk
3	Maria Eugenia Francisco Da Silva	VAC Chair	Ministry of Agriculture	Angola	meusisilva@gmail.com
4	Maria Futi Wilson Tati	Rua Primeiro Congresso	Ministry of Health	Angola	mati_33@hotmail.com
5	Galeitsiwe Taelo Ramokapane	Deputy Permanent Secretary	Ministry of Agriculture	Botswana	gramokapane@gov.bw
6	Moagi Baleseng	Director	National Disaster Management	Botswana	mobaleseng@gov.bw
7	Daphney Keboneilwe	Acting Director	Ministry of Agriculture	Botswana	dkeboneilwe@gov.bw
8	Lame Ntebang	Principal Economist	Ministry of Agriculture	Botswana	Intebang@gov.bw
9	Ontatheletse Pusoetsile	Senior Development Officer		Botswana	opusoetsile@gov.bw
10	Robert Nsakala Ngonde	Director – DRC VAC Chair	Ministry of Agriculture	Democratic Republic of Congo	ngonde_nsakala@hotmail.com
11	Lethusang Veronica Hanyane	Principal Secretary	Ministry of Agriculture	Lesotho	lethusang@yahoo.com
12	Haretsebe Mahosi	Chief Executive	Disaster Management Agency	Lesotho	haretsebemahosi@gmail.com
13	Mabatlokoa Maloi	Chief Economic Planner	Disaster Management Agency	Lesotho	mabamaloi@yahoo.com
14	Mamonaheng Elizabeth M	District Disaster Manager	Disaster Management Agency	Lesotho	mmonoto@gmail.com
15	Puseletso Mantahli Thobileng	Principal Nutrition Officer		Lesotho	pthobileng@yahoo.com
16	Likeledi Phoolo			Lesotho	likeleli.phoolo@wfp.org
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