

SOUTHERN AFRICA Food Security Update

April 2007

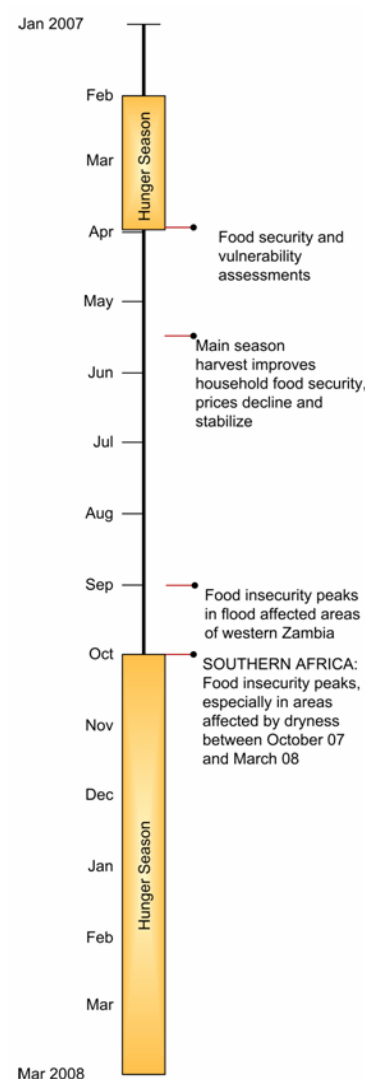
Current food security summary

The months of March and April signal the end of the marketing year in most of Southern Africa and also mark the end of the hunger season. This period is characterized by the appearance of green maize and other seasonal food crops at the household level and on rural markets. Food security improves at this time, and is currently satisfactory, especially where production has been above average following a good crop growing season. This includes most of the northern countries of the sub region, such as Malawi, Tanzania, Zambia and Angola, as well as northern Mozambique. In addition, the current harvest marks the second consecutive season of above average production in these areas, and food supplies have generally been satisfactory throughout the past consumption period and even through the hunger season. Food security indicators (such as retail prices of staple foods) have remained satisfactory in most of Malawi and Zambia and parts of Angola and central and northern Mozambique. Despite the positive harvest outlook, concern remains in localized areas in each of these countries, where the season has been characterized by heavy rains that resulted in flooding, loss of crops and disruption of livelihoods.

For a number of countries in the southern part of the region, however, the food security situation is likely to deteriorate very early on in the marketing year, due to a well below average crop production after a season characterized by erratic and inconsistent rains and lengthy dry spells, accompanied by unusually hot weather. These conditions have combined to result in some of the lowest harvest estimates in 10 years in countries such as Lesotho, Swaziland, Zimbabwe and South Africa.

Although official crop forecasts have yet to be released in most countries, preliminary assessments have been conducted or are underway in much of the region, including Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Swaziland, Zambia and Zimbabwe. Crop forecasting surveys and national vulnerability assessments are ongoing and should be completed by mid June in Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Swaziland, Zambia and Zimbabwe. Together, these assessments will provide crop production estimates and information on demand and access issues over the 2007/08 marketing year. Where necessary, this information will form the basis for any required targeted interventions and other developmental strategies aimed at responding to the needs of the vulnerable and the food insecure. In Lesotho, Swaziland and Zimbabwe, countries severely affected by the El-Nino related drought, governments have requested joint crop and food supply assessments by the two United Nations agencies (World Food Programme and Food and Agriculture Organisation) to help ascertain the and impact of poor rainfall performance on agriculture and livelihoods, and to suggest necessary interventions (by governments, donors and other partners) to assist affected households.

Early Warning Timeline



Food production and supply expectations

While preliminary production estimates are now available from some countries, the majority will not release official estimates until later in May or June. This year's harvests are expected to be better than last year's in Angola, Malawi,

and Tanzania, while in Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia, Swaziland, and Zimbabwe, harvests are expected to be significantly lower. In Mozambique, South Africa and Zambia, harvests are likely to remain at similar levels as last year. For the region as a whole, food supplies over the 2007/08 marketing year, which include carry-over stocks from last year's harvest, will remain more or less the same as last year, though with marked variations across the region. In **Malawi**, the second round crop estimates indicate 3.2 million MT maize harvest (a 25 percent increase over last season's good harvest of 2.57 million MT) leaving a surplus of over 1 million MT. The government has already lifted the export bans imposed when local supplies were insufficient for domestic needs. In **Tanzania**, the main *musimu* harvest in the unimodal areas will only begin in May, but preliminary estimates indicate that this year's harvest will be much better than last year's. Although the *masika* second season crop is expected to be mediocre, the short season *vuli* crop was above average and has improved food supplies in the bimodal areas. Overall, cereal supplies in Tanzania will be sufficient to cover domestic requirements, leaving an exportable surplus. In **Angola**, although this year's harvest expectation is normal and expected to exceed last year's, production remains insufficient to cover food requirements, and there are several areas (in Cunene, parts of Uige, Huambo, and Benguela) where households face food deficits and are likely to become increasingly food insecure well before the hunger season usually begins.

For those countries where production has been negatively impacted by below average rainfall performance, critical food deficits are being projected, and preliminary estimates suggest severely reduced levels of cereal production compared to last season and the past five-year average. Indications are that production decreases (from last year's levels) range from about 20 percent in Botswana, to as high as 50 percent in Zimbabwe, while decreases from the past 5-year average range from about 20 percent in South Africa to just over 30 percent in Zimbabwe, Lesotho and Swaziland. It is worth noting that **Lesotho, Swaziland and Zimbabwe** have had several consecutive years of below normal harvests and critical food shortages. Levels of food insecurity and vulnerability have continued to increase in these countries as food access has been severely curtailed, resulting in reliance on negative coping strategies, some of which have eroded household assets and weakened resilience.

Table I. SADC 2006/07 preliminary cereal production forecasts* (000MT)

	PRODUCTION: 2005/06		5-year average		10-year average		FORECASTS: 2006/07		All Cereals 2006/07 forecasts compared to:		
	Maize	All cereals	Maize	All Cereals	Maize	All cereals	Maize	All cereals	2005/06	5 year Average	10 year Average
SADC**	10,876	14,394	8,919	11,963	8,819	11,778	10,770	14,140	-2	18	20
South Africa	6,618	8,836	9,335	11,575	8,941	11,267	7,174	9,216	4	-20	-18
TOTAL	17,494	23,230	18,254	23,538	17,760	23,045	17,944	23,356	1	-1	1

* Based on preliminary estimates and projections based on field reports

** Excluding South Africa, DRC and Madagascar

Data Source: SADC Food Security Early Warning System and SADC National Early Warning Units and partners

In **South Africa**, El-Nino induced dry spells that have affected cereal yields in the country's maize triangle, the principal producer of maize. Despite an increase from last year in area planted this season, the maize harvest (estimated at 7.17 million MT in April) is estimated to be only slightly above last year's below average harvest of 6.62 million MT. The relatively poor maize harvest in South Africa will not only impact domestic food availability but that of some neighboring states, as well. South Africa produces about 50 percent of the region's maize. With poor harvests this year and low carry-over stocks from a similarly low harvest last year, maize availability in South Africa could be at one of its lowest levels in the last five years as a result of the drought induced low yields as well as a much smaller carryover stock from the previous year's supplies. Zimbabwe, southern Mozambique and the BLNS countries are structurally grain deficit and normally rely, to varying degrees, on maize imports from South Africa. Because South African maize will be more expensive this year, these countries may import from non traditional sources such as Malawi (which projects a surplus) and Tanzania, or even Kenya in East Africa.

Rainfall trends in the 2006/07 season

Calculations of the water requirement satisfaction index model indicate that in many areas in the southern part of the region, including southern Mozambique, Botswana, northern and central South Africa, Swaziland and southern Zimbabwe, rainfall has failed to meet the level of moisture requirement for maize crops during the 2006-07 growing season and long dry spells created severe water stress and caused permanent wilting of maize crops (see figure 2). In contrast, maize crops in the northern half of the region received adequate rainfall. Malawi is expecting a bumper harvest this year because of the well distributed rainfall and improved access to key inputs. Some areas in the northern sub-region have however received excess rainfall, resulting in flooding and water logging.

Rainfall has tapered off over southern Africa in the last 30 days, particularly the southern half of the region. There was moderate to heavy rainfall from March 21-April 10 in eastern Botswana, southern Mozambique and southwestern Zimbabwe. These rains helped to ease the dryness that had persisted throughout the second half of the season, and although they came too late to help crops recover in most areas, they will be beneficial for pasture and hydrology. Dekad 2 and dekad 3 of April were quite dry across most parts of the region.

Figure 1. Estimated maize crop conditions as of April 30, 2007

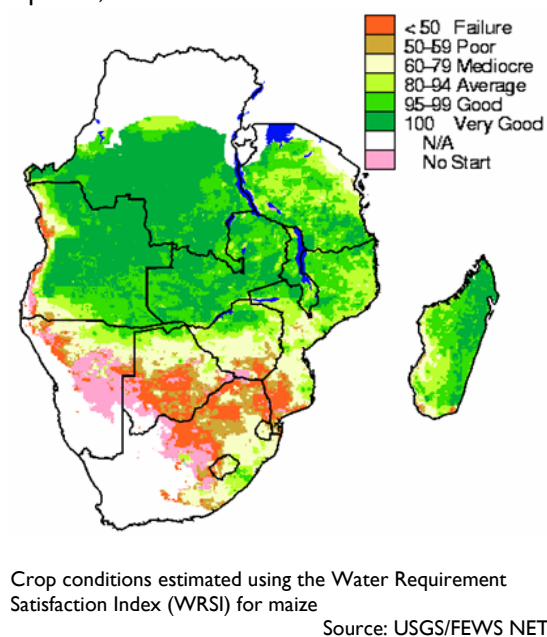
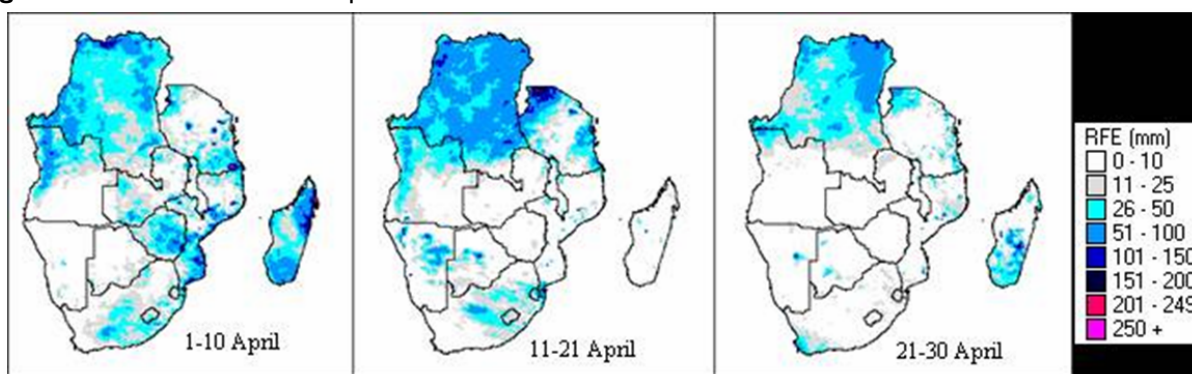


Figure 2. Rainfall estimates for April 2007



Data source: NOAA/FEWS NET
Map source: SADC RRSU

The 2006/07 agricultural season, by country

ANGOLA: Production is expected to increase in the 2006/07 season due to a generally favorable rainfall performance and increased area under cultivate, due to the increasing number of returnees, the increased size of households' landholdings and the increased use of animal traction. Continued rehabilitation measures by government and humanitarian agencies, such as provision of farm inputs (implements, seeds and fertilizers) to returnees, and former internally displaced persons, coupled with good rains and an early start of season that encouraged farmers, have enhanced production prospects. Crop conditions are generally good, and while crops in a few areas were damaged by flooding, most districts received good rains during March and April.

BOTSWANA: The country is facing poor harvest prospects as a result of a reduction in area planted, occasioned by the below normal and sporadic nature of the rains in the first half of the season coupled with inadequate draft power (shortage of tractors and poor condition of oxen). Plowing and planting began late due to insufficient moisture - the majority of farmers waited until December when widespread rains began. However, intermittent dry spells coupled with high temperatures from December severely affected crop development; the lack of soil moisture and heat stress led to poor germination, and necessitated replanting in some areas. Preliminary estimates produced by the Ministry of Agriculture in April indicate total cereal production (at 1,254 MT maize and 28,000 MT sorghum) will be 20 percent below last year's above average production, and 3 percent below the last 5-year average. Although this harvest will cover only 9 percent of national requirements, the country has the capacity to import the balance of its grain requirements.

LESOTHO: A joint rapid pre-harvest assessment in March led by the Disaster Management Authority and the Ministry of Agriculture

partners confirmed that crop production will be severely reduced this season on account of the poor growing conditions. The 2006/07 season has been characterized by below normal rains, dry spells and high temperatures especially between December and March. Early frost (from about the second dekad of March) has also adversely affected the late planted crops, and current condition is very poor and not expected to improve. The assessment indicates that total cereal production (at 78,340 MT) could be down by as much as 38 percent from last year and 31 percent from the past 5-year average. A joint FAO/WFP Crop and food supply assessment fielded in late April is expected to verify the results of this and other assessments and to provide an indication of anticipated shortfalls and import requirements.

MALAWI: The 2006/07 crop growing conditions have been favorable, with normal to above normal rainfall totals over most of the country. Drier conditions in April have facilitated drying of the mature maize crop and harvesting has started in parts of the southern and central regions. The second round crop forecasts indicate an even better harvest expectations than did the first round estimates released in January. The figures show that the country expects another bumper harvest; production of all cereal and food crops has increased considerably above last year and the past 5-year average. Maize, estimated at 3.2 million MT is 25 percent above last year and 77 percent above the past 5-year average, cassava is estimated at 12 percent above last season while sweet potatoes and Irish potatoes are both up 22 percent over last year's production levels. The excellent harvest expectations are largely due to the favorable rainfall performance coupled with an increased uptake of inputs which has been facilitated by government's provision of subsidies.

MOZAMBIQUE: During the period October to early March, rainfall performance was varied throughout the country with rainfall deficits in the southern region and south eastern Cabo Delgado province in the north, excessive rains (with flooding in the mid-Zambezi basin) in parts of the central and northern regions and near-normal rains elsewhere. In the south and parts of some central provinces, rains in the first half of the season were erratic and below normal resulting in a prolonged dry spell that has resulted in widespread crop failure and repeated replanting. However, from the third dekad of March, normal to above normal rains started occurring in much of the south and parts of the central region. These later rains have been favorable for second season planting and growing conditions. Agriculture inputs were made available in the areas affected by hazards this season, including the flood affected areas of the Zambezi valley, areas hit by cyclone Favio and some of the drought affected areas in the south. Input trade fairs implemented by the Ministry of Agriculture in partnership with FAO and NGOs provided seeds and tools to affected households. Nevertheless, some households in these areas are expected to become food insecure from about July or August, and may require humanitarian assistance. The Ministry of Agriculture is expected to provide the first production estimates in mid May that are anticipated to be slightly above last year and the past 5-year average.

SOUTH AFRICA: The 2006/07 season has been characterized by unfavorable crop growing conditions (hot dry conditions) that have negatively impacted maize and other crop yields. The National Department of Agriculture's Crop Estimates Committee (CEC) released the second production estimates on April 25. Area planted to commercial maize is now estimated at 2.55 million hectares, and a crop of 6.96 million MT is projected. Although farmers planted 2.55 million ha this year, compared to only 1.60 million ha last year, this year's yields are estimated to be only 2.72 MT/ha, considerably lower than last year's yields of 4.14 MT/ha. Both the area planted and expected production of other commercial summer crops such as sunflower, soya beans, groundnuts and dry beans are lower than last year's levels – partly due to the increase in area planted to maize. Production declines range from 34 percent drop for groundnuts to 46 percent for soya beans. While the final estimate for the 2006 winter wheat crop stands at it at 2.12 million MT, expected production this year (based on farmers' intentions to plant 686,800 ha and an average yield of 2.70 MT/ha) currently stands at 1.85 million MT and is 13 percent below last year's level.

SWAZILAND: The combined effect of erratic rainfall, dry spells and heat stress, especially in the second half of the season has resulted in widespread crop failure (especially maize) in all regions of the country and severely depressed crop yields. Current estimates for the maize crop furnished by the Ministry of Agriculture and the Agro meteorology Section of Meteorological Service using the Water Requirements Satisfaction Index model reflect a 31 percent drop last year's poor harvest estimated at 67,000 MT. A joint FAO/WFP Crop and food supply assessment fielded in early April is expected to verify available data and to provide an indication of anticipated food deficits and import requirements (both commercial and food aid). The Swaziland national vulnerability assessment committee (NVAC) will be conducting its annual assessment in May, which will provide more in-depth information on the extent of food insecurity and vulnerability during the 2007/08 consumption period.

TANZANIA: Rainfall performance has generally been favorable throughout the country, and prospects for the 2006/07 harvest in both unimodal and bimodal areas remain good. The short rains (*vuli*) crops have been harvested, and most farmers realized a very good crop of maize. However the bean harvest in some areas was negatively affected by prolonged rains (into February), which delayed drying and harvesting. In the unimodal areas, which produce the larger proportion of Tanzania's food crops, production prospects are above average and should exceed local requirements. Crop conditions are reported to be good except in areas where localized floods occurred. Harvesting of maize and rice has started and is expected to extend till July/August (especially in the highlands, where long season maturing varieties are grown). Although *masika* rains (second season rains in the bimodal areas) have not been well distributed, a fair to average crop is still expected, and crops here are mainly at the vegetative stage. Overall, food crop production is expected to improve considerably over last season, when Tanzania experienced a generally poor crop growing seasons across the country, in unimodal and bimodal areas.

ZAMBIA: The 2006/07 rainfall has been inconsistent throughout the season. Delayed onset of rains in northern Zambia resulted in late planting, while in the southern and central parts, dryness in November and December delayed planting or necessitated replanting. From the end of December to February, above normal rains were received in most parts of the country, improving the moisture condition for crops that were under prolonged stress, but also caused flash floods and water logging in some valleys and low-lying areas. Following the heavy rains, a period of dryness extending into the second dekad of March resulted in moisture stress, which was particularly severe in Southern Province and is expected to have negatively impacted crop yields, especially of the late planted crop. Although localized yield losses are expected in the south and in flooded areas, average levels of national production are expected. The Ministry of Agriculture is conducting a yield estimation survey, which will give an indication of harvest expectations following combined effects of dryness and excessive rains.

ZIMBABWE: Although the 2006/07 rainy season started early in Zimbabwe, rains were inconsistent and poorly distributed for the first several weeks. It was not until mid November that substantial rains fell throughout the country, and the bulk of maize was planted in mid December. In Zimbabwe's northern and central districts, crops planted in December benefited from relatively good rains in January and February, when they were at flowering and grain filling stages, though a nationwide shortage of top dressing fertilizers during these growth stages reduced potential yields. In addition, most of the maize crops in southern districts suffered irreversible damage from the prolonged El Niño-related dry spells that dominated the second half of the cropping season. Total maize, sorghum and millet production for the 2006/07 agricultural season is forecast to be about 50 percent of last season's production, and between 30 and 40 percent of the five-year production

average. Estimated 2006/07 production is forecast to meet between 40 and 50 percent of domestic consumption needs. A joint FAO/WFP Crop and food supply assessment fielded in late April will verify available information on the season's performance and will provide an indication of anticipated shortfalls and import requirements. The Zimbabwe National Vulnerability Assessment Committee (ZimVAC) will be conducting its annual assessment in May and June, and this will provide more in-depth information on the extent of food insecurity and vulnerability during the 2007/08 consumption period and give an indication of required responses.

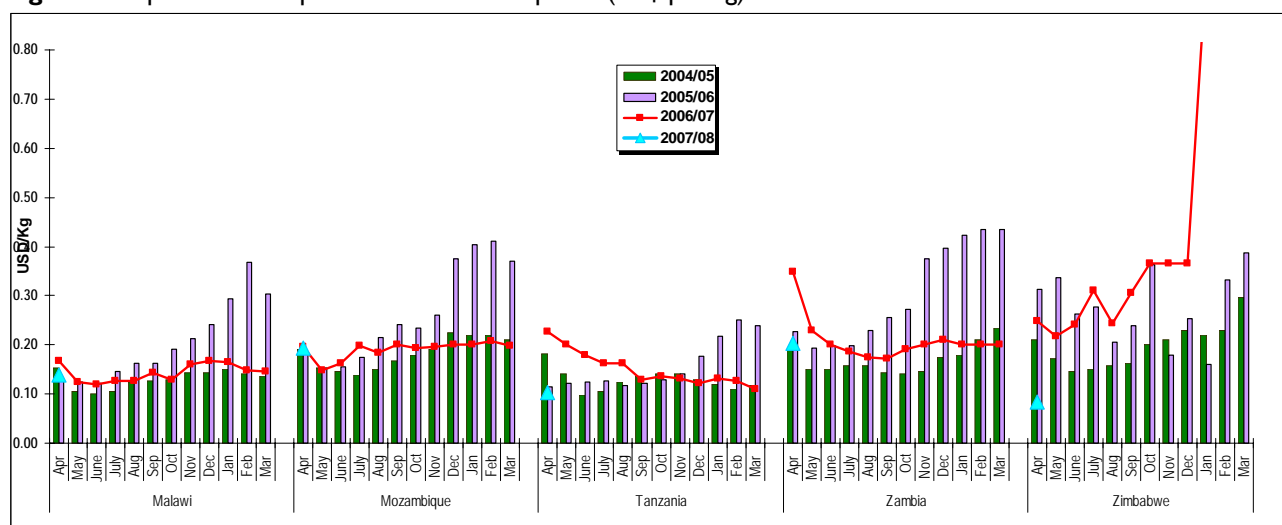
Regional trade and price analysis

Retail maize price movements across the region

Maize retail prices remained generally stable across the monitored markets of Malawi, Mozambique, Tanzania and Zambia. However, in Zimbabwe, as inflation escalates and grain shortages continue largely unabated, prices (in local currency) continued to increase to unprecedented levels, rising 70 percent from Zim\$725/kg in March to Zim\$1,240/kg in April. Prices have been rising due to market scarcity; farmers with carry-over stocks from the previous year have not been selling them on the market, as this year's harvests are expected to be poor and maize holds its value much better than Zimbabwean currency. Prices are expected to rise further in response to the recently announced 600 percent increase in the producer prices and remain high as current food production prospects meet less than half of the domestic demand.

Prices in many of Tanzania's monitored markets continue to decline as farming households (who still had some on farm stocks) and traders respond to the good harvest prospects by releasing their stocks from the previous harvest on to the markets. Prices remain below last year's levels as well as the five-year average.

Figure 3. April 2004 to April 2007 retail maize prices (US\$ per kg)



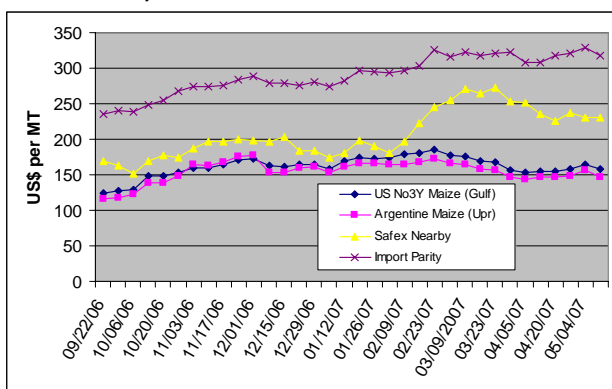
Based on average prices on key markets in each country. Zimbabwe prices for April calculated at an exchange rate of Zim\$15,000 to 1US\$ (compared to Zim\$ 250 per 1US\$ since August 2006). Source: FEWS NET Malawi, Mozambique, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe

In Zambia, maize prices have remained quite stable (and low) throughout the hunger season (maintaining an average of US\$0.20/kg since January), and are expected to remain stable with the positive harvest expectations. As the new harvest begins to come onto the markets, prices are expected to drop below current levels, rising only as the hunger season approaches. In Mozambique (Maputo, Beira and Nampula), because of above average harvests last year, average prices have also remained very stable since July hovering between US\$0.18/kg and US\$0.20/kg throughout this period. The maize deficits anticipated in the south may cause prices to rise above current levels (especially in Maputo), a trend that could be exacerbated by the high prices of maize imported from South Africa. In most of the monitored markets in Malawi, maize prices continued to drop, and remained well below last year's levels, reflecting the improved household food supply this season. A good 2005/06 season production, coupled with the vibrant cross border trade and ongoing food aid distributions to food insecure populations, has helped stabilize prices; keeping them at relatively low and affordable levels. Expectations are that prices will remain low on account of the good harvest prospects for the 2007/08 season and the large formal and on-farm carryover stocks. Malawi prices remain the lowest (after Tanzania) among the countries for which data is available.

SAFEX white maize prices begin to fall after a steady and sharp increase

Prices for white maize contracts on the South African Futures Exchange (SAFEX) have been falling since the beginning of April, in line with the decline in international maize prices, which have fallen considerably in response to reports of increased area planted under maize by US farmers. For the nearby contract, prices have dropped from R1,800/MT on April 2 to R1,600/MT on May 16 (figures 4 and 5). Although there have been some fluctuations (especially since May), the general trend currently is downwards, and is largely determined by expectations of global maize supplies. At current levels (US\$230/MT) for the nearby contract, South African white maize remains highly priced when compared to prices being offered by neighboring States such as Malawi. In April, Malawi announced it would export 400,000 MT to Zimbabwe at a price of US\$190/MT. If Malawi extends this price to other grain deficit neighboring states, they may opt to purchase their requirements from Malawi.

Figure 4. FOB USA and Argentine maize prices compared to import and export parity and white maize SAFEX nearby



Source: SAFEX and SAGIS

Figure 5. Prices of white maize delivered in Randfontein: May 2005 - May 2007



Source: GrainSA

Imports progress

As the marketing year drew to a close, deliveries of cereal imports as assessed from available data remained well below target, with just over 70 percent delivered. Deliveries of maize (for which planned imports actually exceeded the import gap) stood at 87 percent, reflecting better performance in the delivery of the main staple food. However it is important to note that imports data from most countries, especially those trading with countries outside the region are either incomplete or unavailable. This is especially true for data on wheat and rice trade. Because projected import requirements were over-estimated, the effective demand for maize was on the whole adequately met.

In terms of food aid, Table 3 indicates that actual distributions were below what was required for the 2006/07 consumption period (based on needs assessments). This is reported to have been due to resourcing

Table 2. SADC Maize import progress: April – March 2007
Balance sheets updated end March 2007

	Maize	Wheat	Rice	Sorghum /Millet	SADC* All Cereals
Deficit/Surplus	-1036	-1,978	-938	-317	-4,269
Cross Substitution	564	51	34	539	1,188
Import Requirement	-472	-1,927	-904	222	-3,081
Total Planned Imports	2,124	2,315	618	33	5,090
Imports Received	1,848	1,554	238	21	3,661
Commercial	1,597	1,481	220	19	3,317
Food Aid	251	73	18	2	344
Imports Expected	276	761	380	12	1,429
Commercial	194	759	369	12	1,334
Food Aid	82	2	11	0	95
Progress (in percent)	87	67	39	64	72

Excludes DRC and Madagascar. Source: SADC FANR; National Early Warning Units and partners

problems experienced by the World Food Programme (WFP). For the region as a whole, actual distributions as at the end of March 2007 were only 59 percent of planned distributions.

South African maize exports to neighboring states

Supply and demand projections for white maize in South Africa indicate that over the 2006/07 marketing season, the country had an exportable surplus (above pipeline requirements) of about 810,000 MT. At the end of March, exports to the SADC region (calculated since April 2006) stood at

561,750 MT (table 4). Overall, exports to SADC and other destinations over the same period amounted to 601,534 MT. This compares with total maize exports of 2.12 million in 2005/06 and 773,094 MT in 2004/05. The lower export rates can be attributed to the good harvests realized last year by many states in the region and the lower production levels in South Africa and, by consequence, the high prices that have prevailed throughout the season.

Table 3: Food aid (Cereal) distributions during period April - March 2007 (Metric tons). WFP Southern Africa PRRO

	Planned	Distributed	Percent
Lesotho	16,606	9,330	56
Malawi	66,667	55,666	83
Mozambique	40,846	21,755	53
Swaziland	16,872	10,929	65
Zambia	61,691	21,755	35
Zimbabwe	149,790	90,017	60
TOTAL	352,472	209,452	59

Source: WFP (ODJ) - April 2007

Table 4. South African maize exports to SADC member states, April 2006 to March 30, 2007 (MT)

	Ang	Bot	DRC	Les	Moz	Mal	Mad	Nam	Swa	Tan	Zam	Zim	TOTAL
White Maize	3,742	119,451	280	69,537	47,913	2,221	1,033	46,367	18,851	9,289	9,378	142,246	470,308
Yellow Maize	-	13,361	-	7,965	2,015	-	-	16,705	50,363	-	0	1,033	91,442
Total	3,742	132,812	280	77,502	49,928	2,221	1,033	63,072	69,214	9,289	9,378	143,279	561,750

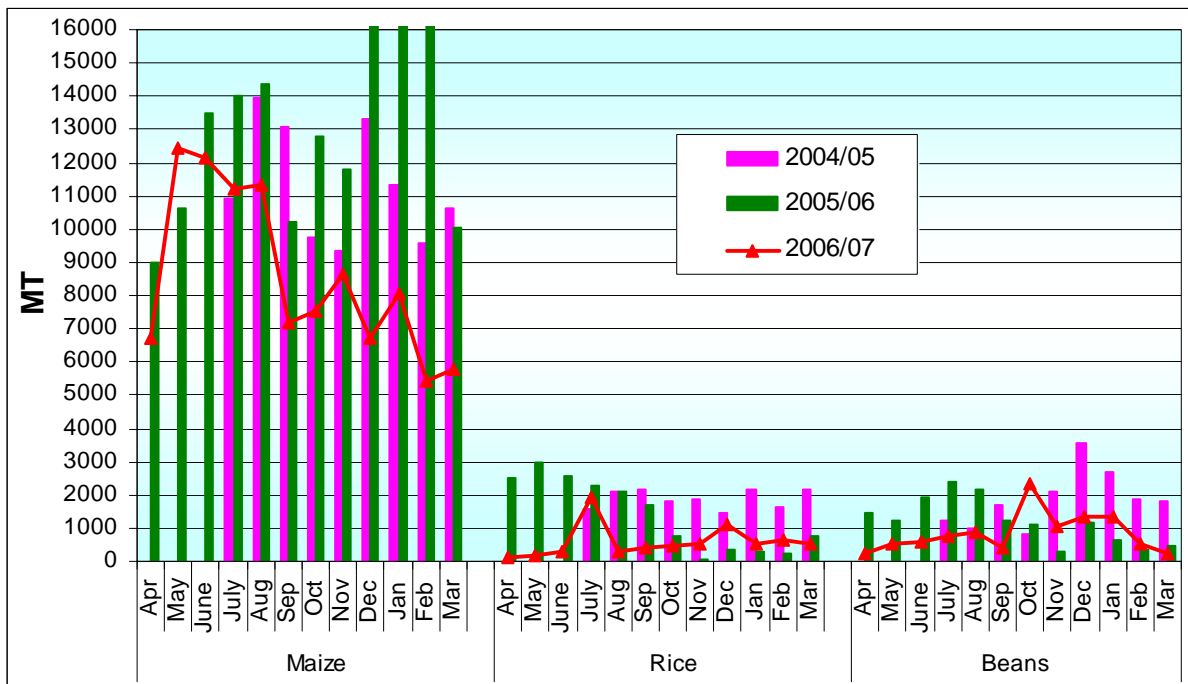
Source: South African Grain Information Service (SAGIS) – April, 2007

Informal cross border trade

By the end of the 2006/07 marketing season in March, the Southern Africa informal cross border food trade monitoring system had captured a total amount close to 120,300 MT of trade in maize (103,100 MT), rice (7,000 MT) and beans (10,200 MT). The volume of trade captured during this season is below the levels recorded in each of the past two seasons. Compared with last year, informal cross border food trade has declined by 42 per cent. Although the monitoring system began in the month of July during the 2004/05 marketing season, the volume of trade captured by the end of that season (in March 2005), at nearly 135,100 MT was 11 percent higher than the volume captured during the current season. On commodity by commodity basis, almost a similar volume of maize was traded during this season (103,100 MT) as during the 2004/05 season (102,000 MT), but significantly more maize was traded in 2005/06 (178,000 MT). With regards to rice, similar volumes were traded in the 2004/05 (16,400 MT) and the 2005/06 (16,600 MT) marketing seasons while the volume of rice trade this season declined to less than half (7,000 MT) of the levels recorded in each of past two seasons. In general, trade in beans has been declining over the past three years. Nearly 16,800 MT of bean trade was captured in the 2004/05 marketing year, and declined to 14,300 MT and to 10,200 MT in subsequent years.

The monitoring system has demonstrated the importance of capturing informal trade especially for the main staple food crop of maize. When comparing available data on formal imports/ exports in the monitored countries, the significance of informal cross border trade in maize becomes quite evident. For an example, the 103,000 MT of informal maize trade captured this marketing season represents approximately 40-45 percent of the total maize traded in the 6 countries this season.

Figure 6. Total informal cross-border trade in DRC, Malawi, Mozambique, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe



Source: WFP/FEWS NET Informal Cross Border Monitoring System

The Southern Africa Food Security Brief draws from the FEWS NET monthly food security reports, with additional contributions from network partners including FEWS NET/USGS, the SADC Regional Remote Sensing Unit, SADC Regional Early Warning Program – Gaborone and the SADC Regional Vulnerability Assessment Committee comprised of SADC FANR, FAO, WFP, FEWS NET, SC (UK), and OCHA. Additional information is drawn from the national early warning units and meteorology services in SADC member states.