Country Overview

Situation
The country experienced irregular rains and prolonged dry spells during the 2016/17 rainfall season and an outbreak of Fall Armyworm. In terms of food availability, the estimated maize production was 84,344MT, against a requirement of 134,342. Food prices remain significantly higher than the period before the drought. Pockets of very poor and poor households that, until recently, have relied on food and cash assistance deserve close monitoring. About 15% of the total population is IPC phases 3 and 4. These people are not able to meet dietary energy requirements at all times and require urgent assistance. Current analysis shows that 137,380 people are in IPC phases 3 and 4, requiring urgent food assistance.

Hazards & Shocks
- Irregular rains and prolonged dry spells
- Pest - FAW
- Increasing utility prices having a bearing on food prices.
- Loss of employment / Loss of income
- Chronic illness/death of bread winner

Maize Production - 5 year trend (MT)

Conclusions
The most affected population groups are the very poor and poor who have lost their crops and have seen their income reduced due to chronic illness or death of bread winner, and lost of employment.

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Resource Allocation
- SADC RVAA : 41%
- WFP : 15%
- Government : 20%
- FAO (GSU+ REOSA) : 25%