Food Security Early Warning System

FOOD SECURITY UPDATE – JULY 2012.

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REGIONAL SUMMARY

- ***2012 SADC cereal production down by 7% …*** Revised estimates indicate a 2012 cereal production of 31.47 million tonnes, which represents a 7% drop over the 2011 harvest of 33.81 million tonnes. However the current production is 2% above the 5-year average of 30.78 million tonnes.(*Tables 1*)

- ***Revised SADC cereal deficit up to 5.55 million tonnes…*** Latest assessments indicate a regional cereal deficit of 5.55 million tonnes; a significant increase from a revised deficit of 0.21 million tonnes during the 2011/12 marketing year. This increase is mostly due to large cereal deficits in Angola (1.34 million tonnes), Mozambique (1.86 million tonnes) South Africa (1.41 million tonnes) and Zimbabwe (1.46 million tonnes). Only three countries have recorded overall cereal surpluses, namely, Malawi (0.56 million tonnes), Tanzania (0.19 million tonnes) and Zambia (1.11 million tonnes).(*Tables 3 & 4*)

- ***SADC maize harvest decreases slightly to 26.10 million tonnes from 27.31 million tonnes last year…*** Regional maize production has decreased by 4% from a revised 2011 harvest of 27.31 million tonnes to the current estimate of 26.10 million tonnes for the 2012 harvest.(*Table 3 & 4*)

- ***Regional Maize Balance analysis indicates a deficit of 0.64 million tonnes …*** The Region has recorded the first maize deficit since 2006/07 of about 0.64 million tonnes. Most of the countries in the Region recorded maize deficits except Malawi, South Africa, Tanzania and Zambia.(*Table 4*)

- ***Overall deficits are assessed for the other cereal commodities…*** Current assessments indicate regional deficits for wheat (-2.98 million tonnes), rice (-837,000 tonnes) and sorghum/millet (-1.09 million tonnes). Member States have to import these food commodities from outside the region. (*Table 3*)

- ***Global Food Prices are expected to rise…*** Poor expected maize and wheat harvests in the United States of America have already led to increased global food prices. Member States with deficits are urged to import early.

- ***Some 5.48 million people at risk of food insecurity***… Vulnerability assessments in some 8 Member States (*Table 2*) with National Vulnerability Assessment Committees indicate that 5.48 million people may require food and non-food humanitarian assistance during the 2012/13 marketing year; a significant increase from 3.93 million people last year. Assessments in Angola, the Democratic Republic of Congo and South Africa also indicate high levels of vulnerable populations. The expected soaring food prices are likely to increase these numbers.

Contact: AGRICULTURAL INFORMATION MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (AIMS),
FANR DIRECTORATE,
SADC SECRETARIAT,
P/BAG 0095,
GABORONE,
BOTSWANA
TEL: 267 3951863
FAX: 267 3972848
E-mail: registry@ sadc.int
Website: www.sadc.int

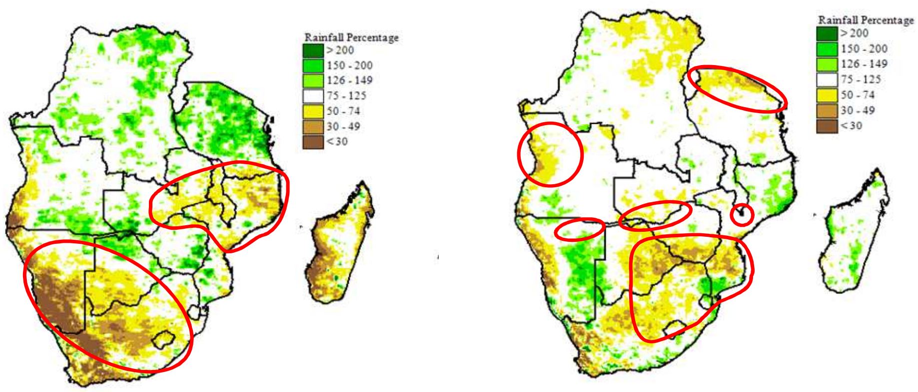
SADC REGIONAL ASSESSMENTS

I. Overview of the 2011/12 Rainfall Season

The 2011/12 rainfall season was generally poor for crop production. Many parts of the Region, especially in the southern half of the Region experienced late onset of rains. This was followed by widespread localized prolonged dry spells especially in the second half of the season when most of the crops were at critical development stage. Figure 1 below shows rainfall performance in the two halves of the season. The scale in the map progresses from green to brown representing above normal to below normal rainfall situation respectively, with some of the worst affected areas highlighted with red boundaries.

Figure 1: Overview of the 2011/12 Rainfall Season rainfall performance

Oct –Dec 2011 Jan - Mar 2012



- Late onset of rains in several parts of the region, leading to reductions in planted area in some areas
- Prolonged dry spells in most SADC countries lead to reductions in yield

The unfavourable weather conditions resulted in reduction of crop yield in many parts of the Region, thereby putting some households at risk of food insecurity.

II. Overview of Crop Production and Food Security in the Region

The SADC Region recorded a drop of about 7% in cereal production from 33.81 million tonnes in 2011 to 31.47 million tonnes in 2012. However this is still slightly up by 2% compared to the past 5 year average (2007 – 2011) cereal production. Most countries (ten of twelve countries with data) have recorded decreases in cereal production in 2012, ranging from 1% in South Africa to as high as 60% in Lesotho when compared to cereal production in 2011. Only Namibia and Tanzania had increased harvest in 2012 compared to 2011.

Table 1 shows cereal production figures by country from 2007 to 2012 and a comparison of 2012 cereal production with 2011 and the past 5 year average cereal production.

Table 1: SADC Cereal Production by Member State ('000 tonnes)

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	5-year Average harvest (2007-2011)	2012	2012 prodt Vs 5 -year Average (%)	2012 vs 2011 harvest
Angola	734	756	1,053	1,178	1,410	1,026	876	-15%	-38%
Botswana	29	37	42	55	42	41	31	-24%	-26%
Lesotho	78	88	86	137	73	92	29	-69%	-60%
Malawi	3,616	2,976	3,834	3,572	4,080	3,616	3,799	5%	-7%
Mau	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	0%	0%
Moz	2,168	2,284	2,526	2,641	2,935	2,511	1,439	-43%	-51%
Nam	114	121	111	155	117	124	166	34%	42%
RSA	9,292	15,550	14,855	15,122	13,277	13,619	13,194	-3%	-1%
Swa	47	64	71	75	89	69	76	10%	-15%
Tan	5,448	5,622	5,265	7,095	6,787	6,043	7,558	25%	11%
Zam	1,537	1,452	2,182	3,078	3,346	2,319	3,185	37%	-5%
Zim	1,200	660	1,561	1,534	1,652	1,321	1,120	-15%	-32%
	24,266	29,611	31,588	34,643	33,807	30,783	31,474	2%	-7%

The poor crop production performance in many Member States in the 2011/12 agricultural season has seen the Region experiencing a cereal deficit of about 5.55 million tonnes in the 2012/13 marketing year compared to a cereal deficit of 0.21 million tonnes in 2011/12 marketing year. All Member States except Malawi, Tanzania and Zambia recorded overall cereal deficits. Zambia recorded a cereal surplus of 1.11 million tonnes followed by Malawi with 0.56 million tonnes and Tanzania with 0.19 million tonnes.

For the first time since 2006/07 marketing year, the Region has recorded a maize deficit, assessed at 0.64million tonnes, as regional availability of 28.86 million tonnes fall short of regional requirement of 29.49 million tonnes. The current deficit is significantly the opposite of a maize surplus of 3.41 million tonnes recorded during 2011/12 marketing year. All countries have recorded maize deficits in 2012/13 marketing year except Malawi, South Africa, Tanzania and Zambia. The Region also continues to register regional deficits in the other main cereal crops of wheat, rice, sorghum and millet (Table 3 & 4).

III. World Food Prices

Recent reports indicate that the United States of America has been seriously affected by drought and, as a result, maize (corn) and wheat harvests are expected to be very poor. Being the main producer of maize and wheat in the world, the expected poor harvests have already led to increased world prices of these and other food commodities.

Current media reports indicate that the UN Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) is already calling on the United States to suspend the use of maize for production of ethanol so that much of its reduced production can be put onto the world market. It may be prudent for Member States with huge maize deficits to import early before prices soar.

IV. Vulnerability Assessments

The 2012 vulnerability assessments conducted by the National Vulnerability Assessment Committees in 8 Member States indicate that some 5.4 million people, compared to 3.93 million people last year, are projected to be food insecure in the 2012/13 marketing year and may require food and non-food humanitarian assistance during the 2012/13 marketing year. Table 2 shows the trends in food insecure population by country. The Table includes data from Angola, the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) and South Africa, which are not included in the above mentioned figure in order to be consistence in trend analysis.

The food security situation in DRC is of greater concern as reports in recent months indicate increased number of displaced population due to a resumption of armed conflict. The number of people requiring humanitarian support, currently assessed at 5.44 million people, is expected to increase unless the situation is resolved.

The table indicates a persistently high level of chronic food insecure population, resulting from frequent drought and poor rainfalls. This situation indicates that unless the Region significantly reduces its high dependence on rain-fed agriculture, the problem of food insecurity is likely to increase as climate change phenomena further complicates the rainfall situation. The recent SADC Vulnerability Assessments Dissemination Forum held in Johannesburg, South Africa on 30th July 2012, urged Member States to scale-up and prioritise smallholder irrigation technologies such as water harvesting and drip irrigation in order to increase food production in the Region.

Table 2: Food Insecure Population in the Region.

Country		Trends in food insecure population in the Region										2010/11 vs 2011/12
	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	
Lesotho	650,000	270,000	948,300	541,000	245,700	553,000	353,000	450,000	200,000	514,000	725,519	41%
Malawi	3,300,000	400,000	1,340,000	5,055,000	833,000	63,200	673,498	147,492	1,061,000	201,854	1,630,007	708%
Mozambique	590,000	659,000	659,000	801,655	240,000	520,000	302,664	281,300	350,000	350,000	255,297	-27%
Namibia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	224,795	42,100	243,474	74,711	-69%
Swaziland	270,000	217,000	600,400	634,400	465,900	345,000	238,600	262,000	160,989	88,511	115,713	31%
Tanzania	-	844,333	686,356	848,019	995,433	581,974	780,416	240,544	1,217,767	1,062,516	945,524	-11%
Zambia	2,900,000	60,000	39,300	1,232,700	380,537	440,866	444,624	110,000	53,629	74,804	62,842	-16%
Zimbabwe	6,700,000	5,422,600	2,300,000	2,884,800	1,392,500	4,100,000	5,100,000	1,400,000	1,287,937	1,390,000	1,668,000	20%
SADC*	14,410,000	7,872,933	6,573,356	11,997,574	4,553,070	6,604,040	7,892,802	3,116,131	4,373,422	3,925,159	5,477,613	40%
South Africa**	13,604,500	10,997,600	10,997,600	9,614,500	6,967,600	6,610,200	7,840,700	11,930,600	7,900,000	6,578,000		
Angola											1,833,900	
DRC***										4,300,000	5,445,000	27%
Source: *SADC FANR Directorate - Member States Vulnerabilty Assessment Committees												
Source: **Stats SA, GHS												
Source: ***DRC Integrated Phase Classification (IPC) Group												

Recent data on irrigation indicate that only 16% of the Region's irrigation potential of more than 20 million hectares is being used, mostly in South Africa and Madagascar. With the exception of these two countries and Mauritius, the rest of the Member States utilise way below half their potential.

Other recommendations from the SADC Regional Vulnerability Assessment Dissemination Forum included the following:

i. Member States to urgently provide humanitarian assistance to some of the population identified as food insecure;

ii. Member States to increase social protection and safety nets programmes to address chronic vulnerability;

iii. Governments, international and regional cooperating partners and traders to procure food aid locally and regionally as one way of promoting increased future production;

iv. Member States to enhance Regional infrastructure development aimed at improving market access;

v. Continued support to agricultural input subsidy programmes but taking into account local climatic conditions;

vi. Member States to facilitate inter-country trade of food crops, livestock and fishery products from surplus areas to deficit areas. Export bans among Member States should, except where necessary, be avoided;

vii. Member States to scale up and prioritise food and nutrition programmes in order to reverse current high prevalence of malnutrition in the Region; and

viii. Member States to incorporate disaster risk reduction (preparedness, mitigation and adaptation) measures in their policies and programmes to mitigate effects of climate change.

SADC COUNTRY ASSESSMENTS

The following section provides brief summaries of the crop production performance in the 2011/12 agricultural season and food security prospects in the 2012/13 marketing year by country.

ANGOLA: More than 1.83 million people may require humanitarian assistance due to poor harvest …

Report from the Ministry of Agriculture, Rural Development and Fisheries indicate that the country received very poor rains during the 2011/12 crop season. The poor rains (drought) affected the whole country but more intensely in the provinces of Bengo, Kwanza Sul, Benguela, Huila, Namibe, Cunene, Moxico, Bie, Huambo and Zaire, most of which are the main cereal producers in the country. As a result, available estimates indicate cereal production has gone down 38% from 1.41 million tonnes in 2011 to 876,000 tonnes in 2012.

Resulting from the poor cereal harvest, the cereal balance of the country indicates an overall cereal deficit of 1.34 million tonnes for the 2012/13 marketing year, as total domestic availability of 937,000 tonnes fall short of total domestic requirement of 2.28 million tonnes. The country is expected to face a tight food insecurity situation with assessments indicating that more than 1.83 million people may require humanitarian assistance, including food and non-food items such as farm inputs.

BOTSWANA: Cereal production decreased by 26% from 42,000 tonnes in 2011 to 31,000 tonnes in 2012…

Current production estimates from the NEWU indicates a 26% drop in cereal production from 42,000 tonnes in 2011 to 31,000 tonnes in 2012, as a result of prolonged dry spells experienced in some parts of the country. However the production of maize has remained almost the same at about 10,000 tonnes this year, while a significant drop of about 33% for sorghum and millet has been assessed.

The overall food supply/demand analysis indicates a cereal deficit of about 432,000 tonnes, which is higher than the 236,000 tonnes assessed in 2011/12 marketing year. The 2012/13 food security situation is, however, expected to remain satisfactory as current planned imports of 494,000 tonnes more than cover the assessed deficit. However food prices are likely to rise and this may adversely affect the food security situation of the poor households.

LESOTHO: The country faces a cereal deficit of about 312,000 tonnes compared to 293,000 tonnes last year…

Crop production estimates from Lesotho indicate an overall cereal production of only 29,000 tonnes, which is 60% less than last year's harvest of 73,000 tonnes. The current production is also 68% below the five-year average of 92,000 tonnes. All the three cereal crops grown in Lesotho (maize, wheat and sorghum/millet) have recorded a drop in production compared to last season. Maize has recorded the highest drop at 67%, followed by sorghum/millet at 61% and wheat at 35%. The country generally experienced late on set of rains which resulted in late planting and some cultivable land being left fallow. This negatively affected crop production and reduced opportunities for farm labour incomes on which some 40% of the poor households depend.

The food security situation in Lesotho has worsened with cereal deficit in 2012/13 marketing year assessed at 312,000tonnes compared with the 2011/12 marketing year's deficit of 293,000 tonnes. The donor community is urged to allocate more resources to support the country import additional food during the 2012/13 marketing year in order to avoid critical food insecurity situation developing in the country. Vulnerability assessment indicates that some 726,000 people or 39% of the population may require humanitarian food and non-food assistance during the 2012/13 marketing year.

MALAWI: Current assessment indicates a cereal surplus of 555,000 tonnes for the 2012/13 marketing year…

The latest crop estimates indicate a cereal production decrease of about 7% from 4.08 million tonnes harvested in 2011 to 3.80 million tonnes in 2012. The current estimate is however still 5% above the past five-year average production of 3.62 million tonnes. Production of maize has also gone down by 7% from 3.90 million tonnes in 2011 to 3.62 million tonnes in 2012. Production of all other main cereal crops has also dropped with the exception of wheat which has slightly increased from 1,850 tonnes to 1,960 tonnes. Rice production has decreased by 6% from 76,530 tonnes to 72,130 tonnes, while combined sorghum/millet decreased from about 106,000 tonnes to 101,000 tonnes. Overall cereal production has been negatively affected by dry spells especially in January and February when most of the crops were at critical development stage. The southern part of the country was the worst affected.

Analysis of the cereal supply/demand for 2012/13 marketing year indicates a cereal surplus of 555,000 tonnes, which is lower than the surplus of 1.26 million tonnes recorded during the 2011/12 marketing year. The overall surplus is made up of maize surplus of 572,000 tonnes and sorghum/millet surplus of 40,000 tonnes, while deficits of about 39,000 tonnes and 18,000 tonnes were recorded in wheat and rice respectively. Many parts of the Southern Region have persistently been facing food deficits which have resulted in chronic food insecurity for some of the households. The food insecure population in 2012/13 marketing year is estimated at 1.6 million most of them in the southern part of the country. Maize prices are currently generally higher than normal and are likely to increase further in the last two quarters of the marketing year.

MOZAMBIQUE: An overall cereal deficit of 1.86 million tonnes is assessed…

Recent reports from SETSAN indicate an overall cereal harvest of 1.44 million tonnes, made up of 1.03 million tonnes of maize, 15,000 tonnes of wheat, 155,000 tonnes of rice and 240,000 tonnes of sorghum/millet. The current production data is based on a new adopted crop forecasting approach. Although this makes it difficult to compare the current cereal production data with the previous years' data, the 2012 harvest is still very poor as a result of both late start of the rains and dry spells which were experienced during the 2011/12 crop season.

An analysis of the cereal balance for the country indicates an overall cereal deficit of 1.86 million tonnes for the 2012/13 marketing year, comprising of 949,000 tonnes of maize, 366,000 tonnes of wheat, 292,000 tonnes of rice and 251,000 tonnes of sorghum/millet. Vulnerability assessment indicates that some 255,297 people may require humanitarian assistance during the 2012/13 marketing year.

NAMIBIA: Overall cereal production increases by 42% to 166,000 tonnes…

Latest production estimates indicate a cereal production of about 166,000 tonnes, which is 42% above the 2011 total cereal harvest of 117,000 tonnes. The 2012 production is also 34% above the past 5-year average production of 124,000 tonnes. Production of sorghum/millet, which is the main grain crop in the highly populated northern areas, has increased by 36% from 46,900 tonnes in 2011 to 63,700 tonnes, while maize has increased by 63% from 53,800 tonnes to 87,600 tonnes. Production of wheat is, however, assessed to be down 11% from 16,300 tonnes last year to 14,500 tonnes this year.

There is a slight improvement in the food security situation as the country's cereal deficit is estimated at 179,000 tonnes, lower than the 191,000 tonnes cereal deficit recorded last year. The country is expected to cover the deficit through commercial imports.

SOUTH AFRICA: Overall cereal deficit amounting to 1.41 million tonnes expected; the first overall deficit in five years…

Production data from the National Crop Estimates Committee (Sixth Round) indicates a 1% decrease in cereal production from 13.28 million tonnes in 2011 to 13.19 million tonnes in 2012. The overall cereal production is also 3% below the 5-year average of 13.62 million tonnes. The drop in cereal production is mainly as a result of 16% and 19% decreases in the production of wheat and sorghum/millet from 1.91 million tonnes to 1.61 million tonnes and 194,800 tonnes to 158,250 tonnes respectively. Maize production is estimated to have increased by 2% from 11.17 million tonnes last year to 11.43 million tonnes this year.

Cereal Balance analysis indicates the 2012/13 marketing year's cereal deficit of 1.41 million tonnes compared to a surplus of 190,000 tonnes last year. The last time the country had an overall cereal deficit was during the 2007/8 marketing year, some six years ago. Although reduced production of wheat and sorghum are partly to blame for the deficit, the reduced carryover stocks of maize from last marketing year are the main reason for the overall deficit. Normally, maize carryover stocks in the past have been almost twice this year's stocks. The current assessment indicates that this year's maize surplus, at 516,000 tonnes, is the second lowest in the past ten years. The country may not have much maize to export to deficit Member States. This may adversely affect the food security situation in the neighbouring countries such as Swaziland, Lesotho, Botswana and Namibia who depend on food imports from South Africa. Anecdotal information indicates that food prices have already began to rise in South Africa.

SWAZILAND: Cereal deficit increases from 67,000 tonnes to 91,000 tonnes …

Current production estimates indicate a 10% decrease in maize production from 89,000 tonnes in 2011 to 76,000 tonnes in 2012. In recent years, maize production in the country has remained relatively low, mostly in the range of 60,000 tonnes to 80,000 tonnes, as opposed to above 100,000 tonnes in 1999 and 2000. This is mainly due to frequent droughts in the country.

The food security situation for the 2012/13 marketing year is expected to remain tight, with expected price rises of both food and inputs. The 2012/13 marketing year cereal deficit/import requirement is currently assessed at 91,000 tonnes, which is higher than last marketing year's deficit of 67,000 tonnes. Maize deficit alone is estimated at 42,000 tonnes, while deficits for wheat and rice are estimated at 31,000 tonnes and 19,000 tonnes respectively. Vulnerability assessment conducted in May 2012 indicates that some 116,000 people may require food and non food humanitarian assistance during the 2012/13 marketing year. The country may find it difficult to deal with the food security problems without external assistance due to the economic challenges the country is facing at the moment.

TANZANIA: An increase in cereal production to 7.56 million tonnes is assessed…

Current cereal production forecast indicates a 11% increase in cereal production from of 6.79 million tonnes last year to 7.56 million tonnes this year. This is wholly due to increase in maize harvest of about 27% from 4.12 million tonnes last year to 5.24 million tonnes this year. Productions of the other cereal crops have gone down by 22% for rice, 9% for wheat and 2% for sorghum/millet.

The expected increase in cereal production has resulted in a projected overall cereal surplus of 193,000 tonnes compared to a deficit of 103,000 tonnes during the 2011/12 marketing year. Individually, maize and rice are assessed with surpluses of 445,000 tonnes and 397,000 tonnes while wheat and sorghum/millet are assessed with deficits of 115,000 tonnes and 534,000 tonnes respectively. The country is also expected to harvest substantial non-cereal food crops such as cassava and plantains. Hence the food security situation is expected to be stable.

ZAMBIA: An overall cereal surplus of 1.11million tonnes is assessed …

Cereal production estimates indicate a 5% reduction in cereal production from 3.35 million tonnes in 2011 to 3.19 million tonnes in 2012. However, the current production figure is 37% above the past five-year average production of 2.32 million tonnes, which is an indication of the general upward trend in production in recent years. Maize production at 2.85 million tonnes is 6% down from last year's harvest of 3.02 million tonnes, while sorghum/millet is down 20% to 45,000 tonnes. Production of wheat and rice are, however, up from 237,000 tonnes and 32,700 tonnes to 254,000 tonnes and 34,000 tonnes respectively. Cereal production, especially maize, was negatively affected by dry spells and flush floods which occurred in some parts of the country.

In spite of the slightly reduced cereal production compared to 2011, the food security situation is expected to remain stable, with current 2012/13 marketing year's assessment indicating a cereal surplus of 1.11 million tonnes which is, however slightly lower than the 1.74 million tonnes in 2011/12 marketing year, The cereal surplus is made up of surpluses in maize and wheat of 1.04 million tonnes and 96,000 tonnes respectively, less a deficit in rice of 24,000 tonnes.

Recent vulnerability assessment indicates that about 63,000 people may require humanitarian assistance during the 2012/13 marketing year, as a result of poor rains and other calamities such as floods in some parts of the country.

ZIMBABWE: Cereal deficit increases from 1.04 million tonnes last year to 1.46 million tonnes…

Recent estimates indicate an overall cereal production of 1.12 million tonnes which is a 32% decrease over last year's cereal production of 1.65 million tonnes. The current production is also 15% below the past 5-year average of 1.32 million tonnes. Maize and sorghum/millet have dropped by about a third while wheat is down by 7%. Currently maize production stands at 968,000 tonnes compared to 1.45 million tonnes last year. The decrease in cereal production is attributed to prolonged dry spells that affected mostly the southern parts of the country, including Matebeleland South and Masvingo provinces.

The cereal deficit is assessed at 1.46 million tonnes, as cereal availability of 1.63 million tonnes falls short of total requirements of 3.09 million tonnes, including a strategic grain reserve (SGR) of 705,000 tonnes. As a result of the poor food security situation, the number of people requiring humanitarian assistance has gone up by 20% from 1.39 million in 2011/12 to 1.67 million people in 2012/13 marketing year.

SADC REGIONAL CEREAL BALANCES

The following are 3 SADC Cereal Balances (Tables 3, 4 & 4) for the 12 Countries where information is available to the Secretariat for a Regional analysis.

Table 3: SADC - SUMMARY
ANNUAL CEREAL BALANCE
MARKETING YEAR (Vary by Country) 2012/2013
Thousands of Metric Tons

	Maize	Wheat	Rice	Millet/ Sorghum	All Cereals	Cassava
A. Domestic Availability	**28856**	**2911**	**1933**	**2061**	**35760**	**19349**
A.1 Opening Stocks	**2754**	**863**	**535**	**134**	**4286**	**168**
Formal/SGR	2652	863	482	81	4077	0
On Farm	102	0	52	51	205	168
Other	0	0	1	2	3	0
A.2 Gross Harvest	**26101**	**2048**	**1398**	**1927**	**31474**	**19180**
B. Gross Domestic Requirements	**27011**	**5021**	**2755**	**3076**	**37863**	**15037**
C. Desired SGR Carryover Stocks	**2481**	**869**	**14**	**77**	**3442**	**0**
D. Domestic Shortfall/Surplus	**-637**	**-2979**	**-837**	**-1092**	**-5545**	**4312**
E. Commodity Cross Substitution	**429**	**0**	**0**	**557**	**986**	**40**
F. Imports	**856**	**1932**	**67**	**130**	**2985**	**2**
F.1 Received	**22**	**25**	**1**	**0**	**48**	**0**
Commercial	22	25	1	0	48	0
Food Aid	0	0	0	0	0	0
F.2 Expected	**833**	**1908**	**66**	**130**	**2937**	**2**
Commercial	829	1908	66	130	2933	2
Food Aid	4	0	0	0	4	0
G. Exports	**2266**	**330**	**0**	**30**	**2626**	**30**
Committments Shipped	33	0	0	0	34	0
Committments Not Yet Shipped	2233	330	0	30	2593	30
H. Import Gap	**-1618**	**-1376**	**-769**	**-436**	**-4200**	**0**
I. Forecasted Closing Stock	**863**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**4323**
J. Current Stock	**8**	**24**	**0**	**0**	**32**	**0**
K. Self-Sufficiency Ratio (%)	***107***	***58***	***70***	***67***	***94***	***129***

Table 4: SADC
MAIZE BALANCE SHEET
MARKETING YEAR (Vary by Country) 2012/2013
Thousands of Metric Tons

	Ang	Bot	Les	Mal	Mau	Moz	Nam	RSA	Swa	Tan	Zam	Zim	SADC
A. Domestic Availability	769	13	36	3684	7	1269	101	12431	76	5370	3624	1479	28856
A.1 Opening Stocks	3	3	19	60	2	240	13	1002	0	130	771	511	2754
Formal/SGR	3	3	18	50	2	200	13	1002	0	80	771	511	2652
On Farm	0	0	2	10	0	40	0	0	0	50	0	0	102
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
A.2 Gross Harvest	766	10	17	3624	2	1029	88	11429	76	5240	2853	968	26101
B. Gross Domestic Requirements	1486	202	252	2982	86	2218	166	10781	115	4775	2088	1860	27011
C. Desired SGR Carryover Stocks	10	40	0	130	0	0	10	1134	2	150	500	505	2481
D. Domestic Shortfall/Surplus	-727	-229	-216	572	-82	-949	-75	516	-42	445	1035	-886	-637
E. Commodity Cross Substitution	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	429	0	0	429
F. Imports	0	320	140	0	0	0	42	315	39	0	0	0	856
F.1 Received	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	6	3	0	0	0	22
Commercial	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	6	3	0	0	0	22
Food Aid	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
F.2 Expected	0	320	128	0	0	0	42	309	36	0	0	0	833
Commercial	0	320	128	0	0	0	42	309	32	0	0	0	829
Food Aid	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	4
G. Exports	0	1	0	0	0	110	0	1120	0	0	1035	0	2266
Committments Shipped	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	33	0	33
Committments Not Yet Shipped	0	1	0	0	0	110	0	1120	0	0	1002	0	2233
H. Import Gap	-727	0	-76	0	-82	-1059	-33	-289	-3	0	0	-886	-1618
I. Forecasted Closing Stock	0	130	0	702	0	0	0	845	0	1024	500	0	863
J. Current Stock	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
K. Self-Sufficiency Ratio	*52*	*6*	*14*	*124*	*8*	*57*	*61*	*115*	*66*	*112*	*174*	*80*	*107*

Table 5: SADC
ALL CEREALS BALANCE SHEET
MARKETING YEAR (Vary by Country) 2012/2013
Thousands of Metric Tons

	Ang	Bot	Les	Mal	Mau	Moz	Nam	RSA	Swa	Tan	Zam	Zim	SADC
A. Domestic Availability	**937**	**62**	**84**	**3863**	**7**	**1857**	**189**	**15262**	**82**	**7739**	**4048**	**1630**	**35760**
A.1 Opening Stocks	**61**	**31**	**54**	**64**	**5**	**418**	**23**	**2068**	**6**	**181**	**863**	**512**	**4286**
Formal/SGR	52	30	52	51	5	337	23	2068	6	80	863	512	4077
On Farm	9	0	3	11	0	81	0	0	0	101	0	0	205
Other	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
A.2 Gross Harvest	**876**	**31**	**29**	**3799**	**2**	**1439**	**166**	**13194**	**76**	**7558**	**3185**	**1119**	**31474**
B. Gross Domestic Requirements	**2257**	**408**	**395**	**3178**	**308**	**3715**	**333**	**14877**	**165**	**7396**	**2441**	**2389**	**37863**
C. Desired SGR Carryover Stocks	**24**	**85**	**0**	**130**	**10**	**0**	**35**	**1794**	**8**	**150**	**500**	**705**	**3442**
D. Domestic Shortfall/Surplus	**-1344**	**-432**	**-312**	**555**	**-311**	**-1858**	**-179**	**-1409**	**-91**	**193**	**1108**	**-1464**	**-5545**
E. Commodity Cross Substitution	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**986**	**0**	**0**	**986**
F. Imports	**0**	**494**	**230**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**101**	**2053**	**86**	**1**	**16**	**4**	**2985**
F.1 Received	**0**	**0**	**23**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**6**	**10**	**1**	**4**	**4**	**48**
Commercial	0	0	23	0	0	0	0	6	10	1	4	4	48
Food Aid	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
F.2 Expected	**0**	**494**	**207**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**101**	**2047**	**76**	**0**	**13**	**0**	**2937**
Commercial	0	494	207	0	0	0	101	2047	72	0	13	0	2933
Food Aid	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	4
G. Exports	**0**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**118**	**0**	**1375**	**0**	**0**	**1132**	**0**	**2626**
Committments Shipped	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	33	0	34
Committments Not Yet Shipp	0	1	0	0	0	118	0	1375	0	0	1098	0	2593
H. Import Gap	**-1344**	**0**	**-82**	**0**	**-311**	**-1976**	**-78**	**-732**	**-6**	**0**	**-8**	**-1460**	**-4200**
I. Forecasted Closing Stock	**0**	**146**	**0**	**686**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1063**	**2**	**1330**	**492**	**0**	**0**
J. Current Stock	**0**	**0**	**32**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**32**
K. Self-Sufficiency Ratio	***42***	***15***	***21***	***122***	***2***	***50***	***57***	***103***	***49***	***105***	***166***	***68***	***94***