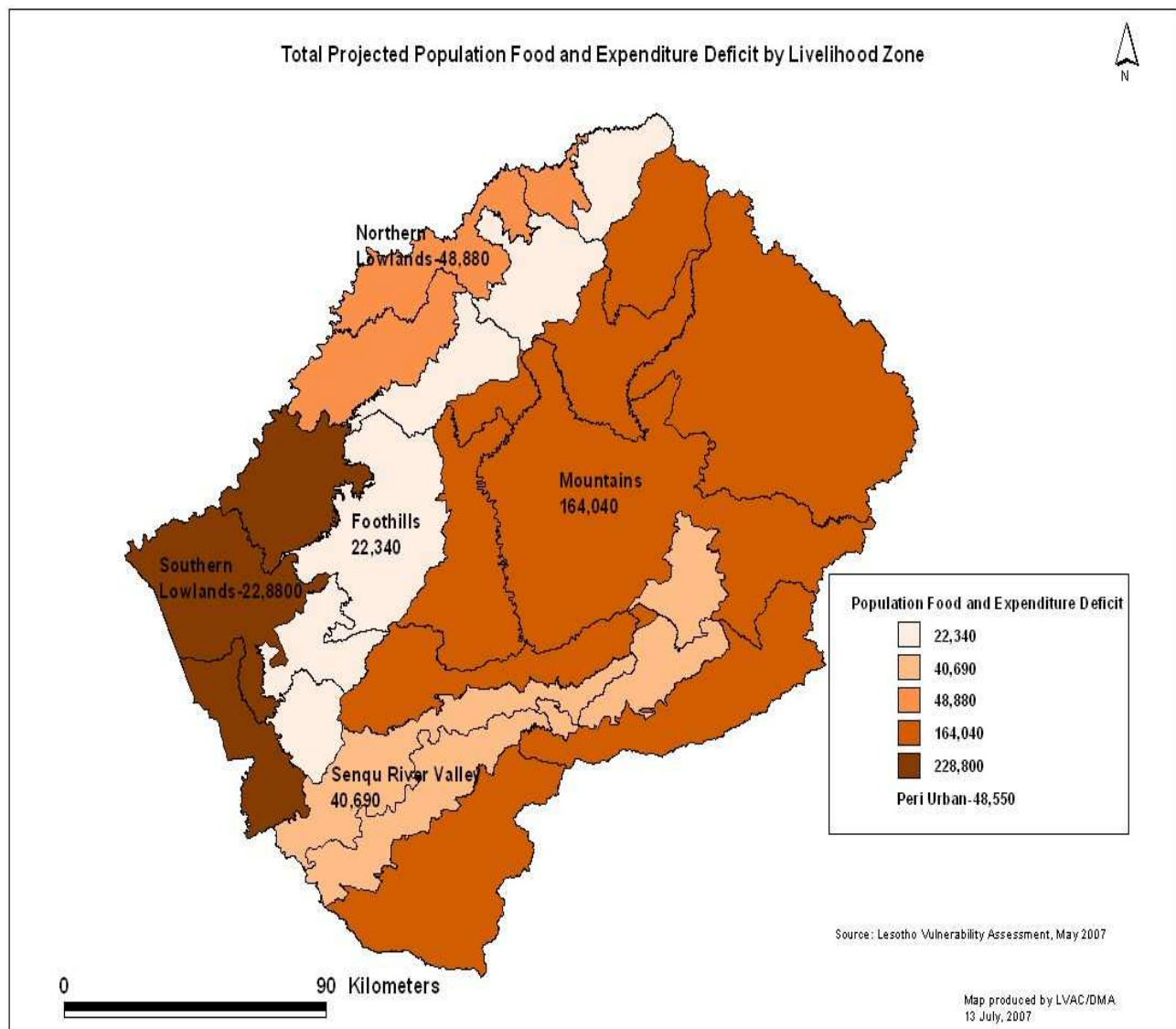




Lesotho Food Security and Vulnerability Monitoring Report May - June 2007



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Matšelisiso Mojaki
Chair, LVAC
July 2007

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Acronyms and Abbreviations

BOS	Bureau of Statistics
CHS	Community and Household Surveillance
DAO	District Agricultural Office
DDMO	District Disaster Management Officer
DMA	Disaster Management Authority
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FNCO	Food and Nutrition Coordinating Office
HEA	Household Economy Approach
FTH	Foot Hills
MTN	Mountains
NLL	Northern Lowlands
LVAC	Lesotho Vulnerability Assessment Committee
LZ	Livelihood Zone
NNSS	National Nutrition Surveillance System
NGO	Non Governmental Organization
RVAC	Regional Vulnerability Assessment Committee
RSA	Republic of South Africa
SADC	Southern African Development Cooperation
WFP	World Food Programme

Highlights

- Although the onset of the rainy season was normal, the situation worsened between January and March when far below normal rainfall was experienced in all parts of the country. In Addition, temperatures were much higher than average.
- In response to the severe rainfall shortfall, a Government led rapid crop assessment was undertaken in March to estimate the crop production for the 2006/ 07 season in preparation for a potential national food crisis. The assessment forecast maize production for the 2006/07 season at about 62,400 metric tons and sorghum at about 10,350 metric tons, representing about 40% below production in 2006. Although Wheat production was not estimated, average winter production is about 5000 tonnes and brings the total cereal production estimate to approximately 78,000 tonnes.
- Given the low production forecast, the implication is that commercial imports would need to be stepped up. However, at the going prices which are not likely to fall until the next season, many poor households will not be able to meet the required minimum food entitlements through purchases.
- Planned Cereal imports for the 2007/08 marketing year are estimated at about 175,000 tonnes in addition to already existing stocks with the millers of 29,000. The total cereal requirement for the country is approximately 312,000 tonnes so total food supply and availability including commercial imports) is estimated at 90% of total requirement. It is possible that the millers could import the remaining 10% to meet the total national requirements. However, many poor households will not be able to access this food due to very high market prices and thus the need for humanitarian assistance till the next harvest in May 2008.
- The poor and very poor households depend on agricultural labour as the most important source of cash income. The current situation has constrained these labour opportunities so household incomes have shrunk. In addition, most very poor households' access up to 25% of their annual food required through labour exchange that is, provide labour in exchange for food. This important source of food has also been constrained due to the limited agricultural activities especially weeding and as a result, the majority will find it difficult to meet their annual food entitlements.
- Casual labour wages have remained the same for the last three years (at M10 per day) while prices for other commodities have increased significantly. For the poor and very poor households who depend on casual labour for cash income, this translates to less 'real' income than three years ago if you take into consideration for example the increase in the price of maize (at 100% since 2005).
- The price of maize in the local markets in May 2007 had increased by about 100% over the 2005 prices. The situation was more severe in South Africa with over 300% increase since 2005. Given that over 60% of maize consumed in Lesotho is imported from South Africa, this massive increase in price will certainly have a major impact on household access to food for those households without adequate financial resources.
- Given the depressed crop production and casual labour opportunities, coupled with very high increases in the price of maize (staple) and other variables that the assessment measured, the LVAC estimates that about 553,000 people will not be able to meet their annual food entitlements in addition to not being able to meet essential household expenditures. Humanitarian assistance will be required to fill a food deficit of 26,400 tonnes and an expenditure deficit of M49,500,000. In total, the humanitarian response will require approximately M153,000,000 to fill both the food and expenditure deficit (using local level prices of maize flour).

1. Summary Outcomes

With the new livelihood baseline profiles generated in 2006 and more advanced modeling methods, the LVAC is able to present its results in terms of food deficits and expenditure deficits. In addition, both types of deficit have been expressed in cash terms for the purpose of aiding intervention options based on cost implications.

An expenditure deficit occurs when households can afford to purchase the balance of food required to make up 100% of energy requirements but cannot afford to purchase all items in the expenditure basket. (Note that the expenditure basket contains essential expenditure such as education, health, agriculture and livestock inputs, and grinding).

A food deficit occurs when households cannot afford to purchase the balance of food required to make up 100% of energy requirements, on top of not being able to afford anything in the expenditure basket. In each Livelihood zone, the LVAC calculates a food deficit, which is expressed as a percentage of the minimum per capita energy requirement based on the requirement of 2100Kcal per person per day. This information has been converted into one food commodity maize, which is the staple food in Lesotho.

Note: There is a sequence in household response to effects of a shock that has resulted in missing some of their food entitlements. The first response is to draw on normal coping mechanisms such as sale of an extra goat. If this does not cover the missing food entitlement the household will draw on discretionary expenditure e.g. transport or clothing. If this does not cover the missing food entitlement then the household will draw on essential expenditure such as education and inputs. This will result in an expenditure deficit and if the missing food entitlement is not covered then the household experiences both an expenditure and food deficit.

Foothills - the 'very poor' households with a population of 22,339 people are likely to face a food deficit of 38% per person and an expenditure deficit of M542 per household. The maize required to fill the food deficit is 1812MT and cash equivalent is M7,246,461 The total expenditure deficit for the 'very poor' households is M2,019,465

Expressed in cash terms, the combined expenditure and food deficit can be covered by M9, 265,926

Mountains - In this zone both the 'very poor' and the 'poor' households are likely to face food and expenditure deficit. The 'very poor' households with a population of 40,528 people are likely to face a food deficit of 47% per person and an expenditure deficit of M455 per household. The maize required to fill the food deficit is 4010MT and cash equivalent is M16,039,729 The total expenditure deficit for the 'very poor' households is M2,631,611 In addition, the 'poor' households with a population of 123,514 people are likely to face a food deficit of 14% per person and an expenditure deficit of M619 per household. The maize required to fill the food deficit is 3710MT and cash equivalent is M14,838,067 The total expenditure deficit for the 'poor' households is M9,560,019

Expressed in cash terms, the combined expenditure and food deficit for the 'very poor' and the 'poor' can be covered by M43,069,426

Northern Lowlands - the 'very poor' households with a population of 48,886 people are likely to face a small food deficit of 2% per person and an expenditure deficit of M453 per household. Although the food deficit is so small that it can be ignored, the expenditure deficit is substantial and households would have to forego essential expenditure such as medical costs in order to buy food. This should not be allowed to happen. The maize required to fill the food deficit is 245MT and cash equivalent is M979,197 The total expenditure deficit for the 'very poor' households is M4,924,744

Expressed in cash terms, the combined expenditure and food deficit can be covered by M5,903,941

Peri Urban Areas – In this zone both the 'very poor' and the 'poor' households are likely to face food and expenditure deficit. The 'very poor' households with a population of 14,482 people are likely to face a food deficit of 61% per person and an expenditure deficit of M453 per household. The maize required to fill the food deficit is 1865MT and cash equivalent is M6,528,530 The total expenditure deficit for the 'very poor' households is M937,177 The 'poor' households with a population of 34,075 people are likely to face a food deficit of 30% per person and an expenditure deficit of M453 per household. The maize required to fill the food deficit is 2177MT and cash equivalent is M7,619,453 The total expenditure deficit for the 'poor' is M2,205,122

Expressed in cash terms, the combined expenditure and food deficit for the 'very poor' and the 'poor' can be covered by M17, 290, 282

Southern Lowlands – In this zone both the 'very poor' and the 'poor' households are likely to face food and expenditure deficit. The 'very poor' households with a population of 76,785 people are likely to face a food deficit of 43% per person and an expenditure deficit of M436 per household. The maize required to fill the food deficit is 6965MT and cash equivalent is M27,859,242. The total expenditure deficit for the 'very poor' households is M6,689,507. The 'poor' households with a population of 152,034 people are likely to face a food deficit of 11% per person and an expenditure deficit of M688 per household. The maize required to fill the food deficit is 3563MT and cash equivalent is M14,253,406 The total expenditure deficit for the 'poor' is M17,423,125.

Expressed in cash terms, the combined expenditure and food deficit for the 'very poor' and the 'poor' can be covered by M66,225,280

Senqu River Valley – In this zone both the 'very poor' and the 'poor' households are likely to face food and expenditure deficit. The 'very poor' households with a population of 10,708 people are likely to face a food deficit of 47% per person and an expenditure deficit of M410 per household. The maize required to fill the food deficit is 1063MT and cash equivalent is M4,252,682 The total expenditure deficit for the 'very poor' households is M878,901. The 'poor' households with a population of 29982 people are likely to face a food deficit of 15% per person and an expenditure deficit of M442 per household. The maize required to fill the food deficit is 979MT and cash equivalent is M3,915,617. The total expenditure deficit for the 'poor' is M2,206,674.

Expressed in cash terms, the combined expenditure and food deficit for the 'very poor' and the 'poor' can be covered by M11,253,874

The National Summary is that approximately 553,300 people will face a food deficit equivalent to 26388MT or approximately M103,530,000 in cash terms. In addition, approximately 89,000 households that make up the above population will face an expenditure deficit of approximately M49,500,000. The combined food and expenditure deficit in cash terms is approximately M153,030,000

Note that the price of maize used in the above calculation is the village level price of M4 per KG of maize flour in all zones except the Peri –Urban zone where the price is M3.75/KG of maize flour.

2. Current Year Hazards and Shocks

2.1 The LVAC Analysis model

In January – February 2006, the LVAC carried out livelihood baseline profiling in all the six zones. The Household Economy Approach was used to develop the profiles. The basic principle underlying the Household Economy Approach is that analyzing local livelihoods is essential for a proper understanding of the impact (at household level), of shocks such as drought, conflict or market disruption. Crop failure may, for example, leave one group of households without anything to eat because crop production is their main source food, while another group may be able to cope because they have alternative sources of food and income that can make up for the lost crop production.

Geography and wealth are key determinants of livelihood patterns and it is for this reason that LVAC focuses on analysis by Livelihood zone to be able to pick up the specific conditions that affect households in each of the zone. This would not be possible if one used only the administrative units for analysis. The wealth status of the household determines the options available for access to food and income. This is the other reason LVAC goes through the process of defining wealth groups in each livelihood zone as part of the household economy baseline development.

Having grouped households according to where they live and their wealth, the next step is to generate baseline livelihood profiles for typical households in each group for a defined baseline or reference year. Food access is determined by investigating the sum of ways households obtain food i.e. how much food they get from own crop, livestock, gifts and purchases. Information is also collected on how much cash income is earned in a year and what essential needs are met with the earned income. Once the baseline is established, analysis can be made of the likely impact of a shock or hazard in a bad year. This involves assessing how food access will be affected by the shock, what other food sources can be added or expanded to make up for the initial shortfall and what final deficits emerge after exhausting all coping strategies. The LVAC selected 2004/05 as the baseline or reference year and therefore its current analysis reflects the impacts of current problems on the baseline situation of 2004/05.

The LVAC assessment teams spent 6 days in May - June in the field assessing the current year problem and visited a total of 36 villages in the six livelihood zones. In each village interviews were conducted with village leaders and representatives of each of the four wealth groups i.e. the 'very poor', 'poor', 'middle' and 'better –off'. In addition, interviews were conducted with relevant District officials as well as other key informants such as shop owners and livestock traders.

2.2. The Key parameters assessment in May – June 2007

After the process of establishing the livelihood baseline profiles in 2006, key parameters for monitoring were identified in each zone. On food, a source that contributes at least 2% of total annual minimum energy required is considered a key parameter for monitoring. All income sources are key parameters as well prices of food, labour, livestock and the cost of the minimum non staple and minimum essential expenditure baskets.

The key parameters assessed included;

- Household access to food from own production and how this compares to access in the baseline year (2004/05).
- Household access to food from agricultural labour exchange and how this compares to access in the baseline year.
- Access to food from livestock and livestock products and how this compares to access in the baseline year
- Access to income in the current year from crop sales, livestock sales, agricultural and other casual labour, brewing, sale of livestock products such as wool and

mohair, and petty trade. For each of the above parameters we looked at baseline versus current quantities.

- The current prices of maize, livestock (cattle, sheep, pigs chickens, goats) in the current years and compared to baseline year prices
- The cost of the minimum non staple basket (soap, paraffin, matches, Vaseline, beans, cooking oil and salt), and the minimum essential expenditure basket (education, medical, grinding of maize/ sorghum and inputs).

The findings from the key parameter analysis formed our current year problem specification for scenario modeling with the baseline data.

2.3 Hazards

2.3.1 Crop Production:

A number of assessments on the crop production prospects were conducted this year and these were; the Government led rapid crop assessment in March, the crop and Food Supply Assessment Mission led by FAO and WFP, the crop forecasting exercise by the Bureau of Statistics (BOS). All these assessments showed a remarkable decline in production from last year's production (about 40% reduction).

In addition, LVAC assessed the production aspects by livelihood zone (LZ) and social economic groups/wealth groups. Although at the national level, production failure is only 40% from last year; at the livelihood zone level the situation is more serious for certain zones in comparison to the baseline year (2004/05) production.

The LVAC used its findings together with the other production estimates to arrive at a more likely production prospect in comparison to the baseline picture and problem specification was constructed with the following figures; Foot Hills - , Mountains -, Northern lowlands -' Peri - urban - , Southern Lowlands -, and Senqu River Valley -.

2.3.2 Availability of Casual labour

The poor agricultural season that was characterized by far below normal rainfall from January affected both crop yields and opportunities for agricultural labour food and cash income opportunities. Normally very poor and poor households access significant proportions of their annual food intake and annual cash incomes from agricultural activities especially weeding. This year such activities were severely constrained and as compared to the baseline situation the current year stands at; Foot Hills - 75%, Mountains - 60%, Northern lowlands - 75%, Peri - Urban - 60%, southern Lowlands - 50%, and Senqu River Valley - 50%.

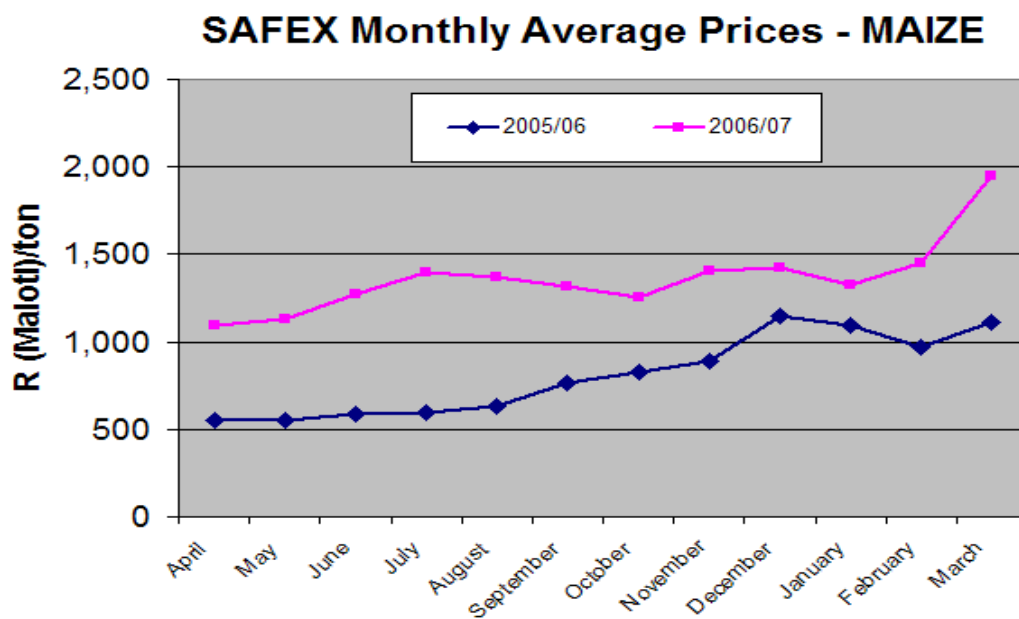
2.3.3 Casual labour wages

Casual labour is an important source of cash income for the very poor and poor income contributing up to 35% of total annual income. The assessment looked at casual labour wages/ rates to ascertain if increases in line with general inflation were applicable. The results show that the wages for casual labour are still the same as in the baseline year (2004/05). This has a big effect on household capacity to meet annual food requirements as well as other essential expenditure given that the price of maize for example, has increased by 100% over the baseline year price.

2.3.4 Price of maize

The price of maize on the South African market has increased by over 300% in the past 2 years although the retail price increase is still lower in Lesotho at 100% over the 2005 prices. In the January - April 2007 period alone, the price of maize in Lesotho increased by close to 50% and it is expected to increase further given that the SAFEX futures price for maize is expected to be around R2030 by August 2007. This will mean maize imports into Lesotho will be more expensive be reflected in the retail prices. The very poor and poor

households purchase up to 30% of their total food intake and this increases their vulnerability when such price increases occur. The table below shows the price movements for maize in 2005/06 and 2006/07 depicting over 300% increase since April 2005.



At the time of the assessment, the price of maize in all zones except the Peri – urban zone, had increased by 100% over the baseline price. In the Peri – Urban zone the price had increased by 75% over baseline prices.

2.3.5 Prices of Livestock and livestock products

The assessment looked at the prices of livestock and livestock products and compared it with the baseline prices. Price data for cattle, sheep, goats, pigs, chickens and wool and mohair were collected.

In general, prices increase of 30-45% were observed for cattle in all zones, 30-40% for sheep, 15 -40% for goats, 15 -50% for pigs and 20- 40% for chickens. Specific increases per zone are given in the Livelihood Zone result summaries later.

It was too complicated to determine the price changes for wool and mohair because the interviewed households were not in position to quantify sales or estimate income from sales. As a result the team assumed that income from this source would be assumed to be the same as in the baseline year.

Other income sources such as Remittances, Domestic labour, self employment and construction labour had not changed in most zones compared to the situation in the baseline year.

2.3.6 Cost of the Minimum Non Staple Basket

The minimum non staple basket is constructed in the baseline to ensure that some minimum expenditure is maintained by households even in the most difficult situations. This basket contains soap, paraffin, matches, some beans, cooking oil and salt and some cash is reserved for this basket and cannot therefore be converted to purchase food.

The price of each commodity in the basket was collected and compared to the baseline price and the overall percentage increased determined to be 25%. This in effect means more cash is withdrawn and allocated for the basket and therefore less is available for food purchase in a crisis like the faced this year.

2.3.7 Cost of Minimum Essential Expenditure Basket

The minimum essential expenditure basket contains average household costs on medical, education, grinding and inputs. This expenditure could be switched to food purchase in time of a crisis but it has consequences such as children not attending school or no use of inputs that will lead to poor production and so on. It is therefore important to preserve this essential household expenditure. The assessment looked at the prices of the individual items in the basket in comparison to the baseline year prices and determined a 20% increase.

As with the minimum non staple basket, the increase in the cost of the minimum essential expenditure basket means more cash is allocated to this basket thus reducing the cash available for purchasing food this year.

3. Results by Livelihood zone

3.1 Foothills

3.1.1 Main Livelihood Characteristics of 'very poor' and 'poor' households in this zone

- Own crop production contributes about 20 -25% of annual food energy consumed
- Agricultural labour contributes about 15 -30% of annual food energy consumed
- Food purchase contributes about 35 – 45% of annual food energy consumed
- Casual labour contributes about 30 -45% of the annual cash income
- Remittances contribute about 20 – 40% of annual cash income
- The main coping strategy in crisis situations is to look for more casual labour opportunities. However, the main income activities are agricultural related such as weeding and in a drought year these opportunities are severely depressed.

3.1.2 Problem specification for the Foothills

Key parameters	Percentage change over baseline
Maize production	50%
Sorghum production	50%
Beans	50%
Price of maize	200%
Food from agric labour	75%
Cash from agric labour	75%
Cash from crop sales	50%
Minimum Non staple basket	25%
Minimum essential expenditure basket	20%
Price of cow	150%
Price of goat	140%
Price of Sheep	120%

NB. 100% = normal baseline quantity or price

Given the livelihood characteristics of the very poor and poor households in this zone, that is heavy reliance on agricultural labour for both food and income, more reliance on the market than own production for food, the current year problems will severely reduce their capacity to access enough food as well as meet the essential household expenditures.

The analysis has taken into account the main coping strategies the households may employ but for the 'very poor' expanding on such options is very difficult. For example, the main source of cash income is casual labour but opportunities for increasing this in times of crises are not much and in any case, the labour opportunities were reduced this year and the labour rates have not changed since 2004 so real increases in cash income are not there.

As a consequence, the 'very poor' households with a population of 22,339 people are likely to face a food deficit of 38% per person and an expenditure deficit of M542 per household. The maize required to fill the food deficit is 1812MT and cash equivalent is M7,246,461 The total expenditure deficit for the 'very poor' households is M2,019,465

Expressed in cash terms, the combined expenditure and food deficit can be covered by M9, 265,926

3.2 The Mountains

3.2.1 Main Livelihood Characteristics of 'very poor' and 'poor' households in this zone

- Own crop production contributes about 10- 20% of annual food energy consumed
- Agricultural labour contributes about 35 -40% of annual food energy consumed
- Food purchase contributes about 20 – 25% of annual food energy consumed
- Casual labour contributes about 15 -20% of the annual cash income
- Domestic labour contributes about 35 – 40% of annual cash income
- The main coping strategy in crisis situations is to look for more casual labour opportunities. However, the main income activities are agricultural related such as weeding and in a drought year these opportunities are severely depressed.
- Although domestic labour is a key source of income, expanding on it is not very likely due to the isolation of the zone from other areas that may offer labour opportunities

3.2.2 Problem specification for the Mountains

Key parameters	Percentage change over baseline
Maize production	40%
Sorghum production	40%
Beans	40%
Price of maize	200%
Food from agric labour	60%
Cash from agric labour	40%
Cash from crop sales	40%
Minimum Non staple basket	25%
Minimum essential expenditure basket	20%
Price of cow	135%
Price of goat	140%
Price of Sheep	138%
Price of a chicken	118%

NB. 100% = normal baseline quantity or price

Given the livelihood characteristics of the very poor and poor households in this zone, that is heavy reliance on agricultural labour for both food and income, more reliance on the market than own production for food, the current year problems will severely reduce their capacity to access enough food as well as meet the essential household expenditures.

The analysis has taken into account the main coping strategies the households may employ but for the 'very poor' expanding on such options is very difficult. For example, the main sources of cash income are domestic labour and casual labour but opportunities for increasing these in times of crises are not much and in any case, the labour opportunities were reduced this year and the labour rates have not changed since 2004 so real increases in cash income are not there.

As a consequence of the above, the 'very poor' households with a population of 40,528 people are likely to face a food deficit of 47% per person and an expenditure deficit of M455 per household. The maize required to fill the food deficit is 4010MT and cash equivalent is M16,039,729 The total expenditure deficit for the 'very poor' households is M2,631,611 In addition, the 'poor' households with a population of 123,514 people are likely to face a food deficit of 14% per person and an expenditure deficit of M619 per household. The maize required to fill the food deficit is 3710MT and cash equivalent is M14,838,067 The total expenditure deficit for the 'poor' households is M9,560,019

Expressed in cash terms, the combined expenditure and food deficit for the 'very poor' and the 'poor' can be covered by M43,069,426

3.3 The Northern Lowlands

3.3.1 Main Livelihood Characteristics of 'very poor' and 'poor' households in this zone

- Own crop production contributes about 40 - 45% of annual food energy consumed
- Agricultural labour contributes about 20 - 25% of annual food energy consumed
- Food purchase contributes about 15 - 20% of annual food energy consumed
- Casual labour contributes about 35 - 40% of the annual cash income
- Sale of pigs contributes about 25 - 30% of annual cash income
- The main coping strategies in crisis situations are to look for more casual labour opportunities and increase sale of pigs. However, the main income activities are agricultural related such as weeding and in a drought year these opportunities are severely depressed. However, households in this zone also have access to non agricultural labour as well as pigs to sale in crisis times.

3.3.2 Problem specification for the Northern Lowlands

Key parameters	Percentage change over baseline
Maize production	60%
Sorghum production	60%
Beans	60%
Price of maize	200%
Food from agric labour	75%
Cash from agric labour	75%
Cash from crop sales	60%
Minimum Non staple basket	25%
Minimum essential expenditure basket	20%
Price of cow	145%
Price of piglet	150%
Price of Sheep	135%
Price of a chicken	140%

NB. 100% = normal baseline quantity or price

Unlike with other zones, production in this zone is significantly better this year and both the very poor and the poor rely a lot on own production for food. This coupled with availability of non agricultural labour as well as pigs to sell in a crisis situation, puts them in a much better puts them in a much better situation. The massive increase in the price of maize and the increase in the cost of the minimum non food and essential baskets will constrain the ability of households to purchase the food required to fill the gap.

The analysis has taken into account the main coping strategies the households may employ but for the 'very poor' expanding on such options is very difficult. For example, casual labour is a main source of income but opportunities for increasing this in times of crises are not much and in any case, the labour opportunities were reduced this year and the labour rates have not changed since 2004 so real increases in cash income are not there.

As a consequence, the 'very poor' households with a population of 48,886 people are likely to face a small food deficit of 2% per person and an expenditure deficit of M453 per household. Although the food deficit is so small that it can be ignored, the expenditure deficit is substantial and households would have to forego essential expenditure such as medical in order to buy food. This should not be allowed to happen. The maize required to fill the food deficit is 245MT and cash equivalent is M979,197 The total expenditure deficit for the 'very poor' households is M4,924,744

Expressed in cash terms, the combined expenditure and food deficit can be covered by M5,903,941

3.4 The Peri-Urban Areas

3.4.1 Main Livelihood Characteristics of 'very poor' and 'poor' households in this zone

- Own crop production contributes about 15 - 25% of annual food energy consumed
- Agricultural labour contributes about 10 - 15% of annual food energy consumed
- Food purchase contributes about 35 - 40% of annual food energy consumed
- Casual labour contributes about 15 - 40% of the annual cash income
- Sale of vegetables contributes about 15 - 30% of annual cash income
- Self employment including brewing contributes 15 -30% of annual cash income.
- The main coping strategies in crisis situations are to look for more casual labour opportunities and increase sale of vegetables. However, the main income activities are agricultural related such as weeding and vegetables sales, and in a drought year these opportunities are severely depressed.

3.4.2 Problem specification for the Peri -Urban Areas

Key parameters	Percentage change over baseline
Maize production	50%
Sorghum production	50%
Beans	50%
Price of maize	175%
Food from agric labour	60%
Cash from agric labour	50%
Cash from crop sales	50%
Minimum Non staple basket	25%
Minimum essential expenditure basket	20%
Price of cow	130%
Price of piglet	120%

NB. 100% = normal baseline quantity or price

Given the livelihood characteristics of the very poor and poor households in this zone, that is heavy reliance on casual labour for both food and income, reliance on the market for almost 50% of annual food consumed, the current year problems will severely reduce their capacity to access enough food as well as meet the essential household expenditures. One advantage this zone has is the close proximity to cheaper sources of food and this is reflected in the less percentage increase in the price of maize. None the less access to the minimum food energy requirements is constrained this year.

The analysis has taken into account the main coping strategies the households may employ but for the 'very poor' expanding on such options is very difficult. For example, the main sources of cash income are domestic labour and casual labour but opportunities for increasing these in times of crises are not much and in any case, the labour opportunities were reduced this year and the labour rates have not changed since 2004 so real increases in cash income are not there.

As a consequence of the above, the 'very poor' households with a population of 14,482 people are likely to face a food deficit of 61% per person and an expenditure deficit of M453 per household. The maize required to fill the food deficit is 1865MT and cash equivalent is M6,528,530 The total expenditure deficit for the 'very poor' households is M937,177 The 'poor' households with a population of 34,075 people are likely to face a food deficit of 30% per person and an expenditure deficit of M453per household. The maize required to fill the food deficit is 2177MT and cash equivalent is M7,619,453 The total expenditure deficit for the 'poor' is M M2,205,122

Expressed in cash terms, the combined expenditure and food deficit for the 'very poor' and the 'poor' can be covered by M17, 290, 282

3.5 The Southern Lowlands

3.5.1 Main Livelihood Characteristics of 'very poor' and 'poor' households in this zone

- Own crop production contributes about 20 - 35% of annual food energy consumed
- Agricultural labour contributes about 10 - 15% of annual food energy consumed
- Food purchase contributes about 20 - 30% of annual food energy consumed
- Casual labour contributes about 15 - 20% of the annual cash income
- Self employment including brewing contributes 20 -30% of annual cash income.
- The main coping strategies in crisis situations are to look for more casual labour opportunities. The poor also own some goats and increase sales in crisis times. This year casual labour opportunities are reduced and labour rates have not changed since 2004

3.5.2 Problem specification for the Southern Lowlands

Key parameters	Percentage change over baseline
Maize production	35%
Sorghum production	35%
Beans	35%
Price of maize	200%
Food from agric labour	50%
Cash from agric labour	50%
Cash from crop sales	35%
Minimum Non staple basket	25%
Minimum essential expenditure basket	20%
Price of cow	130%
Price of piglet	115%
Sheep sales	140%

NB. 100% = normal baseline quantity or price

This is the most affected Livelihood zone in terms of poor crop production aspects and it is also the zone with the biggest population (471,076 out of the estimated rural population of 1,535,638 or 30% of the entire rural population). Given the livelihood characteristics of the very poor and poor households in this zone, that is heavy reliance on casual labour for both food and income, reliance on the market for almost 25% of annual food consumed, the current year problems will severely reduce their capacity to access enough food as well as meet the essential household expenditures.

The analysis has taken into account the main coping strategies the households may employ but for the 'very poor' expanding on such options is very difficult. For example, the main sources of cash income are domestic labour and casual labour but opportunities for increasing these in times of crises are not much and in any case, the labour opportunities were reduced this year and the labour rates have not changed since 2004 so real increases in cash income are not there.

As a consequence, the 'very poor' households with a population of 76,785 people are likely to face a food deficit of 43% per person and an expenditure deficit of M436 per household. The maize required to fill the food deficit is 6965MT and cash equivalent is M 27,859,242. The total expenditure deficit for the 'very poor' households is M 6,689,507. The 'poor' households with a population of 152,034 people are likely to face a food deficit of 11% per person and an expenditure deficit of M688 per household. The maize required to fill the food deficit is 3563MT and cash equivalent is M14,253,406 The total expenditure deficit for the 'poor' is M17,423,125

Expressed in cash terms, the combined expenditure and food deficit for the 'very poor' and the 'poor' can be covered by M66,225,280

3.6 The Senqu River Valley

3.6.1 Main Livelihood Characteristics of 'very poor' and 'poor' households in this zone

- Own crop production contributes about 15 - 20% of annual food energy consumed
- Agricultural labour contributes about 15 - 20% of annual food energy consumed
- Food purchase contributes about 25 - 30% of annual food energy consumed
- Casual labour contributes about 15 - 25% of the annual cash income
- Piglet and sheep sales contribute 0 -30% of annual cash income.
- The main coping strategies in crisis situations are to look for more casual labour opportunities. The poor also own some pigs and sheep and increase sales in crisis times. This year casual labour opportunities are reduced and labour rates have not changed since 2004

3.5.2 Problem specification for the Senqu River valley

Key parameters	Percentage change over baseline
Maize production	50%
Sorghum production	50%
Beans	50%
Price of maize	200%
Food from agric labour	40%
Cash from agric labour	50%
Cash from crop sales	50%
Minimum Non staple basket	25%
Minimum essential expenditure basket	20%
Price of cow	130%
Price of piglet	115%
Price of sheep	130%
Price of goat	125%
Chicken sales	135%

NB. 100% = normal baseline quantity or price

Given the livelihood characteristics of the very poor and poor households in this zone, that is heavy reliance on casual labour for both food and income, reliance on the market for almost 30% of annual food consumed, the current year problems will severely reduce their capacity to access enough food as well as meet the essential household expenditures.

The analysis has taken into account the main coping strategies the households may employ but for the 'very poor' expanding on such options is very difficult. For example, the main sources of cash income are domestic labour and casual labour but opportunities for increasing these in times of crises are not much and in any case, the labour opportunities were reduced this year and the labour rates have not changed since 2004 so real increases in cash income are not there.

As a consequence of the above, the 'very poor' households with a population of 10,708 people are likely to face a food deficit of 47% per person and an expenditure deficit of M410 per household. The maize required to fill the food deficit is 1063MT and cash equivalent is M4,252,682 The total expenditure deficit for the 'very poor' households is M878,901. The 'poor' households with a population of 29982 people are likely to face a food deficit of 15% per person and an expenditure deficit of M442 per household. The maize required to fill the food deficit is 979MT and cash equivalent is M3,915,617. The total expenditure deficit for the 'poor' is M2,206,674.

Expressed in cash terms, the combined expenditure and food deficit for the 'very poor' and the 'poor' can be covered by M11,253,874

Conclusions and Recommendations

- As a result of the depressed crop production and casual labour opportunities coupled with extremely high price of maize, about 553,000 people will not be able to meet their annual food entitlements. Humanitarian assistance of varying levels will be needed to take these people through to the next harvest expected in late May 2008
- Given that the current problem is a combination of poor production, depressed casual labour opportunities and extreme increases in the price of maize in the region, it is recommended that both food and cash transfer interventions should be implemented. As the LVAC analysis shows, the affected people will face both a food and expenditure deficit so responses need to address both the food and cash shortfall.
- Majority of very poor and poor households purchase a significant proportion of the food they consume even in normal times. Increases in the price of maize are therefore a major factor in household vulnerability in Lesotho. It is recommended that a robust price monitoring system is put in place to monitor trends in the price of maize and feed into decision making
- In addition to low availability of casual labour opportunities this year, the wages for casual labour have not changed since 2004 and are still at M10 per day. This means that poor and very poor households who rely on casual labour for their livelihood will continue to run into food access problems because their real incomes are not increasing in pace with increases in the price of other commodities especially maize. Expanded public works programmes that can influence the wage dynamics may be the way to go.
- The numbers of affected persons given in the LVAC analysis are based on a predictive model and subsequent monitoring to check if the numbers in need are increasing or decreasing is necessary. This will be a priority for the LVAC in the next 4 to 5 months.
- This year, three different assessments were conducted to estimate crop production (CFSAM, DMA Led Rapid crop assessment and BOS Crop forecasting). There is not much added value in conducting several assessments so the emphasis next year should be at integrating the assessments to save on meager resources as well as reduce the burden on communities.
- This analysis lacks nutrition data due to short comings within the National Nutrition Surveillance System (NNSS). As a result evidence on how the current crisis has impacted on the nutrition status on households is not known. Efforts should be made to revitalize the NNSS

Appendices

Appendix A
National Cereal Balance Sheet for the 2007 – 2008 Marketing Year

Annual Balance sheet as at 1st April 2007				
Figures in (000)				
	<u>Maize</u>	<u>Wheat</u>	<u>Sorghum</u>	<u>Total</u>
1. Domestic Availability	75.06	22.32	10.36	107.74
1.1 Opening stock (01/April/2007)	12.68	16.72	0.00	29.40
Formal (Monitored)	12.68	16.72	0.00	29.40
On farm (Unmonitored)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
1.2 Gross Harvest	62.38	5.60	10.36	78.34
2. Gross Domestic Requirements	210.30	79.94	21.57	311.81
2.1 Human, feed, other and losses	210.30	79.94	21.57	311.81
3. Domestic Short fall/Surplus	-135.24	-57.62	-11.21	-204.07
4. Total Planned Imports	117.29	69.00	0.00	186.29
4.1 Commercial Imports	106.48	69.00	0.00	175.48
4.2 Food Aid - Agency	10.81	0.00	0.00	10.81
4.3 Food Aid - Government	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5. Imports Received	7.34	2.46	0.00	9.80
5.1 Commercial Imports Received	7.34	2.46	0.00	9.80
5.2 Food Aid Received - Agency	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5.3 Food Aid- Government	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6. Expected Imports	109.95	0.00	0.00	109.95
6.1 Commercial Imports Expected	99.14	66.54	0.00	165.68
6.2 Food Aid - Agency	10.81	0.00	0.00	10.81
6.3 Food Aid - Government	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7. Uncovered Shortfall/import Gap	-17.95	11.38	0.00	-6.56
8. current Stock Level 30 April 2007	8.532	12.338	0	20.87

Notes on the Food Balance Sheet as at 30th April 2007

The food Balance sheet is a tool which is used to estimate national cereal availability against the requirement. It is calculated every marketing year (1st April to 31st March.) It is updated monthly using the imports received.

1. Opening stock is the stocks held by the major millers at the end of March 2006. This stock becomes the opening stock for the beginning of the following marketing year (1st of April 2007).

2. Gross harvest: This was estimated by an assessment team during the crop assessment conducted in March 2007.

3. Domestic Availability: is made up of opening stock plus gross harvest.

4. Gross Domestic Requirement: is calculated using the apparent consumption method. (Total annual Domestic Availability + annual received imports – Closing stock as 31st March). This is calculated for all the grains and in this FBS we have used the 10 years average to estimate the requirement (210.297maize, 79.937wheat and 21.574sorghum). 10years average is more realistic because it includes the period when there was no hunger in the country while the 5years average gives a smaller figure because

the country has been going through the recurring severe shortage of food where people were forced to reduce their consumption in order to cope with the situation.

It also saves us from estimating the feed use, seeds and the losses as there is no standardized methodology to come up with such figures.

It should be noted that the requirement was calculated using the new population figure provided by the Bureau of Statistics as established during the 2006 census (1.892415).

6. Domestic Shortfall /surplus; is the difference between domestic availability and the requirement.

7. Planned imports: these are commercial imports planned by the major millers, food aid imports planned by government and food aid agencies to cover the shortfall as in the normal years the country produces cereals which cannot sustain the population for the whole year.

8. Received import; this section is used for monitoring purpose. It is updated monthly as the millers and food aid agencies receive the imports.

9. Expected imports: It is the difference between the planned imports and the received imports.

10. Uncovered shortfall is the balance of the domestic shortfall/surplus and the planned imports.

Appendix B

ANNEX 4 – Maize and sorghum area, yield and production forecasts in 2006/07 compared to 2005/06 by districts

MAIZE

District		area (ha)			yield (t/ha)			production (metric tons)		
		2005 / 2006	2006/07 forecast	variation %	2005 / 2006	2006/07 forecast	variation %	2005 / 2006	2006/07 forecast	variation %
1	Butha-Buthe	7118	6620	-7	1.3	0.9	-31	9253	5958	-36
2	Leribe	23584	19009	-19	1.1	0.9	-18	25943	17108	-34
3	Berea	20366	15479	-24	0.8	0.6	-25	16293	9287	-43
4	Maseru	18302	13361	-27	0.9	0.6	-33	16472	8017	-51
5	Mafeteng	21163	19607	-8	0.6	0.2	-67	12698	3921	-69
6	Mohale's Hoek	7118	6834	-4	0.5	0.4	-20	3559	2734	-23
7	Quthing	9312	8008	-14	0.5	0.47	-5	4656	3764	-19
8	Qacha's Nek	4597	4138	-10	0.2	0.19	-5	919	786	-14
9	Mokhotlong	7241	8255	+14	0.4	0.32	-20	2896	2642	-9
10	Thaba-Tseka	20621	18147	-12	0.5	0.45	-10	10311	8166	-21
LESOTHO		139422	119458	-14				102999	62383	-39

Source: Rapid Pre-harvest assessment Report 2007

SORGHUM

District		area (ha)			yield (t/ha)			production (metric tons)		
		2005 / 2006	2006/07 forecast	variation %	2005 / 2006	2006/07 forecast	variation %	2005 / 2006	2006/07 forecast	variation %
1	Butha-Buthe	1351	1600	+18	0.7	0.4	-43	945.7	640	-32
2	Leribe	3706	2141	-42	0.7	0.5	-29	2594.2	1071	-59
3	Berea	4917	4180	-15	0.65	0.55	-16	3195.9	2299	-28
4	Maseru	4334	3254	-25	0.6	0.4	-33	2600.4	1302	-50
5	Mafeteng	6605	6430	-3	0.65	0.3	-54	4292.9	1929	-55
6	Mohale's Hoek	3737	3169	-15	0.5	0.4	-20	1868.5	1268	-32
7	Quthing	3143	2640	-16	0.4	0.38	-5	1257.0	1003	-20
8	Qacha's Nek	2179	1858	-15	0.2	0.19	-5	435.8	354	-19
9	Mokhotlong	38	30	-21	0.2	0.18	-10	7.6	6	-21
10	Thaba-Tseka	1623	1298	-20	0.4	0.36	-10	649.2	468	-28
LESOTHO		31632	26600	-16				17848.8	10358	-42

Source: Rapid Pre – harvest Assessment Report 2007

Appendix C

Sample Assessment Form

1. KEY PARAMETERS AND PROBLEM SPECIFICATION SHEET

2. Village:
3. District:
4. Livelihood Zone: Foot Hills
5. Wealth group:
6. Date:
7. Interviewers:
8. Baseline Year: 2004/2005

KEY PARAMETERS	'VERY POOR'	'POOR'	'MIDDLE'	'BETTER -OFF'
FOOD				
	Maize	Maize	Maize	Maize
	Sorghum	Sorghum	Sorghum	Sorghum
	Labour Exchange - Weeding	Labour Exchange - Weeding	Beans	Beans
				Milk
INCOME				
	Construction Income	Construction Income	Wool & Mohair	Wool & Mohair
	Brewing	Brewing	Sale of cattle	Sale of cattle
	Agric Income	Agric Income	Sale of goats	Sale of goats
	Remittances	Remittances	Sale of Sheep	Sale of Sheep
			Remittances	Remittances
			Brewing	Hiring out Equip.

9. PROBLEM SPECIFICATION

Livestock - Quantity	Baseline Quantity	Current/projected quantity	Current quantity as % of baseline quantity
Cattle (Herd size)			
Sheep (Herd size)			
Goats (Herd size)			
Pigs (Herd size)			

Notes:

Harvest	Baseline Quantity	Current/projected quantity	Current quantity as % of baseline quantity
Maize			
Sorghum			
Wheat			
Beans			
Potatoes			

Notes:

Food Source – Quantity	Baseline Quantity	Current/projected quantity	Current quantity as % of baseline quantity
Maize			
Sorghum			
Labour Exchange - Weeding			
Beans			
Milk			

Notes:

Income Source – Quantity	Baseline Quantity	Current/projected quantity	Current quantity as % of baseline quantity
Sale of cattle			
Wool & Mohair			
Brewing			
Construction Income			
Land Preparation			
Weeding			
Remittances			
Sale of goats			
Sale of Sheep			

Notes:

Income Source – Price	Baseline Price	Current/ projected price	Current price % baseline price	Cons. problem (Quant. x Price)
Cattle				
Wool & Mohair				
Brewing				
Construction income				
Land Preparation				
Weeding				
Remittances				
Goat				
Sheep				

Notes:

Expenditure Item – Price of Min. Staple basket	Baseline Price	Current Price	Current Price as % of baseline Price
Salt			
Soap			
Kerosene			
Grinding			
Matches			
Vaseline			

Notes:

Price Data: May 2007

Flour									
Measure Kg	Maize		% Change	Wheat		% Change	Sorghum		% Change
	2005	2007		2005	2007		2005	2007	
1									
12.5									
25									
50									
80									

Grain									
Measure Kg	Maize		% Change	Wheat		% Change	Sorghum		% Change
	2005	2007		2005	2007		2005	2007	
1									
12.5									
25									
50									
80									

Livestock				
	2005	2007	% Change	
Cattle				
Sheep				
Indigenous chicken				
Pig				
Piglet				

Notes:

Appendix D
Analysis Sheets

Foothills LZ BASELINE ACCESS				PROBLEM SPECIFICATION				RESPONSE	
Sources of Food : Very Poor HHs									
	Baseline Access	Expand -ability	Max. Access	Problem %norm	Food Intake kcals/day baseline: 2100 for analysis: 2100	Con.prob %norm		Max.curr Access	Curr. Access
Cows' milk - wet	0%	0%	0%	100%		100%		0%	0%
Own meat	2%	0%	2%	100%		100%		2%	2%
Green cons maize	2%	0%	2%	50%		50%		1%	1%
Maize	8%	0%	8%	50%		50%		4%	4%
Sorghum	6%	-6%	0%	50%		50%		0%	0%
Beans	0%	0%	0%	50%		50%		0%	0%
Labour: weeding	12%	0%	12%	75%		75%		9%	9%
Labour: other	4%	0%	4%	50%		50%		2%	2%
Wild food	1%	0%	1%	100%		100%		1%	1%
School feeding	5%	0%	5%	100%		100%		5%	5%
	0%	0%	0%	100%		100%		0%	0%
	0%	0%	0%	100%		100%		0%	0%
	0%	0%	0%	100%		100%		0%	0%
	0%	0%	0%	100%		100%		0%	0%
Food aid	20%	0%	20%	0%		0%		0%	0%
Purchase - non staple	3%	0%	3%	100%		100%		3%	3%
Purchase - staple	32%		84%	100%		100%		35%	35%
food deficit total	95%	-7%	140%					62%	38%
Income : Very Poor HHs									
	Baseline Access	Expand -ability	Max. Access	Problem %norm	Comm. Price	Staple Price	Con.prob %norm	Max.curr Access	Curr. Access
Cash	0	0	0	100%	118%	200%	118%	0	0
Wool/mohair	0	0	0	100%	150%	200%	150%	0	0
Cattle sales	0	0	0	100%	140%	200%	140%	0	0
Goat sale	0	0	0	100%	120%	200%	120%	0	0
Sheep sales	0	0	0	50%	125%	200%	63%	0	0
Maize sales	0	240	240	50%	125%	200%	63%	150	150
Sorghum sales	0	0	0	50%	125%	200%	63%	0	0
Beans sales	834	0	834	75%	100%	200%	75%	626	626
Ag.labour	180	27	207	100%	100%	200%	100%	207	207
Construction labour	150	0	150	100%	100%	200%	100%	150	150
Domestic labour	420	0	420	100%	100%	200%	100%	420	420
Remittances	500	0	500	100%	100%	200%	100%	500	500
Self-employment	0	0	0	100%	100%	200%	100%	0	0
	0	0	0	100%	100%	200%	100%	0	0
	0	0	0	100%	100%	200%	100%	0	0
	0	0	0	100%	100%	200%	100%	0	0
	0	0	0	100%	100%	200%	100%	0	0
	0	0	0	100%	100%	200%	100%	0	0
	0	0	0	100%	100%	200%	100%	0	0
	0	0	0	100%	100%	200%	100%	0	0
	0	0	0	100%	100%	200%	100%	0	0
	0	0	0	100%	100%	200%	100%	0	0
	0	0	0	100%	100%	200%	100%	0	0
	0	0	0	100%	100%	200%	100%	0	0
total:	2,084	267	2,351					2,053	2,053
Expenditure : Very Poor HHs									
	Baseline Expend			Problem %norm	Comm. Price		Con.prob %norm	Max.curr Expend	Curr. Expend
Cash	213			100%	125%		125%	266	266
min.non-staple essential	452			100%	120%		120%	0	0
staple	816							1,786	1,786
other	603							0	0
total:	2,084							2,053	2,053
exp. deficit								542	542

Mountains LZ									
BASELINE ACCESS				PROBLEM SPECIFICATION				RESPONSE	
Sources of Food : Very Poor HHs									
	Baseline Access	Expand -ability	Max. Access	Problem %norm	Food Intake kcals/day	Con.prob %norm	Max.curr Access	Curr. Access	
Cows' milk - wet	0%	0%	0%	100%	baseline:	100%	0%	0%	
Cows' milk - dry	0%	0%	0%	100%	2100	100%	0%	0%	
Own meat	0%	0%	0%	100%	for analysis:	100%	0%	0%	
Maize	10%	0%	10%	40%	2100	40%	4%	4%	
Sorghum	0%	0%	0%	40%		40%	0%	0%	
Wheat	0%	0%	0%	40%		40%	0%	0%	
Beans	1%	0%	1%	40%		40%	0%	0%	
Peas	0%	0%	0%	40%		40%	0%	0%	
Labour: weeding	22%	0%	22%	60%		60%	13%	13%	
Labour: harvesting	5%	0%	5%	40%		40%	2%	2%	
Labour: other	7%	0%	7%	40%		40%	3%	3%	
Gifts	0%	0%	0%	100%		100%	0%	0%	
Wild food	2%	0%	2%	100%		100%	2%	2%	
School feeding	7%	0%	7%	100%		100%	7%	7%	
Food aid	20%	0%	20%	0%		0%	0%	0%	
Purchase - non staple	2%	0%	1%	100%		100%	1%	1%	
Purchase - staple	22%		46%	100%		100%	20%	20%	
food deficit									47%
total	97%	0%	121%				53%		
Income : Very Poor HHs									
	Baseline Access	Expand -ability	Max. Access	Problem %norm	Comm. Price	Staple Price	Con.prob %norm	Max.curr Access	Curr. Access
Cash	0	0	0	100%	100%	200%	100%	0	0
Cows' milk sales - wet	0	0	0	100%	135%	200%	135%	0	0
Wool/mohair	0	0	0	100%	135%	200%	135%	0	0
Cattle sales	0	0	0	100%	140%	200%	140%	0	0
Goat sales	0	0	0	100%	138%	200%	138%	0	0
Sheep sales	50	0	50	100%	118%	200%	118%	59	59
Maize sales	0	0	0	40%	125%	200%	50%	0	0
Sorghum sales	0	0	0	40%	125%	200%	50%	0	0
Wheat sales	0	0	0	40%	125%	200%	50%	0	0
Beans sales	160	0	160	40%	125%	200%	50%	80	80
Pea sales	0	0	0	40%	125%	200%	50%	0	0
Potatoes sales	0	0	0	40%	125%	200%	50%	0	0
Vegetables sales	90	0	90	40%	125%	200%	50%	45	45
Ag. Labour	0	0	0	40%	100%	200%	40%	0	0
Construction labour	340	51	391	100%	100%	200%	100%	391	391
Domestic labour	614	74	688	100%	100%	200%	100%	688	688
Employment (and/or pension)	0	0	0	100%	100%	200%	100%	0	0
Self-employment	240	0	240	100%	100%	200%	100%	240	240
	0	0	0	100%	100%	200%	100%	0	0
	0	0	0	100%	100%	200%	100%	0	0
	0	0	0	100%	100%	200%	100%	0	0
	0	0	0	100%	100%	200%	100%	0	0
total:	1,494	125	1,619					1,503	1,503
Expenditure : Very Poor HHs									
	Baseline Expend			Problem %norm	Comm. Price		Con.prob %norm	Max.curr Expend	Curr. Expend
Cash									
min.non-staple	248			100%	125%		125%	310	310
essential	379			100%	120%		120%	0	0
staple	640							1,193	1,193
other	227							0	0
total:	1,494							1,503	1,503
exp. deficit								455	455

Mountains LZ BASELINE ACCESS				PROBLEM SPECIFICATION			RESPONSE		
Sources of Food : Poor HHs				Problem %norm	Food Intake kcals/day	Con.prob %norm	Max.curr Access	Curr. Access	
	Baseline Access	Expand -ability	Max. Access						
Cows' milk - wet	0%	0%	0%	100%	baseline:	100%	0%	0%	
Cows' milk - dry	0%	0%	0%	100%	2100	100%	0%	0%	
Own meat	0%	0%	0%	100%	for analysis:	100%	0%	0%	
Maize	21%	0%	21%	40%	2100	40%	8%	8%	
Sorghum	0%	0%	0%	40%		40%	0%	0%	
Wheat	0%	0%	0%	40%		40%	0%	0%	
Beans	2%	0%	2%	40%		40%	1%	1%	
Peas	0%	0%	0%	40%		40%	0%	0%	
Labour: weeding	19%	0%	19%	60%		60%	12%	12%	
Labour: harvesting	4%	0%	4%	40%		40%	2%	2%	
Labour: other	16%	0%	16%	40%		40%	6%	6%	
Gifts	4%	0%	4%	100%		100%	4%	4%	
Wild food	2%	0%	2%	100%		100%	2%	2%	
School feeding	6%	0%	6%	100%		100%	6%	6%	
Food aid	0%	0%	0%	0%		0%	0%	0%	
Purchase - non staple	2%	0%	1%	100%		100%	1%	1%	
Purchase - staple	22%		86%	100%		100%	43%	43%	
food deficit								14%	
total	98%	0%	162%				86%		
Income : Poor HHs				Problem %norm	Comm. Price	Staple Price	Con.prob %norm	Max.curr Access	Curr. Access
	Baseline Access	Expand -ability	Max. Access						
Cash	0	0	0	100%	100%	200%	100%	0	0
Cows' milk sales - wet	0	0	0	100%	135%	200%	135%	0	0
Wool/mohair	0	0	0	100%	135%	200%	135%	0	0
Cattle sales	0	0	0	100%	140%	200%	140%	473	473
Goat sales	0	338	338	100%	138%	200%	138%	1,035	1,035
Sheep sales	0	750	750	100%	118%	200%	118%	59	59
Chicken sales	50	0	50	40%	125%	200%	50%	0	0
Maize sales	0	0	0	40%	125%	200%	50%	0	0
Sorghum sales	0	0	0	40%	125%	200%	50%	0	0
Wheat sales	0	0	0	40%	125%	200%	50%	0	0
Beans sales	0	0	0	40%	125%	200%	50%	0	0
Pea sales	0	0	0	40%	125%	200%	50%	0	0
Potatoes sales	0	0	0	40%	125%	200%	50%	0	0
Vegetables sales	200	0	200	40%	125%	200%	50%	100	100
Ag. Labour	387	0	387	40%	100%	200%	40%	155	155
Construction labour	40	6	46	100%	100%	200%	100%	46	46
Domestic labour	786	41	827	100%	100%	200%	100%	827	827
Employment (and/or pension)	0	0	0	100%	100%	200%	100%	0	0
Self-employment	600	0	600	100%	100%	200%	100%	600	600
	0	0	0	100%	100%	200%	100%	0	0
	0	0	0	100%	100%	200%	100%	0	0
	0	0	0	100%	100%	200%	100%	0	0
	0	0	0	100%	100%	200%	100%	0	0
	0	0	0	100%	100%	200%	100%	0	0
total:	2,063	1,134	3,197					3,294	3,294
Expenditure : Poor HHs				Problem %norm	Comm. Price	Con.prob %norm	Max.curr Expend	Curr. Expend	
	Baseline Expend								
Cash									
min.non-staple	284			100%	125%	125%	355	355	
essential	516			100%	120%	120%	0	0	
staple	733						2,939	2,939	
other	530						0	0	
total:	2,063						3,294	3,294	
exp. deficit							619	619	

Northern Lowland LZ BASELINE ACCESS				PROBLEM SPECIFICATION				RESPONSE	
Sources of Food : Very Poor HHs									
	Baseline Access	Expand -ability	Max. Access	Problem %norm	Food Intake kcals/day baseline: for analysis: 2100		Con.prob %norm	Max.curr Access	Curr. Access
Cows' milk - wet	0%	0%	0%	100%			100%	0%	0%
Own meat	3%	0%	3%	100%	2100		100%	3%	3%
Green cons maize	4%	0%	4%	60%			60%	2%	2%
Maize	33%	0%	33%	60%	2100		60%	20%	20%
Sorghum	6%	-6%	0%	60%			60%	0%	0%
Beans	3%	-2%	1%	60%			60%	1%	1%
Vegetables	0%	0%	0%	60%			60%	0%	0%
Labour: weeding	9%	0%	9%	75%			75%	7%	7%
Labour: harvesting	13%	0%	13%	60%			60%	8%	8%
Wild food	1%	0%	1%	100%			100%	1%	1%
School feeding	4%	0%	4%	100%			100%	4%	4%
	0%	0%	0%	100%			100%	0%	0%
	0%	0%	0%	100%			100%	0%	0%
	0%	0%	0%	100%			100%	0%	0%
Food aid	0%	0%	0%	0%			0%	0%	0%
Purchase - non staple	5%	-2%	3%	100%			100%	3%	3%
Purchase - staple	17%		97%	100%			100%	50%	50%
food deficit									2%
total	98%	-11%	167%					98%	
Income : Very Poor HHs									
	Baseline Access	Expand -ability	Max. Access	Problem %norm	Comm. Price	Staple Price	Con.prob %norm	Max.curr Access	Curr. Access
Cash	0	0	0	100%	100%	200%	100%	0	0
Cows' milk sales - wet	200	0	200	100%	140%	200%	140%	280	280
Pig meat sales	0	0	0	100%	110%	200%	110%	0	0
Wool/mohair	0	0	0	100%	100%	200%	100%	0	0
Donkey sales	0	0	0	100%	145%	200%	145%	0	0
Cattle sales	200	0	200	100%	150%	200%	150%	300	300
Piglet sales	0	0	0	100%	135%	200%	135%	0	0
Sheep sales	125	0	125	100%	140%	200%	140%	175	175
Chicken sales	0	0	0	60%	125%	200%	75%	0	0
Maize sales	0	258	258	60%	125%	200%	75%	194	194
Sorghum sales	30	150	180	60%	125%	200%	75%	135	135
Beans sales	0	0	0	60%	125%	200%	75%	0	0
Vegetable sales	323	0	323	70%	130%	200%	91%	293	293
Ag. Labour	375	56	431	100%	100%	200%	100%	431	431
Construction labour	265	26	291	100%	100%	200%	100%	291	291
Domestic labour	0	0	0	100%	100%	200%	100%	0	0
Employment/Pension	0	0	0	100%	100%	200%	100%	0	0
Self-employment	0	0	0	100%	100%	200%	100%	0	0
	0	0	0	100%	100%	200%	100%	0	0
	0	0	0	100%	100%	200%	100%	0	0
	0	0	0	100%	100%	200%	100%	0	0
	0	0	0	100%	100%	200%	100%	0	0
	0	0	0	100%	100%	200%	100%	0	0
total:	1,518	491	2,008					2,099	2,099
Expenditure : Very Poor HHs									
	Baseline Expend			Problem %norm	Comm. Price		Con.prob %norm	Max.curr Expend	Curr. Expend
Cash	160			100%	125%		125%	200	200
min.non-staple essential	378			100%	120%		120%	0	0
staple	332							1,899	1,899
other	648							0	0
total:	1,518							2,099	2,099
exp. deficit								453	453

Peri Urban LZ BASELINE ACCESS				PROBLEM SPECIFICATION			RESPONSE		
Sources of Food : Very Poor HHs									
	Baseline Access	Expand -ability	Max. Access	Problem %norm	Food Intake kcals/day baseline: for analysis: 2100	Con.prob %norm	Max.curr Access	Curr. Access	
Cows' milk - wet	0%	0%	0%	100%		100%	0%	0%	
Own meat	0%	0%	0%	100%	2100	100%	0%	0%	
Green cons maize	4%	0%	4%	50%		50%	2%	2%	
Maize	7%	0%	7%	50%	2100	50%	3%	3%	
Sorghum	2%	-2%	0%	50%		50%	0%	0%	
Beans	0%	0%	0%	50%		50%	0%	0%	
Pumpkin	0%	0%	0%	50%		50%	0%	0%	
Vegetables 1	0%	0%	0%	50%		50%	0%	0%	
Vegetables 2	0%	0%	0%	50%		50%	0%	0%	
Labour: weeding	10%	0%	10%	60%		60%	6%	6%	
Labour: harvesting	5%	0%	5%	50%		50%	3%	3%	
Labour: construction, domestic, other	0%	0%	0%	100%		100%	0%	0%	
Gifts	3%	0%	3%	100%		100%	3%	3%	
School feeding	6%	0%	6%	100%		100%	6%	6%	
Food aid	35%	0%	35%	0%		0%	0%	0%	
Purchase - non staple	1%	1%	2%	100%		100%	2%	2%	
Purchase - staple	24%		38%	100%		100%	14%	14%	
food deficit								61%	
total	98%	-1%	110%				39%		
Income : Very Poor HHs									
	Baseline Access	Expand -ability	Max. Access	Problem %norm	Comm. Price	Staple Price	Con.prob %norm	Max.curr Access	Curr. Access
Cash	0	0	0	100%	130%	175%	130%	0	0
Cattle sales	0	0	0	100%	120%	175%	120%	0	0
Pig sales	0	0	0	100%	130%	175%	130%	0	0
Sheep sales	0	0	0	100%	125%	175%	63%	0	0
Maize sales	0	70	70	50%	125%	175%	63%	44	44
Sorghum sales	0	0	0	50%	125%	175%	63%	0	0
Beans sales	245	0	245	50%	125%	175%	63%	153	153
Vegetable sales 1	120	0	120	50%	125%	175%	63%	75	75
Vegetable sales 2	450	0	450	60%	100%	175%	60%	270	270
Ag. Labour	100	15	115	100%	100%	175%	100%	115	115
Construction labour	91	14	105	100%	100%	175%	100%	105	105
Domestic labour	0	0	0	100%	100%	175%	100%	0	0
Employment (and/or pension)	50	0	50	100%	100%	175%	100%	50	50
Remittances	180	0	180	100%	110%	175%	110%	198	198
Self-employment	0	0	0	100%	100%	175%	100%	0	0
Petty trade	0	0	0	100%	100%	175%	100%	0	0
Gifts / social support	75	0	75	100%	100%	175%	100%	75	75
	0	0	0	100%	100%	175%	100%	0	0
	0	0	0	100%	100%	175%	100%	0	0
	0	0	0	100%	100%	175%	100%	0	0
	0	0	0	100%	100%	175%	100%	0	0
	0	0	0	100%	100%	175%	100%	0	0
	0	0	0	100%	100%	175%	100%	0	0
total:	1,311	99	1,410					1,085	1,085
Expenditure : Very Poor HHs									
	Baseline Expend			Problem %norm	Comm. Price		Con.prob %norm	Max.curr Expend	Curr. Expend
Cash	284			100%	125%		125%	355	355
min.non-staple essential	378			100%	120%		120%	0	0
staple	720							730	730
other	-70							0	0
total:	1,311							1,085	1,085
exp. deficit								453	453

Peri Urban LZ BASELINE ACCESS				PROBLEM SPECIFICATION				RESPONSE	
Sources of Food : Poor HHs				Problem %norm	Food Intake kcal/day	Con.prob %norm	Max.curr Access	Curr. Access	
	Baseline Access	Expand -ability	Max. Access		baseline:				
Cows' milk - wet	0%	0%	0%	100%	2100	100%	0%	0%	
Own meat	0%	0%	0%	100%		100%	0%	0%	
Green cons maize	4%	0%	4%	50%	for analysis:	50%	2%	2%	
Maize	11%	0%	11%	50%	2100	50%	5%	5%	
Sorghum	7%	-7%	0%	50%		50%	0%	0%	
Beans	2%	0%	2%	50%		50%	1%	1%	
Pumpkin	0%	0%	0%	50%		50%	0%	0%	
Vegetables 1	0%	0%	0%	50%		50%	0%	0%	
Vegetables 2	0%	0%	0%	50%		50%	0%	0%	
Labour: weeding	7%	0%	7%	60%		60%	4%	4%	
Labour: harvesting	5%	0%	5%	50%		50%	3%	3%	
Labour: construction, domestic, other	5%	0%	5%	100%		100%	5%	5%	
Gifts	0%	0%	0%	100%		100%	0%	0%	
School feeding	6%	0%	6%	100%		100%	6%	6%	
Food aid	12%	0%	12%	0%		0%	0%	0%	
Purchase - non staple	3%	-1%	2%	100%		100%	2%	2%	
Purchase - staple	37%		81%	100%		100%	41%	41%	
food deficit								30%	
total	99%	-7%	135%				70%		
Income : Poor HHs				Problem %norm	Comm. Price	Staple Price	Con.prob %norm	Max.curr Access	Curr. Access
Cash	Baseline Access	Expand -ability	Max. Access						
Cattle sales	0	0	0	100%	130%	175%	130%	0	0
Pig sales	0	0	0	100%	120%	175%	120%	0	0
Sheep sales	0	0	0	100%	130%	175%	130%	0	0
Maize sales	0	0	0	50%	125%	175%	63%	0	0
Sorghum sales	0	250	250	50%	125%	175%	63%	156	156
Beans sales	0	0	0	50%	125%	175%	63%	0	0
Vegetable sales 1	140	0	140	50%	125%	175%	63%	88	88
Vegetable sales 2	60	0	60	50%	125%	175%	63%	38	38
Ag. Labour	225	0	225	60%	100%	175%	60%	135	135
Construction labour	150	23	173	100%	100%	175%	100%	173	173
Domestic labour	450	20	470	100%	100%	175%	100%	470	470
Employment (and/or pension)	0	0	0	100%	100%	175%	100%	0	0
Remittances	120	0	120	100%	100%	175%	100%	120	120
Self-employment	720	0	720	100%	110%	175%	110%	792	792
Petty trade	375	0	375	100%	100%	175%	100%	375	375
Gifts / social support	150	0	150	100%	100%	175%	100%	150	150
	0	0	0	100%	100%	175%	100%	0	0
	0	0	0	100%	100%	175%	100%	0	0
	0	0	0	100%	100%	175%	100%	0	0
	0	0	0	100%	100%	175%	100%	0	0
	0	0	0	100%	100%	175%	100%	0	0
	0	0	0	100%	100%	175%	100%	0	0
	0	0	0	100%	100%	175%	100%	0	0
total:	2,390	292	2,682					2,495	2,495
Expenditure : Poor HHs				Problem %norm	Comm. Price	Con.prob %norm	Max.curr Expend	Curr. Expend	
Cash	Baseline Expend								
min.non-staple	284			100%	125%	125%	355	355	
essential	378			100%	120%	120%	0	0	
staple	1,103						2,140	2,140	
other	626						0	0	
total:	2,390						2,495	2,495	
exp. deficit							453	453	

Southern Lowland LZ BASELINE ACCESS				PROBLEM SPECIFICATION			RESPONSE		
Sources of Food : Very Poor HHs				Problem %norm	Food Intake kcals/day	Con.prob %norm	Max.curr Access	Curr. Access	
	Baseline Access	Expand -ability	Max. Access		baseline:				
Cows' milk - wet	0%	0%	0%	100%	2100	100%	0%	0%	
Own meat	0%	0%	0%	100%		100%	0%	0%	
Green cons maize	3%	0%	3%	35%	for analysis:	35%	1%	1%	
Maize	11%	0%	11%	35%	2100	35%	4%	4%	
Sorghum	4%	-4%	0%	35%		35%	0%	0%	
Beans	2%	0%	2%	35%		35%	1%	1%	
Labour: weeding	15%	0%	15%	50%		50%	8%	8%	
Labour: other	3%	0%	3%	50%		50%	2%	2%	
Gifts	5%	0%	5%	100%		100%	5%	5%	
Wild food	1%	0%	1%	100%		100%	1%	1%	
School feeding	5%	0%	5%	100%		100%	5%	5%	
	0%	0%	0%	100%		100%	0%	0%	
	0%	0%	0%	100%		100%	0%	0%	
	0%	0%	0%	100%		100%	0%	0%	
Food aid	14%	0%	14%	0%		0%	0%	0%	
Purchase - non staple	4%	-1%	2%	100%		100%	2%	2%	
Purchase - staple	26%		70%	100%		100%	29%	29%	
food deficit								43%	
total	93%	-5%	132%				57%		
Income : Very Poor HHs				Problem %norm	Comm. Price	Staple Price	Con.prob %norm	Max.curr Access	Curr. Access
Cash	Baseline Access	Expand -ability	Max. Access						
Cattle sales	0	0	0	0%	130%	200%	0%	0	0
Goat sales	0	0	0	100%	115%	200%	115%	0	0
Sheep sales	0	0	0	100%	140%	200%	140%	0	0
Sorghum sales	0	120	120	35%	125%	200%	44%	53	53
Beans sales	0	0	0	35%	125%	200%	44%	0	0
Ag. Labour	300	0	300	50%	100%	200%	50%	150	150
Construction labour	150	23	173	100%	100%	200%	100%	173	173
Domestic labour	240	36	276	100%	100%	200%	100%	276	276
Employment and pension	0	0	0	100%	100%	200%	100%	0	0
Remittances	300	0	300	100%	100%	200%	100%	300	300
Self-employment	480	0	480	100%	100%	200%	100%	480	480
Petty trade	0	0	0	100%	100%	200%	100%	0	0
	0	0	0	100%	100%	200%	100%	0	0
	0	0	0	100%	100%	200%	100%	0	0
	0	0	0	100%	100%	200%	100%	0	0
	0	0	0	100%	100%	200%	100%	0	0
	0	0	0	100%	100%	200%	100%	0	0
	0	0	0	100%	100%	200%	100%	0	0
	0	0	0	100%	100%	200%	100%	0	0
	0	0	0	100%	100%	200%	100%	0	0
	0	0	0	100%	100%	200%	100%	0	0
total:	1,470	179	1,649					1,431	1,431
Expenditure : Very Poor HHs				Problem %norm	Comm. Price	Con.prob %norm	Max.curr Expend	Curr. Expend	
Cash	Baseline Expend								
min.non-staple	178			100%	125%	125%	223	223	
essential	363			100%	120%	120%	0	0	
staple	540						1,209	1,209	
other	389						0	0	
total:	1,470						1,431	1,431	
exp. deficit							436	436	

Southern Lowland LZ BASELINE ACCESS				PROBLEM SPECIFICATION			RESPONSE		
Sources of Food : Poor HHs									
	Baseline Access	Expand -ability	Max. Access	Problem %norm	Food Intake kcals/day	Con.prob %norm	Max.curr Access	Curr. Access	
Cows' milk - wet	0%	0%	0%	100%	baseline:	100%	0%	0%	
Own meat	0%	0%	0%	100%	2100	100%	0%	0%	
Green cons maize	3%	0%	3%	35%	for analysis:	35%	1%	1%	
Maize	24%	0%	24%	35%	2100	35%	8%	8%	
Sorghum	8%	-9%	-2%	35%		35%	-1%	-1%	
Beans	4%	-5%	-1%	35%		35%	0%	0%	
Labour: weeding	14%	0%	14%	50%		50%	7%	7%	
Labour: other	2%	0%	2%	50%		50%	1%	1%	
Gifts	2%	0%	2%	100%		100%	2%	2%	
Wild food	1%	0%	1%	100%		100%	1%	1%	
School feeding	5%	0%	5%	100%		100%	5%	5%	
	0%	0%	0%	100%		100%	0%	0%	
	0%	0%	0%	100%		100%	0%	0%	
	0%	0%	0%	100%		100%	0%	0%	
Food aid	11%	0%	11%	0%		0%	0%	0%	
Purchase - non staple	4%	-2%	2%	100%		100%	2%	2%	
Purchase - staple	18%		187%	100%		100%	61%	61%	
food deficit								11%	
total	97%	-16%	250%				89%		
Income : Poor HHs									
	Baseline Access	Expand -ability	Max. Access	Problem %norm	Comm. Price	Staple Price	Con.prob %norm	Max.curr Access	Curr. Access
Cash	0	1,250	1,250	0%	130%	200%	0%	0	0
Cattle sales	400	200	600	100%	115%	200%	115%	690	690
Goat sales	0	0	0	100%	140%	200%	140%	0	0
Sheep sales	0	360	360	35%	125%	200%	44%	158	158
Sorghum sales	0	396	396	35%	125%	200%	44%	173	173
Beans sales	0	0	0	50%	100%	200%	50%	0	0
Ag. Labour	0	0	0	100%	100%	200%	100%	0	0
Construction labour	480	72	552	100%	100%	200%	100%	552	552
Domestic labour	0	0	0	100%	100%	200%	100%	0	0
Employment and pension	1,000	0	1,000	100%	100%	200%	100%	1,000	1,000
Remittances	480	0	480	100%	100%	200%	100%	480	480
Self-employment	315	0	315	100%	100%	200%	100%	315	315
Petty trade	0	0	0	100%	100%	200%	100%	0	0
	0	0	0	100%	100%	200%	100%	0	0
	0	0	0	100%	100%	200%	100%	0	0
	0	0	0	100%	100%	200%	100%	0	0
	0	0	0	100%	100%	200%	100%	0	0
	0	0	0	100%	100%	200%	100%	0	0
	0	0	0	100%	100%	200%	100%	0	0
	0	0	0	100%	100%	200%	100%	0	0
	0	0	0	100%	100%	200%	100%	0	0
	0	0	0	100%	100%	200%	100%	0	0
	0	0	0	100%	100%	200%	100%	0	0
total:	2,675	2,278	4,953					3,368	3,368
Expenditure : Poor HHs									
	Baseline Expend			Problem %norm	Comm. Price		Con.prob %norm	Max.curr Expend	Curr. Expend
Cash	213			100%	125%		125%	266	266
min.non-staple essential	573			100%	120%		120%	0	0
staple	450							3,102	3,102
other	1,439							0	0
total:	2,675							3,368	3,368
exp. deficit								688	688

Senqu River Valley LZ BASELINE ACCESS				PROBLEM SPECIFICATION				RESPONSE	
Sources of Food : Very Poor HHs									
	Baseline Access	Expand -ability	Max. Access	Problem %norm	Food Intake kcals/day	Con.prob %norm	Max.curr Access	Curr. Access	
Cows' milk - wet	0%	0%	0%	100%	baseline:	100%	0%	0%	
Goats' milk - wet	0%	0%	0%	100%	2100	100%	0%	0%	
Own meat	0%	0%	0%	100%	for analysis:	100%	0%	0%	
Maize	5%	0%	5%	50%	2100	50%	3%	3%	
Sorghum	6%	-6%	0%	50%		50%	0%	0%	
Beans	1%	0%	1%	50%		50%	1%	1%	
Vegetables	1%	0%	1%	50%		50%	0%	0%	
Labour	17%	0%	17%	40%		40%	7%	7%	
Wild food	2%	0%	2%	100%		100%	2%	2%	
School feeding	5%	0%	5%	100%		100%	5%	5%	
	0%	0%	0%	100%		100%	0%	0%	
	0%	0%	0%	100%		100%	0%	0%	
	0%	0%	0%	100%		100%	0%	0%	
Food aid	33%	0%	33%	0%		0%	0%	0%	
Purchase - non staple	4%	-2%	2%	100%		100%	2%	2%	
Purchase - staple	22%		86%	100%		100%	35%	35%	
food deficit									47%
total	95%	-8%	151%				53%		
Income : Very Poor HHs									
	Baseline Access	Expand -ability	Max. Access	Problem %norm	Comm. Price	Staple Price	Con.prob %norm	Max.curr Access	Curr. Access
Cash	0	0	0	100%	118%	200%	118%	0	0
Wool/mohair	0	0	0	100%	130%	200%	130%	0	0
Cattle sales	0	0	0	100%	115%	200%	115%	0	0
Piglet sales	0	0	0	100%	125%	200%	125%	0	0
Goat sales	0	0	0	100%	100%	200%	100%	0	0
Pig sales	0	0	0	100%	130%	200%	130%	0	0
Sheep sales	0	0	0	100%	135%	200%	135%	0	0
Chicken sales	0	0	0	100%	125%	200%	63%	153	153
Sorghum sales	0	244	244	50%	125%	200%	63%	0	0
Beans sales	0	0	0	50%	125%	200%	63%	0	0
Ag. Labour	450	0	450	50%	100%	200%	50%	225	225
Construction labour	400	60	460	75%	135%	200%	101%	466	466
Domestic labour	320	0	320	100%	100%	200%	100%	320	320
Employment/Pension	0	0	0	100%	100%	200%	100%	0	0
Remittances	200	0	200	100%	100%	200%	100%	200	200
Self-employment	320	0	320	100%	100%	200%	100%	320	320
Petty trade	0	0	0	100%	110%	200%	110%	0	0
	0	0	0	100%	100%	200%	100%	0	0
	0	0	0	100%	100%	200%	100%	0	0
	0	0	0	100%	100%	200%	100%	0	0
	0	0	0	100%	100%	200%	100%	0	0
	0	0	0	100%	100%	200%	100%	0	0
	0	0	0	100%	100%	200%	100%	0	0
total:	1,690	304	1,994					1,683	1,683
Expenditure : Very Poor HHs									
	Baseline Expend			Problem %norm	Comm. Price		Con.prob %norm	Max.curr Expend	Curr. Expend
Cash									
min.non-staple	178			100%	125%		125%	223	223
essential	342			100%	120%		120%	0	0
staple	462							1,461	1,461
other	708							0	0
total:	1,690							1,683	1,683
exp. deficit								410	410

Senqu River Valley LZ BASELINE ACCESS				PROBLEM SPECIFICATION			RESPONSE		
Sources of Food : Poor HHs									
	Baseline Access	Expand -ability	Max. Access	Problem %norm	Food Intake kcals/day	Con.prob %norm	Max.curr Access	Curr. Access	
Cows' milk - wet	0%	0%	0%	100%	baseline:	100%	0%	0%	
Goats' milk - wet	0%	0%	0%	100%	2100	100%	0%	0%	
Own meat	0%	0%	0%	100%	for analysis:	100%	0%	0%	
Maize	12%	0%	12%	50%	2100	50%	6%	6%	
Sorghum	7%	-7%	0%	50%		50%	0%	0%	
Beans	2%	0%	2%	50%		50%	1%	1%	
Vegetables	0%	0%	0%	50%		50%	0%	0%	
Labour	14%	0%	14%	40%		40%	6%	6%	
Wild food	1%	0%	1%	100%		100%	1%	1%	
School feeding	5%	0%	5%	100%		100%	5%	5%	
	0%	0%	0%	100%		100%	0%	0%	
	0%	0%	0%	100%		100%	0%	0%	
	0%	0%	0%	100%		100%	0%	0%	
	0%	0%	0%	100%		100%	0%	0%	
Food aid	27%	0%	27%	0%		0%	0%	0%	
Purchase - non staple	3%	-2%	2%	100%		100%	2%	2%	
Purchase - staple	28%		125%	100%		100%	64%	64%	
food deficit								15%	
total	99%	-8%	189%				85%		
Income : Poor HHs									
	Baseline Access	Expand -ability	Max. Access	Problem %norm	Comm. Price	Staple Price	Con.prob %norm	Max.curr Access	Curr. Access
Cash	0	0	0	100%	118%	200%	118%	0	0
Wool/mohair	0	0	0	100%	130%	200%	130%	0	0
Cattle sales	250	0	250	100%	115%	200%	115%	288	288
Piglet sales	0	175	175	100%	125%	200%	125%	219	219
Goat sales	0	0	0	100%	100%	200%	100%	0	0
Pig sales	500	250	750	100%	130%	200%	130%	975	975
Sheep sales	150	0	150	100%	135%	200%	135%	203	203
Chicken sales	0	352	352	50%	125%	200%	63%	220	220
Sorghum sales	0	0	0	50%	125%	200%	63%	0	0
Beans sales	360	0	360	50%	100%	200%	50%	180	180
Ag. Labour	0	0	0	75%	135%	200%	101%	0	0
Construction labour	0	0	0	100%	100%	200%	100%	0	0
Domestic labour	0	0	0	100%	100%	200%	100%	0	0
Employment/Pension	200	0	200	100%	100%	200%	100%	200	200
Remittances	400	0	400	100%	100%	200%	100%	400	400
Self-employment	750	0	750	100%	110%	200%	110%	825	825
Petty trade	0	0	0	100%	100%	200%	100%	0	0
	0	0	0	100%	100%	200%	100%	0	0
	0	0	0	100%	100%	200%	100%	0	0
	0	0	0	100%	100%	200%	100%	0	0
	0	0	0	100%	100%	200%	100%	0	0
	0	0	0	100%	100%	200%	100%	0	0
	0	0	0	100%	100%	200%	100%	0	0
total:	2,610	777	3,387					3,509	3,509
Expenditure : Poor HHs									
	Baseline Expend			Problem %norm	Comm. Price		Con.prob %norm	Max.curr Expend	Curr. Expend
Cash	213			100%	125%		125%	266	266
min.non-staple essential	368			100%	120%		120%	0	0
staple	700							3,243	3,243
other	1,329							0	0
total:	2,610							3,509	3,509
exp. deficit								442	442

Summary report of the 2006/07 Agricultural Season (By Lesotho Meteorological Services – Meteorological Applications Division)

June 28, 2007

The onset of the rainy season 2006/07 was normal. The good rains, which were conclusive for sowing, were in the month of October into November. There were heavy downpours in most parts of the country during the first days of November 2006, which made some parts of the cropland to be waterlogged for some time (a week or so). There were however, some dry spells in the month of November and some part of December 2006, which made some farmers to re-plant their crops. The 2006/07 and 2005/06 were in general when the season commenced and both of them were slightly below long-term average.

A sharp contrast of these two seasons came in January 2007 to present. 2006/07 experienced far below normal rainfall for January – March, while 2005/06 experienced above normal rainfall for the same period (January – March). The February 2007 was described as the driest February since 1968, and that shows how dry it was. There were incidences in February 2007 when for about 10 to 20 consecutive days there were no rainfall in some areas like Mohale's Hoek, Mafeteng, Berea and Maseru depending on the location.

It was very hot in that period (January - March) especially February 2007. The cumulative rainfall since September 2006 was pretty good till December 2006 but most parts of the country started to have deficits since January 2007. Presently all parts of the country are experiencing cumulative rainfall deficits when compared to normal except Semonkong and Thaba-Tseka which together with Qacha's Nek experienced relatively better performance in rainfall this season when compared to other parts of the country, but that performance is not comparable with 2005/06.

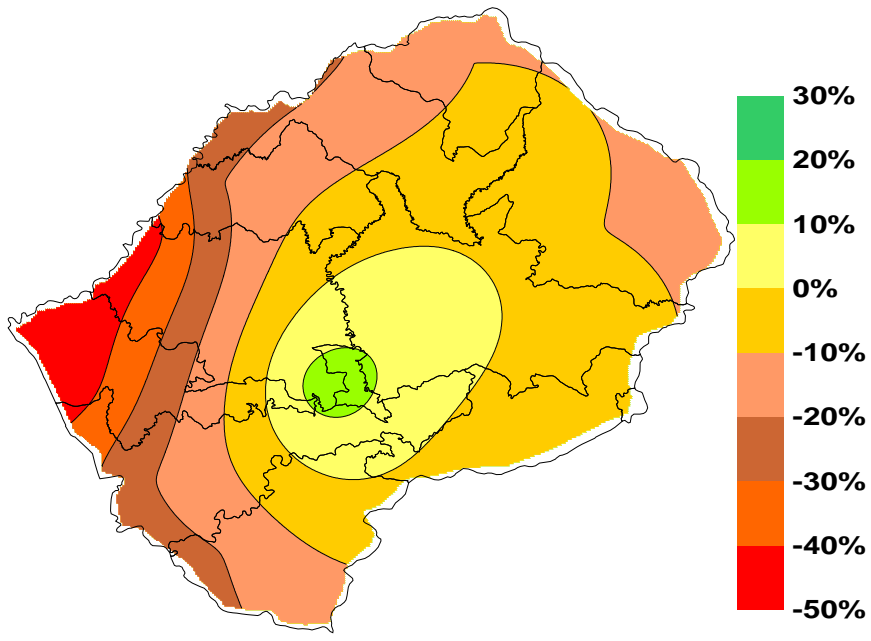
January – March 2007 was a drought period in most parts of the country and that had significantly bad impacts on agriculture and water resources. Most crops were destroyed in this period while some crops' production potential was greatly reduced.

The onset of Frost in most parts of the country especially in the highlands was on the 19th March 2007. Most of the lowlands are yet to experience frost attack.

The percentage departure of seasonal (September 2006 – April 2007) rainfall from normal map below reflects that most parts of the country experienced deficits in seasonal rainfall. In particular, the western lowlands managed to have only about half of the seasonal rainfall of which much of that rainfall was received during October – December 2006 period.

You can also visit this site to have a view of how October – December 2006 rainfall departures compares with January – April 2007 rainfall departures.

http://www.lesmet.org.ls/Agromet-bulletin_files/Hydromet%20Publication1.pdf



Seasonal rainfall Percentage Departure from normal: September 2006 – April 2007