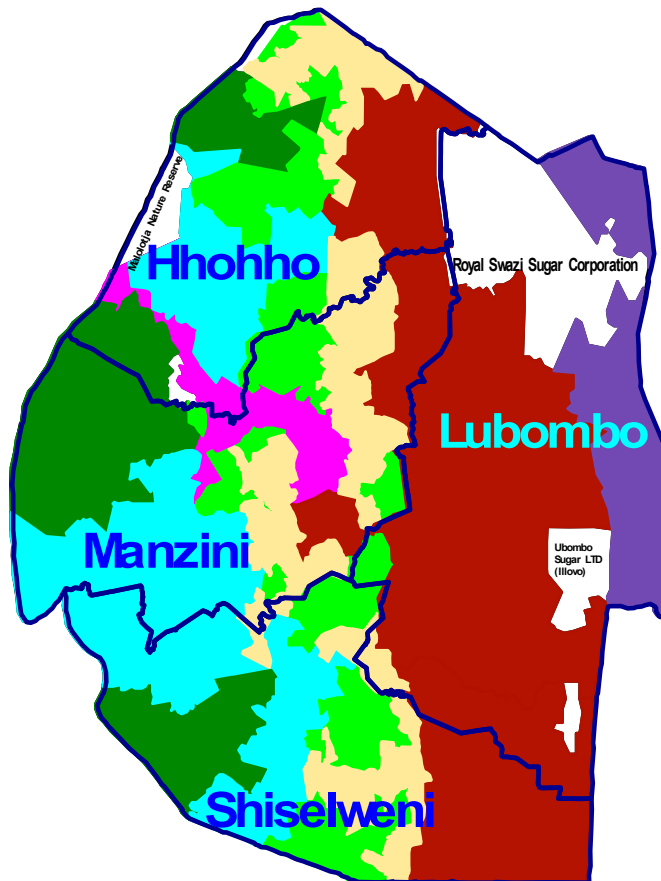




Swaziland Livelihood Vulnerability Analysis

A Rapid Assessment Report



April 2007

Acknowledgements

The Swaziland Vulnerability Assessment Committee (Swazi VAC) would like to sincerely thank the Regional Hunger and Vulnerability Programme (RHVP) for their financial support in carrying out this rapid vulnerability analysis exercise. We would further like to thank UNICEF Representative, Lesotho who kindly agreed to provide technical support through Mr. Peter Muhangi who consistently supported the Swazi VAC Core Team with his invaluable expertise and experience in the process.

The actual analysis would not have been possible without the technical involvement of Mr. Mduduzi Gamedze (Meteorology Dept), Mr. Robert Fakudze (CSO), Mr. Thembumenzi Dube (MEPD) and Mr. Nathi Vilakati (Save the Children). We would therefore like to extend our appreciation to their respective institutions for allowing the core team members time to devote to this crucial exercise.

Continuous support from the National Disaster Management Authority is also highly appreciated.

We sincerely hope this report will contribute in the understanding of the likely effects of the current and emerging shocks as a consequence of the devastating drought.

With thanks,

Mr. George Ndlangamandla
Swazi VAC Chairperson

INTRODUCTION

Swaziland is among the Southern African countries worst affected by the reduced rainfall conditions due to a very long dry spell experienced in most parts of the country between December 2006 and February 2007. The current situation has prompted discussions on the likely impact of these conditions on people's livelihoods between government and humanitarian agencies. In view of the seriousness of the situation, Government led by the Deputy Prime Minister accompanied by among others, cabinet ministers, United Nations representatives and Civil Society Organisations has taken the initiative to visit all four regions of Swaziland to ascertain the general effects of the drought on agriculture, health (water and sanitation), livestock and on the overall livelihoods on rural population. Further more, the Swaziland Government in collaboration with the local United Nations' World Food Programme (WFP) and the United Nations' Food and Agricultural Organisation (FAO) invited the Crop and Food Supply Assessment Mission (CFSAM) to carry out a quick assessment of the overall performance of the 2006/2007 agricultural season.

In an effort to enhance the countries' national early warning mechanism, the Swaziland Vulnerability Committee (Swazi VAC) carried out this rapid desk top analysis to highlight the likely impact of the dry conditions different socio-economic groups in the rural population. The purpose of the desk top study is to generate livelihood perspective of the effect of the current drought. This is a rapid analysis or early warning monitoring exercise. It is aiming to provide indicative numbers of particular households that may be affected due to the current situation and for the 2007/08 period.

The report recognizes current limitations. At this stage, it does not provide the length or depth of severity. And does not provide detailed recommendations on a proposed course of direction or responses. However, it could be emphasized that the findings are presented in both cash and food equivalent terms to provide decision makers with alternatives for intervention at the local level.

This particular rapid vulnerability analysis benefited from the robust livelihood baseline produced by Swazi VAC in the last quarter of 2006. The baselines provide a database explaining levels of vulnerability by wealth grouping household of similar characteristics within a Livelihood Zone. These wealth groups (very poor, poor, middle and better-off) consider the difference in household characteristics with regards to socio-economic status.

The exchange of experience with Lesotho VAC in using the Food Economy Spread sheet to model the current shocks enriched the whole process in a variety of ways. Participation of Swazi VAC in the four day country tour led by the Deputy Prime Minister also provided an opportunity for a broad understanding of the situation through observations and interactions with agricultural extension officers, community members and Members of Parliament. Finally, the multi-sectoral nature of the Swazi VAC core team members contributed a great deal to the analysis process.

This report covers the following areas; performance in terms of seasonal rainfall (2006/2007), Market Outlook, technical aspect (methodology), Scenario development, analysis and recommendations.

PERFORMANCE OF THE 2006/07 SEASON

Rainfall Performance

The rainfall season had an early but false start which gave hope to most subsistence farmers to begin with land preparation, but all to encounter serious dry spells as the season progressed. The distribution of the rains was not sufficient for crop (maize) production as persistent dry spells were experienced during the most critical stages of crop growth, and most parts of the country were affected.

On a national overview it can be seen that this season's rainfall performance was well below the long-term average, the 2004/05 season (baseline year) and that of the 2006/07 season as seen on the graph below.

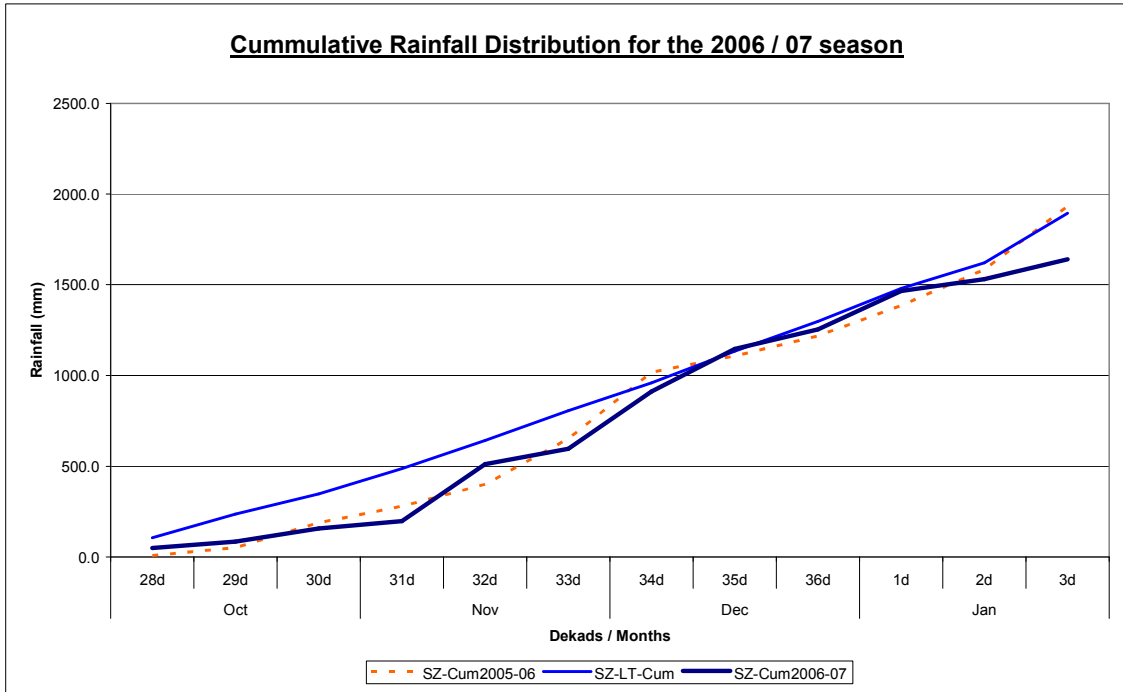
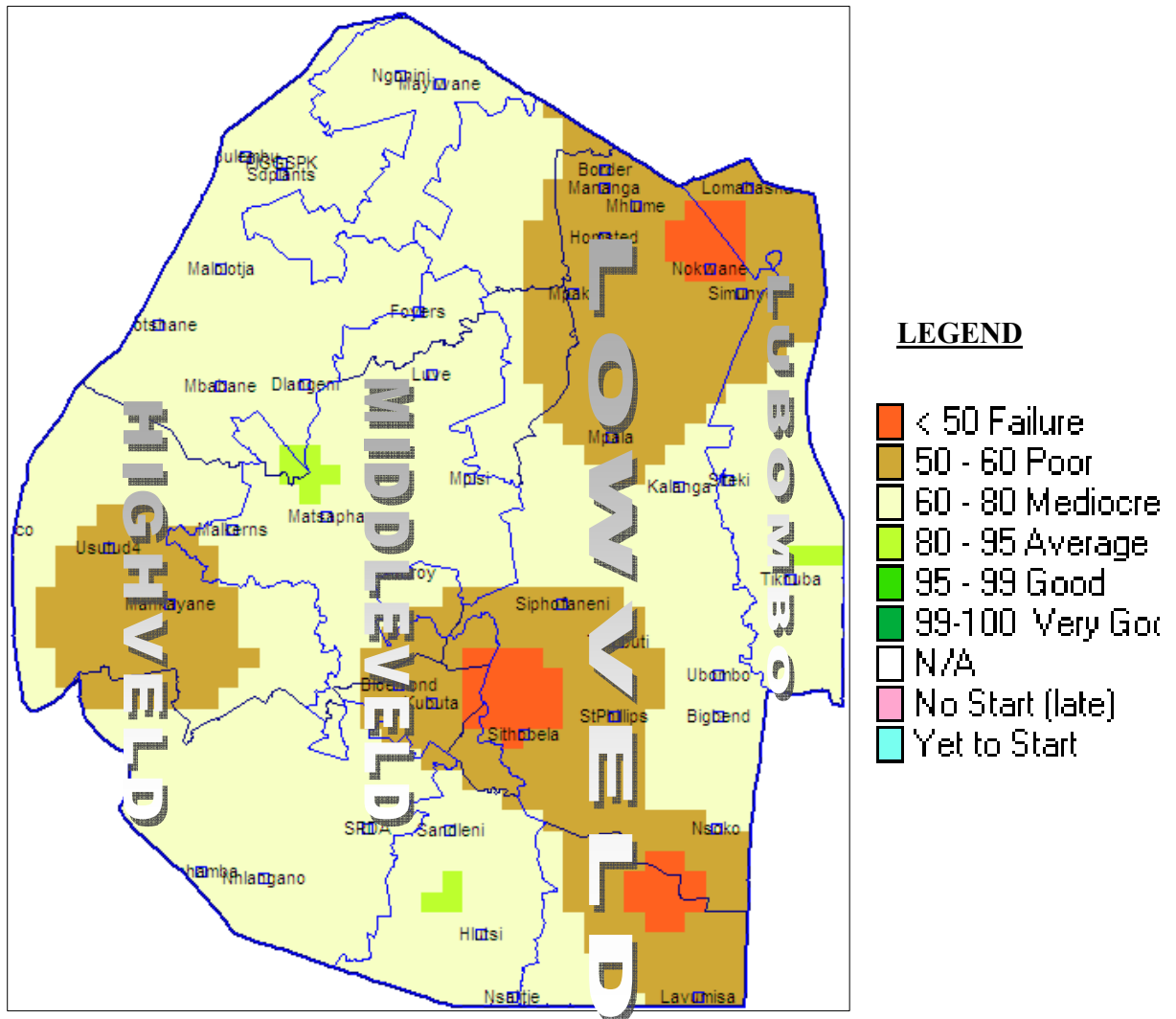


Figure 1: Rainfall Distribution for 2006/07 season

The most affected areas by the distribution of these rains are those in the Lowveld Ecological Zone which covers eastern parts of Hhohho Region, Manzini Region and Shiselweni Region and most parts falling under Lubombo Region (see map below).



Crop Performance

Due to the poor rainfall distribution, most of the maize crop suffered during the 2006/07 season in most parts of the country. Although the poor crop production situation has been going on for some seasons now, this season seems to be the worse when compared to past two seasons (see table below).

Table 1: Maize crop production forecast for three seasons (2004/05 – 2006/07)

Agro-Ecological Zone	2004_05	2005_06	2006_07
Highveld	25,027	27,058	16,243
Middleveld	27,154	28,629	19,697
Lowveld	12,173	7,228	7,738
Lubombo	2,725	4,211	2,922
National	67,079	67,127	46,598

Source: National Meteorological Service

Area planted to maize show that most farmers had taken heed to the advise given by the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives to plant early to avoid being hit by the December – January dry-spells. But unfortunately as it has been the case in the last few seasons, the rains were not consistent thus reducing the expected harvest to about **46,598** Metric Tons nationally.

Other crops are also expected to perform poorly especially those which are not drought tolerant, whereas those that are drought tolerant and are short maturing varieties will have reasonable yields. The biggest challenge to most farmers in this season had been proper timing of when to plant their crops, as the rains were not consistent.

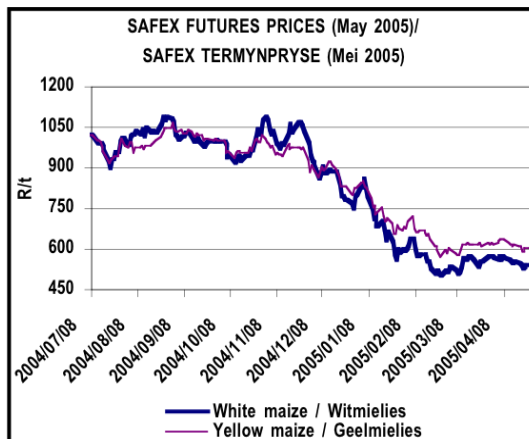
Livestock and water

Cattle and other herded livestock on the other hand are in a good state when compared to the crop condition, implying a green drought. This is due to the fact that vegetation including grasses and trees are in a good state countrywide, and water levels in earth dams and some rivers are also available, though currently beginning to shrink. Be that is it may, there is still a need to prepare for the forthcoming winter season as they are usually dry and that not enough water has been reserved / harvested to last throughout the winter period.

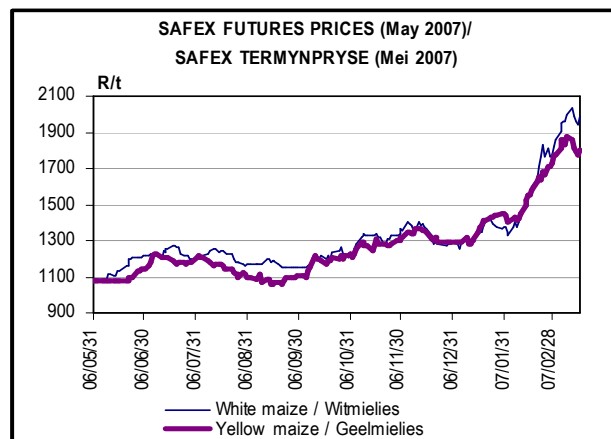
Most water reservoirs in the Lowveld, the Dry Middleveld and some parts of Lubombo plateau are already receding as a result of the inconsistent rains. This areas are already in need of appropriate intervention measures to ensure that Livestock, especially cattle are not lost due to lack of drinking water and fodder.

MARKET OUTLOOK

The maize marketing season 2006/2007 began with a domestic availability below national domestic consumption requirement following below normal subsequent poor production seasons (2004-2006). The domestic shortfall has had to be met through imports as it has been the case over the past few seasons and in the 2005/2006; the main supplier for maize grain (the Republic of South Africa) had a bumper crop such that prices were hovering about the E500-00/ton mark. This made access easier such that local prices were not severely affected despite low levels of production in the country. The recent poor levels of production in most parts of the Southern Africa region following an erratic rainfall season saw a steep rise in staple food crop (maize) prices since the beginning of the year since a production shortfall was projected at the main monitoring bureau- SAFEX (*see illustrative graphs below*),.



Graph 1 : SAFEX Futures Prices (May 2005): source SAGIS bulletin



Graph 2 : SAFEX Futures Prices (May 2007): source SAGIS bulletin

Since the projected shortfall, maize prices have been rising and the trend is set to continue thus having negative consequences to consumers particularly those who depend much on purchases as their source of food. Recent indications (current formal market price, which is at E2, 230/ton) are that the maize price has risen by some 132% compared to the livelihood baseline year.

The overall implication of the market volatility with regards to staple food access is the drastic measures individual households (among the different wealth groups) will have to adopt to cope. Also important to note is that the degree households will have to cushion this shock will vary widely, with some households feeling the impact much more than others for varying periods of time. This analysis does not provide seasonal analysis, thus at this stage it is difficult to determine the duration and depth of the future need for

support. This is particularly relevant to the lower income groups (insert the range of their annual income) who are reliant on purchase, labor for food, gifts, to gain access to

METHODOLOGY

Swazi VAC developed baseline profiles in 2006 that detailed household access to food and cash income as well as expenditure patterns and coping strategies employed in a baseline year (2004/05). These baselines allow for on going and periodic scenario modeling to estimate the effect of a particular shock on household food security and livelihoods (the detailed report is available from Swazi VAC).

This was a desk exercise using available secondary data to model the impact of failing crop production and increasing food prices on household food security and livelihoods. Available secondary data on crop production and food prices was used to model scenarios using the livelihood baseline profile.

Modeling of production data derived from a maize production forecasting model (Water Requirement Satisfaction Index (WRSI)) that used rainfall as the main input variable to and the Index as the output. The index then served as an input into regression models to predict yields per Agro-ecological zone. The production forecast per Agro-ecological was then calculated using the predicted yields and it was then further compared to that of the livelihood baseline year (Table below) resulting in the problem specification.

Based on the modeling using the above procedure production estimates for the year 2006/07 were generated. This data was compared to the baseline data (2005) and the analysis shows that production in 2006/07 will range between 50 and 100 percent of the baseline year production.

Recent field visits and observations were also considered to estimate production for 2006/07. The team estimates production to range between 30 and 50 percent of the baseline year production.

The production changes generated from the two methods above were then entered into the livelihoods baseline analysis spreadsheets together with food price data and scenario analysis conducted. Two scenarios were eventually developed.

Assumptions used in the analysis

1. The food price information used was collected at national level that is official price issued by National Maize Corporation (NMC). The current (April) price was compared to the baseline (2004/05) prices for the same month and the percentage increase was used in the scenario analysis. Due to lack of data on community level prices, the national price changes were assumed to apply at the community market level.
2. In the absence of price and other monitoring data such as changes in labour rates, inflationary adjustments were made for the two years since the baseline year had the rate of 5% per year.
3. Any other variables for which no data was available, for example changes in food stock carried over from 2006, were assumed to be the same as the baseline year.
4. Since food aid is not a normal source of food, its contribution to the baseline access has been switched off for purposes of this analysis.
5. The social grants for the elderly do not benefit everybody within the categories of the “poor” and “very poor” as identified by the baselines since they are not based on wealth grouping but only age.

Scenario development and analysis

Using the two methods outlined above, the team has developed two likely food security and livelihood scenarios and these are discussed in more detail below:

Scenario I: Crop Production Modeling Using Agromet Analysis

With this analysis, the results indicate that the production in the different agro-ecological zones in comparison to the baseline year will be as follows: Highveld **65%**, Middleveld **73%**, Lowveld **64%**, and the Lubombo Plateau **107%**.

Table 2: Maize crop production for 2004/05 and 2006/07 compared

	2004_05	2006_07	Production. Change	%Production. Change.	Problem Specification
Highveld	25,027	16,243	-8,784	-35%	65
Middleveld	27,154	19,697	-7,457	-27%	73
Lowveld	12,173	7,738	-4,435	-36%	64
Lubombo	2,725	2,921	196	7%	107
National	67,079	46,598	-20,481	-31%	69

The scenario that was developed with this model indicates that about **252,781** people (about **34,159** households) will be affected this year. This comprises the 34,159 households facing an expenditure deficit of **E48, 190,843** and **48,285** people facing a food deficit of **4,282** metric tonnes. These deficits combined and expressed in maize

metric tonne equivalent amounts to **13,755 metric tonnes**. The cash equivalent of the combined deficits amount to **E72, 033,976**, which on average is **E2, 108** per household. This is based on the community level derived prices projected using the percentage changes in the formal market prices.

Scenario II: Crop Production & Access to Labour -- Modeling Using Field Observations

Based on the countrywide tours (led by the DPM) in which the Swazi VAC members took part, interaction with community members and direct observations the team made informed judgments about the effect of drought on crop production, access to food through casual labour.

Judgments from the observations during the tours led to the following problem specification being developed; Highveld **45%**, Middleveld **35%**, Lowveld **30%** and Lubombo Plateau **50%**.

Table2: Scenario II

Agro-ecological zone	Problem Specification
Highveld	45
Middleveld	35
Lowveld	30
Lubombo	50
National	40

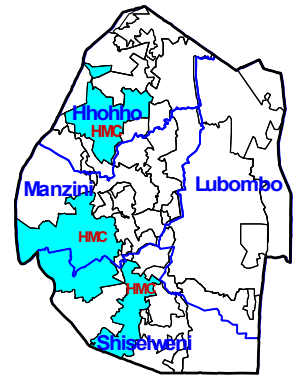
The scenario that was developed with this model indicates that about **268,363** people (about 36,265 households) will be affected this year. This comprises the **36,265** households facing an expenditure deficit of **E62, 879,633** and **72,088** people facing a food deficit of **4,789** metric tonnes. These deficits combined and expressed in maize metric- tonne equivalent amounts to **17,364** metric tonnes. The cash equivalent of the combined deficits amount to **E89, 358,713** which on average is **E2, 464** per household.

MAIN FINDINGS ACCORDING TO LIVELIHOOD ZONES

The above scenarios present a national overview of the likely livelihood implications and each of the zones exhibit distinct patterns which call for different approaches in planning for intervention. Each of these zones is discussed in detail below:

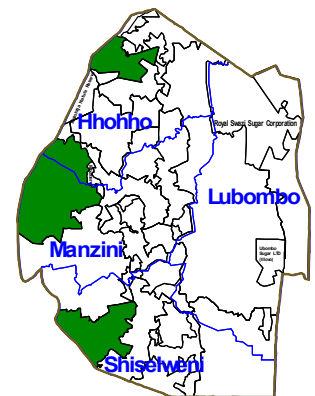
The Highveld Cattle and Maize Livelihood zone

The very poor are faced with an expenditure deficit of about E1, 235-00 per household. Faced with the current situation since they access about 50% of their food from agricultural labour and about 20% from own production, they have to fill the gap by purchasing and this will be affected by the rise in the prices of maize. Agricultural income forms a significant part of their income sources and this has been greatly affected. There is limited opportunity for access through other means (expandability¹).



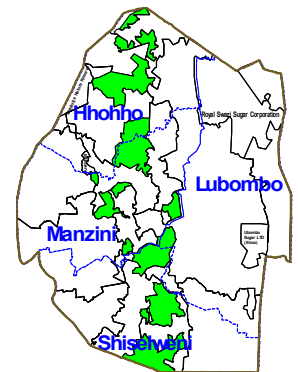
The Timber Highlands Livelihood zone

Agricultural labour (about 40%) and own production (about 20%) form the main sources of food for the very poor. Although the season is very poor there is not likely to be an effect (deficit) as their sources of income are not related to production and have a higher expandability.



The Wet Middleveld Livelihood zone

There is a small expenditure deficit of about E207-00 and the bad season has impacted significantly on the very poor since agricultural activity has been depressed... There is limited expandability in terms income sources.



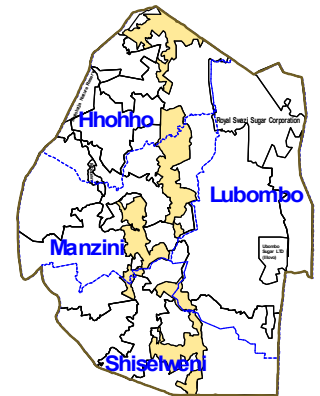
¹ An expenditure deficit occurs when households can afford to purchase the balance of food required to make up 100% of energy requirements but cannot afford to purchase all items in the expenditure basket. (Note that the expenditure basket contains essential expenditure such as education, health, agriculture 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.

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.

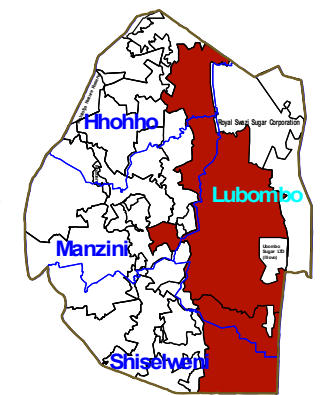
The Dry Middleveld Livelihood zone

An expenditure deficit of about E1359-00 for the very poor and have been affected since they obtain about 35% from their own crop. Food aid contributes about 22% of their food needs and the increase in prices will have an impact. Expandability on income sources is not significant making coping capacity limited. Even the poor are faced with an expenditure deficit and will be affected by price increases.



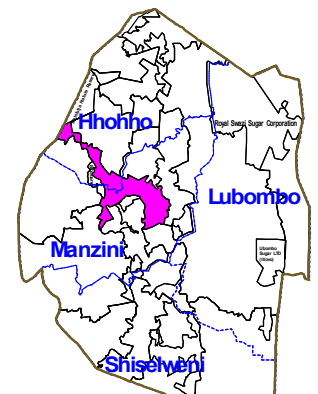
The Lowveld Livelihood zone

About 70% of their food comes from food aid. On the other hand there is no opportunity for expandability in income sources. The very poor in this zone have both expenditure (E1690) and food deficits (42%) while the poor are faced with an expenditure deficit (E1786-00). Agricultural production contributes very little in terms of food sources (about 6%), they are expected to rely more on purchases and will be affected by the rise in the price of maize. However, the food aid masks this reality as even the middle income group receives food aid (as of the baseline year).



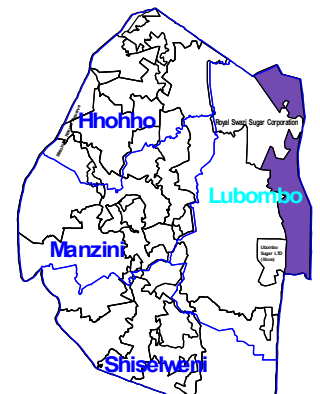
The Peri-urban Corridor Livelihood zone

The major source of food for the very poor in this zone is through purchases and increases in the price of maize will seriously affect them. The main sources of income are self-employment and remittances which are not affected by agricultural production. The cash sources are sufficient to provide some cushion. The middle income groups will depend mainly on their income from employment and will not experience food deficits.



The Lubombo Plateau Livelihood zone

Agricultural labour contributes about 40% of food sources and with a depression in production due to the current situation, there will only be an expenditure deficit of about E711-00 for the very poor. Food aid contributed about 22% of food sources in the baseline year. There is limited opportunity for expandability in this zone. This zone also incorporates the Lomahasha trading area. The effects here are practically the same.



CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

There is a need to monitor the situation closely because these projections could underestimate the magnitude of the problem. The Swazi VAC intends to carry out a more detailed analysis provided resources will be available.

This report presents likely food security and livelihood scenarios and should be used for contingency planning for potential humanitarian intervention in the coming months. These scenarios would be updated in May/June annual Swazi VAC assessment.

This was a desktop analysis carried out in just four (4) days and such studies would be more informative if reliable and accurate data would be available. There is a need for the various stakeholders to collect, store and share such vital information (e.g. market prices, agricultural production figures, disaggregated population figures, labour market information, etc)

ANNEXURE

(Examples of analysis spreadsheets and results)

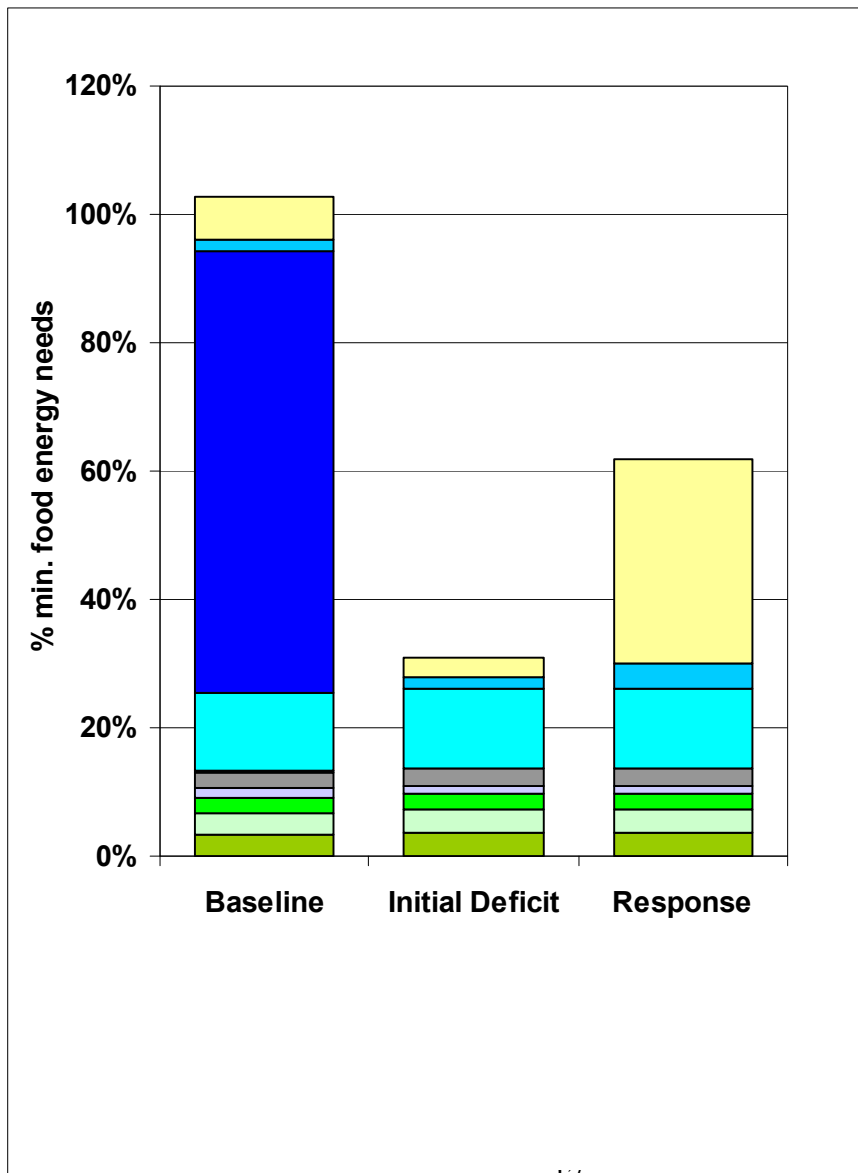
Lowveld Maize Cattle and Cotton		Spreadsheet prepared by The Food Economy Group, 2003							
<u>BASELINE ACCESS</u>		<u>PROBLEM SPECIFICATION</u>				<u>RESPONSE</u>			
Sources of Food : Very Poor HHs		Baseline Access	Expand -ability	Max. Access	Problem %norm	Food Intake kcals/day	Con.prob %norm	Max.curr Access	Curr. Access
Cows' milk – wet	0%	0%	0%	100%	baseline:	100%	0%	0%	0%
Own meat	0%	0%	0%	100%	2100	100%	0%	0%	0%
Green cons maize - no of months	3%	0%	3%	107%	for analysis:	107%	4%	4%	4%
Maize - kg produced	3%	0%	3%	107%	2100	107%	4%	4%	4%
Groundnuts (dry) - kg produced	0%	0%	0%	100%		100%	0%	0%	0%
Sweet potatoes - no. local meas.	0%	0%	0%	100%		100%	0%	0%	0%
Labour: weeding	3%	0%	3%	100%		100%	3%	3%	3%
Labour: harvesting	1%	0%	1%	100%		100%	1%	1%	1%
Gifts: type	3%	0%	3%	100%		100%	3%	3%	3%
Wild food	0%	0%	0%	100%		100%	0%	0%	0%
School feeding	12%	0%	12%	100%		100%	12%	12%	12%
	0%	0%	0%	100%		100%	0%	0%	0%
	0%	0%	0%	100%		100%	0%	0%	0%
	0%	0%	0%	100%		100%	0%	0%	0%
Food aid	69%	0%	69%	0%		100%	0%	0%	0%
Purchase - non staple	2%	2%	4%	100%		100%	4%	4%	4%
Purchase – staple	7%		81%	100%		100%	32%	32%	32%
food deficit									38%
Total	103%	2%	179%				62%		
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%	110%	232%	110%	0	0
Cattle sales: no. sold	0	0	0	100%	110%	232%	110%	165	165
Goat sales: no. sold	0	150	150	100%	110%	232%	110%	303	303
Chicken sales: no. sold	275	0	275	100%	110%	232%	110%	0	0
Sweet potatoes - no. local meas.	0	0	0	60%	110%	232%	66%	0	0
Cotton: kg sold	0	0	0	50%	110%	232%	55%	0	0
Agriculture cash income - see next sheet	240	0	240	75%	110%	232%	83%	198	198
Domestic cash income - see next sheet	360	0	360	100%	110%	232%	110%	396	396
Employment: no. people per HH	0	0	0	100%	110%	232%	110%	0	0
Remittances: no. times per year	500	-238	263	100%	110%	232%	110%	289	289
Self-employment - see next sheet	804	121	925	100%	110%	232%	110%	1,017	1,017
Petty trade: no. people per HH	0	0	0	100%	110%	232%	110%	0	0
Gifts / social support (inc. pension): type	0	960	960	50%	125%	232%	63%	600	600
	0	0	0	100%	100%	232%	100%	0	0
	0	0	0	100%	100%	232%	100%	0	0
	0	0	0	100%	100%	232%	100%	0	0
	0	0	0	100%	100%	232%	100%	0	0
	0	0	0	100%	100%	232%	100%	0	0
	0	0	0	100%	100%	232%	100%	0	0
	0	0	0	100%	100%	232%	100%	0	0
	0	0	0	100%	100%	232%	100%	0	0
	0	0	0	100%	100%	232%	100%	0	0
	0	0	0	100%	100%	232%	100%	0	0
total:	2,179	993	3,172					2,967	2,967
Expenditure : Very Poor HHs									
	Baseline Expend			Problem %norm	Comm. Price		Con.prob %norm	Max.curr Expend	Curr. Expend
Cash	312			100%	110%		110%	343	343
min.non-staple	1,536			100%	110%		110%	0	0
Essential	240							2,624	2,624
Staple	91							0	0
Other	2,179							2,967	2,967
total:								2,967	2,967
exp. Deficit								1,690	1,690
<u>Cost of staple</u>									
name of staple	maize								
kg pppd	0.58								
HH size	7								
cost per kg	2.40								
cost of staple	3,547						232%	8,230	

Timber Highlands									
BASELINE ACCESS		PROBLEM SPECIFICATION					RESPONSE		
Sources of Food : Very Poor HHs									
	Baseline	Expanded	Max. Access	Problem	Food Intake		Con.prob	Max.curr	Curr.
	Access	-ability	%norm	%norm	kcal/day	baseline	%norm	Access	Access
Cows' milk - wet	0%	0%	0%	100%	2100		100%	0%	0%
Own meat	0%	0%	0%	100%	2100		100%	0%	0%
Green cons maize - no of months	4%	0%	4%	65%	for analysis:		65%	3%	3%
Green cons other crops - no of months	0%	0%	0%	65%	2100		65%	0%	0%
Maize - kg produced	16%	0%	16%	65%			65%	10%	10%
Beans - kg produced	3%	0%	3%	65%			65%	2%	2%
Other pulse (jugo or mung beans): kg	0%	0%	0%	30%			30%	0%	0%
Sweet potatoes - no. local meas.	1%	0%	1%	65%			65%	1%	1%
Green vegetables (leaves): type	1%	0%	1%	100%			100%	1%	1%
Labour: weeding	25%	0%	25%	75%			75%	19%	19%
Labour: harvesting	10%	0%	10%	50%			50%	5%	5%
Labour: shelling	8%	0%	8%	50%			50%	4%	4%
School feeding	12%	0%	12%	100%			100%	12%	12%
Food aid	0%	0%	0%	100%			100%	0%	0%
Purchase - non staple	7%	-3%	5%	100%			100%	5%	6%
Purchase - staple	14%		210%	100%			100%	87%	39%
food deficit									0%
total	101%	-3%	294%					148%	
Income : Very Poor HHs									
	Baseline	Expanded	Max. Access	Problem	Comm.	Staple	Con.prob	Max.curr	Curr.
	Access	-ability	%norm	%norm	Price	Price	%norm	Access	Access
Cash									
Cattle sales: no. sold	0	0	0	100%	110%	232%	110%	0	0
Goat sales: no. sold	0	0	0	100%	110%	232%	110%	0	0
Chicken sales: no. sold	75	0	75	100%	110%	232%	110%	83	83
Maize - kg produced	0	0	0	65%	110%	232%	72%	0	0
Maize carried over from 2003-04 harvest	0	0	0	100%	110%	232%	110%	0	0
Beans - kg produced	0	0	0	65%	110%	232%	72%	0	0
Sweet potatoes - no. local meas.	75	0	75	65%	110%	232%	72%	54	54
Agriculture cash income - see next sheet	630	0	630	75%	110%	232%	83%	520	520
Construction cash income - see next sheet	470	71	541	100%	110%	232%	110%	595	572
Domestic cash income - see next sheet	1,440	216	1,656	100%	110%	232%	110%	1,822	1,751
Employment: no. people per HH	0	0	0	100%	110%	232%	110%	0	0
Self-employment - see next sheet	900	135	1,035	100%	110%	232%	110%	1,139	1,094
Gifts / social support (inc. pension): type	0	960	960	50%	125%	232%	63%	600	422
	0	0	0	100%	100%	232%	100%	0	0
	0	0	0	100%	100%	232%	100%	0	0
	0	0	0	100%	100%	232%	100%	0	0
	0	0	0	100%	100%	232%	100%	0	0
	0	0	0	100%	100%	232%	100%	0	0
	0	0	0	100%	100%	232%	100%	0	0
	0	0	0	100%	100%	232%	100%	0	0
	0	0	0	100%	100%	232%	100%	0	0
total:	3,590	1,382	4,972					4,811	4,494
Expenditure : Very Poor HHs									
	Baseline			Problem	Comm.		Con.prob	Max.curr	Curr.
	Expend			%norm	Price		%norm	Expend	Expend
Cash									

min.non-staple	312	100%	110%	110%	343	343
essential staple	1,588	100%	110%	110%	0	1,746
other	316				4,467	1,981
total:	1,375					424
total:	3,590				4,811	4,494
exp. deficit					1,746	0
<u>Cost of staple</u>						
name of staple	maize					
kg pppd	0.58					
HH size	7					
cost per kg	1.50					
cost of staple	2,217			232%	5,144	

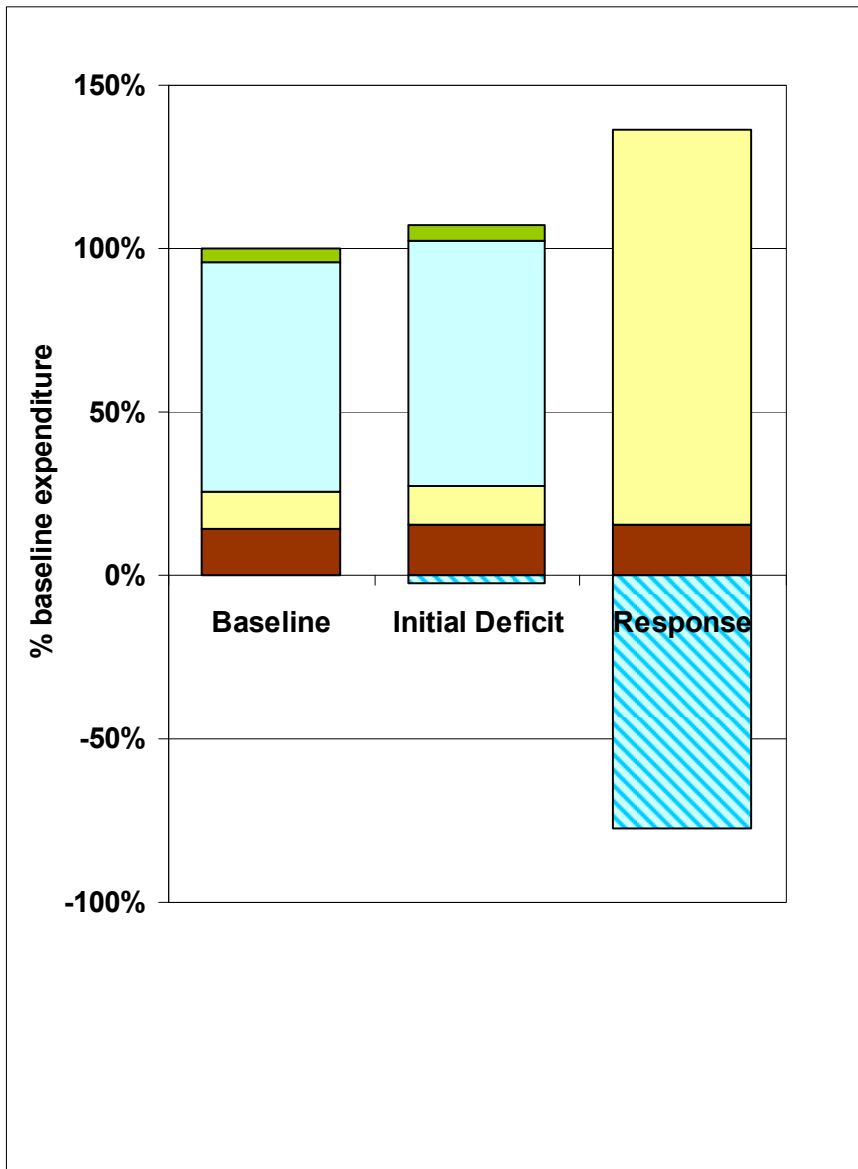
Lowveld Cattle and Maize Livelihood Zone

Sources of Food: Very Poor HHs



Lowveld Cattle and Maize Livelihood Zone

Expenditure: Very Poor HHs



**EST. RURAL POPULATION FACING EXPENDITURE
DEFICIT, BY LZ**

	LZ							
	HCM	TH	WMV	DMV	LVC	LBP	LMT	PUR
V .Poor	58,926	0	7,692	23,803	48,285	2,162	4,353	0
Poor	0	0	0	41,342	66,219	0	0	0
Middle	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
B/Off	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	58,926	0	7,692	65,146	11,4504	2,162	4,353	0
GRAND TOTAL	252,781	BENEFICIARIES						

**EST. RURAL POPULATION FACING EXPENDITURE
DEFICIT, BY LZ**

	LZ							
	HCM	TH	WMV	DMV	LVC	LBP	LMT	PUR
V .Poor	58926	0	7692	23803	48285	2162	4353	0
Poor	0	0	0	41342	66219	8474	7107	0
Middle	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
B/Off	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	58926	0	7692	65146	114504	10636	11459	0
GRAND TOTAL	268,363	BENEFICIARIES						