FSL Cluster

FAO/FEWSNET/WFP

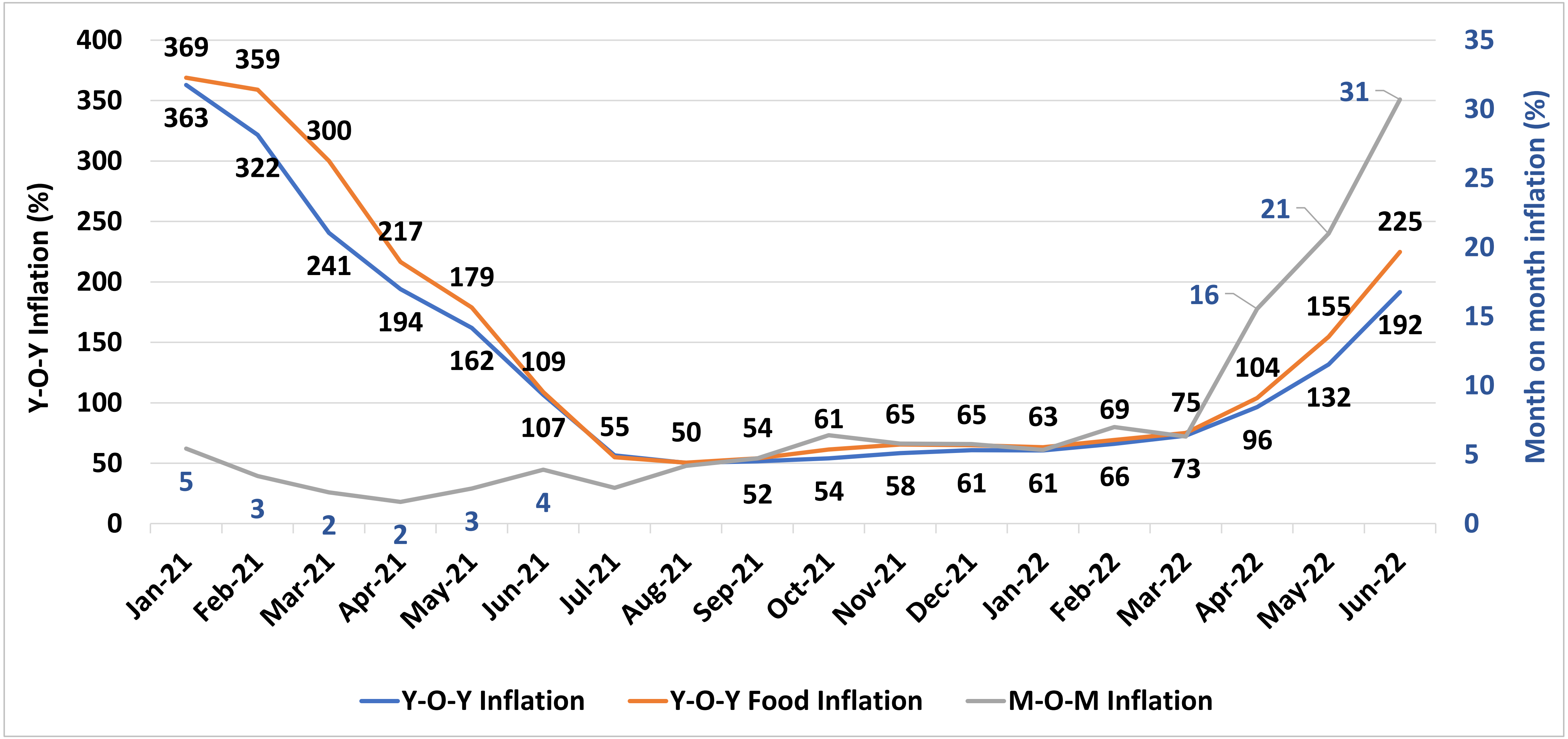
Food Security and Livelihoods Update

July 29, 2022

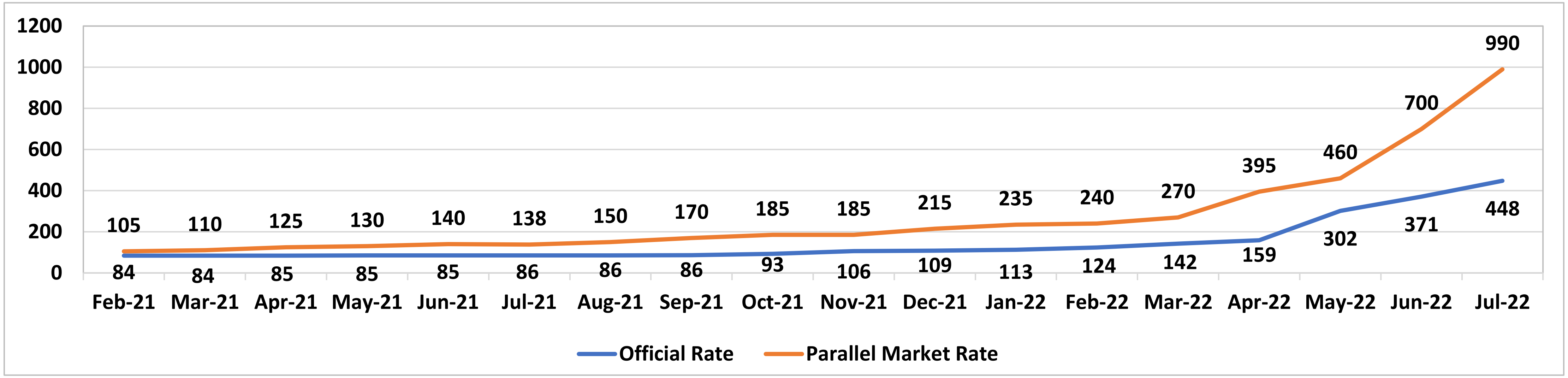
Key Highlights

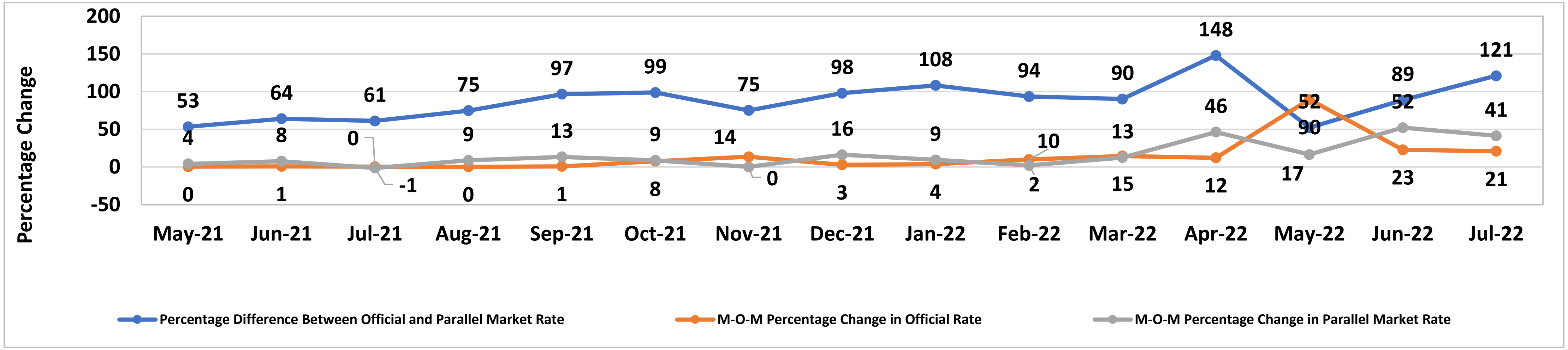
- Macro-economic Situation – inflation & exchange rates
- Market Conditions – availability & prices of food, NFI & e.g. inputs
- Livelihoods update
- Food Consumption & Coping
- Food Security Outcomes

Macro-economic Conditions - Inflation



Macro-economic Conditions – Exchange Rates





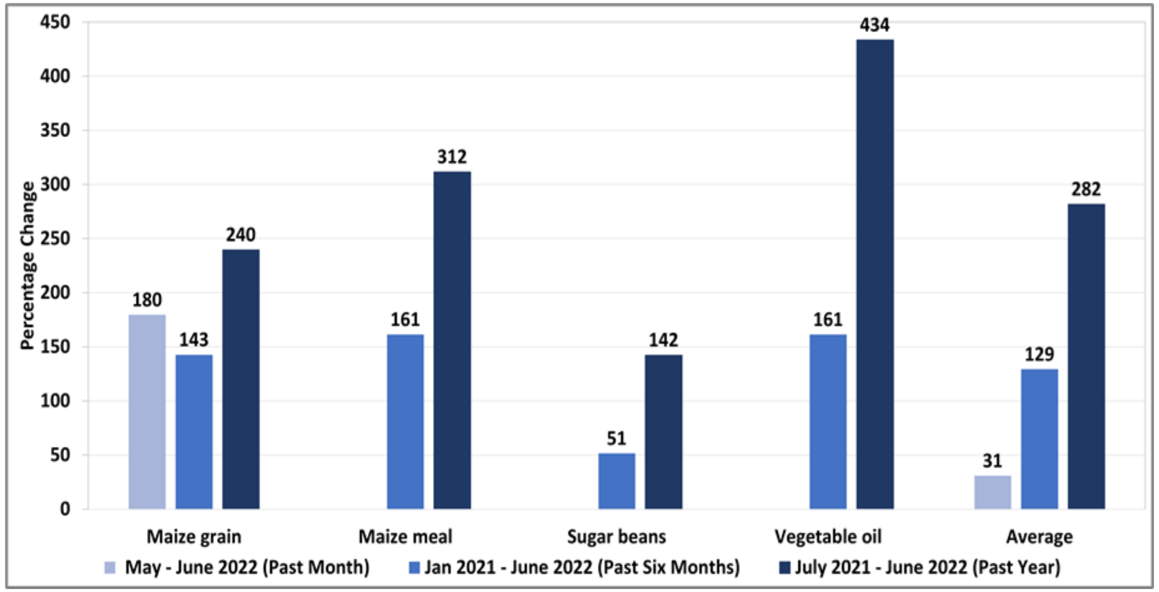
Market Conditions – Availability

Commodity	Rural Markets (April)	Rural Markets (June)	Urban Markets (May)	Urban Markets (June)
Maize Grain	0%	2% →	14%	9% ↓
Unrefined Maize Meal	100%	68% ↓	71%	74% →
Sugar Beans	50%	59% ↑	88%	88% →
Vegetable Oil	100%	93% ↓	81%	84% →

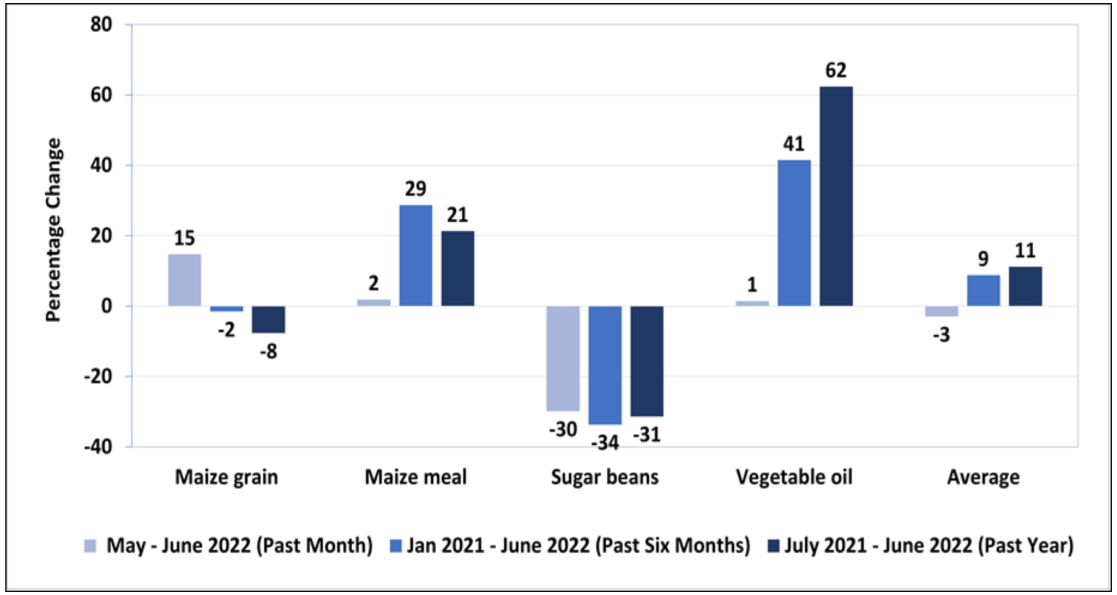
→ = remained stable ↓ = decreased ↑ = increased

Market Conditions – Rural Food Basket Prices (June)

% change in prices of basic food basket commodities (ZWL)

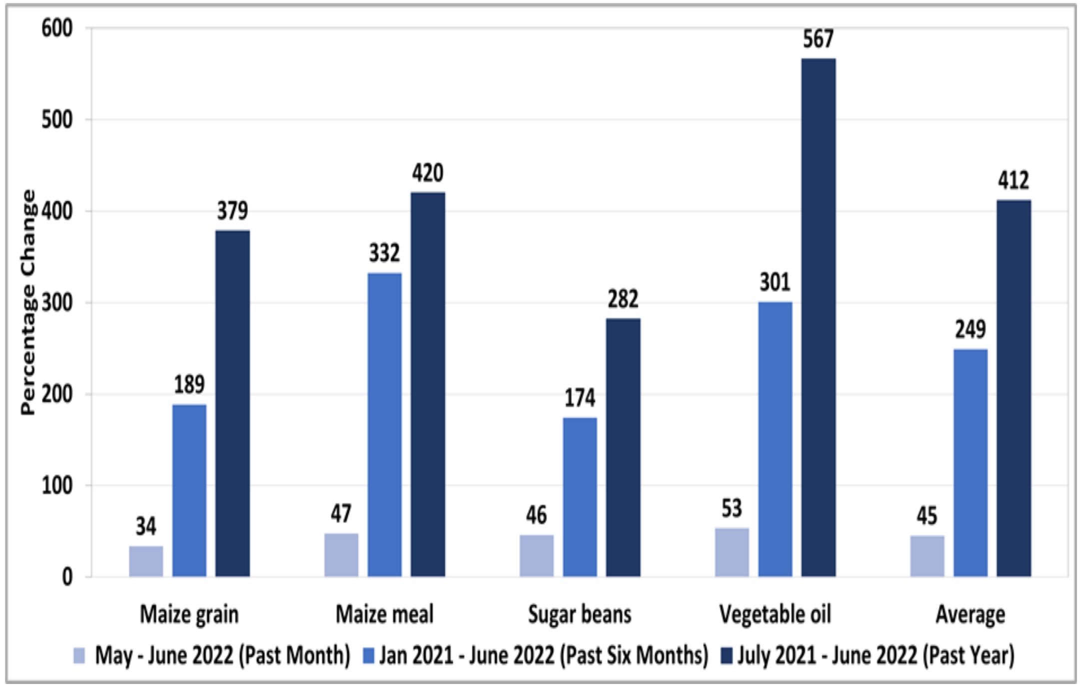


% change in prices of basic food basket commodities (USD)

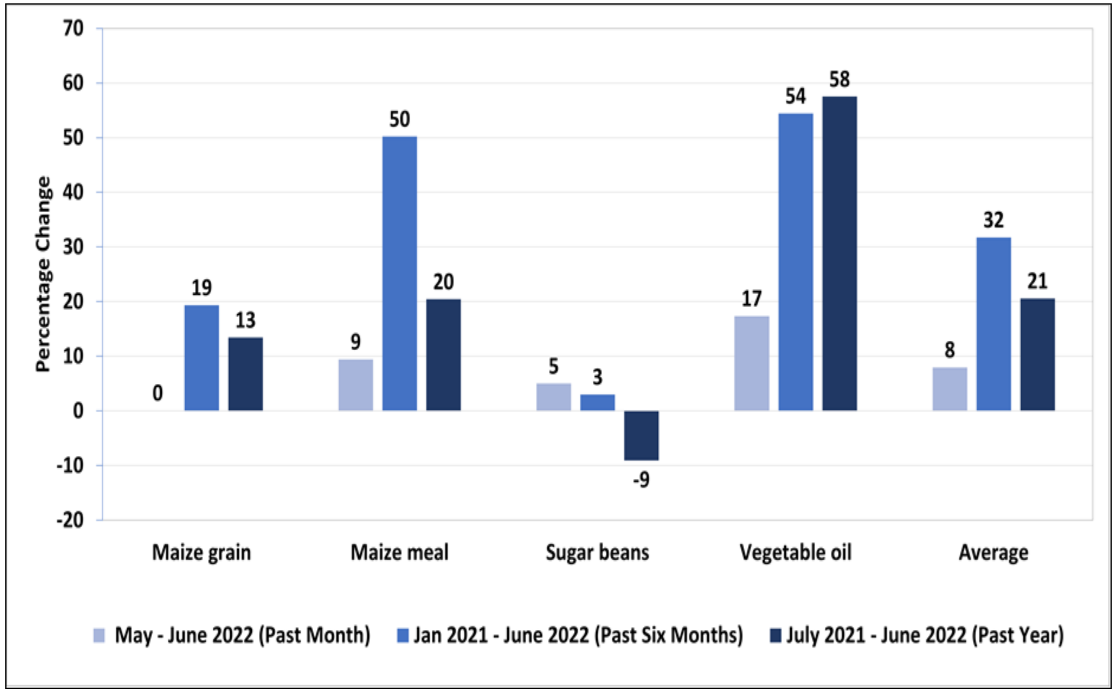


Market Conditions – Urban Food Basket Prices (June)

% change in prices of basic food basket commodities (ZWL)



% change in prices of basic food basket commodities (USD)



Market Conditions

- Despite calls from officials to benchmark commodity prices using the interbank rates most businesses have continued to price selected commodities exclusively in forex (USD/ZAR)
- Parallel market rates continue driving pricing mostly in the informal sector.
- Selected basic commodities disappeared mostly in formal markets and fears of shortages for some commodities as the macro-economic situation deteriorates.

Market Conditions – Prices of other food commodities

Availability and prices of other food commodities in Urban areas, June 2022

	Availability			Price in USD			Price in ZWL		
Commodity	May	June	Avail % change	May ($)	June ($)	% change $	May (ZWL)	June (ZWL)	% change ZWL
Rice Urban	100%	100%	0%	$0.96	$1.04	8%	326.53	467.58	43%
Salt Urban	100%	100%	0%	$0.52	$0.60	15%	173.5	271.12	56%
Sugar Urban	84%	90%	7%	$1.33	$1.32	-1%	466.34	588.05	26%
Kapenta Urban	76%	68%	-11%	$10.39	$10.52	1%	3926	4986.25	27%

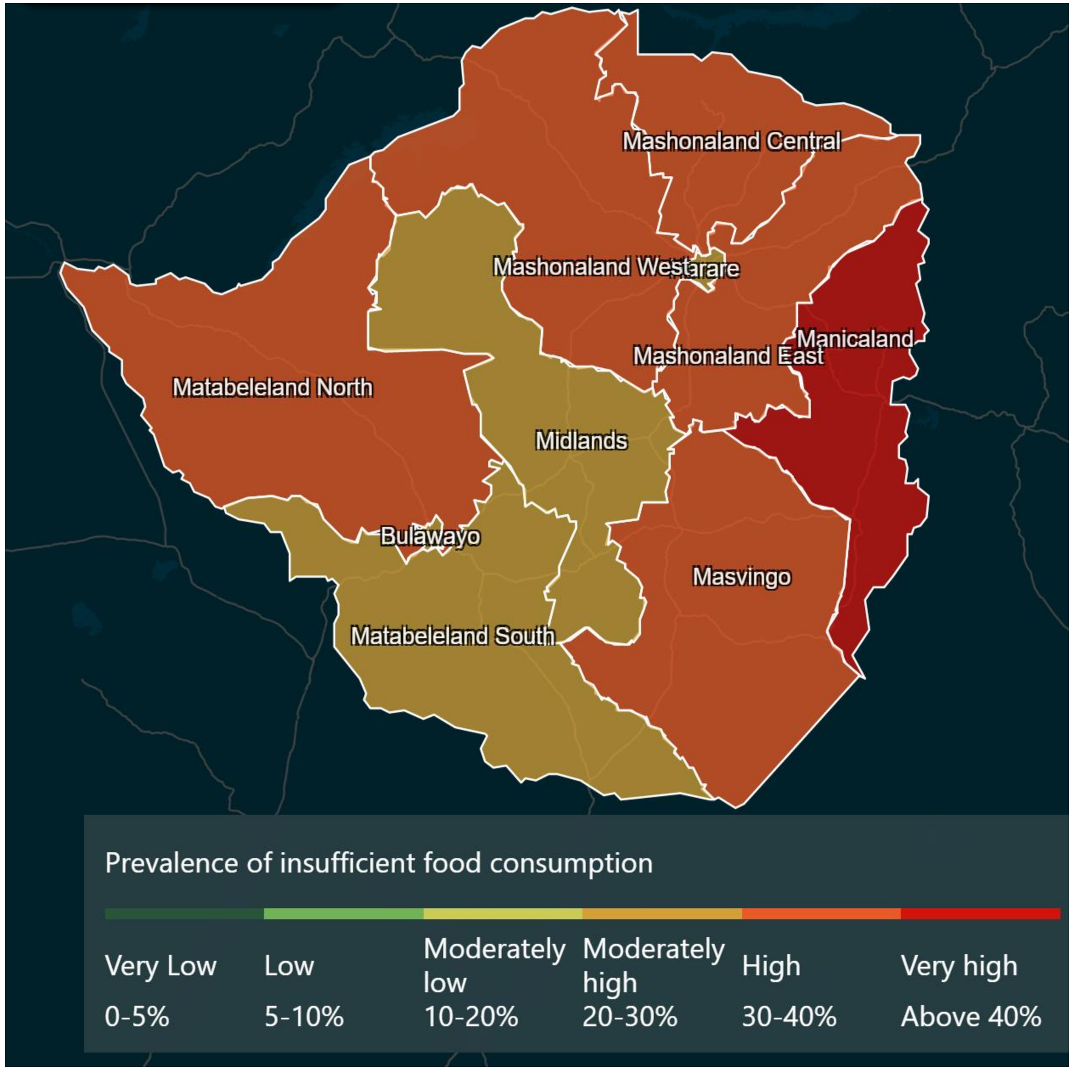
International Commodity Price Trends

International Commodity Prices (SAFEX)				
	USD/MT			
Commodity	**Jun 6th**	**June 13th**	**July 5th**	**July 12th**
White Maize	284.08	285.97	268.24	255.76
Yellow Maize	286.40	290.82	267.07	253.37
Wheat (HRW)			335.61	309.55
Wheat (SRW)	392.70	403.72	464.67	444.17
Soya Beans	627.95	638.26	614.58	509.25
Sorghum				
Cotton		163.05	134.00	129.00

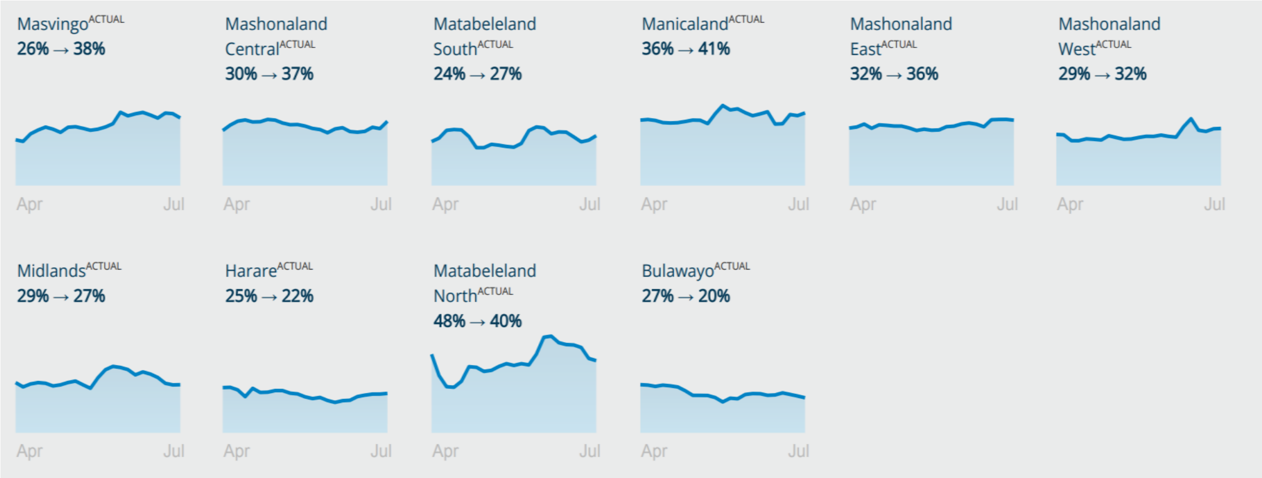
Livelihoods update

- There is earlier than normal coping from July.
- Most households are intensifying and extending existing livelihood strategies as coping.
- Petty trade on the increase through the selling of smaller re-packaged food and household items and this is relatively more in urban
- Households with reliable water sources are also intensifying vegetable production which is expected through the start of the rainfall season (November/December).
- Artisanal mining or illegal panning is on the increase in some rural livelihood zones and likely up to the start of the rainfall season in November/December
- Households slowly resorting to bartering using grains and livestock to access certain goods or services.

Food Consumption & Coping



Estimated prevalence of food-based coping, April -July 2022



National estimation of insufficient food consumption and coping April -July 2022

Insufficient food consumption
(HungerMap LIVE data)[3]

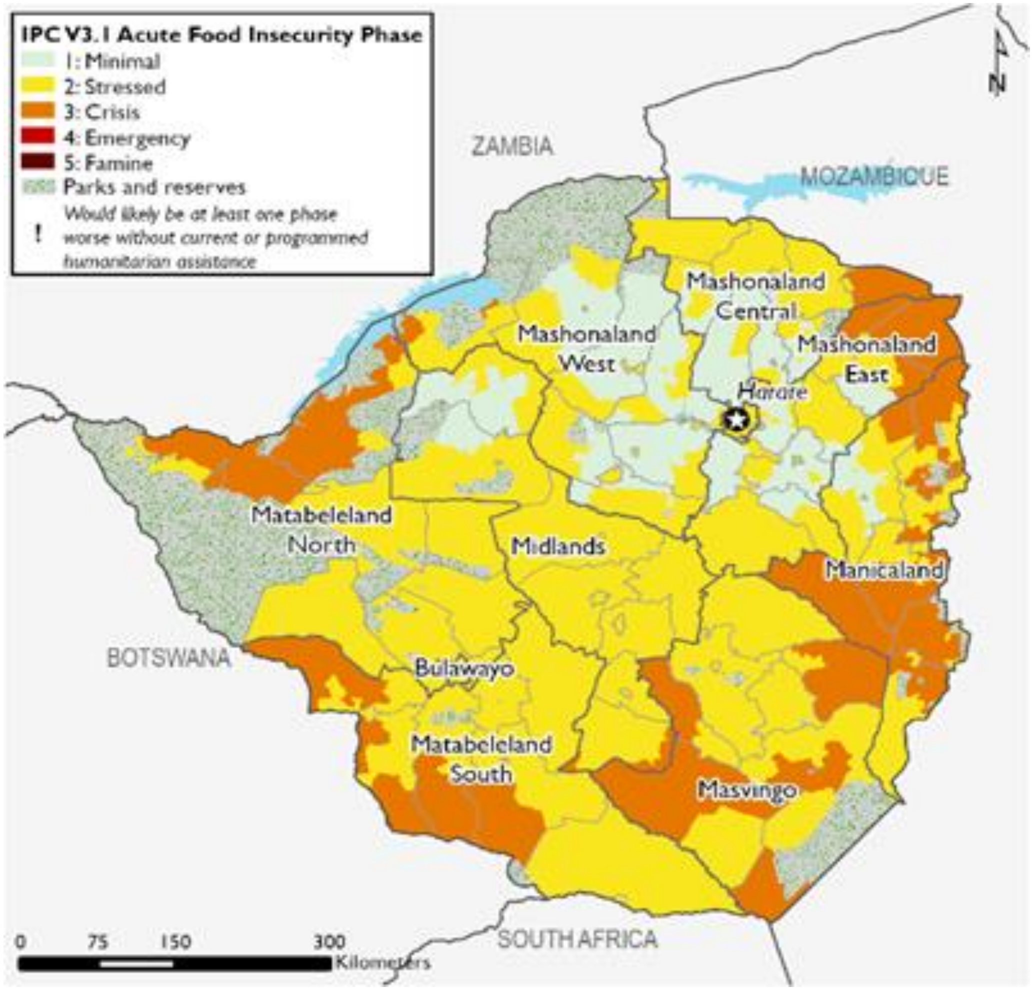
As of 23 April 2022		As of 22 July 2022
5.0M	→	5.3M

Crisis or above crisis level food-based coping strategies
(HungerMap LIVE data)[3]

As of 23 April 2022		As of 22 July 2022
7.8M	→	8.0M

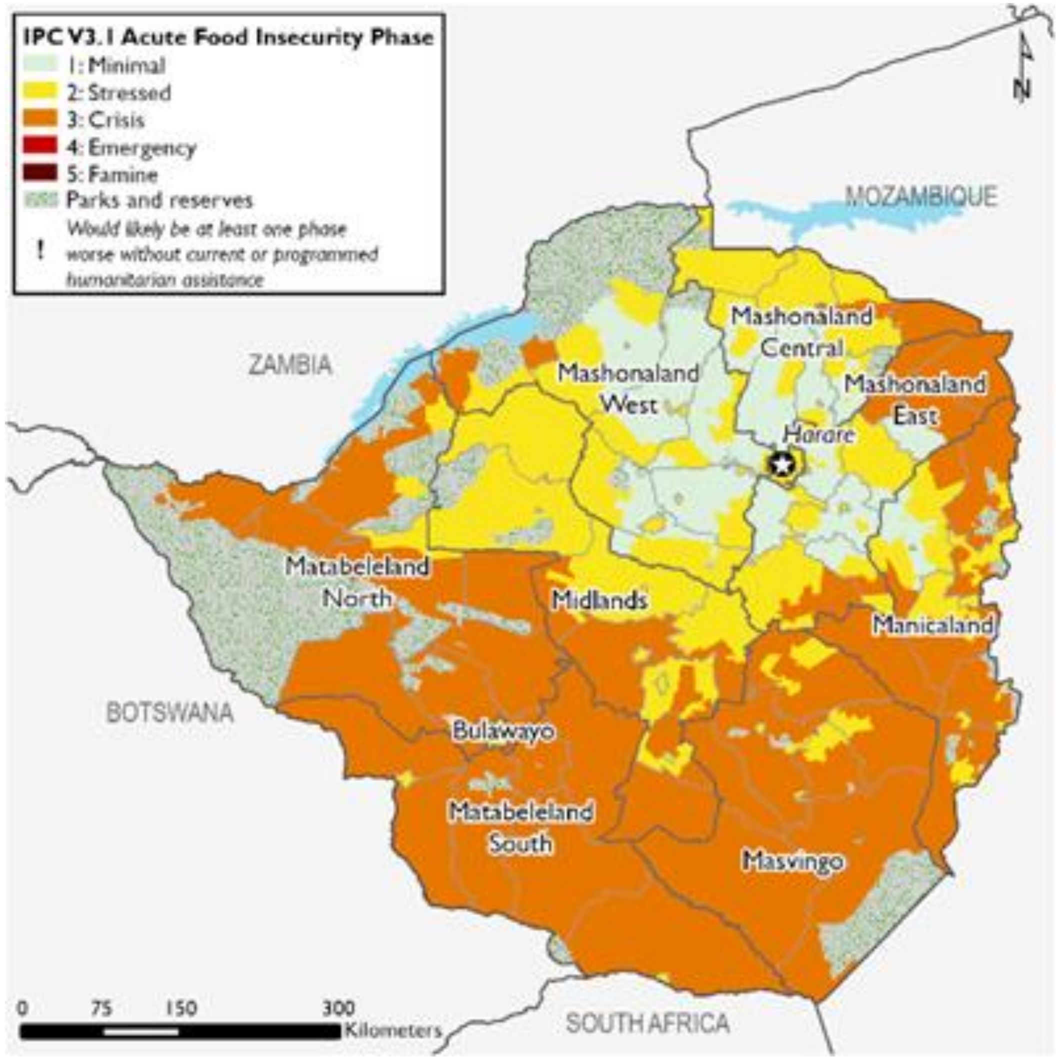
Projected food security outcomes, June to September 2022

- Crisis (IPC Phase 3) outcomes begin to emerge from July across deficit-producing areas.
- Deficit-producing areas enter into the 2022/23 lean season months earlier than normal given significantly below average 2021/22 crop production and macroeconomic instability.



Projected food security outcomes, October 2022 to January 2023

- More deficit producing areas will have Crisis (IPC Phase 3) through January.
- Relatively better 2021/22 harvests and above average 2020/21 carryover stocks in surplus-producing areas, will continue to drive Minimal (IPC Phase 1) outcomes through January 2023.
- Communal areas in northern Zimbabwe as well as urban areas are expected to continue experiencing Stressed (IPC Phase 2) outcomes.



Possible priority areas

Provincial – Manicaland, Mat. North, Mat. South, Masvingo

Districts – Binga, Hwange, parts of Kariba, Buhera, Mutare Rural, Chipinge, Chimanimani, Chivi, Mwenezi, Bikita, Rushinga, Uzumba, Mudzi, Gwanda, Matobo, Mangwe