

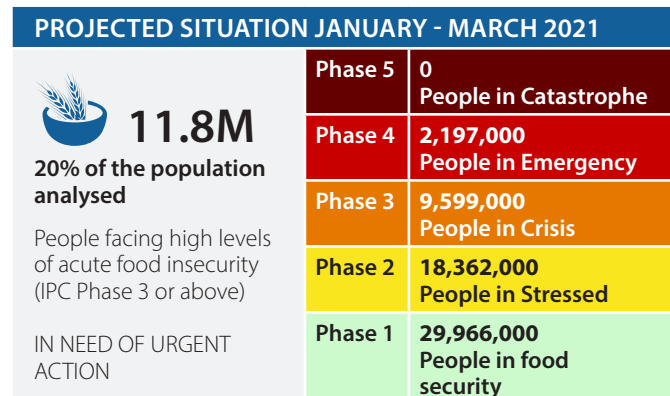
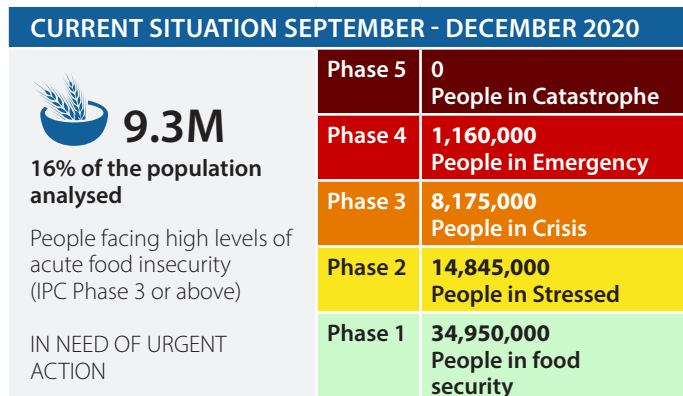
SOUTH AFRICA

IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON FOOD SECURITY

PRELIMINARY RESULTS PENDING GOVERNMENT APPROVAL

IPC ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY ANALYSIS SEPTEMBER 2020 - MARCH 2021

Issued February 2021



Overview

In the current period, September - December 2020, 9.34 million people in South Africa (16% of the population analysed) faced high levels of acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 or above) and required urgent action to reduce food gaps and protect livelihoods. Of the nine provinces of South Africa, eight: Mpumalanga, Limpopo, Gauteng, North West, Free State, Northern Cape, Eastern Cape and Western Cape, were classified in Stressed (IPC Phase 2), and are in need of action for livelihood protection, while Kwa-Zulu Natal Province is classified in Crisis (IPC Phase 3). South Africa's deteriorating food security is mainly driven by the COVID-19 pandemic and mitigation measures as well as high food prices, drought and economic decline.

In the projected period (January - March 2021), 11.8 million people (20% of the analysed population) are expected to be in IPC Phase 3 or above. Of the nine provinces analysed, seven provinces, namely Limpopo, North West, Gauteng, Free State, Kwa-Zulu Natal, Eastern Cape and Western Cape, will likely fall into Crisis (IPC Phase 3), while the Mpumalanga province and Northern Cape will remain in IPC Stressed (IPC Phase 2). A large proportion of the South African population will likely need urgent action to reduce food gaps and protect livelihoods.

Key Drivers



COVID-19

The outbreak of the COVID 19 pandemic globally and in South Africa led to introduction of lockdown restrictions. These resulted to restriction of the movement of people leading to people being unable to go to work. As a result, salaries cuts and loss of employment negatively affected the purchasing power of households.



Economic decline and unemployment

Slowdown in the national economy has resulted in mass job losses over the recent two consecutive quarters of year 2020. With no employment and reduced income, millions of people will not afford enough to eat enough as most households acquire most of their food items through purchase.



Food prices

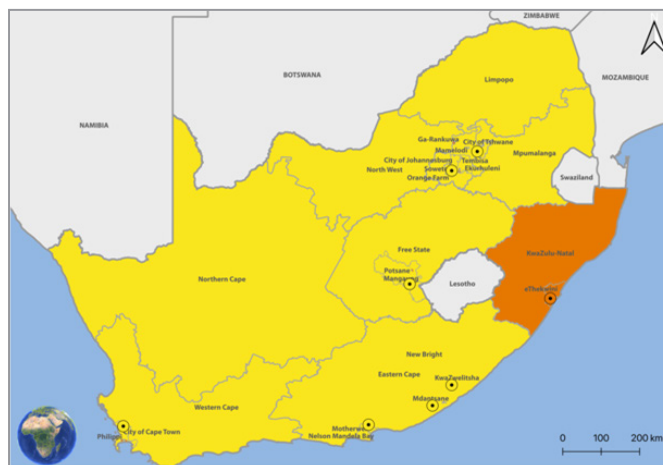
A significant price increase of about 30% or more was observed for certain products within the basket. Food prices have a major impact on food access in South Africa as most households and individuals obtain most of their food through purchase.



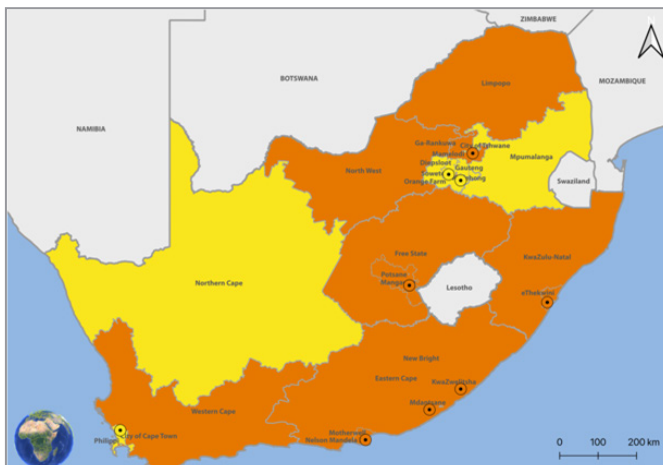
Drought

The ongoing drought in certain areas of the country will continue to negatively impact livestock production.

Current Situation September - December 2020



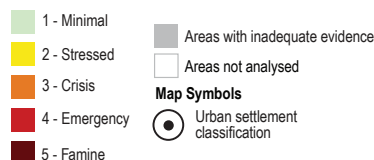
Projected Situation January - March 2021



Key for the Map

IPC Acute Food Insecurity Phase Classification

(mapped Phase represents highest severity affecting at least 20% of the population)

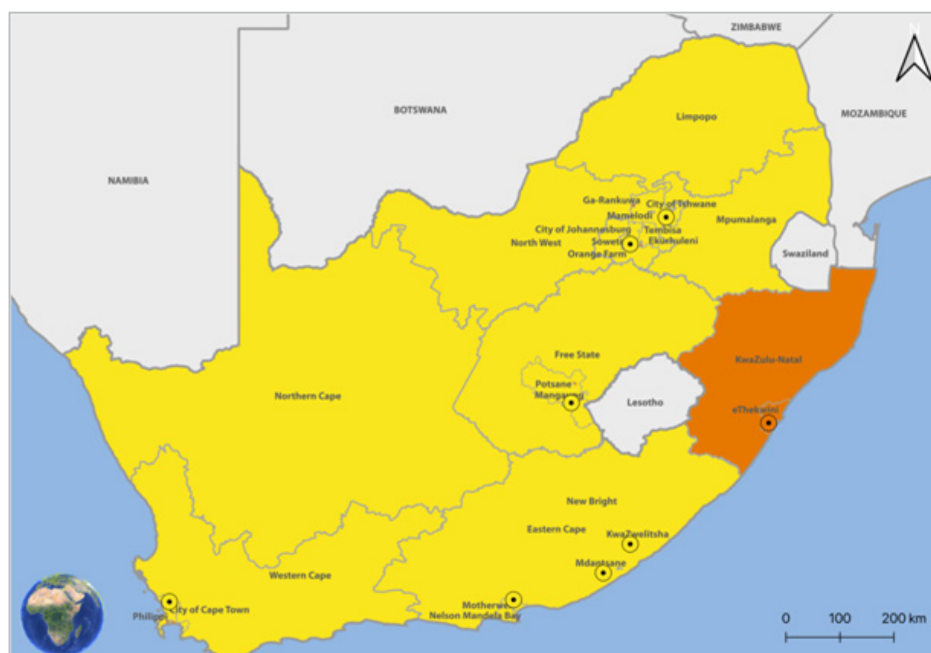


Evidence Level

** Medium



CURRENT SITUATION MAP AND POPULATION TABLE SEPTEMBER - DECEMBER 2020



Key for the Map

IPC Acute Food Insecurity Phase Classification

(mapped Phase represents highest severity affecting at least 20% of the population)

- 1 - Minimal
- 2 - Stressed
- 3 - Crisis
- 4 - Emergency
- 5 - Famine
- Areas with inadequate evidence
- Areas not analysed

Map Symbols

- Urban settlement classification

Evidence Level

- ** Medium

Region	Total population analysed	Phase 1		Phase 2		Phase 3		Phase 4		Phase 5		Phase 3+	
		#people	%	#people	%	#people	%	#people	%	#people	%	#people	%
Eastern Cape	6,734,002	4,254,139	63	1,586,565	24	893,299	13	0	0	0	0	893,299	13
Free State	2,856,881	1,571,265	55	853,290	30	428,532	15	3,794	0	0	0	432,326	15
Gauteng	15,488,138	9,400,494	61	3,703,902	24	1,797,564	12	586,178	4	0	0	2,383,742	16
KwaZulu-Natal	11,111,734	6,667,040	60	2,243,342	20	1,666,760	15	534,592	5	0	0	2,201,352	20
Limpopo	5,852,553	3,804,159	65	1,170,511	20	877,883	15	0	0	0	0	877,883	15
Mpumalanga	4,679,786	2,807,872	60	1,169,947	25	701,968	15	0	0	0	0	701,968	15
North West	4,108,816	2,465,290	60	1,027,204	25	616,322	15	0	0	0	0	616,322	15
Nothern Cape	1,292,786	775,672	60	387,836	30	129,279	10	0	0	0	0	129,279	10
Western Cape	7,005,741	3,204,564	46	2,702,190	39	1,063,465	15	35,523	1	0	0	1,098,988	16
Grand Total	59,130,437	34,950,493	59	14,844,785	25	8,175,072	14	1,160,087	2	0	0	9,335,159	16

Note: A population in Phase 3+ does not necessarily reflect the full population in need of urgent action. This is because some households may be in Phase 2 or even 1 but only because of receipt of assistance, and thus, they may be in need of continued action.

The table above is a summary of population distribution across the five IPC phases where all areas of analysis have been aggregated by provinces (inclusive of rural, urban hotspots, urban metros). For a more refined disaggregation, please refer to the detailed population table disaggregated by area of analysis in Annex 1.



PROJECTED SITUATION MAP AND POPULATION TABLE JANUARY - MARCH 2021



Key for the Map

IPC Acute Food Insecurity Phase Classification

(mapped Phase represents highest severity affecting at least 20% of the population)

- 1 - Minimal
- 2 - Stressed
- 3 - Crisis
- 4 - Emergency
- 5 - Famine
- Areas with inadequate evidence
- Areas not analysed

Map Symbols

- Urban settlement classification

Evidence Level

- ** Medium

Region	Total population analysed	Phase 1		Phase 2		Phase 3		Phase 4		Phase 5		Phase 3+	
		#people	%	#people	%	#people	%	#people	%	#people	%	#people	%
Eastern Cape	6,766,725	3,404,695	50	2,017,080	30	1,281,532	19	63,418	1	0	0	1,344,950	20
Free State	2,868,992	1,334,278	47	957,090	33	434,174	15	143,450	5	0	0	577,624	20
Gauteng	15,960,660	7,765,434	49	5,533,617	35	1,885,429	12	776,179	5	0	0	2,661,608	17
KwaZulu-Natal	11,212,892	5,606,446	50	2,824,303	25	2,221,498	20	560,645	5	0	0	2,782,143	25
Limpopo	5,866,956	3,520,174	60	1,173,391	20	880,043	15	293,348	5	0	0	1,173,391	20
Mpumalanga	4,801,826	2,641,004	55	1,440,548	30	720,274	15	0	0	0	0	720,274	15
North West	4,127,023	2,063,512	50	1,031,756	25	825,405	20	206,351	5	0	0	1,031,756	25
Notern Cape	1,336,332	668,166	50	467,716	35	200,450	15	0	0	0	0	200,450	15
Western Cape	7,183,096	2,962,518	41	2,916,826	41	1,149,966	16	153,787	2	0	0	1,303,753	18
Grand Total	60,124,502	29,966,227	50	18,362,327	31	9,598,771	16	2,197,177	4	0	0	11,795,949	20

Note: A population in Phase 3+ does not necessarily reflect the full population in need of urgent action. This is because some households may be in Phase 2 or even 1 but only because of receipt of assistance, and thus, they may be in need of continued action.

The table above is a summary of population distribution across the five IPC phases where all areas of analysis have been aggregated by provinces (inclusive of rural, urban hotspots, urban metros). For a more refined disaggregation, please refer to the detailed population table disaggregated by area of analysis in Annex 1.



CURRENT SITUATION OVERVIEW (SEPTEMBER - DECEMBER 2020)

In the current period of September to December 2020, around 9.3 million (16 percent of the analysed population) of South Africa's total population of 59,622,350, were estimated to be experiencing high levels of acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 or above), which means that they are in need of urgent action to reduce food gaps and to protect livelihoods. Immediate support should be extended to the 1.2 million people in Emergency (IPC Phase 4) across the country, who are facing large food consumption gaps. 14.8 million (25% of the analysed population) is classified in Stressed (IPC Phase 2). While not in need of urgent humanitarian assistance, people in IPC Phase 2 should be supported through livelihood protection and schemes to ensure the survival of their livelihoods and avoid their slide into higher phases.

The analysis was carried out both at rural (provincial areas), and urban metro (poorest 'hotspot' neighbourhoods and other 'better-off' neighbourhoods clustered into one) levels. In addition, different urban 'hotspots' were analysed separately. Out of the nine provinces in the country (Mpumalanga, Limpopo, North West, Northern Cape, Gauteng, Free State, KwaZulu-Natal, Eastern Cape, and Western Cape), eight were found to be in Stressed (IPC Phase 2). KwaZulu-Natal province is in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) and is in need of urgent action to reduce food gaps and livelihood protection. Notably, this phase classification excludes all metropolitan municipalities (metros) and the selected hotspots, which were classified separately in order to obtain results with higher resolution in urban areas.

Urban analysis

In the current period, most (seven of the eight) metros that were analysed (Buffalo City, Nelson Mandela Bay, City of Cape Town, City of Tshwane, Ekurhuleni, Johannesburg and Mangaung) are in Stressed (IPC Phase 2) and in need of livelihood protection while the eThekweni Metro in KwaZulu-Natal is in Crisis (IPC Phase 3). A total of seventeen urban hotspots were analysed, these are areas that are generally regarded as poorest within the metros. Seven of these hotspots are in Crisis (IPC Phase 3), mostly in Gauteng, Free State and Western Cape and ten hotspots are in Stressed (IPC Phase 2). These results are an indication that while food is generally available in South Africa through supermarkets, income loss is a major threat to households' food access in the metro areas, where there is dependence on purchases for all food needs.

At provincial level, four out of the nine provinces had populations that were classified in Emergency (IPC Phase 4): KwaZulu-Natal, Gauteng, Free State and Western Cape. Gauteng and KwaZulu-Natal hosted the highest number of people in Emergency (IPC Phase 4), with 586,178 and 534,592 respectively. KwaZulu-Natal had the highest percentage of people that are in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) or worse (20%), followed by Gauteng and Western Cape, where the population in Crisis or worse is 16% in both provinces. These percentages are inclusive of people that live in both urban and rural areas within the provinces (including the population in metros and hotspots). Analysis at the metro levels shows that eThekweni metro, that is within the KwaZulu-Natal province, had the highest percentage (20%) of people that are in Phase 3 or above. However, hotspots in other metros also had the highest percentage (20%) of people that are in Phase 3 or above. These include Thabanchu and Pontsane 2 that are in Free State, Diepsloot in Gauteng and Khayelitsha in the Western Cape. This analysis shows that while provinces as Gauteng are classified in Stressed (IPC Phase 2), urban populations in specific areas are facing higher levels of acute food insecurity. The loss of income due to COVID-19-related restrictions, along with price hikes, limited household ability to purchase food.

Food Availability

South Africa continues to meet food requirements at national level, with a combination of domestic food production and imports. A total harvest of maize of 15.4 million tons is expected, which is 37.6% more than the 11,275 million tons of the previous season (2019); 9.1 million tons is white maize. The country has ample maize supply to meet demand in the human and feed markets and will be able to export into neighbouring countries. This was underpinned by favourable weather conditions and a rise in agricultural exports. This is beneficial as maize is one of the staple foods consumed in the country.

Food Access

According to the results of the 2018 General Household Survey (GHS) released by Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) in June 2018; the percentage of South African households with inadequate or severely inadequate access to food decreased from 21,3% in 2017 to 20,3% in 2018. South African households are faced with a number of challenges that threaten their access to food in 2019/20. South Africa's Real Domestic Product (GDP) recorded its third consecutive quarter of economic decline, falling by 2,0% in the first quarter of 2020. This followed a contraction of -1,4% and -0,8% in the fourth and third quarters of 2019, respectively. The introduction of lockdown measures saw movement restrictions of people, making them unable to access informal markets. Salary cuts and loss of employment negatively affected the purchasing power of households. Slowdown in the global economy, coupled with severe restrictions on movement, has resulted in mass job losses over the last few months. With no income or social support, millions are unable to afford food. Social assistance programmes continue to provide an important safety net for millions of vulnerable South Africans. The percentage of individuals that benefited from social grants consistently increased from 12.8% in 2003 to 31% in 2018. This percentage is expected to have significantly increased because of the newly introduced temporary unemployment grant (which is expected to end in January 2021). South Africa has implemented a number of social security measures in response to the Covid-19 pandemic. This occurred in the form of an economic and social relief package, which was aimed at protecting businesses, livelihoods, as well as the most vulnerable individuals in the society.



It is still argued that the current social relief grant of R350 for unemployed South Africans is not sufficient, looking at the current cost of the basic food basket which costs R960.07 as of May 2020 and is 9.8% higher when compared with the cost of the same basket in May 2019 as outlined in the section of key drivers. A significant price increase of about 30% or more was observed for certain products within the basket and not to the basket in totality. However, the report has established that the forces that initially drove up prices in food markets have since subsided and prices have now stabilized.

Economic decline and unemployment: Slowdown in the national economy has resulted in mass job losses over the recent two consecutive quarters of year 2020. Results of the Quarterly Labour Force Survey that was released by Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) for the second quarter of 2020 indicated that the number of employed persons decreased by 2.2 million. This unprecedented change is the largest quarter one to quarter two decline since the survey began in 2008. With no employment and reduced income, millions of people cannot afford enough to eat enough as most households acquire most of their food items through purchase.

Food Utilization

A good proportion of households in the country have access to water, for both drinking and other purposes and access to sanitation. However, provinces within the country such as KwaZulu-Natal, Western Cape and the Northern Cape are still experiencing the effects of the 2015 drought, with decreasing dam levels negatively impacting household water supply, irrespective of available infrastructure. Furthermore, the country continues to battle with malnutrition challenges. According to Stats SA 2016 data, about 27% of children under 5 are considered short for their age or stunted. Furthermore, Stats SA indicated that overall, 3% of children below 5 years are wasted. In contrast, 13% of children are overweight. The results show that 6% of children are underweight, and 1% are severely underweight.

PROJECTED SITUATION OVERVIEW (JANUARY - MARCH 2021)

About 11,8 million people (20%) are expected to face high levels of acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 or above), needing urgent action to reduce food gaps and livelihood protection in the projection period. Of these, approximately 2 million (4%) are expected to be in Emergency (IPC Phase 4) and 9.6 million (16%) in Crisis (IPC Phase 3).

In the projected period, there is an expected increase in the number of affected people as six of the provinces in the country (Limpopo, Eastern Cape, North West, Western Cape, Free State and KwaZulu-Natal) are projected to be in Crisis (IPC Phase 3), needing urgent action to reduce food gaps and to protect livelihoods. Gauteng, Mpumalanga and the Northern Cape will remain Stressed (IPC Phase 2), meaning households in these areas will only need livelihood support.

The majority of the population in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) or above resides outside of the metros (7.04 million), whereas about 4.75 million live in the metros. However, provinces such as Western Cape and Gauteng have higher populations in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) or worse in metros than outside of metros. About 89,8% and 63,9% of the population in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) or worse in Gauteng and Western Cape respectively live in the metros. Very few hotspots (only four of the seventeen) will remain in Stressed (IPC Phase 2) in the projected period and the remaining thirteen hotspots will remain or fall into IPC Phase 3 in the projection period. KwaZulu-Natal and Gauteng have the highest population classified in Crisis and Emergency in the projection period (2.8 million and 2.7 million respectively). Most provinces, except Mpumalanga and Northern Cape, will have populations in Emergency (IPC Phase 4) in the projection period and will likely need immediate action.

The projected increase in the population with high acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 or 4) is due to the anticipated impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on South Africa's economy, the employment rates, as unemployment is on the rise, salary cuts, and the end of social support grant top ups which will see many households' purchasing power being negatively affected. Moreover, the January – February (2021) period is also normally a lean season, with households struggling with cash shortages after the festive period, coupled with seasonally high food prices, school fees and payments of debt. The ongoing drought in provinces like the Western Cape impacts negatively on livestock production. Veld fires and locust infestations, if unmonitored and unmanaged, have the potential to negatively impact food production.

Key Assumptions for the projected period

Loss of Employment – It is expected that the rate of unemployment and job losses increase as a result of the impact of COVID-19 on the economy. This will see many households lose income from salaries which will likely diminish their purchasing power. The 2,2 million decrease in employment in the 2nd quarter of 2020 and the increase of unemployment to 30,8% in the 3rd quarter of 2020 are an indication of how COVID-19 is having an impact on labour force issues. Whilst most companies are returning their labour force to work, the economy as a whole is likely to continue shedding jobs.

Loss of income – The informal traders and small businesses were severely affected by the hard lockdown restrictions. Some of them were unable to return to operations. This has a major impact on household income.

Remittances also played a crucial role as a source of household income in rural areas. The loss of jobs translates to reduced remittance income in rural areas. All of these will result in inadequate access to food at household level.

End of Social Grant top ups – The social grant top ups ended in November 2020, and in January 2021, the COVID-19 unemployment grant will come to an end. This will cause a decrease in the income from social grants in households. It is likely that this will worsen the food security situation of the vulnerable households, who tend to rely heavily on social grants.

Limited purchasing power – Whilst the bumper harvest will ensure availability of food at national level, most households both in rural and urban areas will still struggle to meet the adequate food requirements as they purchase most of their food items.

Drought – The ongoing drought in certain areas will continue to negatively impact livestock production.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ACTION

Response Priorities

- Urgent provision of emergency actions to save livelihoods of populations estimated to be in IPC Phase 4 (Emergency), 1.1 million, is required.
- Urgent action is required to reduce food consumption gaps and protect livelihoods for populations in Crisis (IPC Phase 3).
- KwaZulu-Natal needs urgent attention as the whole province is classified in Crisis (Phase 3) in the current period.
- Modalities and packages for identification and support of informal businesses that were affected by COVID-19 should be explored, especially for households in urban areas
- Resilience building and livelihoods protection interventions should be implemented and targeted to populations that are in Stressed (Phase 2) in order to avoid the worsening of their food security situation; especially when the temporary social safety nets are removed.
- Efforts towards intensifying the agricultural production at all scales (subsistence, smallholder and commercial) should be prioritised more than ever before.
- Possibility of linking the voucher/food parcel system with the production input packs should be explored.
- Government should consider continuing supporting households with the COVID-19 increase of social grants and with the unemployment grant beyond the six months period that was stipulated. Support should be for the entire 2020/21 consumption period. However, other livelihood resilient building strategies of communities as a complimentary measure and exit strategy from the COVID-19 unemployment grant should be considered.
- The program or strategy for addressing urban poverty factoring nutrition issues should be developed.
- The current rural poverty strategies should be strengthened.
- Creation and strengthening of early warning systems to provide timely information should be prioritised.
- Proper targeting and monitoring of social protection programmes should be ensured.
- Strengthen measures to prevent the spread of COVID-19.
- Monitoring of nutrition situation.
- Scale up diversified livelihoods programmes for improved self-reliance, resilience building and social protection to all vulnerable communities classified under Phases 2, 3 and 4.
- Strengthen and support initiatives addressing cross-cutting issues of food security and nutrition status of vulnerable groups.
- Promote good nutritional practices at household levels through nutrition-sensitive activities such as home gardening and educational awareness on food and water safety.

Situation Monitoring and Update

- The impact of COVID-19 on the employment and unemployment rate; Job losses against the ability of companies to return the work force to their jobs should be monitored. The ability of the economic stimulus packages to create new jobs should also be monitored;
- Locust infestation in the Karoo;
- Impact of veld fires on food security;
- Drought, which is affecting the availability of pastures, particularly areas in Northern Zululand where animals are struggling to find water sources;
- Food prices: The month-to-month food prices should be monitored against the households' purchasing power and income levels over the projection period;
- Second wave of COVID-19 infections: This is a serious threat to food security as the economy is already in crisis. If the second wave results in renewed lockdown restrictions, the unemployment and income situation will worsen and more people will fall into the worst phases of acute food insecurity.



Detailed population table for the current situation (September - December 2020)

Province	Analysis Area	Total population analysed	Phase 1		Phase 2		Phase 3		Phase 4		Phase 5		Area Phase	Phase 3+	
			#people	%	#people	%	#people	%	#people	%	#people	%		#people	%
Eastern Cape	Buffalo city	617,423	401,325	65	123,485	20	92,613	15	0	0	0	0	3	92,613	15
	Eastern cape	4,628,488	2,777,093	60	1,157,122	25	694,273	15	0	0	0	0	2	694,273	15
	Mdantsane	166,803	100,082	60	41,701	25	25,020	15	0	0	0	0	2	25,020	15
	Motherwell	164,922	115,445	70	32,984	20	16,492	10	0	0	0	0	2	16,492	10
	Nelson Mandela Bay	1,085,557	814,168	75	217,111	20	54,278	5	0	0	0	0	2	54,278	5
	New Brighton	51,457	33,447	65	10,291	20	7,719	15	0	0	0	0	2	7,719	15
	Zwelitsha	19,352	12,579	65	3,870	20	2,903	15	0	0	0	0	2	2,903	15
	Total	6,734,002	4,254,139	63	1,586,565	24	893,299	13	0	0	0	0		893,299	13
Free State	Free state	2,003,948	1,102,171	55	601,184	30	300,592	15	0	0	0	0	2	300,592	15
	Mangaung	777,051	427,378	55	233,115	30	116,558	15	0	0	0	0	2	116,558	15
	Pontsane 2	398	199	50	119	30	60	15	20	5	0	0	3	80	20
	Thaba Nchu	75,484	41,516	55	18,871	25	11,323	15	3,774	5	0	0	3	15,097	20
	Total	2,856,881	1,571,265	55	853,290	30	428,532	15	3,794	0	0	0		432,326	15
Gauteng	Alexandra	191,833	124,691	65	38,367	20	19,183	10	9,592	5	0	0	2	28,775	15
	City of Johannesburg	3,622,578	2,354,676	65	724,516	20	362,258	10	181,129	5	0	0	2	543,387	15
	City of Tshwane	3,339,033	1,836,468	55	1,001,710	30	500,855	15	0	0	0	0	2	500,855	15
	Diepsloot	178,667	98,267	55	44,667	25	26,800	15	8,933	5	0	0	3	35,733	20
	Ekurhuleni	2,906,425	1,743,855	60	726,606	25	290,643	10	145,321	5	0	0	2	435,964	15
	Ga-rankuwa	97,772	58,663	60	19,554	20	14,666	15	4,889	5	0	0	3	19,555	20
	Gauteng	1,748,952	1,136,819	65	349,790	20	174,895	10	87,448	5	0	0	2	262,343	15
	Katlehong	466,997	233,499	50	116,749	25	93,399	20	23,350	5	0	0	3	116,749	25
	Mamelodi	425,547	276,606	65	85,109	20	63,832	15	0	0	0	0	2	63,832	15
	Orange Farm	101,750	61,050	60	25,438	25	10,175	10	5,088	5	0	0	2	15,263	15
	Soweto	1,810,724	1,176,971	65	362,145	20	181,072	10	90,536	5	0	0	2	271,608	15
	Tembisa	597,860	298,930	50	209,251	35	59,786	10	29,893	5	0	0	2	89,679	15
	Total	15,488,138	9,400,494	61	3,703,902	24	1,797,564	12	586,178	4	0	0		2,383,742	16
KwaZulu-Natal	eThekwinini	3,373,686	2,024,212	60	674,737	20	506,053	15	168,684	5	0	0	3	674,737	20
	Kwazulu-natal	7,318,154	4,390,892	60	1,463,631	20	1,097,723	15	365,908	5	0	0	3	1,463,631	20
	Umlazi	419,894	251,936	60	104,974	25	62,984	15	0	0	0	0	2	62,984	15
	Total	11,111,734	6,667,040	60	2,243,342	20	1,666,760	15	534,592	5	0	0		2,201,352	20
Limpopo	Limpopo	5,852,553	3,804,159	65	1,170,511	20	877,883	15	0	0	0	0	2	877,883	15
	Total	5,852,553	3,804,159	65	1,170,511	20	877,883	15	0	0	0	0		877,883	15
Mpumalanga	Mpumalanga	4,679,786	2,807,872	60	1,169,947	25	701,968	15	0	0	0	0	2	701,968	15
	Total	4,679,786	2,807,872	60	1,169,947	25	701,968	15	0	0	0	0		701,968	15
North West	North west	4,108,816	2,465,290	60	1,027,204	25	616,322	15	205,441	0	0	0	2	821,763	15
	Total	4,108,816	2,465,290	60	1,027,204	25	616,322	15	0	0	0	0		616,322	15
Nothern Cape	Northern cape	1,292,786	775,672	60	387,836	30	129,279	10	64,639	0	0	0	2	193,918	10
	Total	1,292,786	775,672	60	387,836	30	129,279	10	0	0	0	0		129,279	10
Western Cape	City of Cape Town	4,003,115	1,601,246	40	1,801,402	45	600,467	15	0	0	0	0	2	600,467	15
	Khayelitsha	458,391	229,196	50	137,517	30	68,759	15	22,920	5	0	0	3	91,679	20
	Philippi	252,070	113,432	45	75,621	30	50,414	20	12,604	5	0	0	3	63,018	25
	Western cape	2,292,165	1,260,691	55	687,650	30	343,825	15	0	0	0	0	2	343,825	15
	Total	7,005,741	3,204,564	46	2,702,190	39	1,063,465	15	35,523	1	0	0		1,098,988	16
Grand Total	59,130,437	34,950,493	59	14,844,785	25	8,175,072	14	1,160,087	2	0	0		9,335,159	16	

Note: A population in Phase 3+ does not necessarily reflect the full population in need of urgent action. This is because some households may be in Phase 2 or even 1 but only because of receipt of assistance, and thus, they may be in need of continued action.



Detailed population table for the projected situation (January - March 2021)

Province	Analysis Area	Total population analysed	Phase 1		Phase 2		Phase 3		Phase 4		Phase 5		Area Phase	Phase 3+	
			#people	%	#people	%	#people	%	#people	%	#people	%		#people	%
Eastern Cape	Buffalo city	621,697	310,849	50	186,509	30	124,339	20	0	0	0	0	3	124,339	20
	Eastern cape	4,637,419	2,318,710	50	1,391,226	30	927,484	20	0	0	0	0	3	927,484	20
	Mdantsane	167,949	83,975	50	50,385	30	25,192	15	8,397	5	0	0	3	33,589	20
	Motherwell	167,905	100,743	60	41,976	25	25,186	15	0	0	0	0	2	25,186	15
	Nelson Mandela Bay	1,100,403	550,202	50	330,121	30	165,060	15	55,020	5	0	0	3	220,080	20
	New Brighton	51,866	28,526	55	12,967	25	10,373	20	0	0	0	0	3	10,373	20
	Zwelitsha	19,486	11,692	60	3,897	20	3,897	20	0	0	0	0	3	3,897	20
	Total	6,766,725	3,404,695	50	2,017,080	30	1,281,532	19	63,418	1	0	0		1,344,950	20
Free State	Free state	2,003,948	901,777	45	701,382	35	300,592	15	100,197	5	0	0	3	400,789	20
	Mangaung	788,535	394,268	50	236,561	30	118,280	15	39,427	5	0	0	3	157,707	20
	Pontsane 2	404	182	45	121	30	81	20	20	5	0	0	3	101	25
	Thaba Nchu	76,105	38,053	50	19,026	25	15,221	20	3,805	5	0	0	3	19,026	25
	Total	2,868,992	1,334,278	47	957,090	33	434,174	15	143,450	5	0	0		577,624	20
Gauteng	Alexandra	193,239	86,958	45	57,972	30	38,648	20	9,662	5	0	0	3	48,310	25
	City of Johannesburg	3,739,712	2,056,842	55	1,121,914	30	373,971	10	186,986	5	0	0	2	560,957	15
	City of Tshwane	3,444,234	1,205,482	35	1,549,905	45	516,635	15	172,212	5	0	0	3	688,847	20
	Diepsloot	183,820	73,528	40	64,337	35	36,764	20	9,191	5	0	0	3	45,955	25
	Ekurhuleni	2,979,236	1,489,618	50	1,042,733	35	297,924	10	148,962	5	0	0	2	446,886	15
	Ga-rankuwa	98,562	54,209	55	24,641	25	14,784	15	4,928	5	0	0	3	19,712	20
	Gauteng	1,807,336	903,668	50	632,568	35	180,734	10	90,367	5	0	0	2	271,101	15
	Katlehong	474,148	237,074	50	118,537	25	94,830	20	23,707	5	0	0	3	118,537	25
	Mamelodi	437,073	262,244	60	109,268	25	65,561	15	0	0	0	0	2	65,561	15
	Orange Farm	104,986	52,493	50	31,496	30	15,748	15	5,249	5	0	0	3	20,997	20
	Soweto	1,883,246	1,035,785	55	564,974	30	188,325	10	94,162	5	0	0	2	282,487	15
	Tembisa	615,068	307,534	50	215,274	35	61,507	10	30,753	5	0	0	2	92,260	15
	Total	15,960,660	7,765,434	49	5,533,617	35	1,885,429	12	776,179	5	0	0		2,661,608	17
KwaZulu-Natal	eThekwinini	3,410,302	1,705,151	50	852,576	25	682,060	20	170,515	5	0	0	3	852,575	25
	Kwazulu-natal	7,380,986	3,690,493	50	1,845,247	25	1,476,197	20	369,049	5	0	0	3	1,845,246	25
	Umlazi	421,604	210,802	50	126,481	30	63,241	15	21,080	5	0	0	3	84,321	20
	Total	11,212,892	5,606,446	50	2,824,303	25	2,221,498	20	560,645	5	0	0		2,782,143	25
Limpopo	Limpopo	5,866,956	3,520,174	60	1,173,391	20	880,043	15	293,348	5	0	0	3	1,173,391	20
	Total	5,866,956	3,520,174	60	1,173,391	20	880,043	15	293,348	5	0	0		1,173,391	20
Mpumalanga	Mpumalanga	4,801,826	2,641,004	55	1,440,548	30	720,274	15	0	0	0	0	2	720,274	15
	Total	4,801,826	2,641,004	55	1,440,548	30	720,274	15	0	0	0	0		720,274	15
North West	North west	4,127,023	2,063,512	50	1,031,756	25	825,405	20	206,351	5	0	0	3	1,031,756	25
	Total	4,127,023	2,063,512	50	1,031,756	25	825,405	20	206,351	5	0	0		1,031,756	25
Nothorn Cape	Northern cape	1,336,332	668,166	50	467,716	35	200,450	15	0	0	0	0	2	200,450	15
	Total	1,336,332	668,166	50	467,716	35	200,450	15	0	0	0	0		200,450	15
Western Cape	City of Cape Town	4,107,353	1,437,574	35	2,053,677	50	616,103	15	0	0	0	0	2	616,103	15
	Khayelitsha	466,463	233,232	50	93,293	20	116,616	25	23,323	5	0	0	3	139,939	30
	Philippi	258,548	116,347	45	64,637	25	64,637	25	12,927	5	0	0	3	77,564	30
	Western cape	2,350,732	1,175,366	50	705,220	30	352,610	15	117,537	5	0	0	3	470,147	20
	Total	7,183,096	2,962,518	41	2,916,826	41	1,149,966	16	153,787	2	0	0		1,303,753	18
Grand Total	60,124,502	29,966,227	50	18,362,327	31	9,598,771	16	2,197,177	4	0	0		11,795,949	20	

Note: A population in Phase 3+ does not necessarily reflect the full population in need of urgent action. This is because some households may be in Phase 2 or even 1 but only because of receipt of assistance, and thus, they may be in need of continued action.



PROCESS AND METHODOLOGY

The data collection exercise was led by Geopoll, supported by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). Data was collected through CATI (computer-assisted telephone interviewing). The sample was designed by Geopoll, supported by FAO and the SAVAC secretariat, to ensure that it was representative at the provincial level, metropolitan level as well as hotspot level, while Statistics South Africa provided population data. The South African Vulnerability Assessment Committee (SAVAC) provided a number of secondary data by different sources to complement primary data. The analysis done by the SAVAC comprised of a team of officials representing Provinces, Metropolitan areas, national Departments such as Statistics South Africa, Department of Health, Department of Social Development, Department of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development, Government entities such as Human Sciences Research Council, Universities such as University of Pretoria, University of KwaZulu Natal, University of Zululand, University of Witwatersrand and FAO. The IPC training and analysis was done virtually, and it was led by FAO. The Geopoll data collection took place in September-October 2020, and the IPC analysis was conducted in October-November 2020.

Sources

The analysis was done using primary data that was collected by Geopoll on the Rapid Assessment through a remote survey telephonically for the impact of COVID-19 on food and nutrition security. Added to this was the use of secondary data from a number of sources such as the Livelihood zone reports by SAVAC. Statistics South Africa and National Agricultural Marketing Council also provided the bulk of the evidence used in the analysis. Evidence also came from the Department of Social Development on Social Protection.

Limitations of the analysis

The COVID-19 pandemic led to a number of restrictions: data collection had to take place remotely as well as the training and analysis. This led to delays in the process. Furthermore, due to remote data collection, the amount of primary data available for the analysis was somewhat limited, albeit sufficient for conducting the IPC analysis. Other, secondary data was incorporated in the analysis to support the classifications.

What is the IPC and IPC Acute Food Insecurity?

The IPC is a set of tools and procedures to classify the severity and characteristics of acute food and nutrition crises as well as chronic food insecurity based on international standards. The IPC consists of four mutually reinforcing functions, each with a set of specific protocols (tools and procedures). The core IPC parameters include consensus building, convergence of evidence, accountability, transparency and comparability. The IPC analysis aims at informing emergency response as well as medium and long-term food security policy and programming.

For the IPC, Acute Food Insecurity is defined as any manifestation of food insecurity found in a specified area at a specific point in time of a severity that threatens lives or livelihoods, or both, regardless of the causes, context or duration. It is highly susceptible to change and can occur and manifest in a population within a short amount of time, as a result of sudden changes or shocks that negatively impact on the determinants of food insecurity.

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This analysis has been conducted under the patronage of the Department of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development (DALRRD).

Classification of food insecurity and malnutrition was conducted using the IPC protocols, which are developed and implemented worldwide by the IPC Global Partnership - Action Against Hunger, CARE, CILSS, EC-JRC, FAO, FEWSNET, Global Food Security Cluster, Global Nutrition Cluster, IGAD, Oxfam, PROGRESAN-SICA, SADC, Save the Children, UNICEF and WFP.

IPC Analysis Partners:



ANNEX 1 : PROFILE OF THE MOST AFFECTED AREAS

Eastern Cape (Inclusive of selected Metros and Hotspots)

Current Situation

In the current period (September-December 2020), out of the 6.7 million people analysed in the Eastern Cape Province (inclusive of the selected Metros and Hotspots), 893,000¹ people (13%) faced high levels of acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 or above).

The remainder of the Eastern Cape Province, when excluding the selected Metros and Hotspots, were classified in Stressed (IPC Phase 2), with around 15% of the population (694,272 people) facing high levels of acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 or above).

While the majority, 2.8 million (60%), of the population were classified in IPC Phase 1 and 2, 2 million people (25%) were classified in Stressed (IPC Phase 2). The Food Consumption Score showed borderline and poor food consumption for about 16% of the households and about 35% of the households are reported to be experiencing hunger in the province.

The COVID-19 related restrictions led to loss of income, and employment greatly affected livelihoods for people in the Province, resulting in reduced capacity to access food.

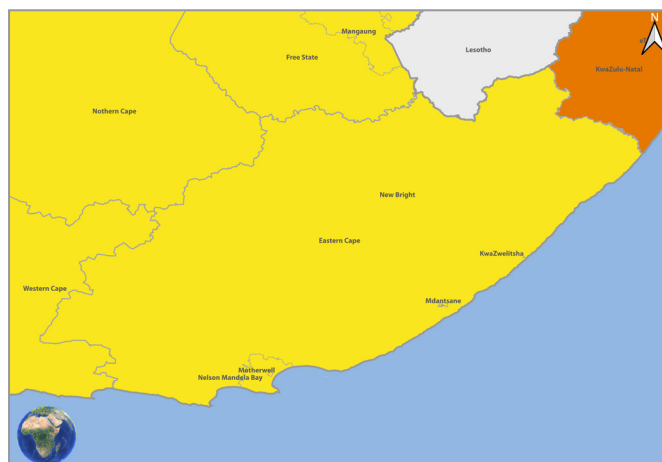
Projected Situation

During the projected period (January-March 2021), the estimated number of people in the Eastern Cape Province facing high levels of acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 or above) rises to about 1.3 million people (20%) which includes about 63,000 (1%) people classified in Emergency (IPC Phase 4). This period signifies the lean season in South Africa as people lack cash due to spending during the festive season as well as limited casual labour opportunities in rural areas.

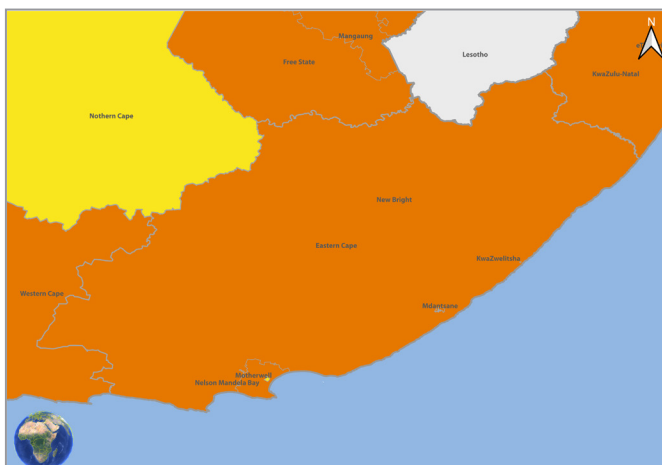
Approximately 927,000 (20%) people in the remainder of Eastern Cape Province (excluding Metros and Hotspots) are expected to face high levels of acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 or above), an increase of 5% compared to the current period.

COVID-19 related measures are likely to mostly affect the petty traders in the Province, with movement restricted. Over-reliance on food purchased with increasing food prices is likely to diminish household purchasing power.

Current Situation September - December 2020



Projected Situation January - March 2021



Key for the Map

IPC Acute Food Insecurity Phase Classification
(mapped Phase represents highest severity affecting at least 20% of the population)

- 1 - Minimal
- 2 - Stressed
- 3 - Crisis
- 4 - Emergency
- 5 - Famine
- Areas not analysed

IPC AFI Phase	Current	Projected	KEY DRIVERS
None	4 254 139	3 404 695	COVID-19 impact Price shock Loss of employment Loss of income Prolonged dry spell
Stressed	1 586 565	2 017 080	
Crisis	893 299	1 281 532	
Emergency	0	63 418	
Catastrophe	0	0	

¹This number was calculated by adding the population from the ISS population table for Buffalo City, Mdantsane, Motherwell, Nelson Mandela Bay, New Brighton Zwelitsha and the rest of Eastern Cape Province.



Nelson Mandela Bay

Current Situation

In the current period (September-December 2020), Mandela Bay Metro was overall classified in Stressed (IPC Phase 2). About 54,000 (5%) of the population faced high levels of acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3) and require urgent action to reduce food gaps, protect and restore their livelihoods.

Generally, households in Nelson Mandela Bay have a diverse income base that provides a buffer against shocks and stresses, such as loss of employment and rising food prices. This means that incomes have been minimally affected, and households also have access to income for food purchases from other sources of income. The Food Consumption Score indicates that over 93% of the population had an acceptable food consumption score.

Projected Situation

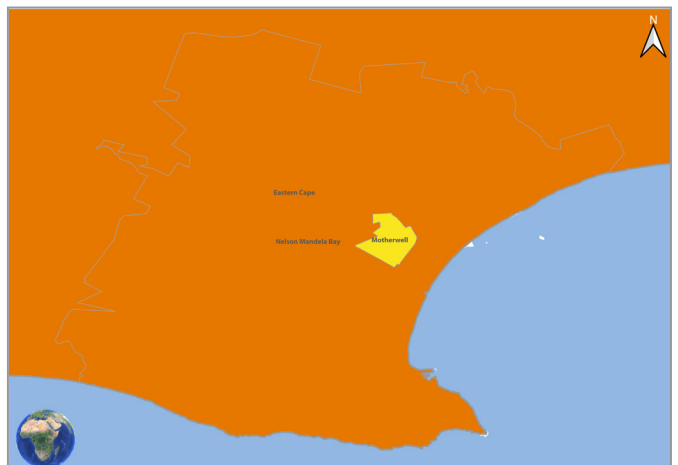
During the projected period (January-March 2021), about 220,000 people (20%) of Nelson Mandela Bay Metro are expected to face high levels of acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 or above), an increase of 10% compared to the current period.

COVID-19-related measures are likely to continue to affect households through the prohibition of movements – as 65% of the respondents reported these restrictions as challenging. The continued increase in food prices is likely to increase the levels of vulnerability among households in the Metro, especially among the 49% of the households that reported lack of money to purchase food and non-food items. Over-reliance on purchased foods with rising food prices is likely to diminish household purchasing power.

Current Situation September - December 2020



Projected Situation January - March 2021



Key for the Map

IPC Acute Food Insecurity Phase Classification
(mapped Phase represents highest severity affecting at least 20% of the population)

- 1 - Minimal
- 2 - Stressed
- 3 - Crisis
- 4 - Emergency
- 5 - Famine
- Areas not analysed

IPC AFI Phase	Current	Projected	KEY DRIVERS
None	814 168	550 202	Loss of employment Loss of income COVID-19 impact Increased food prices
Stressed	217 111	330 121	
Crisis	54 278	165 060	
Emergency	0	55 020	
Catastrophe	0	0	



Buffalo City

Current Situation

In the current period (September- December 2020), Buffalo City was overall classified in Stressed (IPC Phase 2). Around 92,600 people (15%) faced high levels of acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3) and require urgent action to reduce food gaps, protect and restore their livelihoods.

The loss of employment, increased food prices and the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic have been the major drivers for the high levels of acute food insecurity in the current period. – making the households have a reduced purchasing power. A high percentage of households (79.8%) are employing food coping strategies.

Projected Situation

During the projected period (January-March 2021), approximately 124,000 people (20%) in Buffalo City are expected to experience high levels of acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3), an increase of 5% compared to the current period.

The percentage of people not experiencing acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 1) is expected to fall from 65% to 50% (311,000 people), while the number of people in Stressed (IPC Phase 2) is expected to increase by 10%.

COVID-19 mitigation measures are likely to continue affecting, in particular, the petty traders in the Metro, as restrictions to prohibit their movements. The continued increase in food prices is likely to increase the levels of vulnerability among households in the metro, especially in light of decreasing incomes and loss of employment.

Current Situation September - December 2020



Projected Situation January - March 2021



Key for the Map

IPC Acute Food Insecurity Phase Classification

(mapped Phase represents highest severity affecting at least 20% of the population)

- 1 - Minimal
- 4 - Emergency
- 2 - Stressed
- 5 - Famine
- 3 - Crisis
- Areas not analysed

IPC AFI Phase	Current	Projected	KEY DRIVERS
None	401 325	310 849	Loss of employment Price shocks Loss of income COVID-19 impact
Stressed	123 485	186 509	
Crisis	92 613	124 339	
Emergency	0	0	
Catastrophe	0	0	



Mdantsane

Current Situation

In the current period between October and December 2020, it is estimated that 25,000 people (15% of the population of Mdantsane) faced high levels of acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3).

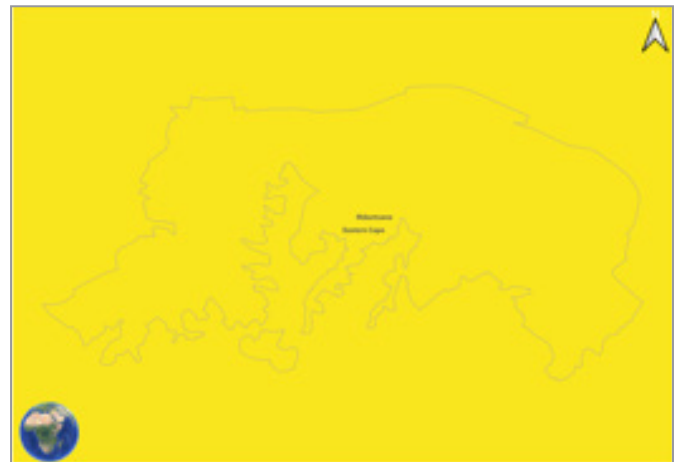
This is mainly due to COVID-19-related restrictions which resulted in loss of income and employment for the majority of households. This also resulted in some households depending on the unemployment grant provided by the government and informal trade.

Projected Situation

In the projected period, between January and March 2021, the food security situation in Mdantsane is expected to deteriorate, with 33,600 people (20% of population) facing high levels of acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 or above). This figure includes about 8,400 (5%) classified in Emergency (IPC Phase 4).

A number of households have already experienced a decrease in income. Over-reliance on purchased foods coupled with constantly increasing food prices in the market and loss of income from employment will likely result in reduced access to food.

Current Situation September - December 2020



Projected Situation January - March 2021



Key for the Map

IPC Acute Food Insecurity Phase Classification
(mapped Phase represents highest severity affecting at least 20% of the population)

- 1 - Minimal
- 4 - Emergency
- 2 - Stressed
- 5 - Famine
- 3 - Crisis
- Areas not analysed

IPC AFI Phase	Current	Projected	KEY DRIVERS
None	100 082	83 975	COVID-19 impact Loss of employment Loss of income Increased food prices
Stressed	41 701	50 385	
Crisis	25 020	25 192	
Emergency	0	8 397	
Catastrophe	0	0	



Motherwell

Current Situation

In the current period of October-December 2020, it was estimated that 16,000 people (10% of the population of Motherwell) faced high levels of acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3).

However, the restrictions related to COVID-19 pandemic resulted in loss of income and employment for a number of households. The most affected are the households that experienced high income losses during the lockdown and that rely on skilled labour, sale of alcoholic beverages/brewing and trade/shop ownership/petty trade/handicraft who rely on the market for their food needs.

Added to this, people working in the informal sector were also affected by the restrictions on movement, especially traders negatively affecting the income sources.

Projected Situation

In the projected period, between January and March 2021, the food security situation in Motherwell is expected to deteriorate, with 25,000 people (15% of population in Motherwell) facing high levels of acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3), marking an increase of 5%.

During the current period, a number of households had already experienced a decrease in income, and this is expected to worsen during the projected period.

Over-reliance on purchased foods coupled with constantly increasing food prices in the market and loss of income from employment will continue to affect access to food for the majority of households.

Current Situation September - December 2020



Projected Situation January - March 2021



Key for the Map

IPC Acute Food Insecurity Phase Classification
(mapped Phase represents highest severity affecting at least 20% of the population)

- 1 - Minimal
- 4 - Emergency
- 2 - Stressed
- 5 - Famine
- 3 - Crisis
- Areas not analysed

IPC AFI Phase	Current	Projected	KEY DRIVERS
None	115 445	100 743	COVID-19 pandemic Loss of income Loss of employment Increase in food prices
Stressed	32 984	41 976	
Crisis	16 492	25 186	
Emergency	0	0	
Catastrophe	0	0	



New Brighton

Current Situation

In the current period, October-December 2020, it is estimated that 7,000 people (15% of population of New Brighton) faced high levels of acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3). The COVID-19 pandemic also presented a number of challenges for the majority of households.

The majority of households (54.9%) could not afford some essential food items without engaging in Stressed coping strategies. This observation implied that food consumption was minimally adequate. The majority of households depend on the market to meet their food needs as only 4.1% of these households are engaged in agricultural crop production.

People working in the informal sector were also affected by the restrictions on movement, especially traders, as their income sources were negatively affected.

Projected Situation

In the projected period, between January and March 2021, the food security situation is expected to deteriorate, with 10,000 people (20% of population in New Brighton) facing high levels of acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3). This marks an increase of 5%.

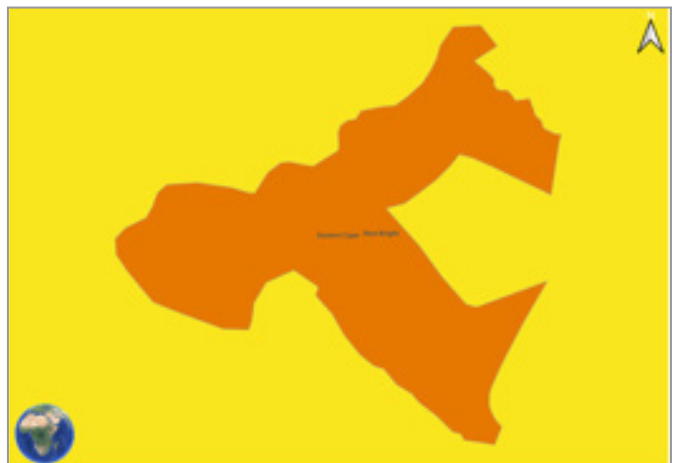
Most of households already experienced a decrease in income during the current period, and this is likely to worsen.

Over-reliance on purchased foods coupled with constantly increasing food prices in the market and loss of income from employment will render some households in a situation where they can no longer afford the food they require.

Current Situation September - December 2020



Projected Situation January - March 2021



Key for the Map

IPC Acute Food Insecurity Phase Classification
(mapped Phase represents highest severity affecting at least 20% of the population)

- 1 - Minimal
- 4 - Emergency
- 2 - Stressed
- 5 - Famine
- 3 - Crisis
- Areas not analysed

IPC AFI Phase	Current	Projected	KEY DRIVERS
None	33 447	28 526	COVID-19 restrictions Loss of income Loss of employment Increase in food prices
Stressed	10 291	12 967	
Crisis	7 719	10 373	
Emergency	0	0	
Catastrophe	0	0	



Zwelitsha

Current Situation

In the current period, October-December 2020, it is estimated that around 3,000 people (15% of the population of Zwelitsha) will be facing high levels of acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3).

An estimated 63% of households have been hindered from accessing basic services due to movement restrictions during the lockdown. The majority of households were affected by food cost increases and lack of money, respectively, and are now applying Stressed coping strategies such as depletion of savings and sale of livestock in order to afford food at higher prices.

The most affected are the households that rely on the transport business, salaried work and non-agriculture casual labour, as they are totally dependent on market for their food needs.

Projected Situation

In the projected period, between January and March 2021, the food security situation in is expected to deteriorate, with 3,897 people (20% of the population in Zwelitsha) in Crisis (Phase 3). This marks an increase of 5%. A number of households have already experienced a decrease in income, and this is likely to worsen in the near future.

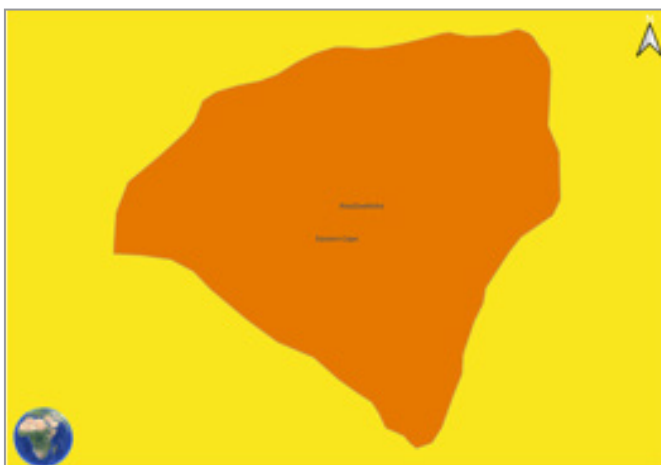
People working in the informal sector were also affected by the restrictions on movement, especially traders, as their income sources were negatively affected.

Reliance on purchased foods coupled with constantly increasing food prices in the market and loss of income from employment will render some households in a situation where they can no longer afford the food they need.

Current Situation September - December 2020



Projected Situation January - March 2021



Key for the Map

IPC Acute Food Insecurity Phase Classification
(mapped Phase represents highest severity affecting at least 20% of the population)

- 1 - Minimal
- 4 - Emergency
- 2 - Stressed
- 5 - Famine
- 3 - Crisis
- Areas not analysed

IPC AFI Phase	Current	Projected	KEY DRIVERS
None	12 579	11 692	COVID-19 restrictions Loss of employment Loss of income Increased food prices
Stressed	3 870	3 897	
Crisis	2 903	3 897	
Emergency	0	0	
Catastrophe	0	0	



Free State Province

Current Situation

In the current period (September to December 2020) the Free State province was classified in Stressed (IPC Phase 2), with an estimated 432,000 people facing high levels of acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 or above).

The main drivers include COVID-19-related restrictions, which resulted in a number of households experiencing loss of income and employment.

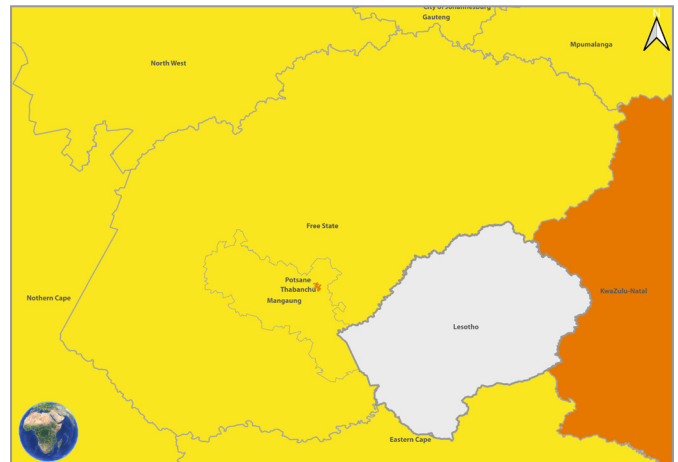
Very few households in the Free State are involved in agricultural production as source of food and households heavily rely on salaries and grants to buy food. The low education levels of people in the Free State reduce their chances to secure jobs and income. The most affected were those households in rural areas where job losses were more severe and education levels are the lowest.

Projected Situation

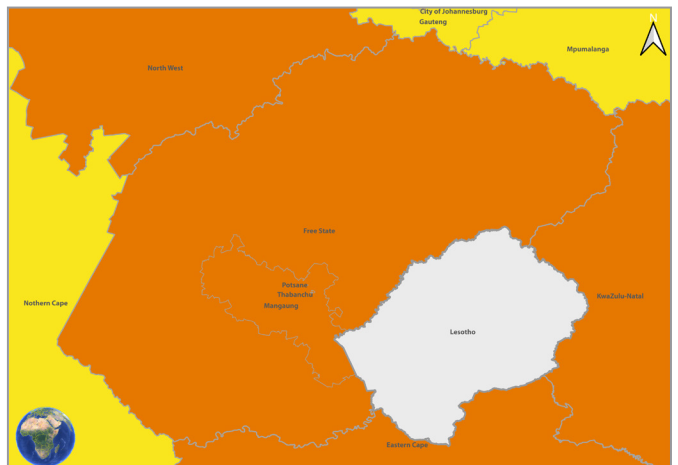
For the projection period (January 2021 – March 2021) the Free State province has been classified in Crisis (IPC Phase 3). It is projected that the number of people in need of urgent action during this period (in IPC Phase 3 or above) will rise to about 578,000 people, 20% of the population in the Free State.

The main key drivers remain similar compared to the current period. The low education levels of people in the Free State reduce their chances to secure a job and income for their families. The most affected are those households in rural areas where job losses were more severe and education levels are the lowest. Ending of the COVID-19 support grants, which were available during the current period, and the negative impact of veld fires and the possible infestation of desert locust in the province contribute to the Crisis (IPC Phase 3) classification for the projection period.

Current Situation September - December 2020



Projected Situation January - March 2021



Key for the Map

IPC Acute Food Insecurity Phase Classification
(mapped Phase represents highest severity affecting at least 20% of the population)

- 1 - Minimal
- 4 - Emergency
- 2 - Stressed
- 5 - Famine
- 3 - Crisis
- Areas not analysed

IPC AFI Phase	Current	Projected	KEY DRIVERS
None	1 571 265	1 334 278	Price increases COVID-19 restrictions Loss of income Loss of employment Severe veld fires experienced in October 2020.
Stressed	853 290	957 090	
Crisis	428 532	434 174	
Emergency	3 794	143 450	
Catastrophe	0	0	



Manguang Metro (Inclusive of Thaba Nchu and Potsane 2) Current Situation September - December 2020

Current Situation

In the current period (September to December 2020), 132,000² people faced high levels of acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 or above). In both Thaba Nchu and Ponsane 2, about 15,000 people (20% of the population of both Thaba Nchu and Potsane 2) faced high levels of acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 or above), of which 4,000 are in Emergency (IPC Phase 4).

In Manguang Metro, the majority of households rely on income from salaries and grants to purchase food. Loss of employment and income and increase of prices due to the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic negatively affected households' access to food.

Projected Situation

During the projection period (January– March 2021) it is estimated that 177,000 people in Manguang Metro (including Thaba Nchu and Ponsane 2), will face high levels of acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 or above).

Thaba Nchu and Ponsane 2 will likely remain in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) for the projection period, but the population in high acute food insecurity for both areas will likely increase from 20% to 25%

Job losses due to the COVID-19 pandemic and the consequent uncertainty, with a possible second wave that might result in stricter lockdown regulations and further job losses and an unprecedented increase in food prices will increase acute food insecurity during this period.



Projected Situation January - March 2021



IPC AFI Phase	Current	Projected	KEY DRIVERS
None	469 093	432 503	Food price increases
Stressed	252 105	255 708	COVID-19 restrictions
Crisis	127 941	133 582	Loss of income
Emergency	3 794	43 252	Loss of employment
Catastrophe	0	0	Severe veld fires experienced Oct 2020
			Expected locust outbreak

Key for the Map

IPC Acute Food Insecurity Phase Classification
(mapped Phase represents highest severity affecting at least 20% of the population)

- 1 - Minimal
- 2 - Stressed
- 3 - Crisis
- 4 - Emergency
- 5 - Famine
- Areas not analysed

²This number was calculated by adding the population from the ISS population table for Thaba Nchu and Potsane 2.

Thaba Nchu

Current Situation

In the current period (September to December 2020), around 20% of the population (15,000 people) faced high levels of acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 or above) and urgently require action to reduce food gaps, protect and restore their livelihoods.

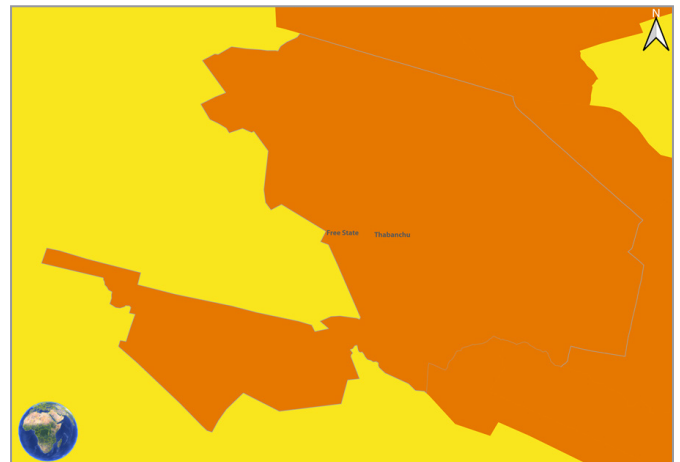
Generally, many of the households in Thaba Nchu rely on income from salaries (42.6%) and skilled labour (12.5%) and social grants (8.8%). Furthermore, the majority of the households in Thaba Nchu do not participate in agriculture, livestock or fisheries/aquaculture, thereby limiting their ability to produce their own food in the light of forecasted normal rainfall in the area.

Projected Situation

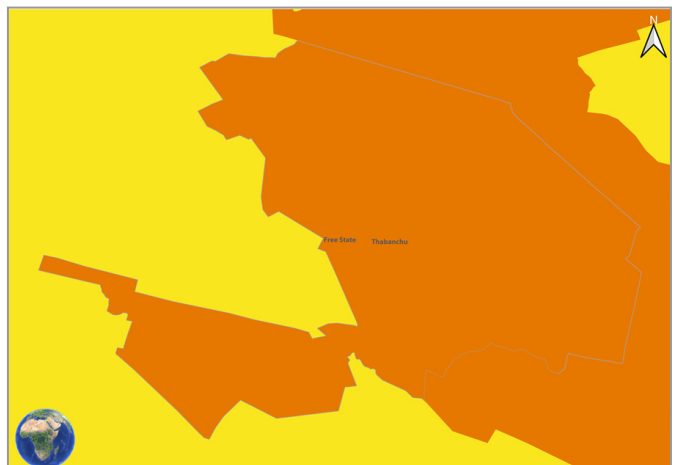
During the projected period (January to March 2021), approximately 25% (19,000 people) of Thaba Nchu is expected to face high levels of acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 or above), an increase of 5% compared to the current period.

Though there are minor changes that are expected to occur in Thaba Nchu and Free State in the projected period in relation to access to food, the classification for the area is projected to remain in Crisis (IPC Phase 3). The projected decrease in incomes and employment may move some people from No Acute Food Insecurity (IPC Phase 1) and Stressed (IPC Phase 2) to Crisis (IPC Phase 3), but will not significantly increase the number of people who are in Emergency (IPC Phase 4).

Current Situation September - December 2020



Projected Situation January - March 2021



Key for the Map

IPC Acute Food Insecurity Phase Classification
(mapped Phase represents highest severity affecting at least 20% of the population)

- 1 - Minimal
- 2 - Stressed
- 3 - Crisis
- 4 - Emergency
- 5 - Famine
- Areas not analysed

IPC AFI Phase	Current	Projected	KEY DRIVERS
None	41 516	38 053	Loss of employment Food price increase COVID-19 restrictions Loss of income
Stressed	18 871	19 026	
Crisis	11 323	15 221	
Emergency	3 774	3 805	
Catastrophe	0	0	



Gauteng Province

Current Situation

The province is classified in Stressed (IPC Phase 2). About 2.4 million people (16% of the population) are in Crisis (IPC Phase 3 or above). The province is heavily urbanized, with a high population, and is economically divided with about 30-40% of the population relying on unstable income sources. However, the rest of the population rely on less stable income sources, such as petty trade, transport, sale of alcohol and social grants. The majority of vulnerable groups live in townships and informal settlements that are largely located in large urban hubs of Johannesburg, Tshwane and Ekurhuleni.

About 75-95% of households have acceptable food consumption, especially in metros, whereas in townships, about 10-20% of households report inadequate food consumption. The diet is generally balanced, with high consumption of protein. However, there is an elevated share of households reporting going hungry and using food coping strategies, such as buying cheaper and less preferred foods, reducing quantity of food and skipping meals. Furthermore, many COVID-19-related assistance programmes have already ended.

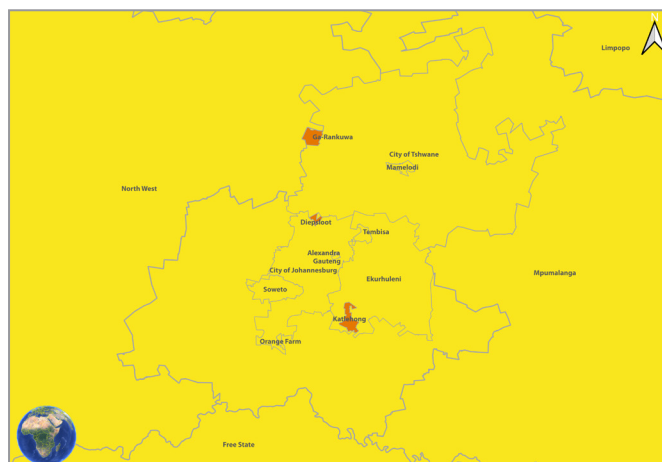
Projected Situation

The projected period is classified in Stressed (IPC Phase 2). There will be an increase of the population in IPC Phase 3 or above, to about 2,661,610 (17% of the population). There is also a general increase in the population that is likely to shift from No Acute Food Insecurity (IPC Phase 1) to Stressed (IPC Phase 2) and from Stressed to Crisis (IPC Phases 3) or worse.

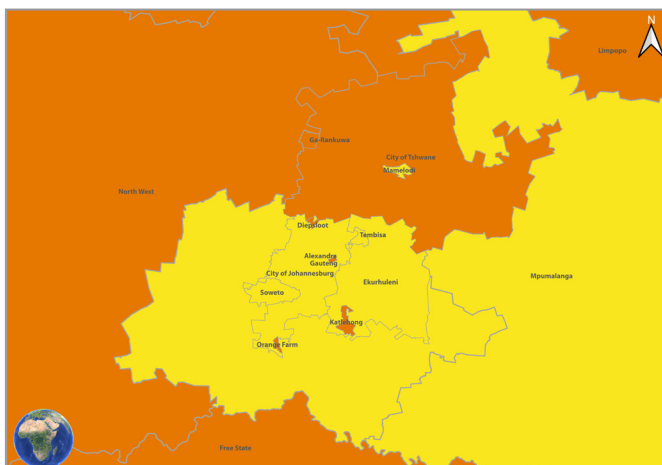
The projected period coincides with the lean season in January and February, when households normally face cash shortages after the festive season. The period also coincides with the slowdown in many businesses due to the holiday period, which also means lower labour opportunities. Overall, many households at this time have constrained access to food and are likely to experience food shortages. In addition, the last COVID-19-related assistance programmes are expected to end in the beginning of the projected period.

Food consumption is less likely to be impacted, especially for those moving from No Acute Food Insecurity (IPC Phase 1) to Stressed (IPC Phase 2), who will make use of coping strategies such as buying cheaper and less preferred food. Those households who are already engaged in widespread food coping are likely to experience higher levels of acute food insecurity.

Current Situation September - December 2020



Projected Situation January - March 2021



Key for the Map

IPC Acute Food Insecurity Phase Classification
(mapped Phase represents highest severity affecting at least 20% of the population)

- 1 - Minimal
- 4 - Emergency
- 2 - Stressed
- 5 - Famine
- 3 - Crisis
- Areas not analysed

IPC AFI Phase	Current	Projected	KEY DRIVERS
None	9 400 495	7 765 435	COVID-19 restrictions Food price increases Loss of income Loss of employment
Stressed	3 703 902	5 533 619	
Crisis	1 797 564	1 885 431	
Emergency	586 179	776 179	
Catastrophe	0	0	



Tshwane Metro³

Current Situation

Tshwane Metro is classified in Stressed (IPC Phase 2). Tshwane Metro has two hotspot areas, namely Ga-Rankuwa and Mamelodi that are classified in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) and Stressed (IPC Phase 2) respectively. About 15% of the population (584,242) are in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) or worse. Tshwane is an administrative city of South Africa, with the southern half of the metro populated by people who are relatively affluent, and the north with people that are poor and vulnerable.

The COVID-19 pandemic led to loss of jobs and salary cuts, resulting in households implementing more coping strategies. In addition, more than half of the population received social assistance. The majority of the households rely on employment and trading, and there is not much of agriculture production. Food consumption is quite high and residents have a diverse, balanced and nutritious diet. However, a huge percentage of households rely on coping strategies.

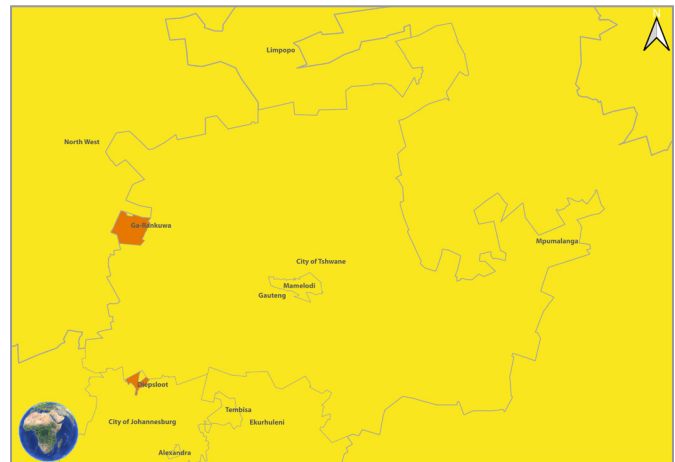
Projected Situation

In the projected period, Tshwane metro will be classified in Stressed (IPC Phase 2). Ga-Rankuwa will likely shift to Crisis (IPC Phase 3) and Mamelodi will likely remain in Stressed (IPC Phase 2).

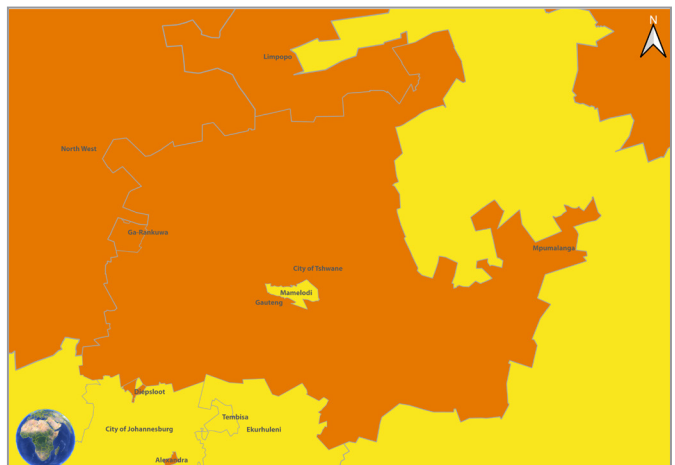
Food supply is expected to remain consistent, since production is expected to be high due to the overall favourable rainfall forecast in the country. However, lower household income and purchasing power are expected during the projected period, since it coincides with the lean season (January to February). This is also worsened by the elevated unemployment trends, with many businesses closing during the holidays.

Social assistance related to the COVID-19 pandemic is not expected during the projected period and this will likely worsen the situation, especially for the vulnerable population. January and February is also associated with high expenditure on education related costs, further reducing household income.

Current Situation September - December 2020



Projected Situation January - March 2021



Key for the Map

IPC Acute Food Insecurity Phase Classification
(mapped Phase represents highest severity affecting at least 20% of the population)

- 1 - Minimal
- 2 - Stressed
- 3 - Crisis
- 4 - Emergency
- 5 - Famine
- Areas not analysed

IPC AFI Phase	Current	Projected	KEY DRIVERS
None	2 171 737	1 521 935	COVID-19 restrictions Food price increases Loss of income Loss of employment Unemployment
Stressed	1 106 373	1 683 814	
Crisis	579 353	596 980	
Emergency	4 889	177 140	
Catastrophe	0	0	

³ The population for Tshwane Metro was calculated by adding the population from the ISS population table for the City of Tshwane and the two hot spots (Ga-Rankuwa and Mamelodi) for both current and projected period.



City of Johannesburg

Current Situation

Between October and December 2020, it is estimated that the City of Johannesburg hosted 895,000 people facing high levels of acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 or above), representing about 15% of the population of the City of Johannesburg. This includes 29,000 people (15% of the population of Alexandra), 36,000 people (20% of the population of Diepsloot), 272,000 people (15% of the population of Soweto), 15,000 people (15% of the population of Orange Farm) and 543,000 people (15% of the population of the rest of the City of Johannesburg) in IPC Phase 3 or above.

The main drivers of the current food insecurity are loss of employment due to the impact of COVID-19. Restrictions and their impact resulted in business closures leading to unemployment and income losses. Food prices remained higher compared to the same period in 2019 as a result of price spikes experienced in March-April 2020 at the height of the COVID-19 pandemic. Though commodity prices decreased after harvest and have remained stable, they however remain elevated compared to the 5-year average.

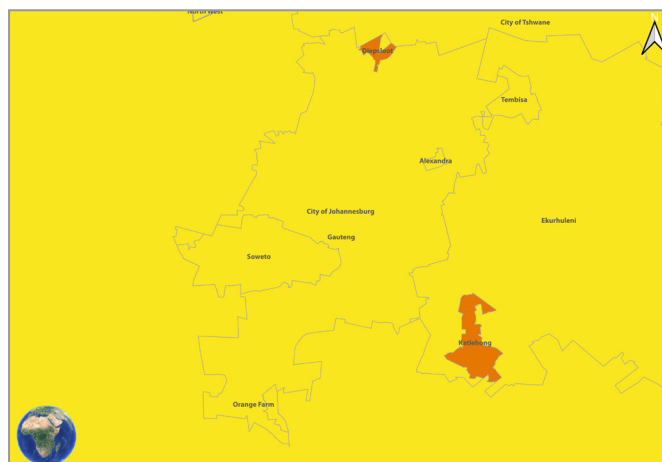
Urban areas experience high levels of unemployment and this situation is expected to improve only gradually over the coming months.

Projected Situation

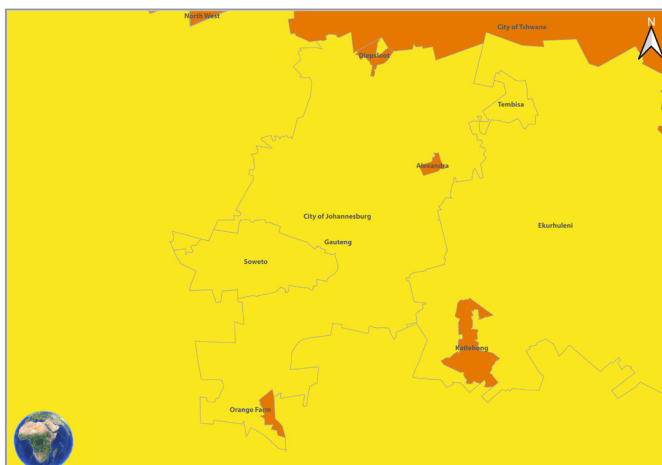
In the projected period, between January and March 2021, which coincides with the lean season, the City of Johannesburg is estimated to have 959,000 people in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) or worse, representing about 16% of the city's population. This includes 48,000 people (25% of the population of Alexandra), 46,000 people (25% of the population of Diepsloot), 282,000 (15% of the population of Soweto), 21,000 people (20% of the population of Orange Farm) and 561,000 people (15% of population of the rest of the City of Johannesburg), in IPC Phase 3 or above.

In addition to loss of employment and increased prices, households are expected to have reduced disposable income especially coming out of the festive period in December 2020, reducing access to food. Especially poor households are expected to bear the impact of the cash shortages combined with reduced job opportunities.

Current Situation September - December 2020



Projected Situation January - March 2021



Key for the Map

IPC Acute Food Insecurity Phase Classification
(mapped Phase represents highest severity affecting at least 20% of the population)

- 1 - Minimal
- 2 - Stressed
- 3 - Crisis
- 4 - Emergency
- 5 - Famine
- Areas not analysed

IPC AFI Phase	Current	Projected	KEY DRIVERS
None	2 354 676	2 056 842	Loss of employment Loss of income High unemployment Increased food prices COVID-19 restrictions
Stressed	724 516	1 121 914	
Crisis	362 258	373 971	
Emergency	181 129	186 986	
Catastrophe	0	0	

Alexandra

Current Situation

In the current period between October and December 2020, it is estimated that 29,000 people (15% of population of Alexandra) faced high levels of acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 or above). This is mainly due to COVID-19 related restrictions and business closures resulting in loss of employment and income, significantly reducing households' access to food. As a result, households are experiencing some food gaps and engaging in frequent food coping strategies.

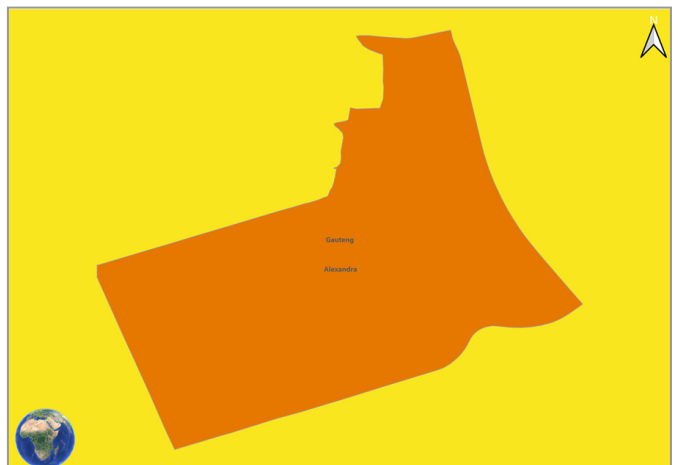
Projected Situation

In the projected period, between January and March 2021, the food security situation in Alexandra is likely to deteriorate, with 48,000 people (25% of population of Alexandra) facing IPC Phase 3 or above. The projection period typically represents the lean season as the festive period ends and households are expected to lack income due to the holiday period leading to reduced access to food. The COVID-19-related social safety nets would also not be available in this period as most of them end in December 2020.

Current Situation September - December 2020



Projected Situation January - March 2021



Key for the Map

IPC Acute Food Insecurity Phase Classification
(mapped Phase represents highest severity affecting at least 20% of the population)

- 1 - Minimal
- 4 - Emergency
- 2 - Stressed
- 5 - Famine
- 3 - Crisis
- Areas not analysed

IPC AFI Phase	Current	Projected	KEY DRIVERS
None	124 691	86 958	Loss of employment Loss of income High unemployment Increased food prices COVID-19 restrictions
Stressed	38 367	57 972	
Crisis	19 183	38 648	
Emergency	9 592	9 662	
Catastrophe	0	0	



Diepsloot

Current Situation

The impact of the COVID-19 pandemic resulted in the loss of income and employment as well as increased food insecurity in Diepsloot. Between October and December 2020, it is estimated that 35,733 people (20% of the population of Diepsloot) faced high levels of acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 or above). Approximately 15% of households engaged in frequent food coping, whereas 20% of households had borderline or poor food consumption. Around 30% of households indicated frequently having no food in the household or going hungry.

The price of food remains higher compared to the same period in 2019, reducing the capacity of households to access food. Many companies have laid off workers due to the COVID-19-related movement restrictions and economic downturn. Townships such as Diepsloot have been experiencing high levels of unemployment and this situation is not expected to improve any time soon.

Projected Situation

The food security situation is expected to deteriorate in the projected period between January and March 2021, which represents typically the lean season when households face lack of income due to the end of the holiday period, resulting in reduced access to food. It is estimated that 45,955 people (25% of the population of Diepsloot) will be in IPC Phase 3 or above. Those who will be impacted most are poor households who had been relying on food parcels and unemployment benefits linked to the impact of COVID-19, which end in December 2020 – January 2021. Since 16% of households in Diepsloot have been receiving food parcels, it is very likely that a sizeable share of households will face increased problems in accessing food in the projection period.

Current Situation September - December 2020



Projected Situation January - March 2021



Key for the Map

IPC Acute Food Insecurity Phase Classification
(mapped Phase represents highest severity affecting at least 20% of the population)

- 1 - Minimal
- 4 - Emergency
- 2 - Stressed
- 5 - Famine
- 3 - Crisis
- Areas not analysed

IPC AFI Phase	Current	Projected	KEY DRIVERS
None	98 267	73 528	Loss of employment Loss of income High unemployment Increased food prices COVID-19 restrictions
Stressed	44 667	64 337	
Crisis	26 800	36 764	
Emergency	8 933	9 191	
Catastrophe	0	0	



Orange Farm

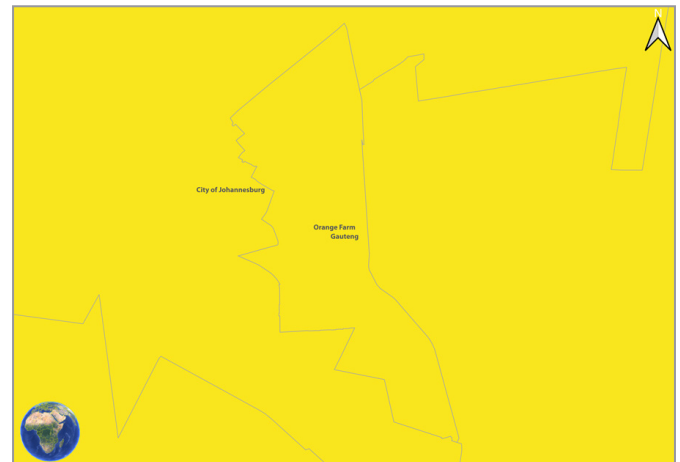
Current Situation

Between October and December 2020, it is estimated that in the Orange Farm, 15,263 people faced high levels of food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 or above), representing about 15% of Orange Farm's population. Restrictions introduced to bring the COVID-19 pandemic under control are expected to remain the main key driver of food insecurity as close to 50% of the households experienced income decreases and more than 50% experienced different challenges in accessing basic services during the lockdown, for example due to cost increases and lack of money.

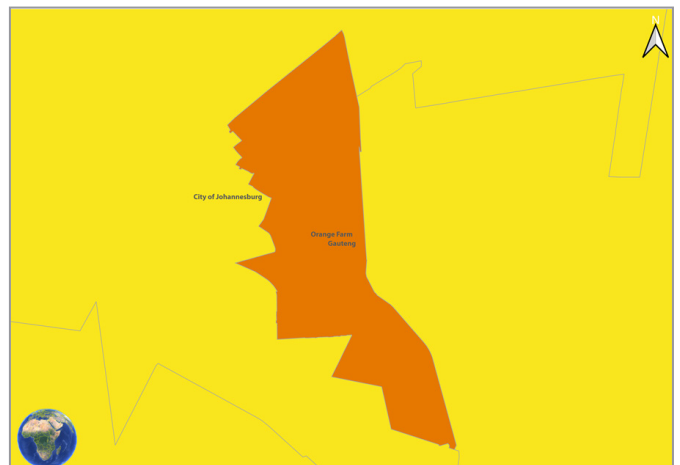
Projected Situation

The food security situation in Orange Farm is projected to deteriorate further between January and March 2021, due to the lean season, when households run out of cash after the December festive holidays, leading to reduced access to food. It is estimated that 20,997 (20% of population of Orange Farm) will continue to face high levels of food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 or above) in Orange Farm.

Current Situation September - December 2020



Projected Situation January - March 2021



Key for the Map

IPC Acute Food Insecurity Phase Classification
(mapped Phase represents highest severity affecting at least 20% of the population)

- 1 - Minimal
- 4 - Emergency
- 2 - Stressed
- 5 - Famine
- 3 - Crisis
- Areas not analysed

IPC AFI Phase	Current	Projected	KEY DRIVERS
None	61 050	52 493	Loss of employment Loss of income High unemployment Increased food prices COVID-19 restrictions
Stressed	25 438	31 496	
Crisis	10 175	15 748	
Emergency	5 088	5 249	
Catastrophe	0	0	

Soweto

Current Situation

The impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic and related restrictions resulted in loss of income and employment for many households in Soweto. High commodity prices have also contributed as this resulted in reduced food access for poor households in the township. Between October and December 2020, it is estimated that 271,608 people (15% of the population of Soweto) faced high levels of acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 or above).

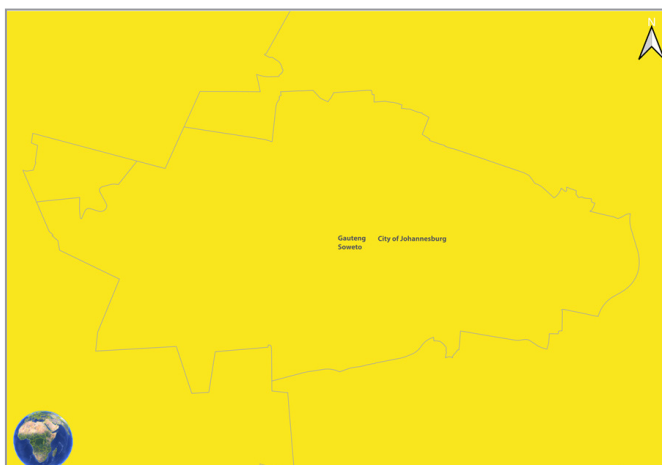
Projected Situation

The projected period between January and March 2021 coincides with the lean season, as households have depleted savings just after the holidays, the food security situation is expected to remain relatively similar to the current period, albeit with more households facing cash shortages. It is estimated that 282,487 (15% of the population of Soweto) will likely continue to face high levels of acute food security (IPC Phase 3 or above).

Current Situation September - December 2020



Projected Situation January - March 2021



Key for the Map

IPC Acute Food Insecurity Phase Classification
(mapped Phase represents highest severity affecting at least 20% of the population)

- 1 - Minimal
- 4 - Emergency
- 2 - Stressed
- 5 - Famine
- 3 - Crisis
- Areas not analysed

IPC AFI Phase	Current	Projected	KEY DRIVERS
None	1 176 971	1 035 785	Loss of employment Loss of income High unemployment Increased food prices COVID-19 restrictions
Stressed	362 145	564 974	
Crisis	181 072	188 325	
Emergency	90 536	94 162	
Catastrophe	0	0	

Ekurhuleni (Inclusive of Hotspots)

Current Situation

During the current period between October and December 2020, it is estimated that the in City of Ekurhuleni, 642,000⁴ people faced high levels of acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 or above), representing about 16% of the population of the City of Ekurhuleni. This includes 90,000 people (15% of the population of Tembisa), 117,000 people (25% of the population of Katlehong and 436,000 people (15% of the population in the rest of the areas in the City of Ekurhuleni) in IPC Phase 3 or above.

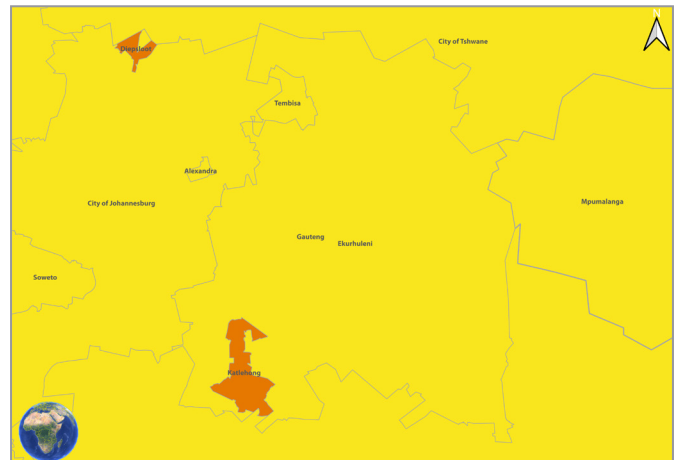
The key drivers of the food insecurity in Ekurhuleni are loss of employment and income due to COVID-19-related restrictions. In addition, the increase in commodity prices also led to the reduction of purchasing power resulting in reduced access to food. Most of the affected households are shack dwellers who during the lockdown ran out of money to buy food, and many of whom rely on social assistance.

Projected Situation

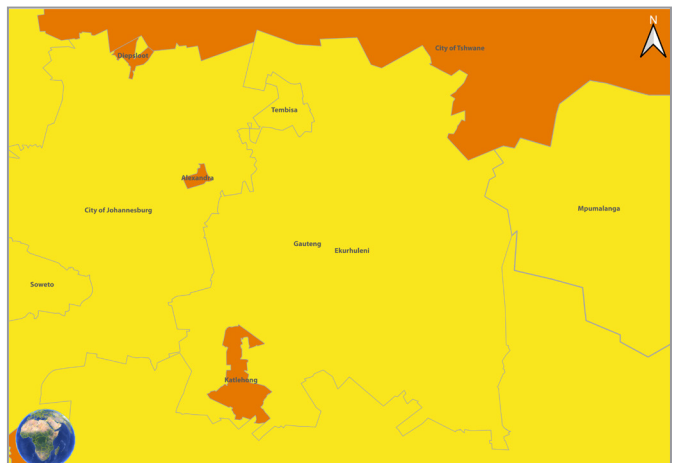
In the projected period, it is estimated that 658,000 people will face high levels of acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 or above). This is made up of 119,000 people in Katlehong, 92,000 people in Tembisa and 447,000 people in the rest of the City of Ekurhuleni.

During this period, households are expected to face cash shortages, thereby reducing their purchasing power. 93% of Ekurhuleni residents do not engage in any form of agricultural production and rely mainly on food purchases, hence, reduction of purchasing power will negatively impact on their food consumption during this period. The most affected households are expected to be shack dwellers and township households, who are heavily impacted by the economic slowdown and stopping of the unemployment grant and top ups of the regular grants.

Current Situation September - December 2020



Projected Situation January - March 2021



Key for the Map

IPC Acute Food Insecurity Phase Classification
(mapped Phase represents highest severity affecting at least 20% of the population)

- 1 - Minimal
- 4 - Emergency
- 2 - Stressed
- 5 - Famine
- 3 - Crisis
- Areas not analysed

IPC AFI Phase	Current	Projected	KEY DRIVERS
None	1 743 855	1 489 618	Loss of employment Loss of income High unemployment Increased food prices COVID-19 restrictions
Stressed	726 606	1 042 733	
Crisis	290 643	297 924	
Emergency	145 321	148 962	
Catastrophe	0	0	

⁴ This number was calculated by adding the population from the ISS population table for Ekurhuleni, Katlehong and Tembisa.



Katlehong

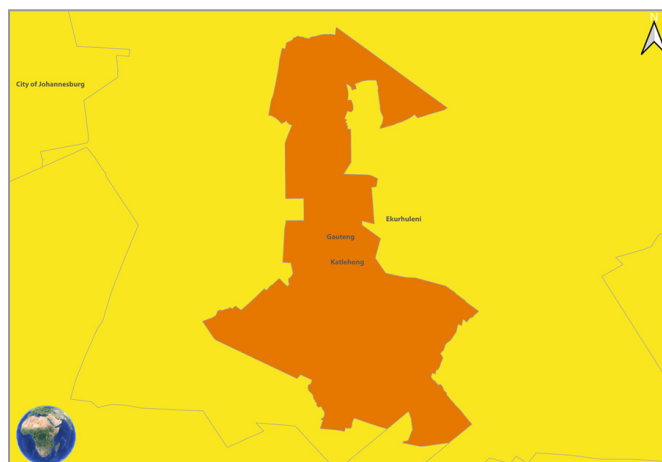
Current Situation

The impact of COVID-19-related restrictions led to loss of income and employment and resulted in a reduction in access to food for a large share of households in Katlehong. In the current period, Katlehong is classified in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) due to these key drivers. It is estimated that during this period, 117,000 people will be facing high levels of acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 or above). The most affected are unemployed, destitute and homeless, who depend on social grants, food parcels, begging, and charity donations, whereas some are recycling plastic waste to buy food.

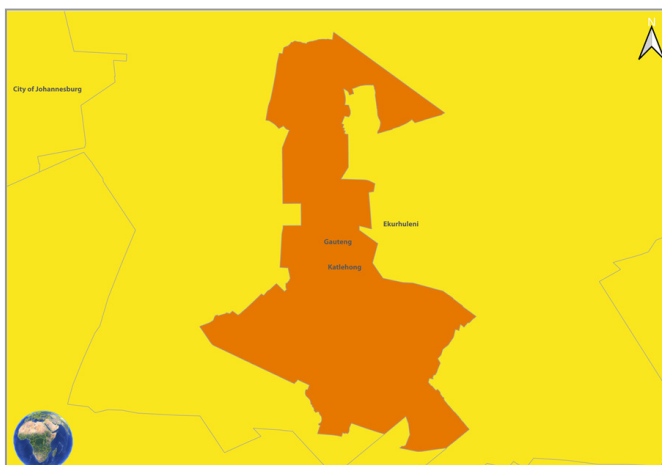
Projected Situation

The situation is expected to worsen during the projected period between January and March 2021, when most households will face cash shortages, negatively impacting households' access to food. During this period, 119,000 people are expected to face Crisis (IPC Phase 3) or worse.

Current Situation September - December 2020



Projected Situation January - March 2021



Key for the Map

IPC Acute Food Insecurity Phase Classification
(mapped Phase represents highest severity affecting at least 20% of the population)

- 1 - Minimal
- 4 - Emergency
- 2 - Stressed
- 5 - Famine
- 3 - Crisis
- Areas not analysed

IPC AFI Phase	Current	Projected	KEY DRIVERS
None	233 499	237 074	Loss of employment Loss of income High unemployment Increased food prices COVID-19 restrictions
Stressed	116 749	118 537	
Crisis	93 399	94 830	
Emergency	23 350	23 707	
Catastrophe	0	0	



Tembisa

Current Situation

In the current period, Tembisa is classified in Stressed (IPC Phase 2), with an estimated 90,000 people (15% of the population in Tembisa) facing Crisis (IPC Phase 3) or worse. Just like the rest of the country, the impact of COVID-19-related restrictions have negatively impacted households' capacity to access food in the township as households lost incomes and employment in addition to increased commodity prices. The most affected are the unemployed, destitute and homeless people who depend on social grants, food parcels and charity assistance.

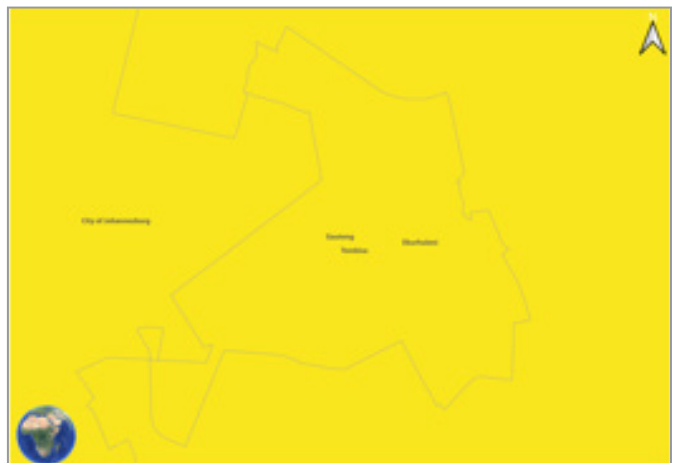
Projected Situation

The classification of Tembisa in Stressed (IPC Phase 2) is likely not going to change in the projected period between January and March 2021, as there will be no significant change in the current high rate of unemployment, loss of income, however, more households are estimated to move into Crisis or Emergency (IPC Phase 3 or 4). During this period, which is typically the lean season for the township, as most households run out of cash after the holidays, it is estimated that 92,000 people will face high levels of acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 or above).

Current Situation September - December 2020



Projected Situation January - March 2021



Key for the Map

IPC Acute Food Insecurity Phase Classification
(mapped Phase represents highest severity affecting at least 20% of the population)

- 1 - Minimal
- 4 - Emergency
- 2 - Stressed
- 5 - Famine
- 3 - Crisis
- Areas not analysed

IPC AFI Phase	Current	Projected	KEY DRIVERS
None	298 930	307 534	Loss of employment Loss of income High unemployment Increased food prices COVID-19 restrictions
Stressed	209 251	215 274	
Crisis	59 786	61 507	
Emergency	29 893	30 753	
Catastrophe	0	0	



KwaZulu-Natal (excluding hot spots)

Current Situation

In the current period (September- December 2020), of the 11.1 million people in the KwaZulu-Natal province (inclusive of the selected Metros and Hotspots in the province), about 2.2 million (20%) faced high levels of acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 or above), of which 535,000 people (5%) were in Emergency (IPC Phase 4).

When excluding the Metros and Hotspots, the current period (September to December 2020), shows that around 20% of the population (1.5 million) faced high levels of acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 or above) and required urgent action to reduce food gaps, protect and restore livelihoods, and prevent malnutrition.

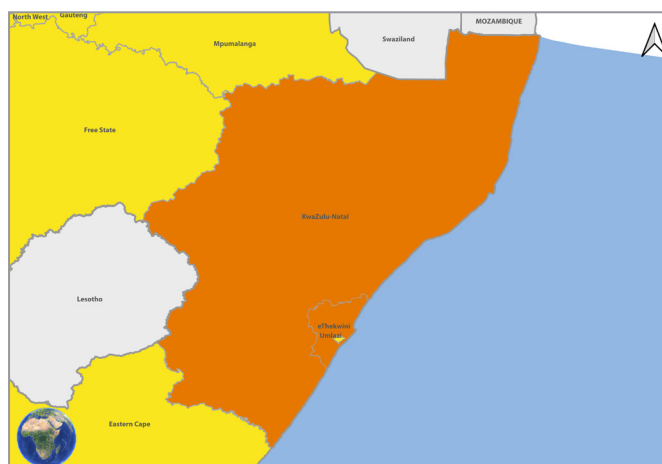
Generally, there were pockets of areas in the province that are experiencing a drought which is affecting the availability of food, particularly areas in Northern Zululand where animals were struggling to find water sources. As a result, livestock body condition was affected, thus reducing the prices for households who depend on livestock sales. Food prices continued to increase in the current period.

Projected Situation

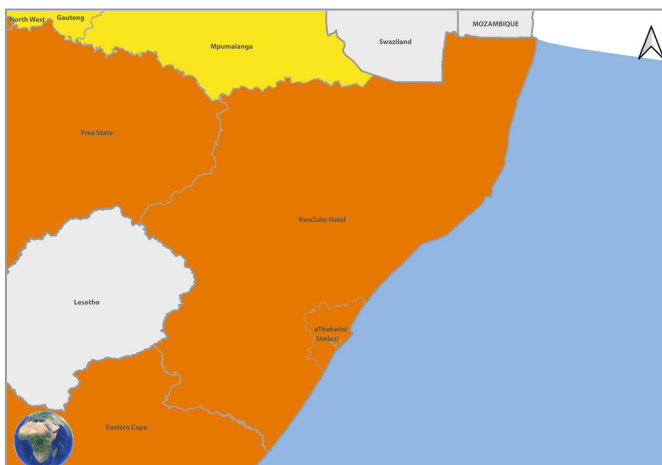
During the projected period (January-March 2021), of the 11.2 million people in the KwaZulu-Natal Province (inclusive of the selected Metros in the province), the IPC Acute Food Insecurity analysis demonstrates that 50% (5.6 million) of the population is not likely to be in need of urgent action (IPC Phase 1). Approximately 25% (2.8 million) of the population in the province will likely need livelihood protection (Stressed – IPC Phase 2). About 20% (2.2 million) of the population will likely be in urgent need of action to reduce food gaps and protect livelihoods (Crisis - IPC Phase 3), while 5% (561,000) of the population will likely need urgent action to save lives and livelihoods (Emergency – IPC Phase 4).

During the projected period of January to March 2021, around 20% of the population (2.8 million people) are expected to be in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) or worse. 5% of the population will likely have large food consumption gaps that are reflected in very high acute malnutrition and excess mortality; or can mitigate large food consumption gaps, but only by employing Emergency livelihood strategies and asset liquidation. Food prices in the projected period are likely to reduce food access, as the majority of the households rely on purchased foods, particularly the vulnerable households in the province. Loss of employment and other compounding factors, like diseases and drought, is expected to drive some more households into higher levels of acute food insecurity, but this will not significantly affect the area phase classification of the province for the current and projected periods.

Current Situation September - December 2020



Projected Situation January - March 2021



Key for the Map

IPC Acute Food Insecurity Phase Classification
(mapped Phase represents highest severity affecting at least 20% of the population)

- 1 - Minimal
- 2 - Stressed
- 3 - Crisis
- 4 - Emergency
- 5 - Famine
- Areas not analysed

eThekweni (including hot spots)

Current Situation

In the current period (September to December 2020), eThekweni Metro was overall classified in Crisis (IPC Phase 3). Around 20% of the population (675,000 people) faced high levels of acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 or above) and urgently required action to reduce food gaps, protect and restore their livelihoods, and possibly prevent worse acute food insecurity and acute malnutrition in the same period.

While food is generally available in the area and, in particular, through supermarkets, increasing food prices threatened households and more households' ability to access food.

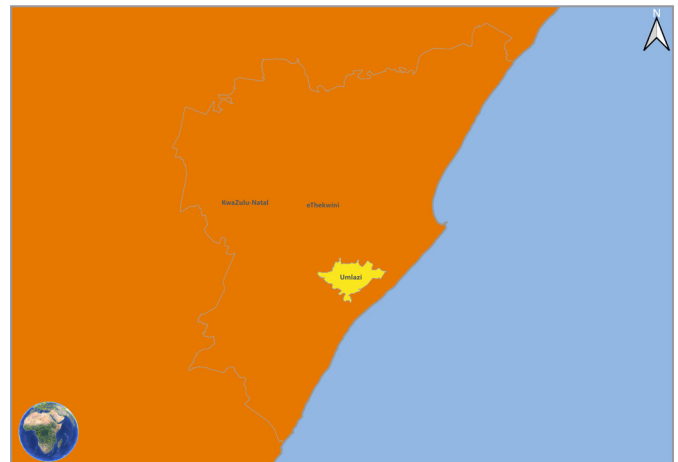
Projected Situation

During the projected period of January to March 2021, about 853,000 people (25% of the population of eThekweni) are likely to face high levels of acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 or above). This is an increase of 5% compared to the current situation.

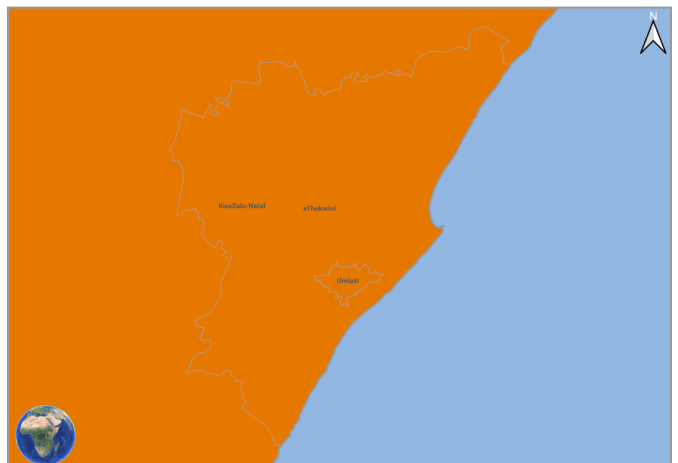
The percentage of people in No Acute Food Insecurity (IPC Phase 1) is expected to reduce from 60% to 50% (1.7 million people), while the number of people in Stressed (IPC Phase 2) will likely rise by 5%.

The COVID-19 pandemic and floods are likely to exacerbate the difficulties of food access as more households will likely lose their sources of income during the projected period, coinciding with an expected second wave of infections of the pandemic. Flooding is likely to displace some households and disrupt their livelihoods.

Current Situation September - December 2020



Projected Situation January - March 2021



IPC AFI Phase	Current	Projected
None	2 024 212	1 705 151
Stressed	674 737	852 576
Crisis	506 053	682 060
Emergency	168 684	170 515
Catastrophe	0	0

Key for the Map

IPC Acute Food Insecurity Phase Classification
(mapped Phase represents highest severity affecting at least 20% of the population)

- 1 - Minimal
- 2 - Stressed
- 3 - Crisis
- 4 - Emergency
- 5 - Famine
- Areas not analysed



Limpopo

Current Situation

In the current period (September- December 2020), out of the analysed population of 5,9 million people in Limpopo Province, 878,000 people (15%) faced high levels of acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3).

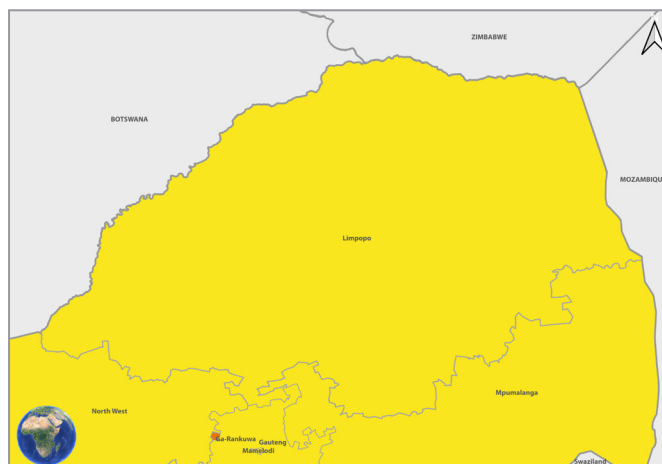
As a result of the food crisis and unfavourable wholesale price, the province registered a lower proportion (3.7%) of households involved in agricultural production. The COVID-19-related restrictions impacted the province negatively as people lost income opportunities and livelihoods, which led to the majority relying on social grants.

Projected Situation

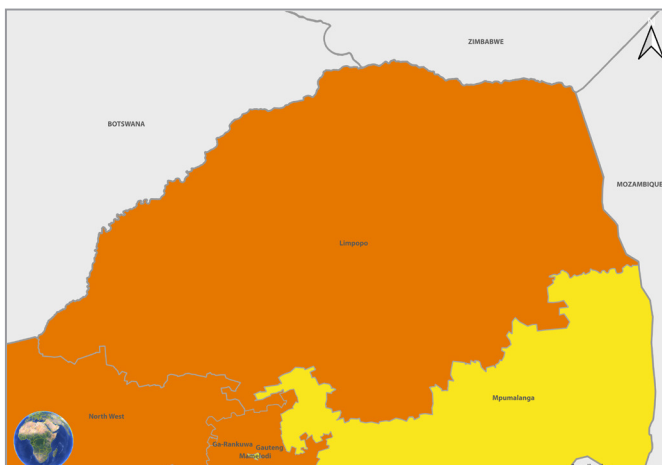
During the projected period (January - March 2021), 1.2 million people (15% of the population) will likely face high levels of acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 or above), of which 293,000 people (5%) will likely be in Emergency (IPC Phase 4).

COVID-19-related restrictions are expected to continue affecting households' capacity to access food. Increasing food prices, loss of income and employment will also continue to drive up food insecurity during this period, which coincide with the lean season as households lack cash after the festive season and casual labour opportunities diminish.

Current Situation September - December 2020



Projected Situation January - March 2021



Key for the Map

IPC Acute Food Insecurity Phase Classification
(mapped Phase represents highest severity affecting at least 20% of the population)

- 1 - Minimal
- 4 - Emergency
- 2 - Stressed
- 5 - Famine
- 3 - Crisis
- Areas not analysed

IPC AFI Phase	Current	Projected	KEY DRIVERS
None	3 804 159	3 520 174	COVID-19 regulations The delayed rainfall in most parts of the province delayed the grain planting season Loss of income Loss of employment Increased food prices
Stressed	1 170 511	1 173 391	
Crisis	877 883	880 043	
Emergency	0	293 348	
Catastrophe	0	0	

Mpumalanga

Current Situation

In the current period (September- December 2020), out of the analysed population of 4.7 million people in Mpumalanga Province, about 702,000 people (15%) faced high levels of acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3).

About 2.8 million people (60%) were classified in No Acute Food Insecurity (IPC Phase 1) and 1.2 million people (25%) in Stressed (IPC Phase 2).

The COVID-19-related restrictions limited access to basic services for some households within the province, especially smallholder and subsistence farmers who rely on selling their produce in informal markets; most farmers were not able to sell their produce. The high food prices, loss of income and employment also affected many households in the province.

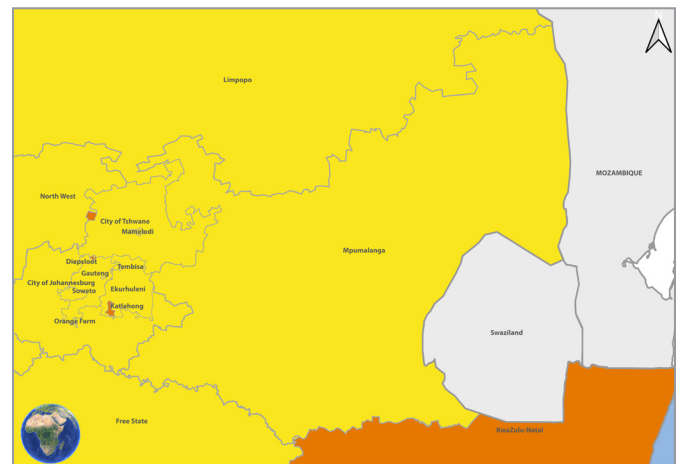
Projected Situation

During the projected period (January - March 2021), out of the projected population of 4,8 million, about 720,000 (15%) are likely to face high levels of food insecurity (IPC Phase 3).

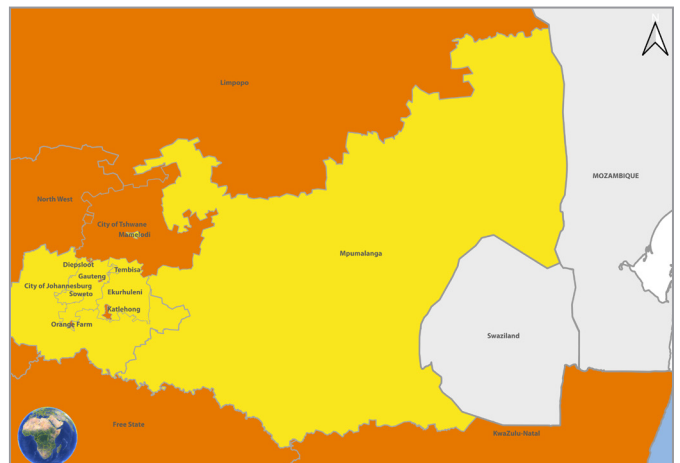
Around 2.6 million people (55%) will likely face No Acute Food Insecurity (IPC Phase 1), and 1,4 million people (30%) will likely be in Stressed (IPC Phase 2).

COVID-19-related restrictions are expected to continue to affect incomes and livelihoods for most households in the province. The forecasted above-normal rains are likely to result in flooding in a number of areas leading to loss of livelihoods.

Current Situation September - December 2020



Projected Situation January - March 2021



Key for the Map

IPC Acute Food Insecurity Phase Classification
(mapped Phase represents highest severity affecting at least 20% of the population)

- 1 - Minimal
- 2 - Stressed
- 3 - Crisis
- 4 - Emergency
- 5 - Famine
- Areas not analysed

IPC AFI Phase	Current	Projected	KEY DRIVERS
None	2 807 872	2 641 004	COVID-19 restrictions Loss of employment Loss of income Flooding due to expected above normal rainfall
Stressed	1 169 947	1 440 548	
Crisis	701 968	720 274	
Emergency	0	0	
Catastrophe	0	0	



North West

Current Situation

In the current period (September - December 2020), approximately 822,000 people, 15% of the population, faced high levels of acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3). During this period, North West Province was classified in Stressed (IPC Phase 2).

While the majority (60% - 2,465,290 people) of the households were classified in No Acute Food insecurity (IPC Phase 1), the remaining 25% of households (1,027,204 people) were classified in Stressed (IPC Phase 2).

Projected Situation

During the projected period (January to March 2021), over 1 million people, 25% of North West, are expected to face high levels of acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 or above), an increase of 5% compared to the current period.

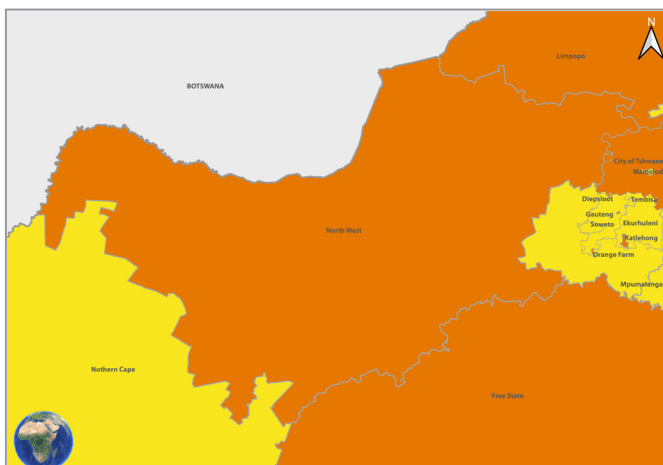
The percentage of people in IPC Phase 1 is expected to decrease from 60% to 50% while the number of people in Stressed (IPC Phase 2) is expected to remain the same at 25%. Over 206,000 people are expected to move into Emergency (IPC Phase 4), while over 825,000 people are in Crisis (IPC Phase 3).

The main drivers of acute food insecurity include flooding, loss in income from formal and informal sources caused by the impacts of the COVID-19 lockdown measures and increased food prices.

Current Situation September - December 2020



Projected Situation January - March 2021



Key for the Map

IPC Acute Food Insecurity Phase Classification
(mapped Phase represents highest severity affecting at least 20% of the population)

- 1 - Minimal
- 4 - Emergency
- 2 - Stressed
- 5 - Famine
- 3 - Crisis
- Areas not analysed

IPC AFI Phase	Current	Projected	KEY DRIVERS
None	2 465 290	2 063 512	Price shocks Loss of employment Increasing price trends Above normal rainfall COVID-19 restrictions
Stressed	1 027 204	1 031 756	
Crisis	616 322	825 405	
Emergency	0	206 351	
Catastrophe	0	0	

Northern Cape

Current Situation

In the current period (September - December 2020), the Northern Cape Province is classified in Stressed (IPC Phase 2). Approximately 129,000 people, 10% of the population, faced high levels of acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3) and urgently required action to reduce food gaps, protect and restore their livelihoods.

The majority, 778,000 people (60%), of the households were classified in No Acute Food Insecurity (IPC Phase 1) and 388,000 people (30%) are likely to be in Stressed (IPC Phase 2).

Drought has had a significant impact on agricultural production in the province. The impacts of the COVID-19 lockdown measures implemented by the government to protect people from severe health catastrophes have affected, especially, households that rely on purchased foods but whose providers have had to lose their sources of income due to the measures.

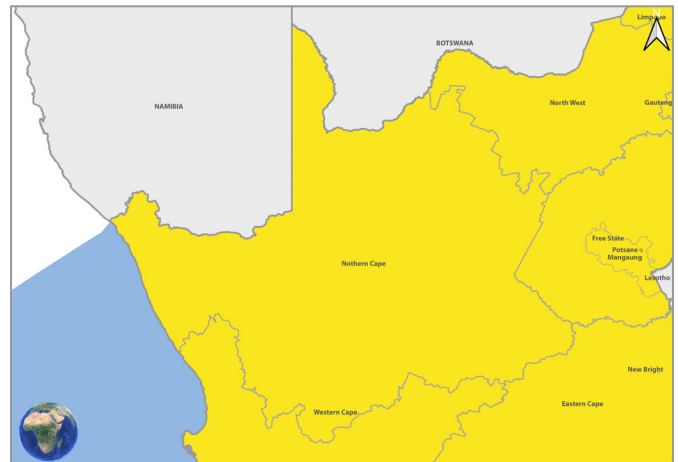
Projected Situation

During the projected period (January to March 2021), the situation is expected to deteriorate with an estimated 200,000 people (15% of Northern Cape Province) expected to face high levels of acute food Insecurity (IPC Phase 3), an increase of 5% compared to the current period.

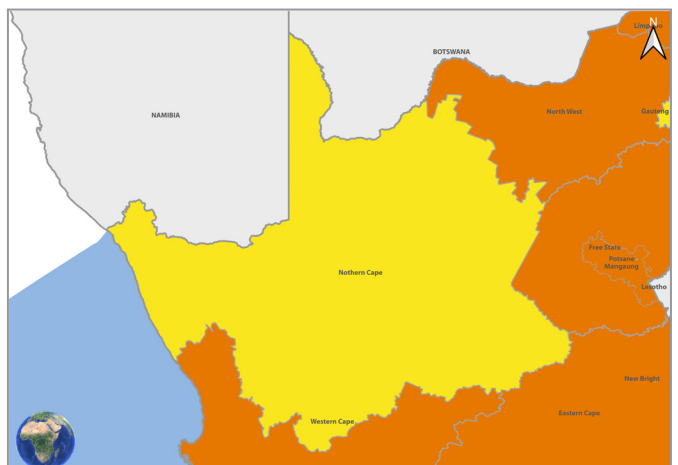
The percentage of people in No Acute Food Insecurity (IPC Phase 1) is expected to decrease from 60% to 50% while the number of people in IPC Phase 2 (Stressed) is expected to increase by 5%.

COVID-19 restrictions are expected to continue resulting in continued loss of income and employment. Prices are expected to steadily increase throughout the period.

Current Situation September - December 2020



Projected Situation January - March 2021



Key for the Map

IPC Acute Food Insecurity Phase Classification
(mapped Phase represents highest severity affecting at least 20% of the population)

- 1 - Minimal
- 2 - Stressed
- 3 - Crisis
- 4 - Emergency
- 5 - Famine
- Areas not analysed

IPC AFI Phase	Current	Projected	KEY DRIVERS
None	775 672	668 166	Price shocks Disease Drought Loss of employment Price trends Rainfall COVID-19
Stressed	387 836	467 716	
Crisis	129 279	200 450	
Emergency	0	0	
Catastrophe	0	0	



Western Cape (Including Hotspots)

Current Situation

In the current period, about 1.1 million (16% of the population) were estimated to be in IPC Phase 3 (Crisis) and Phase 4 (Emergency). This includes 36,000 (1%) classified in IPC Phase 4 (Emergency) and 1.1 million (16%) in IPC Phase 3 (Crisis). Of the four areas analysed, two areas were classified in IPC Phase 4 (Emergency), Phillippi and Khayelitsha, all areas were in Crisis (IPC Phase 3), and Stressed (IPC Phase 2).

Households adopted diverse livelihood strategies to maintain food security, including food production, local employment and reliance on social security benefits and local support system. The findings suggest that households derive most of their livelihoods from non-farm income such as salaries, selling of alcohol, seasonal employments and social grants.

Above 50% of the households in the province reported a decrease in income while less than 20% experienced an increase in income and 30% did not experience any change in income. The majority of the households had monthly income ranging between R 3301 and ZAR 6400 while others reported below R 2500 as monthly income. The share of households in the province who were able to buy a minimum food basket was 76% while 9% could not buy.

Food prices increased affecting the purchasing power of the majority of households who rely on purchases.

Projected Situation

During the projection period, from January–March 2021, the total population in Crisis (IPC Phase 3), is estimated to increase to 1.3 million people, of which 153,000 are classified in Emergency (IPC Phase 4). Of the 1.1 million people projected to be in Crisis (IPC Phase 3), 117,000 people are in Khayelitsha, 616,000 in the City of Cape town, 65,000 in Phillippi and 353,000 people are estimated to be in the other areas of Western Cape.

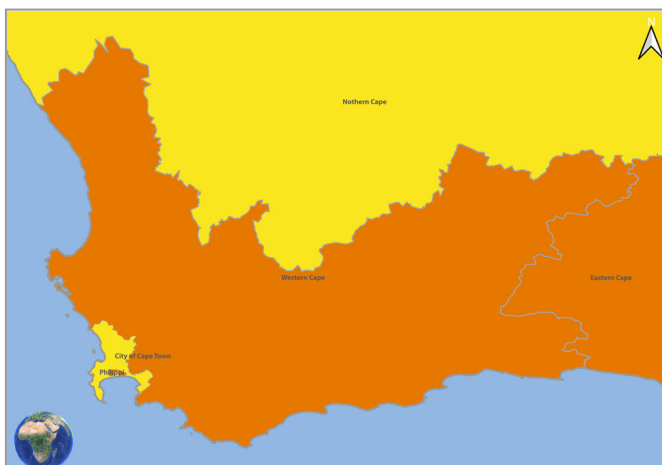
About 118,000 people in other areas of the Western Cape are expected to be in Emergency (IPC Phase 4) during the projected period, 23,000 in Khayelitsha and 13,000 in Phillippi.

In urban settlements such Khayelitsha and Phillippi, a more pronounced increase in food insecure population is expected, compared to other analysed areas in the projection period as the unemployment rate remains very high with most households relying on social grants as main source of income. Purchasing power will be further reduced due to a reduction in income, and as a consequence, households' financial access to food will be strained.

Current Situation September - December 2020



Projected Situation January - March 2021



Key for the Map

IPC Acute Food Insecurity Phase Classification
(mapped Phase represents highest severity affecting at least 20% of the population)

- 1 - Minimal
- 2 - Stressed
- 3 - Crisis
- 4 - Emergency
- 5 - Famine
- Areas not analysed

IPC AFI Phase	Current	Projected	KEY DRIVERS
None	3 204 564	2, 962, 518	Loss of income Unemployment COVID-19 restrictions Rainfall Loss of employment
Stressed	2 702 190	2, 916, 826	
Crisis	1 063 465	1, 149, 966	
Emergency	35 523	153,787	
Catastrophe	0	0	

City of Cape Town

Current Situation

During the current period between September and December 2020, out of the analysed population of 4 million, 600,000 people, 15% of the population faced high levels of acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3). During this period, Cape Town is classified in Stressed (IPC Phase 2).

The main drivers of food security are namely price shocks, COVID-19 restrictions, job losses and reduction in tourism activities. The COVID-19 pandemic led to loss of employment and incomes in metros from 57% to 49%. This affected food access at household level. Cape Town is known for being one of the best tourist destinations in the country, but lockdown restrictions led to no tourism business in Cape Town. The cost of the urban food basket increased by 9.1% on a yearly basis

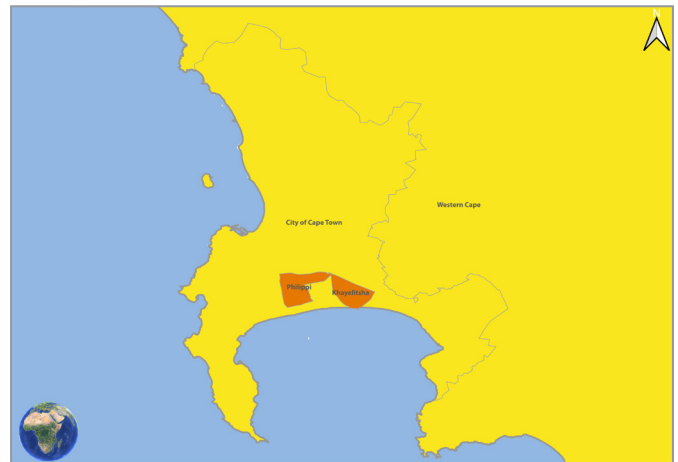
Projected Situation

In the projection period, it is expected that the impact of COVID-19 restrictions, job losses and tourism losses on food security will reduce as Government lifts its lockdown restrictions.

During this period, it is estimated that 616,000 people (15% of the population of Cape Town) will face high levels of acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3).

Prices of food are expected to be stable during the period. However, this period coincides with the lean season in Cape Town as households lack cash after the holiday season. For households that had become dependent on social grants during the lockdown period, they will have reduced income since most social assistance programmes are likely to end during the current period.

Current Situation September - December 2020



Projected Situation January - March 2021



Key for the Map

IPC Acute Food Insecurity Phase Classification
(mapped Phase represents highest severity affecting at least 20% of the population)

- 1 - Minimal
- 4 - Emergency
- 2 - Stressed
- 5 - Famine
- 3 - Crisis
- Areas not analysed

IPC AFI Phase	Current	Projected	KEY DRIVERS
None	1 601 246	1 437 574	Price shocks COVID-19 restrictions Loss of income Loss of employment
Stressed	1 801 402	2 053 677	
Crisis	600 467	616 103	
Emergency	0	0	
Catastrophe	0	0	



Khayelitsha

Current Situation

In the current period (September- December 2020), about 92,000 (20%) people in Khayelitsha were classified in IPC Phase 3 or above. About 92% of households were consuming adequately diversified diets, while 8% had borderline food consumption. However, adoption of food coping strategies to mitigate consumption gaps (18% in Phase 3 or above) and experiences of hunger (23% in Phase 3 or above) are also high. There are many households (16%) who go to bed with an empty stomach, while 8% and 40% have food poverty issues and have run out of money to buy food.

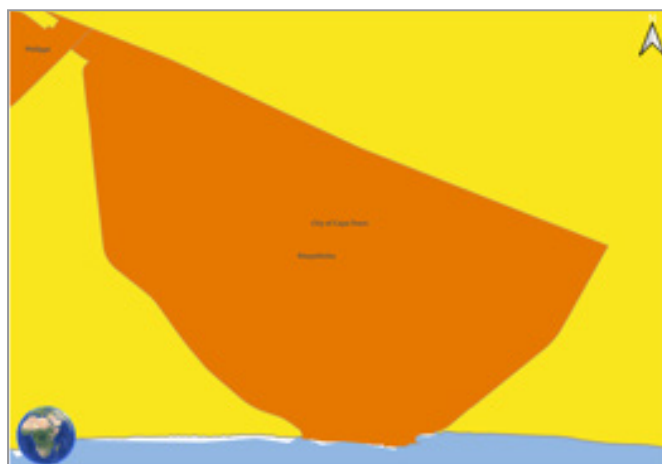
The COVID-19 pandemic came with uncertainties which resulted in movement restrictions. This resulted in limited access to basic services for some households within the Province. The high prices on food were observed due to movement restrictions.

Projected Situation

During the projected period (January - March 2021), the Acute Food Insecurity analysis demonstrates that 30% (139,000) of the population is likely in need of urgent action to reduce food gaps and protect livelihoods (IPC Phase 3 or above), whereas 20% (92,000) of the population in the province will likely need livelihood protection (IPC Phase 2). About 50% (233,000) of the population will likely be in no need of urgent action to reduce food gaps and protect livelihoods (IPC Phase 1).

The uncertainty that comes with the COVID-19 pandemic has affected the agricultural food value chain, with negative impacts on households that rely on purchases. This has a negative effect on households as food prices are increasing whilst the households are still faced with the challenge of job losses.

Current Situation September - December 2020



Projected Situation January - March 2021



Key for the Map

IPC Acute Food Insecurity Phase Classification
(mapped Phase represents highest severity affecting at least 20% of the population)

- 1 - Minimal
- 4 - Emergency
- 2 - Stressed
- 5 - Famine
- 3 - Crisis
- Areas not analysed

IPC AFI Phase	Current	Projected	KEY DRIVERS
None	229 196	233 232	Price shocks COVID-19 restrictions Loss of income Loss of employment
Stressed	137 517	93 293	
Crisis	68 759	116 616	
Emergency	22 920	23 323	
Catastrophe	0	0	

Philippi

Current Situation

The current overall food security classification phase for the city of Philippi is Crisis (IPC Phase 3) as a share of the population has food gaps. The drivers of food security, namely price shocks, lockdown, COVID-19, job losses and reduction in tourism activities, are likely to have reduced food security. The lockdown measures put in place in response to the COVID-19 pandemic significantly decreased daily labour opportunities, reducing household purchasing power and food access. Although food was still available in nearly all markets, the prices of basic food commodities increased. Households were facing an increasing stress on their financial access due to large-scale unemployment, which worsened as COVID-19 lockdown measures continued.

Projected Situation

Philippi is projected to remain in Crisis (IPC Phase 3), however, the number of people facing high acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 or above) will increase from 63,000 to 78,000 because of the peak hunger season (Jan-March). Both crop and livestock production are expected to decline due to a prevailing seasonal dry period. People will face a complex situation of decreased remittance, and low to no employment opportunities. Purchasing power will be further reduced due to reduction in income, and as a consequence, households' financial access to food will be strained. Thus, the overall number of people facing acute food insecurity is on the rise in this settlement, and the upheaval set in motion by the COVID-19 pandemic will push even more families and communities into more vulnerable conditions in the projection period.

Current Situation September - December 2020



Projected Situation January - March 2021



Key for the Map

IPC Acute Food Insecurity Phase Classification
(mapped Phase represents highest severity affecting at least 20% of the population)

- 1 - Minimal
- 4 - Emergency
- 2 - Stressed
- 5 - Famine
- 3 - Crisis
- Areas not analysed

IPC AFI Phase	Current	Projected	KEY DRIVERS
None	113 432	116 347	Price shocks COVID-19 restrictions Loss of income Loss of employment
Stressed	75 621	64 637	
Crisis	50 414	64 637	
Emergency	12 604	12 927	
Catastrophe	0	0	