

SOUTHERN AFRICA – DISASTER RESPONSE

FACT SHEET #10, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2017

SEPTEMBER 30, 2017

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE

10.6 million

People Reached with Food Assistance from January–April Southern Africa Regional Inter-Agency Standing Committee (RIASCO) – June 2017

1.6 million

Drought-Affected Households Provided with Agriculture Support RIASCO – June 2017

1.5 million

People Provided with Safe Drinking Water RIASCO – June 2017

360,000

Children Younger than Five Years of Age Admitted for Acute Malnutrition Treatment RIASCO – June 2017

500,000

Predicted Food-Insecure People in Madagascar from October–December 2017 FEWS NET – August 2017

837,000

Food-Insecure People in Malawi Expected from December 2017–March 2018 MVAC – August 2017

1.1 million

Food-Insecure People Predicted in Zimbabwe in Early 2018 ZimVAC – June 2017

HIGHLIGHTS

- Vulnerable populations in six Southern African countries will likely require humanitarian assistance through mid-2018
- FAW infestations reported in at least eight Southern Africa countries
- USAID/FFP provides nearly \$47 million in additional funding to improve food security throughout the region

HUMANITARIAN FUNDING

FOR THE SOUTHERN AFRICA RESPONSE¹ IN FY 2017

USAID/OFDA ²	\$35,342,107
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USAID/FFP ³	\$96,387,330
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\$131,729,437

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- Southern African countries continue to recover from El-Niño-related drought conditions that began in 2015, as well as cyclones that struck Madagascar and Mozambique in early 2017.
- Most surplus-producing areas in Southern Africa will likely experience Minimal—IPC 1—levels of food insecurity through January 2018 due to average to above-average crop production, according to the USAID-funded Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET).⁴ However, some vulnerable households that have not fully recovered from early 2017 cyclones and several years of poor harvests will likely experience Stressed—IPC 2—or Crisis—IPC 3—levels of food insecurity during the 2017/2018 lean season and require humanitarian assistance to meet basic needs.
- The majority of Southern Africa will likely receive average to above-average rainfall between October 2017 and March 2018, with average to below-average rainfall expected in southern areas, according to FEWS NET.
- Fall armyworm (FAW)—an invasive species of caterpillar that can damage staple and cash crops—continues to negatively affect crops in Southern Africa. According to the UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), officials had detected and reported FAW infestations in Angola, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Swaziland, Zambia, and Zimbabwe as of September 1.
- In FY 2017, the U.S. Government provided nearly \$132 million—including more than \$96 million from USAID/FFP and more than \$35 million from USAID/OFDA—in humanitarian assistance to support emergency food; nutrition; shelter; and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) interventions for disaster-affected populations across Southern Africa.

¹ USAID is responding to disasters in Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique, Swaziland, and Zimbabwe in FY 2017.

² USAID's Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (USAID/OFDA)

³ USAID's Office of Food for Peace (USAID/FFP)

⁴ The Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) is a standardized tool that aims to classify the severity and magnitude of food insecurity. The IPC scale, which is comparable across countries, ranges from Minimal—IPC 1—to Famine—IPC 5.

REGIONAL

- Above-average mid-2017 harvests of maize and other crops have improved food availability and access for many households throughout Southern Africa, resulting in food stocks that will likely sustain the majority of households for several months. However, populations in some semi-arid areas of Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique, and Zimbabwe have depleted household stocks and are facing Stressed levels of food insecurity, with conditions expected to deteriorate to Crisis levels between October 2017 and January 2018. Acutely food-insecure households will likely require humanitarian assistance to meet basic food needs, according to FEWS NET.
 - In response to FAW infestations in Southern Africa, FAO is collaborating with national vulnerability assessment committees in Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Swaziland, Zambia, and Zimbabwe to assess household-level impacts on food security and livelihoods. In addition, the Government of South Africa's Agricultural Research Council is providing Southern Africa governments with free research services, including data storage and DNA mapping of present FAW strains.
 - FAO is also coordinating with Southern Africa governments to launch a regional surveillance system that uses a grid of pheromone traps to provide information about FAW mating activity and population density. As of September 1, FAO had conducted FAW surveillance system trainings in South Africa, Swaziland, and Zimbabwe. The UN agency is also procuring approximately 2,600 FAW traps for countries throughout the region.
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LESOTHO

- The majority of households in Lesotho will likely experience Minimal levels of food insecurity through January 2018 due to improved weather conditions and significantly above-average harvests throughout the country. For example, maize supplies in mid-2017 were approximately 84 percent above average, according to FEWS NET. However, vulnerable populations in some areas are projected to face Crisis levels of food insecurity during the peak of the lean season as household food stocks deplete.
 - Overall, an estimated 307,000 people—or approximately 15 percent of the population—will remain food-insecure during the 2017/2018 October-to-March lean season, a more than 50 percent decrease from approximately 709,000 people during the prior season, according to the Lesotho Vulnerability Assessment Committee.
 - In FY 2017, USAID/OFDA provided a total of nearly \$2.9 million to support agriculture and food security interventions for agropastoralist households in Lesotho.
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MADAGASCAR

- The majority of households in Madagascar will likely experience Minimal levels of food insecurity through January 2018, according to FEWS NET. Rainfall deficits, delayed planting, and below-average agricultural production, however, will likely contribute to Crisis levels of acute food insecurity for vulnerable households in southern and southeastern Madagascar between October and January 2018. FEWS NET projects that approximately 500,000 people could experience Crisis-level food insecurity from October–December, with additional households deteriorating to Crisis levels during the peak of the lean season between January and March.
- Health officials recorded approximately 70 cases of pneumonic plague and 58 cases of bubonic plague, as well as 17 related deaths, in Madagascar between August 23 and September 30, according to the UN World Health Organization. USAID Global Health and the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention are leading the U.S. Government response to the plague outbreak and are coordinating with Government of Madagascar health officials to provide technical assistance as needed.
- In partnership with Land O'Lakes International Development, USAID/OFDA provided more than \$1.1 million to distribute sheep and goats to approximately 21,000 people, train community livestock workers, and provide livestock health services to bolster food security and livelihoods in Androy Region's Ambovombe district. USAID/OFDA also supported Catholic Relief Services (CRS) with nearly \$900,000 to train up to 300 farmers, promote effective agricultural practices, and deliver seeds to at least 120,000 people in Androy.

- USAID/FFP partner the UN World Food Program (WFP) continues to support vulnerable and chronically malnourished populations in Madagascar, reaching approximately 28,500 children younger than five years of age and pregnant and lactating women with nutrition assistance in July and August. In FY 2017, USAID/FFP reinforced WFP's efforts to assist both drought-affected households in southern and southeastern Madagascar and cyclone-affected populations through more than \$8 million in U.S. in-kind food assistance and locally and regionally procured food.
- USAID/FFP provided CRS with nearly \$3.8 million in FY 2017 to provide food vouchers and approximately 2,700 metric tons (MT) of U.S. in-kind food assistance for vulnerable populations in Madagascar.
- In FY 2017, USAID/OFDA contributed a total of more than \$6.3 million for drought-related assistance and approximately \$1.1 million for cyclone-related assistance to support agriculture and food security, economic recovery and market systems, nutrition, shelter, and WASH interventions for vulnerable populations in Madagascar.

MALAWI

- The majority of households in Malawi were experiencing Minimal levels of food insecurity as of September, although some vulnerable populations in southern parts of the country were facing Stressed levels of food insecurity, according to FEWS NET. Food security improved significantly following mid-2017 harvests, and the 2017/2018 Malawi Vulnerability Assessment Committee (MVAC) estimated that approximately 837,000 people will likely require food assistance in southern Malawi between December 2017 and March 2018, an 87 percent decrease compared to the same period in 2016/2017. Some areas may experience Stressed or Crisis levels of food insecurity between October 2017 and January 2018 due to reduced household incomes, the continued effects of consecutive poor agricultural seasons, and FAW-related crop damage.
- In FY 2017, USAID/FFP provided \$35.5 million to WFP to procure and distribute emergency food assistance to food-insecure and vulnerable populations in Malawi. USAID/FFP also contributed approximately \$90,000 to the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF) to support ongoing nutrition interventions in Malawi. In addition, USAID/FFP provided \$120,000 to facilitate a humanitarian assessment by the UN Development Program (UNDP).
- In FY 2017, USAID/OFDA provided nearly \$500,000 to Concern Worldwide to improve food security and bolster agricultural livelihoods for approximately 42,000 people in Balaka and Machinga districts.
- With USAID/OFDA support, Project Concern International (PCI) distributed more than 22,800 crop storage bags—sufficient to support more than 7,500 beneficiaries—in Balaka and Machinga districts. In addition, in collaboration with the U.S. government's global hunger and food security initiative—Feed the Future—PCI trained 225 households across 45 communities on the use of crop storage bags, enabling the households to teach and implement effective use of the equipment in their own communities.
- USAID/OFDA provided a total of more than \$3.5 million in FY 2017 to four partner organizations to support agriculture and food security, economic recovery and market systems, and WASH interventions in Malawi.

MOZAMBIQUE

- In July, FEWS NET conducted a rapid food security assessment in parts of Manica, Sofala, and Tete provinces. In Sofala's Caia, Chemba, and Maringue districts, the assessment found that long dry spells in early 2017 had resulted in widespread crop losses. As a result, while most populations in Mozambique were experiencing Minimal levels of food insecurity by late August, vulnerable households in Caia, Chemba, and Maringue were facing Stressed levels of food insecurity. In addition, FEWS NET anticipates that food insecurity for vulnerable households in the three districts could deteriorate to Crisis levels between October and January.
- USAID/FFP provided more than \$13 million in FY 2017 to UNICEF and WFP for emergency in-kind food assistance and food vouchers to vulnerable populations in Mozambique.

- USAID/OFDA contributed nearly \$4.8 million in FY 2017 to address drought-related agriculture and food security needs in Mozambique and provide protection, shelter, and WASH interventions following Tropical Cyclone Dineo in early 2017.
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SWAZILAND

- Food security in Swaziland improved slightly in 2017, though many households have not fully recovered from the El-Niño-related drought, according to WFP. Approximately 159,000 people may require humanitarian assistance during the upcoming 2017/2018 lean season—compared to approximately 350,000 individuals during the same period in 2016/2017—due to high food prices, poor agricultural performance, and reduced income opportunities, according to the 2017 Annual Vulnerability Analysis Assessment.
 - USAID/OFDA provided more than \$1.7 million in FY 2017 to support agriculture and food security, nutrition, and WASH interventions benefitting approximately 180,000 people throughout Swaziland.
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ZIMBABWE

- Above-average 2017 harvests have improved food availability in parts of Zimbabwe, with much of the country experiencing Minimal levels of food insecurity as of September, according to FEWS NET. However, some vulnerable populations in southern and northern areas of the country continue to face Stressed levels of food insecurity, which will likely deteriorate to Crisis levels in October. The effects of prolonged drought conditions in Zimbabwe continue to negatively impact livelihoods and access to food, particularly among low-income households.
- The Zimbabwe Vulnerability Assessment Committee (ZimVAC) predicts that approximately 11 percent of rural households—nearly 1.1 million people—could be food-insecure by early 2018, compared to the estimated 4.1 million people in early 2017. Approximately 40 percent of Zimbabweans surveyed by ZimVAC in May indicated that they would be unable to cope with a shock similar to the El-Niño-related droughts in previous years due to continued vulnerability to food insecurity.
- The National Climate Outlook Forum forecasted average to above-average rains in northern areas of the country during the 2017/2018 rainy season. However, southern regions of Zimbabwe may experience below-average rains at the start of the early 2018 rainy season, according to FEWS NET.
- USAID/FFP recently provided an additional \$21 million to WFP for locally and regionally procured emergency food assistance and cash transfers. Overall, USAID/FFP contributed \$31 million in FY 2017 funding to WFP's response in Zimbabwe.
- USAID/OFDA provided more than \$2.4 million in FY 2017 to International Medical Corps (IMC) and Save the Children/U.S. (SC/US) for emergency nutrition and WASH interventions to improve access to safe drinking water and detect and treat acute malnutrition in children ages five years and younger. IMC and SC/US are providing life-saving services to more than 180,000 individuals in Zimbabwe.
- USAID/OFDA contributed a total of more than \$12.2 million in FY 2017 to nine partners in Zimbabwe to address the lingering effects of the 2015/2016 El Niño-related drought through economic recovery and market systems, agriculture and food security, humanitarian coordination and information management, nutrition, and WASH interventions.

CONTEXT

- Below-average rainfall—exacerbated by the 2015/2016 El Niño climatic event—resulted in drought conditions throughout much of Southern Africa beginning in 2015, causing deteriorating agriculture, food security, livestock, nutrition, and WASH conditions throughout 2016.
- On October 12, 2016, U.S. Ambassador Robert T. Yamate redeclared a disaster for the third consecutive year due to the effects of drought in southern regions of Madagascar. On October 14, 2016, U.S. Ambassador Lisa J. Peterson renewed the drought disaster declaration for Swaziland. U.S. Ambassadors Matthew T. Harrington and H. Dean Pittman followed on October 21, redeclaring drought disasters for Lesotho and Mozambique, respectively. U.S. Ambassador Virginia E. Palmer redeclared a drought disaster in Malawi on October 28, 2016, and U.S. Ambassador Harry K. Thomas, Jr. redeclared a disaster due to the effects of drought in Zimbabwe on November 7, 2016.
- In late 2016 and early 2017, increased rainfall across Southern Africa improved crop growth and restored water catchments, alleviating drought conditions. Above-average rainfall, however, also caused flooding in some areas, resulting in displacement, crop damage, and additional humanitarian needs.
- On February 17, 2017, U.S. Ambassador H. Dean Pittman issued a disaster declaration for Mozambique due to the effects of Tropical Cyclone Dineo, while U.S. Ambassador Robert T. Yamate declared a disaster in Madagascar due to the effects of Tropical Cyclone Enawo on March 13. Both storms resulted in deaths, population displacement, and damage to houses, crops, and infrastructure.

USAID HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE SOUTHERN AFRICA RESPONSE IN FY 2017¹

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
USAID/OFDA²			
LESOTHO			
CRS	Agriculture and Food Security	Leribe, Mohale's Hoek, Quthing Districts	\$1,890,997
FAO	Agriculture and Food Security, WASH	Countrywide	\$1,000,000
TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING FOR LESOTHO			\$2,890,997
MADAGASCAR			
Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA)	Agriculture and Food Security, WASH	Androy Region	\$1,335,572
	Shelter and Settlements	Sava Region	\$99,937
CARE	Agriculture and Food Security, Economic Recovery and Market Systems, WASH	Androy, Anosy Regions	\$1,386,867
CRS	Agriculture and Food Security, WASH	Androy Region	\$896,018
Land O'Lakes International Development	Agriculture and Food Security	Androy Region	\$1,115,205
Medair	Risk Management Policy and Practice, WASH	Analanjirifo Region	\$500,000
UNICEF	WASH	Alaotra Mangoro, Analanjirifo, Atsinanana, and Sofia Regions	\$500,783
	Nutrition, WASH	Southern Madagascar	\$1,591,539
TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING FOR MADAGASCAR			\$7,425,921
MALAWI			
CARE	Agriculture and Food Security	Mulanje, Nsanje, and Phalombe Districts	\$1,512,519
Concern	Agriculture and Food Security, Economic Recovery and Market Systems, WASH	Nsanje District	\$489,906
CRS	Agriculture and Food Security	Mwanza, Neno Districts	\$300,000

SC/US	Agriculture and Food Security, Economic Recovery and Market Systems	Chiradzulu, Zomba Districts	\$1,206,314
TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING FOR MALAWI			\$3,508,739
MOZAMBIQUE			
	Agriculture and Food Security, Protection	Inhambane, Tete, and Zambezia Provinces	\$1,896,986
CARE	Agriculture and Food Security, Health, WASH	Inhambane Province	\$1,034,799
	WASH	Inhambane Province	\$50,000
FAO	Agriculture and Food Security	Countrywide	\$295,500
International Organization for Migration (IOM)	Protection, Shelter and Settlements	Inhambane Province	\$450,000
International Potato Center (IPC)	Agriculture and Food Security	Gaza, Inhambane, Maputo Provinces	\$1,071,710
TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING FOR MOZAMBIQUE			\$4,798,995
SWAZILAND			
UNICEF	Nutrition, WASH	Hhohho, Lubombo, Manzini, Shiselweni Regions	\$579,312
World Vision	Agriculture and Food Security	Lubombo, Shiselweni Regions	\$1,169,680
TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING FOR SWAZILAND			\$1,748,992
ZIMBABWE			
CARE	Agriculture and Food Security, Economic Recovery and Market Systems, WASH	Bikita, Chivi, Zaka Districts	\$1,453,438
CRS	Agriculture and Food Security, Economic Recovery and Market Systems	Bulilima, Gwanda, Insiza, Umzingwane Districts	\$1,745,770
FAO	Agriculture and Food Security, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Bulilima, Chivi, Gwanda, Insiza, Mberengwa, Mwenezi, Umzingwane, Zvishavane Districts	\$2,191,288
IMC	Nutrition, WASH	Beitbridge, Bubi, Insiza Districts	\$1,427,287
International Rescue Committee (IRC)	Agriculture and Food Security	Chipinge, Chiredzi Districts	\$984,778
Oxfam	Agriculture and Food Security, WASH	Gutu, Matobo Districts	\$1,140,620
SC/US	Nutrition, WASH	Binga, Kariba, Mbire	\$998,654
UNICEF	Nutrition, WASH	Binga, Hwanga, Kariba, Nkayi, Umzingwane Districts	\$1,219,000
World Vision	Agriculture and Food Security, WASH	Binga, Kariba, Hwange, Mbire	\$1,056,977
TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING FOR ZIMBABWE			\$12,217,812
REGIONAL			
FAO	Agriculture and Food Security, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Regional Support	\$2,150,000
UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Regional Support	\$500,000
	Program Support Costs		\$100,651
TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING FOR THE SOUTHERN AFRICA REGIONAL RESPONSE			\$35,342,107
USAID/FFP³			
MADAGASCAR			
WFP	3,300 MT of Local and Regional Food Procurement	Southern Madagascar and Cyclone-Affected Areas	\$2,747,000

	3,100 MT of U.S. In-Kind Food Aid	Southern Madagascar and Cyclone-Affected Areas	\$5,334,200
CRS	Food Vouchers, 2,700 MT of U.S. In-Kind Food Aid	Androy, Anosy Regions	\$3,738,188
TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING FOR MADAGASCAR			\$11,819,388
MALAWI			
UNICEF	Local and Regional Food Procurement	Countrywide	\$89,614
UNDP	Complementary Services	Countrywide	\$120,000
WFP	19,816 MT of Local and Regional Food Procurement	Countrywide	\$20,500,000
	28,275 MT of Local and Regional Food Procurement	Countrywide	\$15,000,000
TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING FOR MALAWI			\$35,709,614
MOZAMBIQUE			
UNICEF	U.S. In-Kind Food Aid	Countrywide	\$89,614
WFP	5,810 MT of U.S. In-Kind Food Aid	Countrywide	\$5,979,100
	2,417 MT of Local and Regional Food Procurement, Food Vouchers	Countrywide	\$7,000,000
TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING FOR MOZAMBIQUE			\$13,068,714
ZIMBABWE			
UNICEF	U.S. In-Kind Food Aid	Countrywide	\$89,614
WFP	12,057 MT of Local and Regional Food Procurement	Countrywide	\$10,000,000
	8,225 MT of Local and Regional Food Procurement, Cash Transfers for Food	Countrywide	\$21,000,000
TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING FOR ZIMBABWE			\$31,089,614
REGIONAL			
WFP	3,500 MT of Local and Regional Procured Food Procurement	Angola	\$4,700,000
TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING FOR THE SOUTHERN AFRICA REGIONAL RESPONSE			\$96,387,330
TOTAL USAID HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE SOUTHERN AFRICA RESPONSE IN FY 2017			\$131,729,437

¹ Year of funding indicates the date of commitment or obligation, not appropriation, of funds.

² USAID/OFDA funding represents anticipated or actual obligated amounts as of September 30, 2017.

³ USAID/FFP funding represents anticipated or actual obligated amounts as of September 30, 2017. Estimated value of food assistance and transportation costs at time of procurement; subject to change.

PUBLIC DONATION INFORMATION

- The most effective way people can assist relief efforts is by making cash contributions to humanitarian organizations that are conducting relief operations. A list of humanitarian organizations that are accepting cash donations for disaster responses around the world can be found at www.interaction.org.
- USAID encourages cash donations because they allow aid professionals to procure the exact items needed (often in the affected region); reduce the burden on scarce resources (such as transportation routes, staff time, and warehouse space); can be transferred very quickly and without transportation costs; support the economy of the disaster-stricken region; and ensure culturally, dietary, and environmentally appropriate assistance.
- More information can be found at:
 - USAID Center for International Disaster Information: www.cidi.org or +1.202.661.7710.
 - Information on relief activities of the humanitarian community can be found at www.reliefweb.int.

USAID/OFDA bulletins appear on the USAID website at <http://www.usaid.gov/what-we-do/working-crises-and-conflict/responding-times-crisis/where-we-work>.