

SOUTHERN AFRICA - DROUGHT

FACT SHEET #1, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2017

OCTOBER 31, 2016

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE

21.3

million

People in Southern Africa
Requiring Emergency
Assistance³
SADC – October 2016⁴

6.5

million

People in Malawi Requiring
Emergency Assistance
SADC – October 2016

4.1

million

People in Zimbabwe
Requiring Emergency
Assistance
SADC – October 2016

2 million

People in Mozambique
Requiring Emergency
Assistance
SADC – October 2016

840,000

People in Madagascar
Requiring Emergency
Assistance
IPC – October 2016

491,000

People in Lesotho Requiring
Emergency Assistance
SADC – October 2016

350,000

People in Swaziland Requiring
Emergency Assistance
SADC – October 2016

HIGHLIGHTS

- Approximately 840,000 people in southern Madagascar face acute food insecurity
- U.S. ambassadors in Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique, and Swaziland renew drought disaster declarations for FY 2017
- In FY 2016, USAID provided nearly \$278 million in assistance to drought-affected countries in Southern Africa

HUMANITARIAN FUNDING

FOR THE SOUTHERN AFRICA RESPONSE IN
FY 2015–2016

USAID/OFDA ¹	\$41,287,665
USAID/FFP ²	\$289,407,869
\$330,695,534	

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- Southern Africa continues to experience the negative effects of El Niño-related drought conditions that began in 2015. Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique, Swaziland, and Zimbabwe have declared national emergencies or alerts due to drought conditions and requested international assistance to mitigate the effects of drought on vulnerable populations. Critical needs within drought-affected communities include emergency food assistance, as well as livelihoods; nutrition; and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) support.
- In mid-October, the U.S. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) revised its forecast models to indicate a heightened likelihood of La Niña conditions in late 2016. Forecasters predict that if La Niña develops, it will likely remain weak, and conditions may not persist for long. The USAID-funded Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET) projects that most countries in the region will receive normal to above-normal rainfall during the 2016/2017 rainy season. FEWS NET expects the rainy season to begin in October/November in most Southern African countries, and agricultural activities will likely increase when the rains begin.
- Food security is likely to deteriorate throughout Southern Africa during the October-to-March regional lean season, as vulnerable households may consume remaining food stocks prior to the April 2017 harvest, according to the Southern Africa Regional Inter-Agency Standing Committee. Countries of particular concern include Madagascar, where an estimated 840,000 people are experiencing Crisis—IPC 3—and Emergency—IPC 4—levels of food insecurity, and Zimbabwe, where 42 percent of the rural population is projected to require emergency assistance by January 2017.⁵

¹ USAID's Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (USAID/OFDA)

² USAID's Office of Food for Peace (USAID/FFP)

³ Includes Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Swaziland, Zambia, and Zimbabwe.

⁴ Data represents Southern African Development Community (SADC) projections of populations requiring emergency assistance from September 2016–March 2017.

⁵ 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

- Humanitarian assistance has improved the food security situation in most drought-affected districts of Malawi and Zimbabwe, with many areas currently experiencing Stressed—IPC 2—levels of food insecurity, one phase lower than in the absence of current or planned humanitarian assistance, FEWS NET reported in mid-October. However, during the peak of the lean season from January–March 2017, most poor households across the region will experience significant food consumption gaps and Crisis levels of food insecurity in the absence of external assistance, according to FEWS NET. In addition, poor households in some areas of southern Madagascar will likely face substantial food consumption gaps, experiencing Emergency levels of food insecurity through the end of February 2017.
- Off-season labor opportunities remain limited across the region, according to FEWS NET. Although agricultural labor opportunities, primarily related to land preparation, are available and expected to reach normal levels, FEWS NET expects below-average wages with heightened labor-force competition among households attempting to supplement incomes to purchase staple goods during the lean season.
- Month-to-month maize price trends indicated minor price decreases from July to August across Southern Africa, with the exception of Malawi, Mozambique, Swaziland, and Zambia, according to the UN World Food Program (WFP). Nevertheless, maize prices continued to exceed five-year averages, with WFP projecting further price increases across the region during the lean season. The region's 2015/2016 cereal harvest deficits; high transportation costs, particularly for land-locked countries; and currency devaluations that raise the price of imports are responsible for Southern Africa's high maize prices, according to WFP.
- Red locust swarms, which developed during September, present a concern in Malawi, Mozambique, and Zambia, according to the International Red Locust Control Organization for Central and Southern Africa (IRLCO-CSA). The organization highlighted that affected countries should monitor swarms and implement control activities, as locusts will likely move from breeding areas to agricultural areas over the coming months, potentially impacting the food security and livelihoods of vulnerable populations. IRLCO-CSA is appealing to member states for resources to launch timely surveys and control interventions to avert crop damage.

LESOTHO

- On October 21, U.S. Ambassador Matthew T. Harrington renewed the drought disaster declaration for FY 2017, noting that Lesotho continues to experience the effects of El Niño-related drought conditions, with severe impacts on food security and access to safe drinking water, as well as diminished health, livelihoods, and nutrition conditions among affected populations.
- Low agricultural production during the drought period has increased household reliance on food purchases to meet consumption needs; however, high unemployment and limited disposable income are constraining households' ability to purchase food, according to WFP. An August mobile Vulnerability Analysis Mapping report indicated that the supply of subsidized commodities—particularly beans—was very low, resulting in price increases in rural areas and leading buyers to purchase smaller amounts than normal. With assistance from the Government of Lesotho and humanitarian organizations, WFP is providing emergency food assistance to approximately 337,000 people per month, out of an estimated 476,800 food-insecure people.
- Through nearly \$1.8 million in USAID/OFDA FY 2016 funding, Catholic Relief Services (CRS), in partnership with Caritas and World Vision, is improving food security, strengthening community resilience to environmental shocks, and supporting the recovery of agricultural livelihoods in drought-affected communities of Mafeteng and Mohale's Hoek districts. CRS is providing seeds and other agricultural inputs to restore productivity and training households in gardening practices to improve dietary diversity. The project also supports water conservation and catchment trainings, providing households with an additional source of water for irrigation.
- Through more than \$8.2 million in USAID/FFP FY 2016 funding, World Vision is supporting food assistance to more than 113,000 beneficiaries throughout the country. The World Vision program is providing both U.S. in-kind food assistance and regionally procured food to address food insecurity during the lean season, while also building community resilience through food-for-assets activities that support the development or restoration of community resources. World

Vision is also providing nutrition supplements to pregnant and lactating women and children younger than five years of age, as well as supporting nutrition screening, referral services, and education on nutrition and improved child feeding practices.

MADAGASCAR

- Although humanitarian assistance is mitigating some drought effects in southern Madagascar, food insecurity remains severe, and the drought continues to negatively affect agricultural livelihoods and health, nutrition, and WASH conditions throughout the southern regions of the country. In response, on October 13, U.S. Ambassador Robert T. Yamate renewed the disaster declaration for drought in Madagascar for FY 2017—a third consecutive year.
- High levels of acute food insecurity are expected in southern Madagascar through the end of the country’s lean season in February due to the effects of the 2015/2016 El Niño-related drought, according to a late September FEWS NET update. In severely-affected areas, particularly Androy Region’s Tsihombe District and parts of Beloha District, humanitarian actors expect vulnerable households to face large food consumption gaps, with a recent IPC analysis indicating that populations in Anosy Region’s Amboasary South and four municipalities of Taolagnaro District, and Androy’s Beloha and Tsihombe districts are experiencing Emergency levels of food insecurity. FEWS NET projects that other southern areas—Androy’s Ambovombe and Bekily districts, and Atsimo-Andrefana Region’s, Ampanihy and Betsioky districts, as well as one municipality in Toliara II District—are experiencing Crisis levels of food insecurity. The IPC report indicated that approximately 330,000 people are experiencing Emergency levels of food insecurity, approximately 515,000 people are experiencing Crisis levels, and an estimated 528,000 people are experiencing Stressed—IPC 2—conditions, with ongoing assistance programs preventing more people from experiencing a higher phase of food insecurity.
- Households are currently increasing non-agricultural livelihood activities, and work-related migration is occurring at above-normal levels, according to FEWS NET. A joint UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and FEWS NET rapid assessment found evidence that households had depleted their assets, including livestock herds in some southern areas. In southern central areas, however, some households had not yet fully depleted their assets and retained sufficient herd sizes to sell excess animals to access food. Through support from USAID/OFDA and the UK Department for International Development (DFID), FAO is providing seed assistance and livestock feeding to 25,000 drought-affected households.
- Three cities in Tsihombe have global acute malnutrition (GAM) prevalence at 15 percent, or the UN World Health Organization (WHO) emergency threshold; three cities in other districts have GAM levels exceeding the emergency threshold, according to a recent IPC analysis. The IPC report recommends expanding malnutrition treatment programs, including targeted supplementary feeding and malnutrition prevention activities, in geographic areas with Crisis and Emergency nutrition conditions.⁶ Additional supplementary feeding activities should target vulnerable groups, such as women and children younger than two years of age, through chronic malnutrition prevention programs.
- In July and August, the UN Children’s Fund (UNICEF) and its partners conducted nutrition screenings of approximately 300,000 children younger than five years of age in the eight most-affected districts of southern Madagascar. The screenings showed a slight increase in the number of children experiencing severe acute malnutrition (SAM) and moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) between July and August. UNICEF has treated 10,500 children facing SAM at 165 UNICEF-supported facilities since January, and UNICEF has provided the Government of Madagascar with 11,000 boxes of ready-to-use therapeutic food (RUTF), as well as therapeutic milk and essential pharmaceutical supplies. UNICEF has also provided counselling for 55,380 caregivers on infant and young child feeding practices; expanded the nutrition surveillance system to reach five additional districts; and implemented capacity-building activities for health care staff and community health workers on the detection and treatment of SAM.

⁶ IPC for acute malnutrition differs from the IPC for food security. IPC for acute malnutrition classifies the severity and magnitude of malnutrition and ranges from Minimal—IPC 1—to Extreme Critical or Catastrophe—IPC 5.

- USAID/FFP supports partners Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA), CRS, and WFP to provide emergency food assistance to individuals in drought-affected regions of Androy, Anosy and Atsimo-Andrefana. USAID/FFP programs support general food distribution, targeted supplementary feeding activities, and treatment of MAM.
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MALAWI

- Malawi continues to experience the effects of El Niño-related drought, resulting in food insecurity, deteriorating nutrition conditions, and diminished agricultural production. In response, on October 28, U.S. Ambassador Virginia E. Palmer renewed the disaster declaration in Malawi for FY 2017.
 - GAM prevalence in Malawi increased from 1.1 percent in 2015 to 2.5 percent in 2016, according to a May UNICEF survey. The nutrition surveys identified the highest GAM prevalence in the Lower Shire Valley, with levels reaching 6.6 percent in May, compared to 2.8 percent in 2015. Admissions to community management of acute malnutrition facilities have also increased; in August, facilities treated more than 3,150 children younger than five years of age experiencing SAM—representing a nearly 60 percent increase in admissions compared to 1,990 admissions in August 2015.
 - In September, UNICEF and partners commenced a countrywide mass nutrition screening and referral program for children younger than five years of age, targeting approximately 1.8 million children in Malawi's 28 districts over the next seven months. UNICEF is supporting screenings for 900,000 children in 14 of 28 districts and providing therapeutic foods to more than 600 outpatient therapeutic programs and more than 100 nutrition rehabilitation units across all districts. With support from USAID/FFP, UNICEF distributed nearly 8,940 cartons of RUTF in September.
 - On October 18, the Government of Norway (GoN) announced an additional contribution of 53 million Norwegian *krone*—nearly \$6.5 million—to support drought response activities in Malawi. The GoN will channel the support through UN agencies and non-governmental organizations (NGOs), with a portion of the funding earmarked to strengthen school feeding programs.
 - With \$800,000 in USAID/OFDA FY 2016 assistance, Save the Children/U.S. (SC/US) is bolstering food production and improving nutritional intake among drought-affected households in Chiradzulu and Zomba districts. Support for food production includes facilitating access to seed varieties for high nutritional content crops, distribution of small-scale irrigation equipment, and provision of orange-fleshed sweet potato vines for winter cropping. Additionally, SC/US trains farmers in conservation agriculture, post-harvest storage, and water management techniques. SC/US also integrates nutrition education messaging across all project activities.
 - With nearly \$92 million from USAID/FFP in FY 2016, WFP is addressing emergency food needs through the general food distribution of U.S. in-kind food assistance, locally and regionally purchased food, and support for distribution of Government of Malawi-provided food assistance. USAID/FFP partners CRS and Project Concern International (PCI) also address food insecurity through expanded food-for-assets activities such as irrigation, improving water collection structures and techniques, and watershed restoration.
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MOZAMBIQUE

- On October 21, U.S. Ambassador H. Dean Pittman redeclared a disaster in Mozambique, which continues to experience the effects of El Niño-induced drought, including severe impacts on food security, access to water, agricultural production, livelihoods, and nutrition conditions among affected populations. According to the UN Humanitarian Country Team, farmers lost more than 2.1 million acres of crops in the previous planting season, resulting in a grain deficit of more than 539,500 metric tons. As a result, commercial seed supplies of key food security crops grown in Mozambique will only satisfy 45 percent of the demand for the upcoming growing season, according to the UN.
- The USAID/OFDA-supported COSACA consortium—comprising Concern, Oxfam, SC/US, and CARE—has finalized contracts with seed suppliers and plans to begin seed fairs in mid-November, approximately one month later

than originally planned. COSACA reported that the Government of the Republic of Mozambique (GRM) has requested that implementing organizations delay seed fairs until mid-November to coincide with the expected late rains and planned food distributions, highlighting concerns that beneficiaries may consume seeds if seed distributions occur early. FAO confirmed that provincial authorities in some areas have requested that partners delay seed distributions until after the first rainfall, citing that Mozambique typically receives three rains during the rainy season. The GRM wants farmers to avoid using all of their seeds in the first rains, suggesting a better chance of success during the second and third rains, according to FAO.

- The delay should not hinder planting for the upcoming season, and targeted farmers have not reported concerns, according to COSACA. In line with GRM requests for partners to coordinate seed fairs with the distribution of food rations, COSACA seed targeting criteria matches food distribution targeting as agreed upon by the Food Security Cluster—the coordinating body for humanitarian food security activities, comprising UN agencies, NGOs, and other stakeholders. Seeds are in sufficient supply, with approximately half of the program’s seeds sourced from Zambia via a local seed supplier, and partners will conduct nutrition screenings and referrals simultaneously with seed fairs. COSACA has received approximately \$20 million in donor support to date, including more than \$3.9 million in FY 2016 funding from USAID/OFDA.
- USAID/FFP partners WFP and World Vision are implementing emergency food assistance programs that target the drought-affected households in Gaza, Inhambane, Manica, Sofala, and Tete provinces. USAID/FFP assistance supports food-for-asset activities to protect livelihoods and strengthen community assets; training of community volunteers to conduct malnutrition screenings; nutrition sensitization trainings on maternal, infant and young child feeding; and logistical support for the distribution of nutrition supplies and therapeutic foods. With USAID/FFP support, UNICEF is also providing RUTF for children experiencing SAM.

SWAZILAND

- On October 14, U.S. Ambassador Lisa J. Peterson renewed the disaster declaration for FY 2017, citing continued drought conditions in Swaziland that have resulted in reduced agricultural production, severe water scarcity, and increasing food insecurity throughout the country. Approximately 350,000 people are currently in need of food assistance, according to SADC. Additionally, drought conditions and lack of rain have decreased water reservoir levels, with access to safe drinking water an urgent humanitarian need among drought-affected households.
- Water and sanitation conditions in urban areas of Swaziland, particularly the capital city of Mbabane, continue to be a major concern, UNICEF reports. Government of the Kingdom of Swaziland authorities have officially declared the primary water supply for Mbabane depleted, and water systems in three other urban municipalities are at risk of suspension. As of mid-October, sporadic rains are allowing municipal authorities and the National Disaster Management Agency (NDMA) to maintain a four-day water-rationing system in Mbabane; however, without additional rainfall, authorities will increase rationing to a 10-day cycle.
- USAID/OFDA provided more than \$720,500 to UNICEF in FY 2016 to address nutrition and WASH needs arising from the ongoing impacts of the drought. UNICEF programs aim to mitigate acute diarrheal diseases and reduce malnutrition prevalence by improving access to safe water and providing nutrition education and therapy services to households in Lubombo and Shiselweni regions. USAID/OFDA-supported interventions include water infrastructure rehabilitation, malnutrition screening and referral services, and nutrition education and awareness raising campaigns. To complement these efforts, UNICEF also plans to provide technical support to the NDMA, as well as health and nutrition actors active in the country.
- USAID/FFP provided more than \$6.9 million combined in FY 2016 funding to World Vision and WFP to address urgent food needs during the lean season and support recovery among drought-affected populations. USAID/FFP support to World Vision includes food-for-asset activities to help bolster household livelihoods and reduce vulnerabilities.

ZIMBABWE

- Humanitarian actors are conducting urban assessments to determine the effects of food insecurity on Zimbabwe's urban population, according to Government of Zimbabwe representatives and the UN Resident Coordinator (RC). These assessments will complement the July Zimbabwe Vulnerability Assessment Committee (ZimVAC) assessment, which projected that approximately 4.1 million rural Zimbabweans will experience food insecurity during the peak of the lean season. The RC expects that the results of the urban assessments will increase estimates of the number of drought-affected people in Zimbabwe.
- Humanitarian assistance is reaching 100 percent of the 413,000 people affected by drought in Matabeleland North Province, while in Matabeleland South Province, relief assistance has reached more than 225,000 people—66 percent of those in need, according to the RC. Of an estimated 630,000 people experiencing food insecurity in Midlands Province, more than 350,000—nearly 56 percent—are receiving assistance. In the city of Bulawayo, more than 14,000 drought-affected people have received assistance since July, and results from the ongoing urban assessment will inform the estimated number of drought-affected people in the city. In September, WFP reached nearly 290,000 people with assistance; however, distributions to the remainder of targeted beneficiaries occurred during the first week of October after delays in maize imports from Zambia.
- The 2016 Zimbabwe Humanitarian Response Plan, which requests \$352 million following a recent update, had received nearly \$192 million as of late September. Noting appreciation for strong donor support to date, the RC also highlighted the \$160 million funding shortfall, including in the sectors of agriculture and food security, health, nutrition, protection, and WASH.
- In August and September, Oxfam/Great Britain (Oxfam/GB) reached more than 32,700 vulnerable drought-affected people in Zimbabwe—including older people, female-headed households, and households experiencing severe food insecurity—with unconditional cash transfers with support from humanitarian donors. With USAID/OFDA support, Oxfam/GB has also provided seed support to 22,000 people and supplementary livestock feed to 4,000 households; rehabilitated 28 water points to improve water access for more than 13,700 people; and supported nearly 43,500 people with water quality testing and chlorination. In FY 2016, USAID/OFDA provided nearly \$1.2 million to Oxfam/GB to support emergency food security and WASH interventions targeting 74,000 people in Masvingo and Matabeleland South provinces.
- USAID/FFP partner organizations Cultivating New Frontiers in Agriculture (CNFA), UNICEF, WFP, and World Vision continue to address food insecurity among drought-affected populations in Zimbabwe. CNFA and World Vision are implementing food-for-asset activities to build community assets such as dams and irrigation infrastructure in exchange for food assistance. USAID/FFP also supports the provision of protective food rations to vulnerable populations to protect their nutritional status through the end of the October-to-March lean season, as well as RUTF for children experiencing SAM.

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 13, U.S. Ambassador Robert T. Yamate redeclared a disaster for the third year due to the effects of drought in southern regions of Madagascar. On October 14, U.S. Ambassador Lisa J. Peterson renewed the drought disaster declaration for FY 2017 in Swaziland, followed on October 21 by U.S. ambassadors Matthew T. Harrington and H. Dean Pittman, who redeclared drought disasters for Lesotho and Mozambique, respectively. U.S. Ambassador Virginia Palmer E. Palmer redeclared a drought disaster in Malawi on October 28.
- In FY 2016, U.S. Chargé d'Affaires, a.i., Robert K. Scott declared a disaster due to the effects of drought in Zimbabwe on March 16. On April 21, U.S. Ambassador Virginia E. Palmer declared a disaster due to the

USAID HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE SOUTHERN AFRICA RESPONSE IN FY 2016¹

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
USAID/OFDA²			
LESOTHO			
CRS	Agriculture and Food Security	Mafeteng and Mohale's Hoek Districts	\$1,758,901
FAO	Agriculture and Food Security, WASH	Countrywide	\$1,000,000
World Vision	Agriculture and Food Security, WASH	Mafeteng and Mohale's Hoek Districts	\$370,000
TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING FOR THE LESOTHO RESPONSE			\$3,128,901
MADAGASCAR			
Action Contre la Faim (ACF)	Nutrition, WASH	Atsimo-Andrefana Region	\$726,000
ADRA	Agriculture and Food Security, Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, WASH	Androy Region	\$985,872
CARE	Agriculture and Food Security, Economic Recovery and Market Systems (ERMS), WASH	Countrywide	\$1,290,122
CRS	Agriculture and Food Security	Countrywide	\$912,705
FAO	Agriculture and Food Security, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Countrywide	\$950,000
UNICEF	Nutrition, WASH	Countrywide	\$1,057,752
TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING FOR THE MADAGASCAR RESPONSE			\$5,922,451
MALAWI			
CARE	Agriculture and Food Security	Mulanje, Nsanje, Phalombe Districts	\$1,426,096
Concern	Agriculture and Food Security, ERMS, WASH	Nsanje	\$485,865
CRS	Agriculture and Food Security	Mwanza and Neno Districts	\$230,539
Oxfam/GB	Agriculture and Food Security	Balaka and Phalombe Districts	\$749,963
Project Concern International (PCI)	Agriculture and Food Security, WASH	Balaka and Machinga Districts	\$998,453
SC/US	Agriculture and Food Security	Zomba District	\$800,000
TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING FOR THE MALAWI RESPONSE			\$4,690,916
MOZAMBIQUE			
CARE	Agriculture and Food Security, Nutrition, WASH	Inhambane, Manica, Maputo, Tete, and Zambezia Provinces	\$3,932,191
International Organization for Migration (IOM)	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, WASH	Maputo Province	\$550,610
International Potato Center	Agriculture and Food Security, Nutrition	Gaza, Inhambane, and Maputo Provinces	\$900,000
UNICEF	Agriculture and Food Security, Nutrition	Gaza, Inhambane, Manica, Maputo, Sofala, and Tete Provinces	\$1,349,224
World Vision	Agriculture and Food Security	Gaza and Tete Provinces	\$1,000,000
TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING FOR THE MOZAMBIQUE RESPONSE			\$7,732,025

SWAZILAND			
FAO	Agriculture and Food Security	Lubombo and Shiselweni Regions	\$959,279
UNICEF	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Nutrition, WASH	Lubombo and Shiselweni	\$720,571
World Vision	Agriculture and Food Security, WASH	Lubombo and Shiselweni	\$950,000
TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING FOR THE SWAZILAND RESPONSE			\$2,629,850
ZIMBABWE			
ACF	Nutrition, WASH	Gutu and Mberengwa Districts	\$703,269
CARE	Agriculture and Food Security, ERMS, WASH	Bikita, Chivi, and Zaka Districts	\$1,500,000
CRS	Agriculture and Food Security, ERMS	Bulilima, Gwanda, Insiza, Umzingwane Districts	\$1,999,605
FAO	Agriculture and Food Security	Bulilima, Gwanda, Insiza, Umzingwane Districts	\$1,975,111
International Medical Corps (IMC)	Nutrition, WASH	Beitbridge Urban and Insiza Districts	\$1,000,000
International Rescue Committee (IRC)	Agriculture and Food Security, WASH	Chipinge and Chiredzi Districts	\$1,496,390
Oxfam/GB	Agriculture and Food Security, WASH	Masvingo and Matabeleland Provinces	\$1,188,000
SC/US	Nutrition, WASH	Binga and Kariba Districts	\$998,105
UNICEF	Nutrition, WASH	Countrywide	\$1,000,000
World Vision	Agriculture and Food Security, WASH	Binga, Hwange, Kariba, and Mbire Districts	\$1,330,424
TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING FOR THE ZIMBABWE RESPONSE			\$13,190,904
REGIONAL			
FAO	Agriculture and Food Security, WASH	Regional	\$2,500,000
UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Regional	\$1,150,000
WFP	Humanitarian Studies, Analysis, or Applications	Lesotho, Malawi, Swaziland, Zimbabwe	\$160,500
	Program Support Costs		\$182,118
TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING FOR THE SOUTHERN AFRICA RESPONSE			\$41,287,665
USAID/FFP ³			
LESOTHO			
World Vision	Local and Regional procurement, U.S. In-Kind Food Assistance	Leribe, Mafeteng, Maseru, Mohale's Hoek, and Quthing Districts	\$8,208,400
TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING FOR THE LESOTHO RESPONSE			\$8,208,400
MADAGASCAR			
ADRA	Agriculture and Food Security	Amanihy and Bekily Districts	\$2,998,000

CRS	Agriculture and Food Security	Ambosary Sud, Beloha, and Tsihombe Districts	\$4,103,200
WFP	Local and Regional Procurement	Southern Madagascar	\$2,351,700
	U.S. In-Kind Food Assistance	Southern Madagascar	\$10,648,300
TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING FOR THE MADAGASCAR RESPONSE			\$20,101,200
MALAWI			
CRS	U.S. In-Kind Food Assistance	Blantyre Rural, Chikwawa, Nsanje Districts	\$3,530,483
PCI	U.S. In-Kind Food Assistance	Balaka, Machinga Districts	\$1,768,495
UNICEF	Local and Regional Procurement of RUTF	Countrywide	\$1,072,834
WFP	Local and Regional Procurement	Countrywide	\$32,000,000
	U.S. In-Kind Food Assistance	Countrywide	\$59,582,400
TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING FOR THE MALAWI RESPONSE			\$97,954,212
MOZAMBIQUE			
UNICEF	U.S. In-Kind Food Assistance	Countrywide	\$643,695
WFP	Local and Regional Procurement, U.S. In-Kind Food Assistance	Gaza, Inhambane, Manica, Sofala, and Tete Provinces	\$12,300,000
World Vision	U.S. In-Kind Food Assistance	Sohala and Tete Provinces	\$9,561,110
TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING FOR THE MOZAMBIQUE RESPONSE			\$22,504,805
SWAZILAND			
World Vision	Local and Regional Procurement, U.S. In-Kind Food Assistance	Countrywide	\$4,947,300
WFP	Local and Regional Procurement	Countrywide	\$2,000,000
TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING FOR THE SWAZILAND RESPONSE			\$6,947,300
ZIMBABWE			
CNFA	U.S. In-Kind Food Assistance	Matabeleland North and Matabeleland South	\$3,976,000
UNICEF	U.S. In-Kind Food Assistance	Countrywide	\$1,388,800
WFP	Cash Transfers for Food	Countrywide	\$2,111,800
	Local and Regional Procurement	Countrywide	\$18,000,000
	Urban Vulnerability Assessment	Countrywide	\$125,000
	U.S. In-Kind Food Assistance	Countrywide	\$35,939,200
World Vision	U.S. In-Kind Food Assistance	Manicaland and Masvingo	\$19,000,000
TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING FOR THE ZIMBABWE RESPONSE			\$80,540,800
TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING FOR THE SOUTHERN AFRICA RESPONSE			\$236,256,717

SUMMARY OF USAID FUNDING BY COUNTRY IN FY 2016	
TOTAL USAID FUNDING FOR THE LESOTHO RESPONSE IN FY 2016	\$11,337,301
TOTAL USAID FUNDING FOR THE MADAGASCAR RESPONSE IN FY 2016	\$26,023,651
TOTAL USAID FUNDING FOR THE MALAWI RESPONSE IN FY 2016	\$102,645,128
TOTAL USAID FUNDING FOR THE MOZAMBIQUE RESPONSE IN FY 2016	\$30,236,830
TOTAL USAID FUNDING FOR THE SWAZILAND RESPONSE IN FY 2016	\$9,577,150
TOTAL USAID FUNDING FOR THE ZIMBABWE RESPONSE IN FY 2016	\$93,731,704
TOTAL USAID FUNDING FOR THE REGIONAL RESPONSE IN FY 2016	\$3,992,618
TOTAL USAID HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE SOUTHERN AFRICA RESPONSE IN FY 2016	\$277,544,382
TOTAL USAID HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE SOUTHERN AFRICA RESPONSE IN FY 2015–FY 2016	\$330,695,534

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, 2016.

³ 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 +1.202.821.1999.
 - 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>.