

# SOUTHERN AFRICA - DROUGHT

FACT SHEET #2, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2017

NOVEMBER 22, 2016

## NUMBERS AT A GLANCE

**21.3**

**million**

People in Southern Africa Require Emergency Assistance<sup>3</sup>  
SADC – October 2016<sup>4</sup>

**6.5**

**million**

People in Malawi Require Emergency Assistance  
SADC – October 2016

**4.1**

**million**

People in Zimbabwe Require Emergency Assistance  
SADC – October 2016

**2 million**

People in Mozambique Require Emergency Assistance  
SADC – October 2016

**850,000**

People in Madagascar Require Emergency Assistance  
UN – October 2016

**491,000**

People in Lesotho Require Emergency Assistance  
SADC – October 2016

**350,000**

People in Swaziland Require Emergency Assistance  
SADC – October 2016

## HIGHLIGHTS

- Malnutrition screening and treatment efforts ongoing in drought-affected areas of Madagascar
- Rainy and planting seasons commence in parts of the Southern Africa region
- USAID/OFDA prioritizes agricultural interventions to increase access to seeds and other key inputs

## HUMANITARIAN FUNDING

FOR THE SOUTHERN AFRICA RESPONSE IN FY 2015–2016

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

## KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- The planting season, which extends through the end of December in some areas, has commenced in the Southern Africa region. Given the positive rainfall forecast for most of the sub-region by the Southern Africa Regional Climate Outlook Forum (SARCOF), farmers with timely access to inputs, such as seeds, have an opportunity to recover drought-disrupted livelihoods following the upcoming April/May harvest, according to the UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). FAO highlights that emergency activities in the agriculture sector, such as those supported by USAID/OFDA, will also contribute to a reduction in food consumption gaps and reliance on emergency food aid.
- As of early November, the U.S. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration reported that La Niña conditions were present in the tropical Pacific Ocean. SARCOF forecasts indicate that weak La Niña conditions will persist until December, followed by a 55 percent chance of neutral conditions during the December-to-February period. According to SARCOF, La Niña in Southern Africa is generally associated with above-average rainfall.
- USAID/OFDA and USAID/FFP representatives traveled to southern Madagascar between October 31 and November 11 to assess humanitarian needs generated by ongoing El Niño-related drought conditions and monitor USAID humanitarian programs. In FY 2016, USAID provided more than \$26 million to support UN agencies and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) responding to drought-related needs in Madagascar.

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

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

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

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

## REGIONAL

- SARCOF reports that the rainy season has commenced along normal seasonal schedules in many areas of the Southern Africa region. Although rains have been erratic and slightly delayed in some areas, such as Angola and northwestern Zambia, heavy rainfall in other regions has resulted in flash flooding. Despite forecasts that project improved rainfall during the 2016/2017 growing season, the rainfall is unlikely to eliminate regional water deficits in one season. SARCOF reported that a robust agricultural season is possible if farmers have timely access to inputs, implement climate-adaptive agricultural techniques, and receive livelihood and other agricultural support, such as fertilizer, plowing, and seed subsidies, from national and regional bodies and humanitarian agencies throughout the harvest season.
- The UN World Food Program (WFP) reported mixed trends for maize prices across the Southern Africa region between August and September, with price decreases by as much as 2.5 percent in Lesotho, Malawi, and Swaziland and price increases of 5.6 and 1.8 percent in Mozambique and Zimbabwe, respectively. Despite minor fluctuations, national maize prices remained above five-year averages across the region for September, ranging from nearly 23 percent above the five-year average in Zimbabwe to 180 percent above the five year average in Mozambique. Higher-than-average prices are associated with maize shortages and high demand across the region, according to WFP.
- In mid-November, FAO shared preliminary results of its second phase of seed assessment surveys—which measured seed availability and access at the household level—in drought-affected and food-insecure regions of Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique, Swaziland, Zambia, and Zimbabwe. FAO surveyed 400 households in each country and found that approximately 80 percent of small-scale and subsistence farmers expect to access seeds through informal sources, including self-saved seeds from previous years, seed exchanges with other community members, and local markets. FAO observed the most significant gaps in seed availability in Mozambique and southern Madagascar, where assessment teams found insufficient quantities of bean and cereal seeds to meet demand. The survey also identified seed quality as a potential issue, with seeds sourced through informal markets potentially producing lower yields than certified seeds sourced through the formal market. To mitigate household-level access and quality issues, FAO recommends that response actors support the informal seed sector to bolster seed quality; ensure that humanitarian seed delivery mechanisms utilize the informal seed market; implement proper targeting to ensure that humanitarian seed interventions reach vulnerable populations; and promote crop diversification by including bean, cowpea, groundnut, and sorghum in seed packages, in addition to maize.
- In advance of the planting season, USAID/OFDA prioritized seed interventions to ensure that vulnerable farmers have access to seeds and other agricultural inputs. In FY 2016, USAID/OFDA provided nearly \$21 million—approximately 50 percent of its Southern Africa drought response funding—to support agriculture and food security programs, which include the provision of seeds and other agricultural inputs to drought-affected households to augment agricultural productivity and reduce food insecurity following the next harvest. USAID/OFDA agriculture and seed programs, implemented through FAO and NGO partners, are targeting at least 862,900 people across the six high-priority countries of Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique, Swaziland, and Zimbabwe.

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## LESOTHO

- The USAID-funded Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET) reports that households in drought-affected areas of Lesotho, including areas which usually generate food surpluses, are currently experiencing Crisis—IPC 3—levels of food insecurity.<sup>3</sup> In the absence of emergency food assistance programs, isolated populations may experience Emergency—IPC 4—levels of food insecurity during the peak of the lean season, according to FEWS NET. The drought has disrupted off-season labor opportunities, resulting in below-normal purchasing power for very poor and poor households. As high staple food prices persist, households may experience reduced access to food, potentially leading to food consumption gaps. Furthermore, low purchasing power may limit the capacity of some households to purchase agricultural inputs for the 2016/2017 planting season.

<sup>3</sup> 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.

- SADC forecasts that La Niña conditions will likely result in average to above-average rainfall across Lesotho until December, with average to below-average rainfall expected between January and March in the eastern half of the country. Based on these forecasts, FEWS NET projects the planting season to commence as usual in November/December, expanding opportunities for casual labor, which will improve income and food access for poor and very poor households. September rainfall in some parts of Lesotho enhanced land preparation, which is underway in most of the country, and residual moisture from snow has facilitated planting in mountainous areas, FEWS NET reports.
- FAO is targeting 25,000 households with agricultural livelihood packages that include input distributions and training in conservation agriculture, including sustainable land management and climate-smart agriculture techniques. FAO is also complementing the Government of Lesotho's social protection cash transfer program through the distribution of home gardening and nutrition kits for 70,000 households. In addition, FAO is supporting livestock health interventions and programs to protect livestock water and feed sources. In FY 2016, USAID/OFDA provided \$1 million to FAO to implement agriculture and food security interventions in Lesotho, including the rehabilitation of water supply infrastructure to provide safe water for livestock.
- USAID/FFP partner World Vision continues to provide emergency food assistance to more than 113,000 beneficiaries throughout the country, as well as supplemental feeding to pregnant and lactating women and children younger than five years of age to protect their nutritional status during the height of the lean season.

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## MADAGASCAR

- Approximately 850,000 people require humanitarian assistance in Madagascar's southern Amboasary, Ambovombe, Ampanihy, Bekily, Beloha, Betioky, Taolagnaro, and Tsihombe districts, collectively known as Grand Sud, according to the UN. The figure includes approximately 330,000 people experiencing Emergency levels of food insecurity and 515,000 people experiencing Crisis levels of food insecurity. USAID/FFP partner WFP is scaling up food assistance to reach 1 million people per month, including populations facing Crisis and Emergency levels of food insecurity, as well as vulnerable households experiencing Stressed—IPC 2—levels whose food security remains at risk of deteriorating. FEWS NET reports that without humanitarian assistance, vulnerable households in acutely drought-affected areas may continue to experience Emergency levels of food insecurity through February 2017. Should Emergency conditions persist, FEWS NET reports increased acute malnutrition and excess mortality risk.
- On November 18, FAO and WFP released a joint press statement calling for urgent action to address southern Madagascar's worsening food crisis. The UN agencies stressed that more funding is required to address worsening food insecurity and support the 850,000 people in need of urgent assistance. FAO has only received \$4.5 million of the \$22 million required to implement emergency agriculture and livelihoods activities in drought-affected areas. WFP is also facing a funding shortfall, receiving \$50 million of the \$82 million required to support its drought relief operation through March.
- In September, the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF) and its partners carried out the seventh round of monthly nutritional surveys, covering nearly 95 percent of all children younger than five years of age in Grand Sud and five additional districts. The survey indicated that approximately 100,000 children younger than five years of age are at risk of experiencing moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) and an additional 10,000 children are at risk of experiencing severe acute malnutrition (SAM) between November and March. According to the UN, community health workers referred approximately 35,000 children experiencing MAM to nutrition treatment centers in September and October, and nearly 1,400 children with SAM received treatment in October. To date in 2016, 165 UNICEF-supported facilities have admitted 12,000 SAM cases for treatment.
- Limited access to health care services and safe drinking water present significant challenges to vulnerable populations in Grand Sud. The UN reports that 64 percent of the population in Androy and Anosy regions has access to less than 10 liters of water per person per day, while only 6 percent have access to the Sphere standard of 15 liters per person per day.<sup>4</sup> To date in 2016, UNICEF has rehabilitated more than 550 water points and drilled more than 100 new

<sup>4</sup>The Sphere Project was launched in 1997 by the International Committee of the Red Cross, UN, NGOs, and donors to develop a set of universal minimum standards for humanitarian assistance and thereby improve the quality of assistance provided to disaster-affected persons and to enhance the accountability of humanitarian agencies.

boreholes, benefiting more than 124,500 people. In FY 2016, USAID/OFDA provided more than \$1 million to UNICEF to support nutrition and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) interventions in Madagascar.

- USAID/OFDA and USAID/FFP staff conducted an assessment trip to southern Madagascar between October 31 and November 11 to assess humanitarian needs and monitor ongoing USAID humanitarian programs. During the visit, USAID staff met with partners, government and UN representatives, and community members in Androy and Anosy. Although the drought has severely eroded household coping mechanisms, humanitarian interventions—including those supported by USAID—are helping to mitigate the further deterioration of food security conditions. The assessment team noted, however, that despite current interventions, food security is likely to deteriorate further throughout the lean season, and many households will face increasing food consumption gaps. USAID/OFDA staff report that implementing partners are carefully managing the sequencing of seed input distributions and food security and nutrition interventions to ensure that households do not consume seeds while awaiting food distributions. USAID/OFDA staff also report that partner UNICEF is responding to water shortages through increased water trucking, borehole repair, and hand pump installation at existing wells.

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## MALAWI

- Following reports of red locust swarm development, the Government of Malawi (GoM) and the International Red Locust Control Organization for Central and Southern Africa (IRLCO-CSA) conducted a locust survey in August and September to locate and map the geographic spread of locust swarms. According to the survey, most swarms are concentrated in southern regions of Malawi, and if not controlled prior to the onset of the rainy season, will begin to breed and form hopper bands in January or February. IRLCO-CSA highlights that without control measures, hopper bands can expand rapidly into farmlands and pasture areas, causing significant damage to crops. USAID/OFDA partner FAO has been supporting locust monitoring and preparedness activities in coordination with the GoM and plans to support IRLCO-CSA to commence locust control activities.
- On November 8, the World Bank announced plans to provide \$174 million to the GoM to support emergency food assistance—through international and local maize procurement—and social protection programs. Through its drought recovery and resilience project, the GoM will use the World Bank funding to meet the emergency food needs of more than 1.6 million drought-affected people. The grant will also support the expansion of inputs-for-assets programs that provide seeds and agricultural inputs to beneficiaries in exchange for labor on community assets, such as roads, irrigation channels, and water catchment systems. The program will provide an estimated 200,000 people with improved seed varieties and fertilizer packages, which will help increase agriculture productivity and household resilience.
- The African Development Bank (AfDB) has approved a \$17 million grant to the GoM to support the procurement and distribution of 36,000 metric tons (MT) of maize from international and local suppliers, benefitting more than 700,000 food-insecure people in Malawi. In June, the AfDB provided a \$1 million grant to the GoM to support the purchase of 2,000 MT of maize for the GoM's emergency food assistance program. Both contributions are part of the AfDB's \$550 million relief package in support of 14 drought-affected countries in eastern and southern Africa.
- The Government of the Republic of Germany (GoRG) recently provided €45 million—approximately \$48 million—to support health, education, and social protection programs in Malawi. The GoRG is also providing €20 million to support food assistance programs throughout the country.

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## MOZAMBIQUE

- A September report from the Government of the Republic of Mozambique (GRM) Technical Secretariat for Food and Nutrition estimated that approximately 1.4 million people in Mozambique are currently experiencing Crisis levels of food insecurity, and predicted that the number may reach 2.3 million people by March 2017. The report also projected that approximately 243,000 children younger than five years of age may experience acute malnutrition by May 2017, including approximately 144,000 children in drought-affected areas.

- USAID/OFDA partner UNICEF and associated partners are targeting 102,000 children with nutrition interventions, including enhanced nutrition screening and treatment and infant and young child feeding (IYCF) programs. To date in 2016, nutrition actors, including UNICEF and GRM, have screened more than 118,000 children and provided treatment to 8,100 children experiencing SAM.
- With more than \$550,600 in FY 2016 USAID/OFDA support, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) is providing nearly 1,400 drought-affected households—more than 7,200 people—in Maputo Province with emergency water support, distributing more than 2 million liters of water as of late October. In Maputo’s Moamaba District, the program is providing water for nearly 6,000 people, complementing previous IOM emergency relief commodity distributions. IOM is also providing water to more than 1,200 severely drought-affected people across three communities in Maputo’s Namaacha District. To further improve access to safe drinking water in Maputo, IOM has installed seven 5,000-liter water tanks, is distributing chlorine sachets to beneficiary households, and is coordinating with provincial health services to implement a hygiene education campaign.
- With USAID/FFP support, WFP and World Vision continue to provide emergency food assistance to drought-affected households in Gaza, Inhambane, Manica, Sofala, and Tete provinces. USAID/FFP partner UNICEF is also providing Ready-to-Use Therapeutic Food for children experiencing SAM.

## SWAZILAND

- Continued drought conditions in Swaziland have resulted in reduced agricultural production, severe water scarcity, and increasing food insecurity throughout the country, with approximately 350,000 people currently in need of food assistance, according to SADC. El Niño-related drought conditions have resulted in a nearly 65 percent reduction in maize production in Swaziland—from 81,620 MT produced in 2014/2015 to 33,460 MT produced in 2015/2016, according to the Government of the Kingdom of Swaziland (GoKS).
- To support drought-affected communities, the GoKS Ministry of Agriculture has provided subsidized agricultural inputs, including seeds and fertilizer, to farmers and reports that participation in the subsidy program has increased from nearly 3,730 farmers during the 2014/2015 season to approximately 11,000 farmers in the 2016/2017 season. The subsidized package provides farmers with 25 kilograms (kg) of maize seed, 70 kg beans, 5 kg of sorghum seed, and sixteen 50 kg bags of fertilizer.
- With USAID/OFDA support, FAO is providing agricultural inputs to 12,000 households in Swaziland and supporting 1,000 households with micro-irrigation kits and vegetable seed packages for kitchen gardens. FAO is providing an additional 7,500 households with supplementary livestock feed and support to sell unproductive animals to reduce pressure on grazing land. In FY 2016, USAID/OFDA provided nearly \$960,000 to FAO to support drought response activities in Swaziland.
- USAID/FFP partners World Vision and WFP are providing monthly emergency food assistance to 150,000 beneficiaries to address urgent food needs and support recovery efforts among drought-affected populations.

## ZIMBABWE

- On November 7, U.S. Ambassador Harry K. Thomas, Jr., renewed the disaster declaration for Zimbabwe due to the continued effects of El Niño-induced drought, including severe impacts on food security, access to safe drinking water, agricultural production, livelihood opportunities, and nutrition conditions among affected populations. According to the July report from Zimbabwe’s Vulnerability Assessment Committee, an estimated 4.1 million Zimbabweans will experience food insecurity during the peak of the lean season from January to March.
- FEWS NET projects that Zimbabwe’s November-to-April lean season will be one of the most severe of the past few decades due to the 2015/2016 El Niño climatic event, which resulted in two consecutive years of drought and a 1.6 million MT cereal deficit. Although humanitarian assistance programs are currently mitigating the effects of the

drought in some areas, FEWS NET expects Emergency levels of food insecurity in some areas of Zimbabwe until March, highlighting that food insecurity will likely increase during the peak lean season.

- FEWS NET notes that the National Climate Outlook Forum has projected below-average rainfall in southern Zimbabwe in early 2017, which may result in Stressed levels of food insecurity persisting through the April/May harvest, further inhibiting the ability of vulnerable households to recover from the effects of the drought.
- According to UNICEF, more than 5,100 children younger than five years of age experiencing SAM have received treatment since the beginning of 2016. Throughout October, UNICEF continued to implement emergency nutrition and capacity-building interventions in 20 priority districts, including training community health workers to conduct monthly MAM and SAM screenings and refer cases to health facilities for further management and treatment. To date, UNICEF has trained more than 360 health workers in 15 districts on SAM management and treatment protocols. In addition, UNICEF plans to train village health workers in 20 districts on infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices, reaching six districts to date.
- UNICEF continued to implement WASH programs in the drought affected districts of Buhera, Mwenzezi, and Zvishavane through awareness raising campaigns and health and hygiene education sessions, the restoration of water points, and distribution of critical WASH items, including water purification tablets, soap, water, and educational materials on safe hygiene practices. In FY 2016, USAID/OFDA provided \$1 million to UNICEF to support nutrition and WASH interventions in Zimbabwe.

## 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 consecutive 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 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. On November 7, U.S. Ambassador Harry K. Thomas, Jr., redeclared a disaster due to the effects of drought in Zimbabwe.

### USAID HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE SOUTHERN AFRICA RESPONSE IN FY 2016<sup>1</sup>

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
<b>USAID/OFDA<sup>2</sup></b>			
<b>LESOTHO</b>			
Catholic Relief Services (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
<b>TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING FOR THE LESOTHO RESPONSE</b>			<b>\$3,128,901</b>
<b>MADAGASCAR</b>			

Action Contre la Faim (ACF)	Nutrition, WASH	Atsimo-Andrefana Region	\$726,000
Adventist Development and Relief Agency (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
<b>TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING FOR THE MADAGASCAR RESPONSE</b>			<b>\$5,922,451</b>
<b>MALAWI</b>			
CARE	Agriculture and Food Security	Mulanje, Nsanje, Phalombe Districts	\$1,426,096
Concern	Agriculture and Food Security, ERMS, WASH	Nsanje District	\$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
Save the Children/U.S. (SC/US)	Agriculture and Food Security	Zomba District	\$800,000
<b>TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING FOR THE MALAWI RESPONSE</b>			<b>\$4,690,916</b>
<b>MOZAMBIQUE</b>			
CARE	Agriculture and Food Security, Nutrition, WASH	Inhambane, Manica, Maputo, Tete, and Zambezia Provinces	\$3,932,191
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
<b>TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING FOR THE MOZAMBIQUE RESPONSE</b>			<b>\$7,732,025</b>
<b>SWAZILAND</b>			
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
<b>TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING FOR THE SWAZILAND RESPONSE</b>			<b>\$2,629,850</b>
<b>ZIMBABWE</b>			
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
<b>TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING FOR THE ZIMBABWE RESPONSE</b>			<b>\$13,190,904</b>
<b>REGIONAL</b>			
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
<b>TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING FOR THE SOUTHERN AFRICA RESPONSE</b>			<b>\$41,287,665</b>
<b>USAID/FFP<sup>3</sup></b>			
<b>LESOTHO</b>			
World Vision	Local and Regional procurement, U.S. In-Kind Food Assistance	Leribe, Mafeteng, Maseru, Mohale's Hoek, and Quthing Districts	\$8,208,400
<b>TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING FOR THE LESOTHO RESPONSE</b>			<b>\$8,208,400</b>
<b>MADAGASCAR</b>			
ADRA	Agriculture and Food Security	Ampanihy 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
<b>TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING FOR THE MADAGASCAR RESPONSE</b>			<b>\$20,101,200</b>
<b>MALAWI</b>			
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 Ready-to-Use Therapeutic Food (RUTF)	Countrywide	\$1,072,834
WFP	Local and Regional Procurement	Countrywide	\$32,000,000
	U.S. In-Kind Food Assistance	Countrywide	\$59,582,400
<b>TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING FOR THE MALAWI RESPONSE</b>			<b>\$97,954,212</b>
<b>MOZAMBIQUE</b>			
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
<b>TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING FOR THE MOZAMBIQUE RESPONSE</b>			<b>\$22,504,805</b>
<b>SWAZILAND</b>			
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
<b>TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING FOR THE SWAZILAND RESPONSE</b>			<b>\$6,947,300</b>
<b>ZIMBABWE</b>			
Cultivating New Frontiers in Agriculture (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
<b>TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING FOR THE ZIMBABWE RESPONSE</b>			<b>\$80,540,800</b>
<b>TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING FOR THE SOUTHERN AFRICA RESPONSE</b>			<b>\$236,256,717</b>

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

<sup>1</sup> Year of funding indicates the date of commitment or obligation, not appropriation, of funds.

<sup>2</sup> USAID/OFDA funding represents anticipated or actual obligated amounts as of September 30, 2016.

<sup>3</sup> 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](http://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](http://www.cidi.org) or +1.202.821.1999.
  - Information on relief activities of the humanitarian community can be found at [www.reliefweb.int](http://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>.