

# SOUTHERN AFRICA - DROUGHT

FACT SHEET #3, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2017

DECEMBER 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>

**6.7**

**million**

People in Malawi Require Emergency Assistance  
RIASCO – December 2016

**4.3**

**million**

People in Zimbabwe Require Emergency Assistance  
RIASCO – December 2016

**1.5**

**million**

People in Mozambique Require Emergency Assistance  
RIASCO – December 2016

**978,000**

People in Madagascar Require Emergency Assistance  
RIASCO – December 2016

**679,000**

People in Lesotho Require Emergency Assistance  
RIASCO – December 2016

**492,000**

People in Swaziland Require Emergency Assistance  
RIASCO – December 2016

## HIGHLIGHTS

- Rainy season continues in Southern Africa
- UN revises RIASCO plan due to increasing lean season needs in Madagascar, Malawi, and Zimbabwe
- WFP anticipates break in the emergency food assistance pipeline in Madagascar

## HUMANITARIAN FUNDING

FOR THE SOUTHERN AFRICA RESPONSE IN FY 2015–2017

USAID/OFDA <sup>1</sup>	\$41,287,665
USAID/FFP <sup>2</sup>	\$318,360,569
<b>\$ 359,648,234</b>	

## KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- Frequent and above-average rainfall occurred in many parts of southern Africa from mid-November to mid-December, including northern Madagascar, south-central Angola, and southern Mozambique, and maize-producing areas of northeast South Africa, according to the U.S. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA). During the week of December 15, NOAA reported that moderate to heavy rain fell in southern Angola, eastern Zimbabwe, southern Mozambique, and Zambia. Despite improved rainfall across many parts of the region, rainfall deficits exceeding 50 millimeters persisted in northern Angola, southern Madagascar, western Zambia, and western Zimbabwe. Vegetation indices indicate that below-average rainfall has negatively impacted cropping activities in affected areas.
- On December 6, the UN Regional Inter-Agency Standing Committee (RIASCO) launched an update to the 2016 Regional Action Plan, highlighting increased humanitarian needs in Southern Africa. The revised RIASCO appeal targets 13.8 million people requiring food, health, nutrition, and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) assistance through April 2017 as a result of the 2015/2016 El Niño-induced drought—an 11 percent increase in targeted beneficiaries since July.
- The UN World Food Program (WFP) anticipates a break in the food assistance pipeline in Madagascar beginning in January 2017. Between January and March—the peak of the lean season—humanitarian actors anticipate being able to provide assistance to 265,000 people—27 percent—of an estimated 978,000 people in need of food assistance, according to the UN. Approximately 850,000 people in southern Madagascar are experiencing Emergency—IPC 4—and Crisis—IPC 3—levels of food insecurity.<sup>5</sup>

<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.

<sup>5</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 Catastrophe—IPC 5.

## REGIONAL

- SADC and NOAA report that the rainy season started slowly in some areas; however, between September and mid-December, above-average rainfall occurred in Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia, northeastern South Africa, southern Mozambique, and Swaziland, while Madagascar received seasonally average rainfall. Higher levels of rainfall represent an increased potential for crops to reach maturity; however, this is dependent on farmers having timely access to inputs. Through more than \$21 million in FY 2016 funding, USAID/OFDA is targeting nearly 862,900 people across Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique, Swaziland, and Zimbabwe with agriculture and food security programs that provide seeds and other agricultural inputs—including through direct distributions, vouchers, and seed fairs—to drought-affected households. In areas that had not yet received sufficient rainfall as of early December, notably in parts of Madagascar, Malawi, and Zimbabwe, USAID/OFDA partners reported that beneficiaries had received seeds but delayed planting.
- NOAA projects that rainfall is likely to continue to increase from mid-December to mid-January, with torrential rain across central and eastern Angola, central Mozambique, Zambia, and Zimbabwe. If rainfall materializes as forecasted, the risk of flooding increases. NOAA also forecasts moderate to heavy rainfall in northern South Africa, Mozambique, and Madagascar, increasing the potential for localized flooding.
- In the recently revised RIASCO plan, the UN increased its target population for humanitarian assistance from 12.3 million people in July to 13.8 million people in December, largely due to increasing needs in Madagascar, Malawi, and Zimbabwe. Existing vulnerabilities, such as slow economic growth and weak commodity prices, are also exacerbating food insecurity, according to the UN. The revised plan seeks \$1.3 billion in funding—an increase from the \$1.2 billion requested in July.
- Despite significant contributions from donors, a funding gap of approximately \$550 million is inhibiting the implementation of a comprehensive regional response. Since FY 2015, USAID has contributed nearly \$360 million in funding to support the Southern Africa drought response.
- With support from USAID and other donors, UN agencies have mobilized significant response efforts across Southern Africa. WFP operations provided emergency food and cash assistance to 6.6 million people across the region in October, and WFP plans to support as many as 13 million people with relief, recovery, development, and resilience operations in January. WFP is also supporting regional governments to treat and prevent moderate acute malnutrition (MAM), targeting more than 700,000 children younger than five years of age, pregnant and lactating women, and individuals with HIV across Southern Africa. To date, the UN Children’s Fund (UNICEF) and its partners have treated more than 82,000 children younger than five years of age experiencing severe acute malnutrition (SAM) and provided more than 600,000 people with access to safe drinking water. To help restore agricultural livelihoods, the UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) is supplying inputs—including livestock feed, seeds, and tools—to approximately 800,000 farmers throughout the region.
- WFP reported mixed trends for maize prices across Southern Africa between November and December, with price increases by as much as 4.3 percent in Mozambique and 6.1 percent in Zambia, and price decreases by 6.7 percent in Zimbabwe. Despite such fluctuations, national maize prices largely remained above five-year averages across the region for October, ranging from nearly 13 percent above the five-year average in Zimbabwe to 163 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.

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## LESOTHO

- An October WFP mobile Vulnerability Assessment Mapping survey in Lesotho indicated that prices for maize meal, pulses, and wheat flour remained moderately stable from September to October due to an increased number of people receiving food assistance and producing food. Despite this stabilization, approximately 679,000 people are experiencing food insecurity in Lesotho.
- On December 6, the World Bank announced plans to provide \$20 million to the Government of Lesotho (GoL) to support social protection programs targeting an estimated 26,000 households as part of the GoL emergency response to

the El Niño-related drought. The grant will also strengthen the GoL's social assistance program by supporting tools to identify vulnerable households in times of crisis.

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## MADAGASCAR

- WFP and other organizations supporting food assistance have been providing half-rations in November and December to nearly 1 million people experiencing Emergency, Crisis, and Stressed—IPC 2—levels of food insecurity in southern Madagascar. The UN reports, however, that the Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL) Cluster anticipates a significant decrease in the number of people reached with food assistance beginning in January due to a break in the food assistance pipeline. The revised RIASCO appeal—which is currently 32 percent funded for Madagascar—seeks nearly \$155 million to support 978,000 people with humanitarian assistance.
  - The USAID-funded Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET) reports that market prices remain above average in southern Madagascar, limiting access to staple foods for market-dependent vulnerable households. In Androy's Ambovombe District, maize prices are 127 percent above the pre-drought five-year average from 2010 to 2014. Meanwhile prices for domestic and imported rice have increased by 34 percent, and cassava prices have increased by 31 percent. In some areas of Madagascar, significantly improved rainfall levels have supported the growth of cash crops, including cloves, coffee, and peppers.
  - In response to ongoing humanitarian needs, USAID/FFP has contributed an additional \$4.9 million to partner WFP to procure more than 3,100 metric tons (MT) of food to support drought-affected communities in southern Madagascar.
  - Drought effects continue to negatively impact health conditions in parts of Madagascar. As of December 11, health workers had identified 28 probable and suspected cases of plague, including 10 deaths, in a remote area of Atsimo-Atsinanana Region's Befotaka District. Although plague is endemic to Madagascar, Befotaka is not typically prone to plague cases. In response to logistics and security challenges accessing populations in the district, including limited road infrastructure and banditry, the UN has begun accessing the affected communities using Government of Madagascar (GoM) helicopters.
  - In early December, the World Bank pledged approximately \$1.3 billion in assistance to Madagascar for 2017–2019, including approximately \$35 million for the GoM to develop an emergency cash transfer program for acutely drought-affected households in southern Madagascar.
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## MALAWI

- WFP reports that nearly 200,300 additional people in Malawi's Kasungu and Ntcheu districts will require food assistance through March 2017, increasing the total affected population in the country from nearly 6.5 million—as of October—to nearly 6.7 million people. Above-average maize prices, low crop yields, and cash assistance challenges resulting from local currency devaluation are preventing households from producing and purchasing necessary food commodities. The Government of Malawi is providing 900,000 farmers with agricultural inputs—including fertilizer and legume seeds—through the Farm Input Subsidy Program, although FEWS NET notes that populations may require further assistance to spur food production. The revised RIASCO appeal is seeking more than \$395 million in funding to target all 6.7 million people in need of assistance in Malawi—the highest amount of funding required for a country in Southern Africa.
- USAID representatives assessed partner agriculture and food security programs in Balaka, Chiradzulu, and Nsanje districts from December 5–10 and observed that while rains had begun in some areas, variability between districts resulted in different levels of agricultural preparation and planting.
- Between January and October, the number of SAM admissions in Malawi increased by 48 percent compared to the same period in 2015, while the number of MAM admissions increased by 81 percent, according to the Nutrition Cluster—the coordinating body for humanitarian nutrition activities, comprising UN agencies, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and other stakeholders. As the increase is at least partially due to increased screening, it remains unclear whether nutrition conditions are deteriorating further during the ongoing lean season. In October, nutrition

actors provided treatment to nearly 3,540 children younger than five years of age experiencing SAM, approximately 8,200 children younger than five years of age experiencing MAM, and nearly 3,460 pregnant and lactating women.

- USAID/FFP is providing \$18 million to WFP to purchase more than 14,400 MT of pulses and approximately 5,380 MT of Super Cereal—a formulated supplementary food item—to restore full rations for 4 million people in Malawi for two months.
- In Malawi’s Balaka and Phalombe districts, USAID/OFDA partner Oxfam/Great Britain (Oxfam/GB) is targeting an estimated 15,400 people—approximately 2,800 households—through agriculture, food security, and livelihoods interventions. As of early December, Oxfam/GB had provided all 2,800 households with seeds and tools and had trained 150 farmers to provide technical assistance to their own communities.

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## MOZAMBIQUE

- The 2016/2017 cropping season is underway in central and southern parts of Mozambique, and planting activities are expected to progress further north as seasonal rains arrive, according to FAO. As of December 10, field reports indicate that significant rainfall had not yet occurred in Mozambique, delaying planting. Approximately 1.4 million people in Mozambique are currently experiencing Crisis levels of food insecurity, and FEWS NET and WFP predict that the number may increase to 2.3 million people by March 2017.
- With support from USAID/OFDA, NGO consortium COSACA—comprising Concern Worldwide, Oxfam/GB, Save the Children (SC/US), and CARE—is providing seeds to farmers in Inhambane, Manica, Maputo, Tete, and Zambezia provinces. COSACA supplies seeds, including maize, sorghum, groundnuts, cowpeas, and millet, to farmers through seed fairs, where farmers are able to choose the crops they would like to plant and build business relationships with formal seed suppliers. As of early December, COSACA members had begun supplying seed in Inhambane, Manica, Maputo, and Zambezia and planned to begin seed distributions in Tete by the end of the month. COSACA members had supplied more than 3,600 households in Maputo with seeds, as of December 2.
- To increase long-term food availability, USAID/OFDA is supporting CARE, the International Potato Center (CIP), and World Vision to provide agricultural inputs to drought-affected households in Mozambique. Aside from convening seed fairs and engaging in other relief initiatives, USAID/OFDA partners are promoting improved agricultural techniques, such as sweet potato multiplication, to ensure that farmers have adequate seeds, cuttings, and other assets. In FY 2016, USAID/FFP also provided funding to WFP and World Vision to support the distribution of in-kind food commodities.
- The Government of Japan recently provided \$2.7 million to WFP to provide livelihoods support to more than 82,000 drought-affected farmers in Mozambique’s Gaza and Sofala provinces through March 2017.

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## ZIMBABWE

- In November, 22 percent of WFP beneficiary households reported slightly decreased food access since September, although households noted that their access to food remained above July/August levels. In FY 2016, USAID/OFDA supported FAO to strengthen food security, protect livelihoods, and support nutrition screening in Zimbabwe’s Bulilima, Gwanda, Insiza, Tsholotsho, and Umzingwane districts.
- An August/September IPC assessment revealed multiple districts in Zimbabwe experiencing between 9 and 14 percent global acute malnutrition rates, despite being in the middle of the winter vegetable crop harvest. USAID/FFP is supporting World Vision to screen populations in target districts to address nutritional screening and treatment gaps.
- Between November 29 and December 9, USAID/OFDA and USAID/FFP staff met with partners, government and UN representatives, and community members to assess humanitarian needs and monitor ongoing USAID humanitarian programs in northern, southern, and western parts of Zimbabwe. USAID/OFDA staff observed that if significant rainfall does not occur by late December, farmers will likely be unable to substantively recover from the effects of the 2015/2016 El Niño-induced drought. To mitigate the effects of drought, FAO and other USAID/OFDA partners are

providing farmers with subsidized access to livestock feed and seeds and conducting technical trainings to ensure that farmers utilize inputs effectively.

- Oxfam/GB continues to implement WASH programs in Zimbabwe’s Gutu and Matobo districts. With support from USAID/OFDA, Oxfam/GB provided WASH assistance to more than 15,000 people in both districts between July and November. Since July, Oxfam/GB has rehabilitated six wells in the two districts, providing approximately 1,660 people with access to safe drinking water.

## 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 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 2017<sup>1</sup>

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
<b>USAID/FFP<sup>3</sup></b>			
<b>MADAGASCAR</b>			
WFP	U.S. In-Kind Food Assistance	Southern Madagascar	\$4,995,200
<b>TOTAL USAID/FFP FY 2017 FUNDING FOR THE MADAGASCAR RESPONSE</b>			<b>\$4,995,200</b>
<b>MALAWI</b>			
WFP	Local and Regional Procurement	Countrywide	\$18,000,000
<b>TOTAL USAID/FFP FY 2017 FUNDING FOR THE MALAWI RESPONSE</b>			<b>\$18,000,000</b>
<b>MOZAMBIQUE</b>			
WFP	U.S. In-Kind Food Assistance	Countrywide	\$5,979,100
<b>TOTAL USAID/FFP FY 2017 FUNDING FOR THE MOZAMBIQUE RESPONSE</b>			<b>\$5,979,100</b>
<b>TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING FOR THE SOUTHERN AFRICA RESPONSE</b>			<b>\$28,974,300</b>

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

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
<b>USAID/OFDA<sup>3</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	\$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
<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
CIP	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</b>			
<b>LESOTHO</b>			
World Vision	Local and Regional procurement, U.S. In-Kind Food Assistance	Leribe, Mafeteng, Maseru, Mohale's Hoek, and Quthing	\$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	\$11,132,200
<b>TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING FOR THE MADAGASCAR RESPONSE</b>			<b>\$20,585,100</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 RUTF	Countrywide	\$1,072,834
WFP	Local and Regional Procurement	Countrywide	\$32,000,000
	U.S. In-Kind Food Assistance	Countrywide	\$59,576,900

<b>TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING FOR THE MALAWI RESPONSE</b>			<b>\$97,948,712</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	\$11,800,000
World Vision	U.S. In-Kind Food Assistance	Sofala and Tete Provinces	\$9,561,110
<b>TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING FOR THE MOZAMBIQUE RESPONSE</b>			<b>\$22,004,805</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 Provinces	\$3,976,000
UNICEF	U.S. In-Kind Food Assistance	Countrywide	\$1,388,800
	Cash Transfers for Food	Countrywide	\$2,111,800
WFP	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>\$236,235,117</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>\$26,507,551</b>
<b>TOTAL USAID FUNDING FOR THE MALAWI RESPONSE IN FY 2016</b>	<b>\$102,639,628</b>
<b>TOTAL USAID FUNDING FOR THE MOZAMBIQUE RESPONSE IN FY 2016</b>	<b>\$29,736,830</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>\$277,522,782</b>
<b>TOTAL USAID HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE SOUTHERN AFRICA RESPONSE IN FY 2015–FY 2017</b>	<b>\$359,648,234</b>

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

<sup>2</sup> USAID/FFP funding represents anticipated or actual obligated amounts as of December 22, 2016. Estimated value of food assistance and transportation costs at time of procurement; subject to change.

<sup>3</sup> USAID/OFDA funding represents anticipated or actual obligated amounts as of September 30, 2016.

## 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>.