



A livelihood vulnerability monitoring exercise, conducted by the Lesotho VAC from March 3 to 11, indicated that food security is deteriorating. The decrease in crop production has resulted in a 20 to 50 percent increase in food prices. The most severely affected area is the southern Lowlands, where a food needs deficit of more than 40 percent exists. The Lesotho VAC completed a more extensive national assessment during the week of May 3, but results are not yet available.

**Madagascar.** Drought conditions continue for the third year in southern Madagascar with the late arrival of rains in December 2003, resulting in decreased harvests and access to water. According to WFP, between 30,000 and 35,000 people are food insecure in six districts in the south. In addition, northeastern and western parts of Madagascar have suffered from two cyclones in 2004: Elita in January and Gafilo in March. While Elita left approximately 304,000 people without shelter and damaged more than 45,000 hectares of agricultural land, Gafilo affected more than 309,000 people and approximately 47,000 hectares of cropland. Damaged infrastructure and stagnant floodwaters continue to hinder humanitarian access to some affected populations and pose increased risk of waterborne diseases.

**Malawi.** The delayed start of the main rains during the 2003/2004 agricultural season adversely affected maize production in Malawi. In addition, the rains ended in March before the maize crops had fully matured, and some farmers expect to harvest almost no maize, according to the FEWS NET Malawi Food Security Report for mid-March to mid-April. The poor harvest prospects have resulted in high food prices in most areas of the country, causing concern about worsening food insecurity, particularly in the Southern Region. USAID staff participated in the Malawi VAC from March 26 to 31 in conjunction with Government of Malawi, WFP, FEWS NET, and other humanitarian agencies. While the USAID team concluded that the humanitarian situation is stable in the Southern Region, the team noted concern about a potential food security crisis during the upcoming 2004/2005 marketing season due to drought and poor harvest prospects. A final VAC report has not yet been released.

**Mozambique.** The 2003/2004 agricultural season in Mozambique has been characterized by the late onset of rains, dry spells, and heavy rains that caused flooding along the main rivers. Despite the late rains, replanting and improved rainfall in the latter half of the season have permitted crops to develop, leading to near-normal production estimates and a favorable harvest outlook. According to the May 5 FEWS NET Executive Overview of Food Security Threats, the ongoing harvest is gradually coming to markets across Mozambique, which should help to address the significant deficits noted above in southern Malawi.

**Namibia.** Two consecutive years of drought in Namibia have adversely affected an estimated 642,000 people in the northern cereal-producing regions of Caprivi and Kavango. The drought is exacerbating existing problems in these regions, including HIV/AIDS and malnutrition. In addition, heavy rainfall since early March has caused flooding along the Zambezi River in the Caprivi Region. The flooding has forced up to 50,000 Namibians to be evacuated and rely on humanitarian assistance. Livestock grazing areas and fields were completely submerged in the affected areas, and the majority of crops were lost.

**Swaziland.** The prospects for the 2003/2004 agricultural season in Swaziland are poor due to the delayed start and erratic distribution of rains, a poor economic environment, and the impact of HIV/AIDS. From April 19 to 21, USAID/OFDA Principal Regional Advisor visited Swaziland to participate in the national VAC. The visit confirmed that the food security situation is deteriorating for the poorest members of communities, who expect little or no harvest this year. The poorest community members were unable to purchase sufficient seed to replant when initial crops failed due to delayed rainfall. The Lubombo Plateau and the Lowveld region are the most severely affected areas due to the increased effects of HIV/AIDS and worsening poverty, according to the WFP March 19 Emergency Report.

**Zambia.** The 2003/2004 agricultural season has been positive for Zambia as overall crop conditions are favorable throughout the country, according to the FEWS NET Zambia Report for April. However, two months of heavy rain resulted in flooding during March and April in the Western and North-Western provinces, adversely impacting the health, education, and food security of more than 21,000 households, according to U.N. Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UN OCHA). A joint FAO/UN OCHA mission in March reported that crops of maize and rice in the Kalabo, Mongu, and Lukulu districts of the Western Province were damaged due to the flooding, raising concern about a potential increase in food insecurity and malnutrition. Due to the favorable harvest outlook, no CFSAM will be conducted in Zambia, and the government survey will be the only source of crop estimates.

**Zimbabwe.** Despite erratic and infrequent rains during the first half of the 2003/2004 rainy season, prospects for the agricultural season in Zimbabwe have improved due to favorable rainfall late in the season. The February FEWS NET Zimbabwe Food Security Update reported that a significant improvement in the country's cumulative rainfall since mid-February has benefited late-season crops planted between mid-December 2003 and early January 2004. However, such



<b>TOTAL USAID/FFP .....</b>				<b>\$16,242,000</b>
<b>TOTAL USAID HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO MOZAMBIQUE IN FY 2004 .....</b>				<b>\$16,427,000</b>
<b>USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE - Namibia*</b>				
IFRC	Three Zodiac Boats, including transport	Caprivi		\$38,227
Africare	Food Security/Agriculture	Kavango		\$50,000
USAID/Namibia	Non-Food Items	Caprivi		\$50,000
<b>TOTAL USAID/OFDA .....</b>				<b>\$138,227</b>
<b>TOTAL USAID HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO NAMIBIA IN FY 2004 .....</b>				<b>\$138,227</b>
<b>USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE - Swaziland**</b>				
WFP	7,544 MT in P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance	Countrywide		\$4,526,400
<b>TOTAL USAID/FFP .....</b>				<b>\$4,526,400</b>
<b>TOTAL USAID HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SWAZILAND IN FY 2004 .....</b>				<b>\$4,526,400</b>
<b>USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE - Zambia**</b>				
C-SAFE	5,590 MT in P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance	Countrywide		\$3,741,578
WFP	4,000 MT in P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance	Countrywide		\$2,677,337
<b>TOTAL USAID/FFP .....</b>				<b>\$6,418,915</b>
<b>TOTAL USAID HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO ZAMBIA IN FY 2004 .....</b>				<b>\$6,418,915</b>
<b>USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE – Zimbabwe*</b>				
AFRICARE	Food security/Agriculture	Midlands, Mashonaland East		\$942,325
CARE	Food security/Agriculture	Masvingo, Manicaland		\$936,811
CRS	Food security/Agriculture, Nutrition	Matabeleland North and South, Midlands, Masvingo, Manicaland, Mashonaland East		\$775,000
DAI	Food security/Agriculture	Matabeleland North and South, Midlands, Masvingo, Manicaland, Mashonaland East		\$720,353
IOM	Food security/Agriculture	Countrywide		\$1,300,000
UN OCHA	Coordination	Countrywide		\$200,000
WFP	Food security/Agriculture, Monitoring/Evaluation	Countrywide		\$800,000
WVI	Food security/Agriculture	Matabeleland South, Masvingo		\$510,781
WVI	Water and Sanitation	Matabeleland North and South		\$489,081
<b>TOTAL USAID/OFDA .....</b>				<b>\$6,674,351</b>
<b>USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE - Zimbabwe**</b>				
C-SAFE	54,360 MT in P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance	Countrywide		\$34,410,000
WFP	51,261 MT in P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance	Countrywide		\$30,756,600
<b>TOTAL USAID/FFP .....</b>				<b>\$65,166,600</b>
<b>TOTAL USAID HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO ZIMBABWE IN FY 2004 .....</b>				<b>\$71,840,951</b>

**TOTAL USAID HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SOUTHERN AFRICA IN FY 2004 .....** **\$124,623,502**

\* USAID/OFDA funding represents committed and/or obligated amounts as of May 21 2004.

\*\* USAID/FFP values are based on average values per metric ton.



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