

# SOUTHERN AFRICA - DROUGHT

FACT SHEET #6, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2016

SEPTEMBER 30, 2016

## NUMBERS AT A GLANCE

**21.3 million**

People in Southern Africa Requiring Emergency Assistance<sup>3</sup>  
SADC – September 2016<sup>4</sup>

**6.5 million**

People in Malawi Requiring Emergency Assistance  
SADC – September 2016

**4.1 million**

People in Zimbabwe Requiring Emergency Assistance  
SADC – September 2016

**2 million**

People in Mozambique Requiring Emergency Assistance  
SADC – September 2016

**665,000**

People in Madagascar Requiring Emergency Assistance  
SADC – September 2016

**491,000**

People in Lesotho Requiring Emergency Assistance  
SADC – September 2016

**350,000**

People in Swaziland Requiring Emergency Assistance  
SADC – September 2016

## HIGHLIGHTS

- SARCOF projects neutral conditions with likely normal to above-normal rainfall from October to March
- Initial assessments indicate adequate stocks of seeds within Southern Africa to meet humanitarian assistance needs
- USAID partners continue to respond to drought-related humanitarian needs across the Southern Africa region

## HUMANITARIAN FUNDING

FOR THE SOUTHERN AFRICA RESPONSE IN FY 2015–2016

USAID/OFDA <sup>1</sup>	\$40,310,055
USAID/FFP <sup>2</sup>	\$267,941,981
<b>\$308,252,036</b>	

## KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- Southern Africa continues to experience the negative effects of El Niño-related drought conditions that began in 2015. The drought has resulted in widespread livestock losses, as well as significant crop failure resulting in cereal deficits of 9 million metric tons (MT)—including maize deficits of 5 million MT—throughout the Southern African Development Community (SADC) region. The drought has also led to water scarcity for both human and animal consumption, and drought-affected communities are using unprotected water sources, increasing the risk of waterborne illnesses. In September, SADC reported that approximately 21.3 million people in Southern Africa were in need of immediate humanitarian assistance to mitigate the impacts of the drought.
- The Southern Africa Regional Climate Outlook Forum (SARCOF) reports neutral El Niño conditions and a low probability of La Niña conditions in Southern Africa as of September 26. SARCOF expects that Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique, South Africa, Swaziland, Zambia, and Zimbabwe will experience normal to above-normal rainfall between October and March. While the October-to-March rainy season is unlikely to mitigate regional water deficits, SARCOF notes the potential for an improved agricultural season if farmers have timely access to inputs, including seeds and tools, and adopt climate-adaptive agricultural practices when appropriate.
- USAID/OFDA and USAID/FFP have provided a combined total of more than \$308 million in FY 2015–2016 to mitigate the effects of drought in Southern Africa. USAID partners are providing emergency food assistance, nutrition interventions, safe drinking water, and agricultural assistance, including seeds, to affected populations. USAID is also monitoring the flow of emergency relief commodities and food assistance to the region, to ensure the timely delivery of humanitarian assistance to affected populations.

<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 SADC projections of populations requiring emergency assistance from September 2016–March 2017.

## REGIONAL

- Most SADC member countries—including Botswana, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Lesotho, Malawi, Mauritius, Namibia, South Africa, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia, and Zimbabwe—will likely receive normal or above-normal rainfall between October and March, according to SARCOF. During the upcoming rainy season, the Seychelles, northern parts of Angola and Mozambique, and eastern Madagascar are likely to experience normal to below-normal rainfall, while some areas of other SADC countries may experience shorter periods of below-normal rainfall. Despite the positive forecast, SARCOF cautioned that the region remains prone to cyclones and floods under normal climatic conditions and existing vulnerabilities will likely diminish household capacity to absorb additional shocks.
- Preliminary UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) assessments indicate sufficient quantities of maize seeds in Southern Africa to meet needs for the upcoming planting season. Although traders may face delays in sourcing some varieties of seed, traders anticipate meeting humanitarian assistance program demands. FAO also noted that seed suppliers have not reported challenges with the seed trade or difficulties securing sufficient seed quantities to transport to markets, although some seeds sourced from the region have failed germination quality tests. However, low production yields for seeds from previous harvests and a lack of purchasing power to buy commercially available seed may negatively impact drought-affected households' access to seed. Humanitarian seed assistance programs are working to address seed access issues for the most affected populations through direct provision of seed, seed fairs, and voucher programs.
- Implementation of USAID/OFDA's FAO seed programs is underway, and programs are progressing on schedule. In Madagascar, FAO has identified suppliers and has nearly completed procuring seeds and other agricultural inputs. FAO plans to begin direct seed distributions to drought-affected households in Madagascar in October, including provisions for repeated planting in the event of irregular rains. In Swaziland and Zimbabwe, seed vendor and implementing partner selection is underway, and FAO is procuring seed and other inputs for distribution at the onset of the rainy season in mid-October.
- In FY 2016, USAID/OFDA provided more than \$40.3 million to assist drought-affected households throughout Southern Africa, including support for seeds and other agricultural inputs, emergency nutrition services, and improved access to water.
- In FY 2016, USAID/FFP provided nearly \$215 in emergency food assistance to assist drought-affected households through food distribution using U.S. in-kind food assistance, local and regional procurement, cash transfers and complementary programming, such as nutrition interventions.
- As of August 31, the UN Regional Interagency Steering Committee (RIASCO) had received approximately \$540 million—43 percent—of the more than \$1.2 billion requested for its Southern Africa Response Plan. The Southern Africa Response Plan targets approximately 12.3 million people throughout the SADC region for humanitarian assistance, 80 percent of which is for food security interventions.

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## LESOTHO

- In mid-September, SADC reported that El Niño-related drought conditions had contributed to animal and waterborne disease outbreaks, crop failure, malnutrition, and water scarcity for human and livestock consumption in Lesotho. As a result of the drought, maize, sorghum, and wheat harvest yields have decreased by 67 percent, 69 percent, and 38 percent respectively. In September, SADC reported that a recent assessment found that more than 8 percent of pregnant and lactating women in surveyed districts were moderately malnourished, reflecting a 37 percent increase compared to 2014. Following the early onset of the December-to-March lean season, which began in September, SADC anticipates that food security will continue to deteriorate in Lesotho until the April 2017 harvest.
- According to a recently published seed security assessment, decreased planting areas during the 2015/2016 agricultural season and comparatively low harvest yields have resulted in a dearth of seeds for the 2016/2017 planting season, which begins in November. Only 7 percent of surveyed households reported having sufficient wheat and sorghum seed for the upcoming planting season, while less than 3 percent of surveyed households reported access to sufficient maize and bean seed. As a result, most farmers anticipated the need to purchase seeds, in lieu of using seeds recycled from the previous

harvest. FAO notes, however, that Government of Lesotho (GoL)-subsidized formal seed markets are inaccessible or prohibitively expensive for many surveyed households. Following the assessment, FAO recommended that the GoL and humanitarian actors distribute seeds to farmers, increase local seed production, and include locally produced seeds in the GoL subsidy program. To meet some of the needs in Lesotho, FAO is providing home gardening kits and nutrition support to 56,000 households in Lesotho. In addition, humanitarian actors in Lesotho report that they plan to target at least 35,000 additional households with agriculture and livelihoods interventions, including seeds and programs.

- USAID/OFDA partner CRS selected nearly 30 vendors offering a wide variety of agricultural inputs, including seeds, and completed nine seed fairs—where farmers can select and purchase seeds with CRS-provided vouchers—in Lesotho in September, with the initial seven fairs recording more than 2,650 participants. CRS has scheduled 11 additional seed fairs through October 10, bringing the number of USAID/OFDA-supported fairs to 20. Input distributions remain on schedule and CRS expects to have all major inputs delivered by mid-October.
- Through more than \$3.1 million in FY 2016 funding, USAID/OFDA has supported efforts to build resilience among drought-affected households in Lesotho, including through the provision of seeds and agricultural inputs, rehabilitation of water systems, and trainings in conservation agriculture techniques. In FY 2016, USAID/FFP provided \$7.5 million to World Vision to support U.S. in-kind and locally and regionally procured food assistance to 50,000 drought-affected individuals in Leribe, Mafeteng, Maseru, Mohale’s Hoek, and Quthing districts.

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## MADAGASCAR

- Between May 2015 and September 2016 southern Madagascar received significantly below-average rainfall, resulting in an approximately 80 percent loss of harvest yields in June, according to SADC. As a result, SADC estimates that approximately 665,000 people are in need of immediate humanitarian assistance, and 49,000 children younger than five years of age require immediate nutrition assistance. USAID-funded Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET) projects that high levels of acute food insecurity will persist or increase in southern Madagascar through the end of the lean season in February 2017. In acutely affected areas, FEWS NET expects vulnerable households to face significant food consumption gaps.
- The UN reports that more than 160 treatment facilities in drought-affected areas of southern Madagascar treated approximately 9,000 people for severe acute malnutrition (SAM) from January–August, underscoring ongoing nutrition challenges in southern areas.
- USAID/FFP partner UN World Food Program (WFP) is providing emergency food assistance to approximately 300,000 people per month in seven acutely drought-affected districts of Madagascar. In areas where markets are functional, WFP provides cash-based transfers to an estimated 80,000 food-insecure households per month to purchase food. As of August 31, WFP estimated that it required an additional \$20 million to continue to provide emergency food assistance to approximately 350,000 people per month until March.
- With more than \$5.9 million in FY 2016 funding, USAID/OFDA has supported efforts to mitigate the impact of drought on health, nutrition, and WASH conditions; improve food security; protect agricultural livelihoods; and build resilience among affected households in Madagascar. Supported interventions include distributing seeds and other agricultural inputs, conducting hygiene promotion campaigns, rehabilitating WASH infrastructure, and training health care staff on nutrition therapy.
- In FY 2016, USAID/FFP provided nearly \$15.4 million in emergency food assistance to drought-affected populations in Madagascar through partners Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA), Catholic Relief Services (CRS), and WFP, including \$13.5 million to WFP’s drought response in southern Madagascar’s Androy, Anosy, and Atsimo Andrefana districts.

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## MALAWI

- Despite the persistence of higher-than-average maize prices in Malawi, the cost of maize remained relatively stable in 50 monitored markets in September, WFP reports. The current average price of maize in Malawi is approximately 74

percent higher than in September 2015 and 113 percent higher than the three-year average due to production deficits. The increased cost of maize is exacerbating drought-related food insecurity by diminishing the purchasing power of vulnerable households and limiting food consumption.

- As of mid-September, the Government of the Republic of Malawi (GoM) had received \$202.8 million—or 51 percent—of approximately \$395 million requested in the joint UN-GoM humanitarian response plan launched in July, according to GoM and UN representatives. Emergency food distributions began in July; however, funding shortfalls resulted in beneficiaries receiving reduced food rations. While nearly all of the targeted 223,400 individuals received food assistance in July, funding shortfalls forced the GoM to provide only half rations of maize, pulses, and Super Cereal—a fortified corn-soy blend used to treat and prevent malnutrition—and cancel planned distributions of fortified vegetable oil and Super Cereal Plus, according to the GoM and the UN.
- In FY 2016, USAID/FFP provided nearly \$92 million to WFP in FY 2016 to address emergency food needs in Malawi with U.S. in-kind food and locally and regionally purchased food commodities, as well as through food-for-assets programs to strengthen community resilience to future shocks.
- USAID/FFP partner the UN Children’s Fund (UNICEF) continues to respond to malnutrition in Malawi, admitting nearly 34,200 children younger than five years of age to outpatient therapeutic programs (OTPs) and nutrition rehabilitation units (NRUs) for SAM from January–July—an increase of 40 percent from the 24,500 children admitted during the same period in 2015. UNICEF also treated 71,800 children for moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) from January–July, representing a 74 percent increase from the same period in 2015. In addition to providing treatment, UNICEF is coordinating with the GoM and NGO partners to implement a countrywide nutrition screening campaign, with 1.7 million children reached to date through screening and mobilization activities.
- USAID/OFDA partners are mitigating the impact of drought on food security, livelihoods, and WASH conditions among drought-affected households in Malawi through nearly \$4.7 million in FY 2016 funding. USAID/OFDA-supported programs include providing seeds to farmers and rehabilitating water systems for household and agricultural use while building resilience to future shocks by improving access to finance.

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## MOZAMBIQUE

- In July, FEWS NET reported that maize prices increased by 11 percent since June in some parts of Mozambique due to production shortfalls. Nationally, maize prices in July were more twice the cost of maize in July 2015, according to a July WFP mobile Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping (mVAM) survey. The depreciation of the Mozambican metical is also contributing to increased prices of imported staples, such as rice and cooking oil, according to the mVAM survey; in central Mozambique’s Tete Province, the average price of cooking oil in July was 50 percent higher than the same period in 2015.
- Relief actors plan to target nearly 1.5 million people in Mozambique with food assistance in the coming months, according to the UN. Of the target population, the UN anticipates WFP and NGO partners will distribute three-month supply of food assistance to 687,000 people, and that the Government of the Republic of Mozambique (GRM), World Bank and other actors will support food commodities for an additional 790,800 people, according to UN.
- UNICEF is prioritizing nutrition and WASH interventions for children and pregnant and lactating women in Mozambique, estimating that 850,000 children in the country are drought-affected. In August, the agency screened more than 26,000 children for acute malnutrition and treated approximately 490 children for SAM. Additionally, UNICEF’s water trucking activities provided safe drinking water for more than 13,200 people. UNICEF also trained more than 30 health and nutrition mobile brigades—teams that conduct nutrition assessments and screenings—in the six most-affected provinces of Gaza, Inhambane, Manica, Sofala, Tete and Zambezia. UNICEF is also supporting International Organization for Migration (IOM)-led efforts to assess humanitarian conditions among vulnerable populations, including internally displaced persons in Manica’s Barué and Mossurize districts.
- USAID/OFDA partner World Vision reports that it began vegetable seed distributions in July and plans to distribute sweet potato seeds to multiplication associations in late September and early October. World Vision plans to initiate sweet potato and cereal seed distributions to farmers in mid-October in line with the onset of the rainy season. With

USAID/OFDA support, CARE recently signed agreements with seed vendors and reports that seed distributions in Mozambique are on track to occur prior to the onset of the rainy season.

- In addition to distributing seeds and other agricultural inputs, USAID/OFDA partners in Mozambique are conducting hygiene promotion and nutrition sensitization campaigns, rehabilitating water infrastructure, and promoting technical trainings in conservation agriculture practices with more than \$6.8 million in FY 2016 funding.
  - In FY 2016, USAID/FFP provided more than \$22 million of emergency food and nutrition assistance to partners in Mozambique, including support to WFP to conduct food-for-assets activities in Gaza, Inhambane, Manica, Sofala, and Tete. USAID/FFP also partnered with World Vision in FY 2016 to provide U.S. in-kind food assistance to nearly 150,000 beneficiaries in Sofala and Tete and implement food-for-assets programs, including cleaning of drainage infrastructure to reduce the risk of flooding, and constructing weirs and small dams for water harvesting.
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## SWAZILAND

- During an August 29–31 visit to Swaziland, UN Special Envoy on El Niño and Climate Mary Robinson spoke at the 36<sup>th</sup> SADC Ordinary Summit, highlighting the humanitarian impacts of El Niño-related drought conditions and emphasizing the need to continue humanitarian response activities while strengthening regional resilience and capacity to respond to future climate-related disasters. Special Envoy Robinson also traveled with staff from USAID/OFDA partner World Vision, as well as UN representatives and local officials, to drought-affected Lubombo District, where the delegation met with community members and observed World Vision- and UNICEF-supported activities to provide safe drinking water and promote hygiene and sanitation. USAID/OFDA is supporting both World Vision and UNICEF—with \$950,000 and \$721,000, respectively—to implement agriculture, food security, and WASH activities in Lubombo and Shiselweni districts. With nearly \$960,000 in USAID/OFDA assistance, FAO is also responding to humanitarian needs in Lubombo and Shiselweni.
  - More than 30 percent of the population of Swaziland is experiencing food insecurity, according to WFP. In response, WFP provided nearly 1,330 metric tons of emergency food assistance—including cereals, cooking oil, and pulses—to approximately 99,000 drought-affected people in Swaziland in August. In addition, the Government of the Kingdom of Swaziland provided food assistance to nearly 171,720 people during the month.
  - In FY 2016, USAID/OFDA provided more than \$2.6 million to improve access to water, strengthen food security, protect agricultural and pastoral livelihoods, and enhance resilience among drought-affected households in Swaziland. USAID/FFP provided \$6.5 million in FY 2016 to World Vision and WFP to address urgent food needs and assist with early recovery activities to bolster community resilience among drought-affected populations in Swaziland.
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## ZIMBABWE

- The updated Zimbabwe Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP), released in mid-September, increased the number of people expected to experience food insecurity from January–March 2017 to nearly 4.1 million from the 2.8 million people identified as in need of food assistance from February–March 2016 in the original HRP. The number of people in need of health and nutrition support also increased from 1.5 million to nearly 4.1 million in the updated HRP. The updated HRP requests \$352 million to provide humanitarian assistance to 3.1 million drought-affected people—as compared to 1.9 million people targeted in the original HRP—through March 2017.
- In FY 2016, USAID/OFDA provided nearly \$13.2 million to support efforts to mitigate the impact of drought on health, nutrition, and WASH conditions; improve food security; protect agricultural and pastoral livelihoods; and build resilience among drought-affected households in Zimbabwe. USAID/OFDA-supported interventions include the provision of vouchers for seeds, training in crop diversification and production, and vaccination of small livestock.
- USAID/FFP provided more than \$70 million in emergency food assistance in FY 2016 to drought-affected, food insecure populations through partners Cultivating New Frontiers in Agriculture (CNFA), UNICEF, WFP, and World Vision. With

USAID/FFP support, CNFA and World Vision are implementing food-for-assets activities to construct community assets such as dams and irrigation infrastructure in exchange for food assistance.

## 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.
- On February 29, 2016, U.S. Ambassador H. Dean Pittman declared a disaster due to the effects of drought in Mozambique. On March 9, U.S. Chargé d’Affaires, a.i., Susan M. Tuller declared a disaster due to the effects of drought and food insecurity in Swaziland. 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 the same day, U.S. Chargé d’Affaires, a.i., Elizabeth A. Pelletreau declared a disaster due to the effects of drought and food insecurity in Lesotho. On April 21, U.S. Ambassador to Malawi Virginia E. Palmer declared a disaster due to the effects of drought and food insecurity in Malawi.
- Prolonged drought since late 2014 in southern Madagascar has resulted in poor harvests and food insecurity. On December 4, 2015, U.S. Ambassador Robert T. Yamate redeclared a disaster due to the effects of drought in southern regions of Madagascar.

### 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>			
CRS	Agriculture and Food Security	Mafeteng and Mophale'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 Mophale'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
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	Countrywide	\$1,426,096
Concern	Agriculture and Food Security, ERMS, WASH	Nsanje District	\$485,865

CRS	Agriculture and Food Security	Countrywide	\$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	Countrywide	\$3,932,191
IOM	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, WASH	Maputo Province	\$550,610
UNICEF	Agriculture and Food Security, Nutrition	Countrywide	\$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>\$6,832,025</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	Countrywide	\$703,269
CARE	Agriculture and Food Security, ERMS, WASH	Countrywide	\$1,500,000
CRS	Agriculture and Food Security, ERMS	Countrywide	\$1,999,605
FAO	Agriculture and Food Security	Countrywide	\$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	\$1,100,000

WFP	Humanitarian Studies, Analysis, or Applications	Lesotho, Malawi, Swaziland, Zimbabwe	\$160,500
	Program Support Costs		\$154,508
<b>TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING FOR THE SOUTHERN AFRICA RESPONSE</b>			<b>\$40,310,055</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	\$7,500,000
<b>TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING FOR THE LESOTHO RESPONSE</b>			<b>\$7,500,000</b>
<b>MADAGASCAR</b>			
ADRA	Agriculture and Food Security	Ampanihy and Bekily	\$754,000
CRS	Agriculture and Food Security	Ambosary Sud, Beloha, and Tsihombe	\$1,106,300
WFP	Local and Regional Procurement	Southern Madagascar	\$2,351,700
	U.S. In-Kind Food Assistance	Southern Madagascar	\$11,148,300
<b>TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING FOR THE MADAGASCAR RESPONSE</b>			<b>\$15,360,300</b>
<b>MALAWI</b>			
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
<b>TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING FOR THE MALAWI RESPONSE</b>			<b>\$92,655,234</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	\$11,797,600
World Vision	U.S. In-Kind Food Assistance	Sofala and Tete provinces	\$10,000,000
<b>TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING FOR THE MOZAMBIQUE RESPONSE</b>			<b>\$22,441,295</b>
<b>SWAZILAND</b>			
World Vision	Local and Regional Procurement, U.S. In-Kind Food Assistance	Lubombo and Shiselweni	\$4,500,000
WFP	Local and Regional Procurement	Countrywide	\$2,000,000
<b>TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING FOR THE SWAZILAND RESPONSE</b>			<b>\$6,500,000</b>
<b>ZIMBABWE</b>			
CNFA	U.S. In-Kind Food Assistance	Matabeleland North and Matabeleland South	\$3,900,000
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	\$8,000,000
	U.S. In-Kind Food Assistance	Countrywide	\$35,933,400
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>\$70,334,000</b>
<b>TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING FOR THE SOUTHERN AFRICA RESPONSE</b>			<b>\$214,790,829</b>

## SUMMARY OF USAID FUNDING BY COUNTRY IN FY 2016

TOTAL USAID FUNDING FOR THE LESOTHO RESPONSE IN FY 2016	\$10,628,901
TOTAL USAID FUNDING FOR THE MADAGASCAR RESPONSE IN FY 2016	\$21,282,751
TOTAL USAID FUNDING FOR THE MALAWI RESPONSE IN FY 2016	\$97,346,150
TOTAL USAID FUNDING FOR THE MOZAMBIQUE RESPONSE IN FY 2016	\$29,273,320
TOTAL USAID FUNDING FOR THE SWAZILAND RESPONSE IN FY 2016	\$9,129,850
TOTAL USAID FUNDING FOR THE ZIMBABWE RESPONSE IN FY 2016	\$83,524,904
TOTAL USAID FUNDING FOR THE REGIONAL RESPONSE IN FY 2016	\$3,915,008
<b>TOTAL USAID HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE SOUTHERN AFRICA RESPONSE IN FY 2016</b>	<b>\$255,100,884</b>
<b>TOTAL USAID HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE SOUTHERN AFRICA RESPONSE IN FY 2015–FY 2016</b>	<b>\$308,252,036</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 August 23, 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>.