

SOUTHERN AFRICA - DROUGHT

FACT SHEET #4, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2017

JANUARY 30, 2017

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE

21.3

million

People in Southern Africa Requiring Emergency Assistance³
SADC – October 2016⁴

6.7

million

People in Malawi Requiring Emergency Assistance
RIASCO – December 2016

4.3

million

People in Zimbabwe Requiring Emergency Assistance
RIASCO – December 2016

2.3

million

People in Mozambique Requiring Emergency Assistance
FEWS NET – December 2016

978,000

People in Madagascar Requiring Emergency Assistance
RIASCO – December 2016

679,000

People in Lesotho Requiring Emergency Assistance
RIASCO – December 2016

492,000

People in Swaziland Requiring Emergency Assistance
RIASCO – December 2016

HIGHLIGHTS

- Food insecurity persists throughout Southern Africa
- Above-average rainfall likely to improve crop production regionally; however, some areas at risk of flooding
- Armyworm infestations damage maize in Malawi, Zambia, and Zimbabwe

HUMANITARIAN FUNDING

FOR THE SOUTHERN AFRICA RESPONSE IN FY 2015–2017

USAID/OFDA ¹	\$41,287,665
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USAID/FFP ²	\$331,060,569
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\$ 372,348,234

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- Drought-affected households in Lesotho, Mozambique, and Zimbabwe will continue to experience Crisis—IPC 3—levels of food insecurity until spring harvests begin between March and May, and some households in isolated areas may face Emergency—IPC 4—levels of food insecurity during the peak of the January-to-March lean season, according to the USAID-funded Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET).⁵ In Malawi, limited amounts of emergency food assistance may result in a deterioration from Stressed—IPC 2—to Crisis levels during February and March, FEWS NET reports.
- Mid-January forecasts from the U.S. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) indicate conditions for above-average rainfall throughout much of Southern Africa from February–April. Several parts of the region received heavy rainfall in December that adversely affected crop conditions, according to FEWS NET.
- Infestations of fall armyworm—an invasive species of caterpillar from Latin America that destroys maize—in Malawi, Namibia, Zambia, and Zimbabwe may result in substantial damage to crops, according to FEWS NET. The International Red Locust Control Organization for Central and Southern Africa (IRLCO-CSA) reports that crop damage in Zambia and Zimbabwe may result in significant crop losses and an overall reduction in 2016/2017 production if infestations are not adequately contained.
- In response to continued food insecurity, USAID/FFP recently contributed more than \$12.7 million to the UN World Food Program (WFP) to provide emergency food assistance in Madagascar and Zimbabwe during the lean season.

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

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

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

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

⁵ The Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) is a standardized tool that aims to classify the severity and magnitude of food insecurity. The IPC scale, which is comparable across countries, ranges from Minimal—IPC 1—to Catastrophe—IPC 5.

REGIONAL

- FEWS NET projects a regional maize balance deficit of more than 5 million metric tons (MT) in 2016/2017, a significant shortage for a region that typically produces a surplus of nearly 3 million MT. Zimbabwe will likely experience the largest deficit, followed by Malawi and Mozambique. Due to the decreased maize supply, FEWS NET expects maize prices to remain above average, particularly in Malawi and Mozambique.
 - Above-average seasonal rainfall since late December has resulted in localized flooding, damage to infrastructure and crops, losses in livestock, and excess ground moisture in parts of Malawi, Mozambique, Zambia, and Zimbabwe, according to FEWS NET. In contrast, FEWS NET reports that erratic and below-average rainfall in northern Malawi, northern Mozambique, and northwestern Namibia is causing deteriorating ground conditions due to lack of moisture.
 - Red locust swarms may develop in Malawi, Mozambique, and Zambia between January and March 2017 if ongoing control operations are inadequate, according to IRLCO-CSA.
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LESOTHO

- The more than 679,400 people who experienced food insecurity in Lesotho in December are likely to continue facing acute food insecurity through May, FEWS NET estimates. High staple prices are a critical factor contributing to food insecurity; in November, staple food prices in Lesotho remained 22 percent higher than the five-year average, negatively affecting purchasing power for market-dependent poor households, according to WFP.
 - Most areas in Lesotho received adequate rainfall to support effective planting and germination for the 2016/2017 main maize planting season, FEWS NET reports. Pastures are regenerating with the arrival of the rains, and FEWS NET expects bodies of water to replenish with continued rainfall, providing sufficient water for both human and animal consumption.
 - Between October and December 2016, USAID/OFDA partner Catholic Relief Services (CRS), in partnership with World Vision and Caritas Lesotho, completed seven seed fairs in Mafeteng and Mohale's Hoek districts, providing approximately 8,000 households with seeds—including maize, pinto bean, and other vegetable seeds—and other agricultural inputs, such as fruit trees, chickens, and chicken feed.
 - In 2016, approximately 4,400 children in Lesotho received treatment for severe acute malnutrition (SAM), according to the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF). Approximately 79 percent of treated children recovered, exceeding the SPHERE standard for treatment of acute malnutrition, which indicates that more than 75 percent of children who participate in supplementary feeding programs should recover.⁶ In partnership with the Government of Lesotho (GoL) Ministry of Health, and USAID/OFDA partners CRS and World Vision, UNICEF also increased access to safe drinking water by providing water purification tablets to nearly 57,770 beneficiaries, installing 1,320 gallon water storage tanks in seven villages, and providing hand washing facilities and toilets at 15 schools serving 11,000 students.
 - With support from the World Bank and the UK Department for International Development (DFID), UNICEF also provided unconditional cash transfers to more than 28,480 drought-affected households in Lesotho in December.
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MADAGASCAR

- USAID/OFDA and USAID/FFP representatives traveled to Madagascar during the week of January 16 to assess humanitarian needs and meet with implementing partners and USAID/Madagascar staff. As a result of recent adequate rainfall for planting in most areas of the southern districts, USAID partners expressed some optimism regarding short-term drought recovery. Partners noted the need to closely monitor rainfall patterns in the coming months to determine the extent of recovery.
- In late December, the Food Security Cluster—the coordinating body for humanitarian food security activities, comprising UN agencies, NGOs, and other stakeholders—reported that approximately 973,700 people faced food

⁶ The Sphere Project was launched in 1997 by the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), UN, non-governmental organizations (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.

insecurity in southern Madagascar. To address acute food insecurity, USAID/FFP recently contributed \$2.7 million to WFP to provide nearly 3,300 MT of regionally purchased food to approximately 389,000 food-insecure people in southern Madagascar in January and February.

MALAWI

- Approximately 6.7 million people experiencing acute food insecurity will receive food assistance in January, according to FEWS NET. Due to humanitarian assistance, households in central and southern Malawi will likely experience Stressed levels of food insecurity in February and March rather than Crisis or Emergency levels, FEWS NET reports.
 - The Government of Malawi (GoM) Department of Climate Change and Meteorological Services (DCCMS) predicts above-average rainfall performance in most of Malawi for the rest of the January-to-April growing season. The DCCMS prediction differs slightly from international forecasts, which project average rainfall in northern Malawi, according to FEWS NET.
 - The GoM Farm Input Subsidy Program, which provides subsidized fertilizer and seeds to approximately 900,000 farmers, is experiencing delays, preventing farmers from accessing inputs in time for planting. FEWS NET reports that delayed distributions of fertilizer may result in farmers receiving fertilizer after it is no longer useful. Lack of fertilizer or late application may constrain crop development and subsequently reduce production in 2017.
 - An infestation of fall armyworm is affecting all 28 districts in Malawi, according to the GoM Ministry of Agriculture. The infestation had destroyed at least 4,900 acres of maize as of early January, international media report.
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MOZAMBIQUE

- Heavy rainfall in central and southern Mozambique in recent weeks has caused the Save river to overflow, displacing more than 2,500 people in Inhambane and Sofala provinces, according to an International Organization for Migration (IOM) assessment. Internally displaced persons (IDPs) are reportedly unable to return to places of origin due to extensive damage to houses and other infrastructure and are currently sheltering in schools. IOM reports that priority needs include emergency relief commodities, such as blankets and plastic tarps, and safe drinking water. Since early January, flooding across the country has resulted in an estimated 40 deaths, according to local media.
- In late December, FEWS NET reported that Crisis levels of food insecurity were likely to persist until March in central and southern Mozambique due to lack of food reserves among drought-affected households. The majority of vulnerable households are relying on humanitarian assistance, market purchases, and wild food collection to meet household food requirements. Some acutely affected populations, particularly in areas experiencing conflict, may experience Emergency levels of food insecurity, FEWS NET reports.
- Land preparation and planting had begun in central and southern Mozambique as of late December; however, seed availability is limited due to a lack of seeds saved from previous harvests. To address critical gaps, the Government of the Republic of Mozambique (GRM) and humanitarian actors are distributing seeds to farmers. The majority of the approximately 96,000 households targeted with seed assistance by the Food Security Cluster had not yet received seeds as of late December, according to FEWS NET.
- USAID partner WFP has scaled up response efforts as households in Mozambique enter the peak of the lean season. During the month of December, WFP reached more than 629,600 people with food and nutrition assistance, including approximately 6,800 pregnant and lactating women across 33 districts.
- Following a request by the GRM to increase the size of food rations, WFP is coordinating with a USAID/FFP-supported World Vision emergency food assistance program to supplement the WFP food ration with beans and vegetable oil sourced from other donors.
- With approximately \$4.4 million from DFID, WFP plans to provide nutritional support to 60,000 additional people in Cabo Delgado, Gaza, Nampula, Sofala, Tete, and Zambezia provinces from January through June.

- During the month of December, USAID/OFDA partner CARE distributed maize seeds to nearly 4,100 households in Tete and tools and other agricultural inputs to approximately 14,300 households in Inhambane, Maputo, and Zambezia provinces. With USAID/OFDA assistance, CARE also facilitated acute malnutrition screenings for nearly 2,900 children younger than five years of age in Tete.

SWAZILAND

- WFP is targeting 300,000 people in Swaziland for assistance in January. WFP significantly scaled up its assistance in Swaziland in December, reaching more than 236,600 people with food assistance, compared to approximately 134,000 drought-affected people reached in November.
- To assist drought-affected farmers, USAID/OFDA partner the UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) distributed cowpea and sorghum seeds to approximately 1,250 households, as well as sugar bean seeds to an estimated 3,500 households, across Hhohho, Lubombo, Manzini, and Shiselweni regions between December 2016 and mid-January 2017.

ZAMBIA

- A fall armyworm infestation in Zambia has affected more than 320,000 acres of maize—approximately 10 percent of the crop—planted during the October-to-December planting season, according to the Government of Zambia (GoZ) Disaster Management and Mitigation Unit. International media report that the infestation had destroyed an estimated 200,000 MT of maize as of mid-January. The GoZ is currently conducting mitigation measures and has distributed 61,000 liters of pesticides. Zambia is a major regional maize producer, and was the only country in Southern Africa to produce a surplus of maize during the 2015/2016 agricultural season.

ZIMBABWE

- In late December and early January, the Government of Zimbabwe (GoZ) reported infestations of fall and African armyworm—a local variety of armyworm which is common in southern Africa—in all provinces in the south and some parts of the north, according to FEWS NET. Armyworms are present in seven of Zimbabwe's eight provinces, resulting in the destruction of as much as 70 percent of maize crops in some affected areas, according to FAO.
- Above-average rainfall in Manicaland, Mashonaland Central, Mashonaland East, and Masvingo provinces in mid-January increased water availability for cropping and livestock activities, according to USAID/Zimbabwe staff. Heavy rains have also resulted in localized flooding, damaged crops, and soil erosion. Additionally, heavy rainfall limits the effectiveness of pesticides distributed to control the spread of the fall armyworm.
- Excessive rainfall is exacerbating the spread of typhoid in the capital city of Harare and surrounding areas, according to UNICEF. Between October 21, 2016 and January 8, 2017, the GoZ recorded more than 510 suspected typhoid cases, including nearly 25 confirmed cases and two related deaths. In addition, relief actors remain concerned that the above-average rainfall, coupled with poor sanitation conditions in Harare, could lead to increased cholera transmission.
- Health actors are coordinating typhoid-related interventions and response efforts, including the rehabilitation of water and sewage systems; the training of health care workers on typhoid surveillance, case management, and rapid response mechanisms; and the temporary suspension of water rationing, which the GoZ had implemented in October due to receding dam levels resulting from the 2015/2016 El Niño-induced drought.
- Crisis levels of food insecurity will likely persist until May in many areas of Zimbabwe, with populations experiencing Emergency levels in some isolated areas if humanitarian assistance does not increase during the peak of the January-to-March lean season, FEWS NET reports.
- With \$10 million in FY 2017 funding from USAID/FFP, WFP is assisting more than 300,000 additional food-insecure people in six districts from December–March, providing more than 12,000 MT of regionally purchased food commodities.
- To strengthen agricultural livelihood recovery, USAID/OFDA provided the International Rescue Committee (IRC) with nearly \$969,200 in FY 2016 to distribute seed and agricultural input vouchers to drought-affected households. As

of late January, approximately 12,000 households in Chipinge and Chiredzi districts had received inputs and planted prior to the start of the rainy season.

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 water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) conditions throughout 2016.
- On October 13, 2016, 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, 2016, 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, 2016, 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 2017¹

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
USAID/FFP²			
MADAGASCAR			
WFP	3,300 MT of Regionally Purchased Food	Southern Madagascar	\$2,700,000
WFP	U.S. In-Kind Food Assistance	Southern Madagascar	\$4,995,200
TOTAL USAID/FFP FY 2017 FUNDING FOR THE MADAGASCAR RESPONSE			\$7,695,200
MALAWI			
WFP	Local and Regional Procurement	Countrywide	\$18,000,000
TOTAL USAID/FFP FY 2017 FUNDING FOR THE MALAWI RESPONSE			\$18,000,000
MOZAMBIQUE			
WFP	U.S. In-Kind Food Assistance	Countrywide	\$5,979,100
TOTAL USAID/FFP FY 2017 FUNDING FOR THE MOZAMBIQUE RESPONSE			\$5,979,100
ZIMBABWE			
WFP	12,000 MT of Regionally Purchased Food	Six districts	\$10,000,000
TOTAL USAID/FFP FY 2017 FUNDING FOR THE ZIMBABWE RESPONSE			\$10,000,000
TOTAL USAID/FFP FY 2017 FUNDING FOR THE SOUTHERN AFRICA RESPONSE			\$41,674,300
TOTAL USAID HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE SOUTHERN AFRICA RESPONSE IN FY 2017			\$41,674,300

USAID HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE SOUTHERN AFRICA RESPONSE IN FY 2016

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
USAID/OFDA³			
LESOTHO			
CRS	Agriculture and Food Security	Mafeteng and Mohale's Hoek Districts	\$1,758,901
FAO	Agriculture and Food Security, WASH	Countrywide	\$1,000,000
World Vision	Agriculture and Food Security, WASH	Mafeteng and Mohale's Hoek Districts	\$370,000
TOTAL USAID/OFDA FY 2016 FUNDING FOR THE LESOTHO RESPONSE			\$3,128,901
MADAGASCAR			
Action Contre la Faim (ACF)	Nutrition, WASH	Ampanihy Ouest District	\$726,000
Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA)	Agriculture and Food Security, Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, WASH	Bekily District	\$985,872
CARE	Agriculture and Food Security, Economic Recovery and Market Systems (ERMS), WASH	Ambovombe-Androy and Amboasary-Atsimo Districts	\$1,290,122
CRS	Agriculture and Food Security	Ambovombe-Androy, Bekily, Beloha, and Tsihombe Districts	\$912,705
FAO	Agriculture and Food Security, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Amboasary-Atsimo, Ambovombe-Androy, Atsimo-Andrefana, Bekily, and Tsihombe Districts	\$950,000
UNICEF	Nutrition, WASH	Amboasary-Atsimo, Ambovombe-Androy, Ampanihy Ouest, Bekily, Beloha, Betioky, Taolagnaro, and Tsihombe Districts	\$1,057,752
TOTAL USAID/OFDA FY 2016 FUNDING FOR THE MADAGASCAR RESPONSE			\$5,922,451
MALAWI			
CARE	Agriculture and Food Security	Mulanje, Nsanje, and 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/Great Britain (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
TOTAL USAID/OFDA FY 2016 FUNDING FOR THE MALAWI RESPONSE			\$4,690,916
MOZAMBIQUE			
CARE	Agriculture and Food Security, Nutrition, WASH	Inhambane, Manica, Maputo, Tete, and Zambezia Provinces	\$3,932,191
IOM	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, WASH	Maputo Province	\$550,610
International Potato Center	Agriculture and Food Security, Nutrition	Gaza, Inhambane, and Maputo Provinces	\$900,000
UNICEF	Agriculture and Food Security, Nutrition	Gaza, Inhambane, Manica, Maputo, Sofala, and Tete Provinces	\$1,349,224
World Vision	Agriculture and Food Security	Gaza and Tete Provinces	\$1,000,000
TOTAL USAID/OFDA FY 2016 FUNDING FOR THE MOZAMBIQUE RESPONSE			\$7,732,025
SWAZILAND			
FAO	Agriculture and Food Security	Lubombo and Shiselweni Regions	\$959,279
UNICEF	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Nutrition, WASH	Lubombo and Shiselweni Regions	\$720,571

World Vision	Agriculture and Food Security, WASH	Lubombo and Shiselweni Regions	\$950,000
TOTAL USAID/OFDA FY 2016 FUNDING FOR THE SWAZILAND RESPONSE			\$2,629,850
ZIMBABWE			
ACF	Nutrition, WASH	Gutu and Mberengwa Districts	\$703,269
CARE	Agriculture and Food Security, ERMS, WASH	Bikita, Chivi, and Zaka Districts	\$1,500,000
CRS	Agriculture and Food Security, ERMS	Bulilima, Gwanda, Insiza, Umzingwane Districts	\$1,999,605
FAO	Agriculture and Food Security	Bulilima, Gwanda, Insiza, Umzingwane Districts	\$1,975,111
International Medical Corps (IMC)	Nutrition, WASH	Beitbridge Urban and Insiza Districts	\$1,000,000
IRC	Agriculture and Food Security, WASH	Chipinge and Chiredzi Districts	\$1,496,390
Oxfam/GB	Agriculture and Food Security, WASH	Masvingo and Matabeleland Provinces	\$1,188,000
SC/US	Nutrition, WASH	Binga and Kariba Districts	\$998,105
UNICEF	Nutrition, WASH	Countrywide	\$1,000,000
World Vision	Agriculture and Food Security, WASH	Binga, Hwange, Kariba, and Mbire Districts	\$1,330,424
TOTAL USAID/OFDA FY 2016 FUNDING FOR THE ZIMBABWE RESPONSE			\$13,190,904
REGIONAL			
FAO	Agriculture and Food Security, WASH	Regional	\$2,500,000
UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Regional	\$1,150,000
WFP	Humanitarian Studies, Analysis, or Applications	Lesotho, Malawi, Swaziland, Zimbabwe	\$160,500
	Program Support Costs		\$182,118
TOTAL USAID/OFDA FY 2016 FUNDING FOR THE SOUTHERN AFRICA RESPONSE			\$41,287,665
USAID/FFP			
LESOTHO			
World Vision	Local and Regional procurement, U.S. In-Kind Food Assistance	Leribe, Mafeteng, Maseru, Mhale's Hoek, and Quthing Districts	\$8,208,400
TOTAL USAID/FFP FY 2016 FUNDING FOR THE LESOTHO RESPONSE			\$8,208,400
MADAGASCAR			
ADRA	Agriculture and Food Security	Ampanihy and Bekily	\$2,998,000
CRS	Agriculture and Food Security	Ambosary Sud, Beloha, and Tsihombe	\$4,103,200
WFP	Local and Regional Procurement	Southern Madagascar	\$2,351,700
	U.S. In-Kind Food Assistance	Southern Madagascar	\$11,132,200
TOTAL USAID/FFP FY 2016 FUNDING FOR THE MADAGASCAR RESPONSE			\$20,585,100
MALAWI			
CRS	U.S. In-Kind Food Assistance	Blantyre Rural, Chikwawa, Nsanje Districts	\$3,530,483
PCI	U.S. In-Kind Food Assistance	Balaka, Machinga Districts	\$1,768,495
UNICEF	Local and Regional Procurement of RUTF	Countrywide	\$1,072,834
WFP	Local and Regional Procurement	Countrywide	\$32,000,000
	U.S. In-Kind Food Assistance	Countrywide	\$59,576,900
TOTAL USAID/FFP FY 2016 FUNDING FOR THE MALAWI RESPONSE			\$97,948,712

MOZAMBIQUE			
UNICEF	U.S. In-Kind Food Assistance	Countrywide	\$643,695
WFP	Local and Regional Procurement, U.S. In-Kind Food Assistance	Gaza, Inhambane, Manica, Sofala, and Tete Provinces	\$11,800,000
World Vision	U.S. In-Kind Food Assistance	Sohala and Tete Provinces	\$9,561,110
TOTAL USAID/FFP FY 2016 FUNDING FOR THE MOZAMBIQUE RESPONSE			\$22,004,805
SWAZILAND		SWAZILAND	
World Vision	Local and Regional Procurement, U.S. In-Kind Food Assistance	Countrywide	\$4,947,300
WFP	Local and Regional Procurement	Countrywide	\$2,000,000
TOTAL USAID/FFP FY 2016 FUNDING FOR THE SWAZILAND RESPONSE			\$6,947,300
ZIMBABWE			
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
	Local and Regional Procurement	Countrywide	\$18,000,000
WFP	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 Provinces	\$19,000,000
TOTAL USAID/FFP FY 2016 FUNDING FOR THE ZIMBABWE RESPONSE			\$80,540,800
TOTAL USAID/FFP FY 2016 FUNDING FOR THE SOUTHERN AFRICA RESPONSE			\$236,235,117

SUMMARY OF USAID FUNDING BY COUNTRY IN FY 2016	
TOTAL USAID FUNDING FOR THE LESOTHO RESPONSE IN FY 2016	\$11,337,301
TOTAL USAID FUNDING FOR THE MADAGASCAR RESPONSE IN FY 2016	\$26,507,551
TOTAL USAID FUNDING FOR THE MALAWI RESPONSE IN FY 2016	\$102,639,628
TOTAL USAID FUNDING FOR THE MOZAMBIQUE RESPONSE IN FY 2016	\$29,736,830
TOTAL USAID FUNDING FOR THE SWAZILAND RESPONSE IN FY 2016	\$9,577,150
TOTAL USAID FUNDING FOR THE ZIMBABWE RESPONSE IN FY 2016	\$93,731,704
TOTAL USAID FUNDING FOR THE REGIONAL RESPONSE IN FY 2016	\$3,992,618
TOTAL USAID HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE SOUTHERN AFRICA RESPONSE IN FY 2016	\$277,522,782

TOTAL USAID HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE SOUTHERN AFRICA RESPONSE IN FY 2015–FY 2017	\$372,348,234
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¹ Year of funding indicates the date of commitment or obligation, not appropriation, of funds.

² USAID/FFP funding represents anticipated or actual obligated amounts as of January 30, 2017. Estimated value of food assistance and transportation costs at time of procurement; subject to change.

³ 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.
- USAID encourages cash donations because they allow aid professionals to procure the exact items needed (often in the affected region); reduce the burden on scarce resources (such as transportation routes, staff time, and warehouse space); can be transferred very quickly and without transportation costs; support the economy of the disaster-stricken region; and ensure culturally, dietary, and environmentally appropriate assistance.
- More information can be found at:
 - USAID Center for International Disaster Information: www.cidi.org or +1.202.821.1999.
 - Information on relief activities of the humanitarian community can be found at www.reliefweb.int.

USAID/OFDA bulletins appear on the USAID website at <http://www.usaid.gov/what-we-do/working-crises-and-conflict/responding-times-crisis/where-we-work>.