

SOUTHERN AFRICA – DISASTER RESPONSE

FACT SHEET #6, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2017

MARCH 22, 2017

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE

6.7

million

People in Malawi Requiring
Emergency Assistance
UN – December 2016

4.3

million

People in Zimbabwe
Requiring Emergency
Assistance
UN – December 2016

2.3

million

People in Mozambique
Requiring Emergency
Assistance
FEWS NET – December 2016

978,000

People in Madagascar
Requiring Emergency
Assistance
UN – December 2016

679,000

People in Lesotho Requiring
Emergency Assistance
UN – December 2016

492,000

People in Swaziland Requiring
Emergency Assistance
UN – December 2016

HIGHLIGHTS

- Tropical Cyclone Enawo affects approximately 434,000 people in Madagascar
- USAID assists cyclone-affected populations in Madagascar and Mozambique
- Food security conditions in Southern Africa likely to improve when April/May harvests begin

HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR SOUTHERN AFRICA¹ IN FY 2017

USAID/OFDA	\$2,170,708
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USAID/FFP	\$52,174,300
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\$54,345,008

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- Tropical Cyclone Enawo made landfall over northeastern Madagascar's Sava Region on March 7, resulting in heavy rainfall and strong winds that damaged crops, houses, and infrastructure. The storm caused more than 80 deaths, affected approximately 434,000 people, and damaged or destroyed nearly 82,000 houses, according to the Government of Madagascar (GoM), which appealed for international assistance.
- On March 13, U.S. Ambassador Robert T. Yamate declared a disaster for Madagascar due to the effects of Tropical Cyclone Enawo. In response, USAID/OFDA provided nearly \$100,000 to non-governmental organization (NGO) CARE for the procurement, transport, and distribution of emergency shelter materials to storm-affected populations. To meet emergency food needs of cyclone-affected populations, USAID/FFP provided 168 metric tons (MT) of emergency food assistance through partner Catholic Relief Services (CRS). USAID/OFDA also deployed staff to Madagascar to assess the humanitarian situation and begin coordinating U.S. Government response activities with GoM officials and humanitarian agencies.
- Tropical cyclones Dineo and Enawo affected Madagascar, Mozambique, and Zimbabwe in February and March, exacerbating the effects of previous flooding in Mozambique and Zimbabwe, and causing damage to communities, crops, and infrastructure, the UN reports. Malawi has also experienced flooding due to sustained rainfall in recent months.
- The USAID-funded Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET) reports that people in some areas of Mozambique and Zimbabwe continue to experience Crisis—IPC 3—levels of food insecurity.⁴ Elsewhere in the region, the provision of humanitarian assistance is preventing the further deterioration of food security, particularly in Lesotho, Madagascar, and Malawi, where populations are experiencing Stressed—IPC 2—levels of food insecurity.

¹ USAID is responding to disasters in Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique, Swaziland, and Zimbabwe.

² USAID's Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (USAID/OFDA)

³ USAID's Office of Food for Peace (USAID/FFP)

⁴ The Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) is a standardized tool that aims to classify the severity and magnitude of food insecurity. The IPC scale, which is comparable across countries, ranges from Minimal—IPC 1—to Famine—IPC 5.

REGIONAL

- Above-average rainfall in Malawi, southern Mozambique, Zambia, and Zimbabwe since December has resulted in increased crop production in those areas, while below-average and erratic rainfall since December has resulted in poor crop prospects for northern Mozambique and western Angola, according to the U.S. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. Based on above-average rainfall levels, FEWS NET projects that food security conditions will improve across the region following the main April/May harvests. Populations in most of Southern Africa will likely experience Minimal—IPC 1—levels of food insecurity, while some households, particularly in Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique, and Zimbabwe, may experience Stressed or Crisis levels from June through September.
 - USAID/OFDA recently provided nearly \$1.7 million to the UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) to strengthen regional coordination, early warning, and information systems to safeguard crop and livestock production and improve food security in Southern Africa.
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MADAGASCAR

- On March 14, the GoM declared a national state of emergency and called on national and international relief actors to provide emergency assistance to populations affected by Tropical Cyclone Enawo, which made landfall in northeastern Madagascar on March 7 and then moved southward, eventually impacting 14 of Madagascar's 22 regions.
 - As of March 17, the storm had caused more than 80 deaths, affected approximately 434,000 people, and damaged or destroyed nearly 82,000 houses, according to the GoM. The passage of the storm temporarily displaced approximately 247,000 people; however, by March 17, only 5,300 people remained displaced in temporary shelters, according to the GoM National Office for Disaster Risk and Management (BNGRC). Additionally, BNGRC estimates 710,000 people may require emergency food assistance due to the effects of Tropical Cyclone Enawo.
 - On March 21, the UN released a flash appeal requesting approximately \$20 million to respond to humanitarian needs over the course of six months, identifying access to food, health care, protection services, safe drinking water, and shelter as priority needs. UN agencies and NGOs are coordinating to provide logistics support; shelter assistance; and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) services.
 - To meet urgent needs, USAID/OFDA provided nearly \$100,000 to CARE to deliver emergency relief commodities, logistics support, and shelter assistance to affected populations. In addition, USAID/FFP is redirecting 168 MT of food commodities from existing development program resources through partner CRS to respond to the emergency needs of 5,200 cyclone-affected households.
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MALAWI

- Infestations of fall armyworm—an invasive insect species that causes significant damage to both staple and cash crops—have damaged or destroyed approximately 86,500 acres of crops, approximately 2 percent of crop acreage in Malawi, according to FEWS NET. In response, the Government of Malawi is conducting monitoring exercises, providing pesticides to the affected areas, and carrying out sensitization campaigns to inform farmers of the pest and effective mitigation efforts. Damage caused by fall armyworm is likely to be minimal due to timely control measures, according to FEWS NET.
- With approximately \$486,000 in previous year USAID/OFDA funding, Concern Worldwide is providing early livelihoods recovery and resilience support to acutely drought-affected populations in southern Malawi's Nsanje District. Between August and December 2016, the partner distributed agricultural inputs, such as cowpea and maize seeds, and provided training in conservation agriculture and rainwater harvesting techniques to approximately 2,000 beneficiaries. The NGO also installed approximately 800 handwashing stations across Nsanje during the same period to promote improved hygiene practices.

MOZAMBIQUE

- Tropical Cyclone Dineo, which made landfall over Mozambique on February 16, affected nearly 551,000 people, damaged or destroyed an estimated 105,000 houses, and damaged health care facilities, according to COSACA, a USAID/OFDA-supported NGO consortium comprising CARE, Concern Worldwide, Oxfam, and Save the Children. The storm caused extensive damage—exceeding approximately 65 percent of crops—to the agriculture sector in Inhambane Province and negatively affected household food supplies in the area.
 - With \$50,000 in USAID/OFDA support, CARE began distributing hygiene kits, kitchen equipment, mosquito nets, shelter supplies, and other emergency relief items to at least 3,000 storm-affected households on February 24; distributions remained ongoing as of March 13. CARE has initiated health and WASH interventions in communities where floods impacted health and WASH infrastructure.
 - Due to largely favorable rainfall, FEWS NET predicts a near-average harvest in central and southern Mozambique beginning in March, despite populations in isolated areas that experienced seed access challenges or replanted due to localized flooding. Below-average agricultural production, however, is likely in coastal areas of Cabo Delgado, Nampula, and Zambézia provinces due to erratic and poor rainfall. From April to May, FEWS NET expects the number of people facing Crisis levels of food insecurity to decrease significantly as the majority of households experience near-average harvests and reduced staple food prices.
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SWAZILAND

- FAO estimated in early March that fall armyworm has affected approximately 7,400 acres of crops in Swaziland. The UN agency continues to work with the Government of the Kingdom of Swaziland and NGOs to collect infestation data and determine potential response options. On a recent visit, USAID/OFDA staff observed that fall armyworm had affected some maize fields and, to a lesser extent, sorghum and cowpea crops in Lubombo District's Lomahasha locality and Shiselweni District's Somntongo locality.
 - In early March, USAID/OFDA staff traveled to Swaziland to assess humanitarian conditions and monitor USAID/OFDA-supported agriculture, livestock, nutrition, and WASH programs, including nutrition and WASH interventions implemented by the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF) in Lubombo, Mpolonjeni, and Shiselweni districts. With USAID/OFDA funding, UNICEF trains community health workers to identify children younger than five years of age experiencing acute malnutrition, subsequently referring them to local health facilities for care. USAID/OFDA staff report that despite the lean season, which is currently at its peak, recorded malnutrition rates are lower than anticipated. The UNICEF WASH program includes establishing and rehabilitating water access points, supporting the installation of rain harvest systems, training community members on maintenance and proper use, and raising awareness of water conservation methods.
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ZIMBABWE

- On March 2, the Government of Zimbabwe (GoZ) declared a national disaster due to the effects of flooding—exacerbated by Tropical Cyclone Dineo—in 45 of Zimbabwe's 59 districts. The floods resulted in nearly 250 deaths, damaged approximately 2,600 houses, and rendered nearly 2,000 people without shelter. The GoZ appealed to the international community, the private sector, and the Zimbabwean diaspora to provide \$100 million for emergency assistance to flood-affected individuals and to support the repair of damaged infrastructure throughout Zimbabwe.
- The GoZ, UN, and other relief actors conducted a multi-sector needs assessment on March 3 that found priority needs included blankets, shelter supplies, and WASH services, according to the UN. As of March 7, UN agencies and NGOs had provided preliminary health, shelter, and WASH assistance to flood-affected populations, although gaps remained. On March 7, UN Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator for Zimbabwe Bisho Parajuli issued an urgent call for international assistance to flood victims. Humanitarian organizations are conducting additional assessments and considering redirecting ongoing drought response activities, as well as mobilizing additional resources, to respond to the needs of flood-affected populations, according to the UN.

- As of March 9, the GoZ had received approximately \$14.5 million toward the GoZ appeal for infrastructure repairs to address storm-related damage to bridges, health facilities, roads, and schools.
- FEWS NET projects that food security conditions in Zimbabwe will improve during May due to an anticipated near-average harvest. Despite above-average rainfall, areas in southern Zimbabwe will likely face below-normal cereal production due to agricultural input shortages, flooding, and pests. FEWS NET expects that Stressed levels of food insecurity will persist in southern and marginal northern areas of the country between May and August.

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, 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, 2016, and U.S. Ambassador Harry K. Thomas, Jr., redeclared a disaster due to the effects of drought in Zimbabwe on November 7, 2016.
- In late 2016 and early 2017, increased rainfall across Southern Africa improved crop growth and restored water catchments, alleviating drought conditions. Above-average rainfall, however, also caused flooding in some areas, resulting in displacement, crop damage, and additional humanitarian needs.
- On February 17, 2017, U.S. Ambassador H. Dean Pittman issued a disaster declaration for Mozambique due to the effects of Tropical Cyclone Dineo, while U.S. Ambassador Robert T. Yamate declared a disaster in Madagascar due to the effects of Tropical Cyclone Enawo on March 13. Both storms resulted in deaths, population displacement, and damage to houses, crops, and infrastructure.

USAID HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR SOUTHERN AFRICA IN FY 2017¹

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
USAID/OFDA²			
MADAGASCAR			
CARE	Shelter and Settlements	Sava Region	\$99,937
TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING FOR MADAGASCAR			\$99,937
MOZAMBIQUE			
CARE	WASH	Inhambane Province	\$50,000
FAO	Agriculture & Food Security	Countrywide	\$295,500
TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING FOR MOZAMBIQUE			\$345,500
REGIONAL			
FAO	Agriculture & Food Security	Regional Support	\$1,650,000
	Program Support Costs		\$75,271
TOTAL USAID/OFDA HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR SOUTHERN AFRICA			\$2,170,708

USAID/FFP ³			
MADAGASCAR			
UN World Food Program (WFP)	3,300 MT of Locally and Regionally Procured Food	Southern Madagascar	\$2,700,000
WFP	3,100 MT of U.S. In-Kind Food Assistance	Southern Madagascar	\$4,995,200
TOTAL USAID/FFP FY 2017 FUNDING FOR MADAGASCAR			\$7,695,200
MALAWI			
WFP	Cash Transfers for Food, Local and Regional Procurement, U.S. In-Kind Food Assistance, Vouchers for Food	Countrywide	\$28,500,000
TOTAL USAID/FFP FY 2017 FUNDING FOR MALAWI			\$28,500,000
MOZAMBIQUE			
WFP	U.S. In-Kind Food Assistance	Countrywide	\$5,979,100
TOTAL USAID/FFP FY 2017 FUNDING FOR MOZAMBIQUE			\$5,979,100
ZIMBABWE			
WFP	12,000 MT of Regionally Procured Food	Six districts	\$10,000,000
TOTAL USAID/FFP FY 2017 FUNDING FOR ZIMBABWE			\$10,000,000
TOTAL USAID/FFP HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR SOUTHERN AFRICA			\$52,174,300
TOTAL USAID HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR SOUTHERN AFRICA IN FY 2017			\$54,345,008

¹ Year of funding indicates the date of commitment or obligation, not appropriation, of funds.

² USAID/OFDA funding represents anticipated or actual obligated amounts as of March 22, 2017.

³ USAID/FFP funding represents anticipated or actual obligated amounts as of March 22, 2017. 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.
- 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>.