



USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

U.S. AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
BUREAU FOR DEMOCRACY, CONFLICT, AND HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE (DCHA)
OFFICE OF U.S. FOREIGN DISASTER ASSISTANCE (OFDA)

SOUTHERN AFRICA – Food Insecurity

Situation Report #1, Fiscal Year (FY) 2006

February 3, 2006

BACKGROUND

A number of countries in Southern Africa are experiencing heightened food insecurity due to chronic poverty, the impact of HIV/AIDS, a feeble economic environment, and weak government capacity. During the 2004/2005 agricultural season, poor and erratic rainfall across the central part of Southern Africa resulted in reduced crop harvests throughout the region and exacerbated these vulnerabilities. The countries that most warrant concern are Zimbabwe, Malawi, Mozambique, and Zambia. Lesotho and Swaziland also have populations at risk. More than 12 million people, mainly in Malawi and Zimbabwe, are currently unable to meet their complete food requirements.

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE		SOURCE
Country	Population in Need of Food Assistance	
Lesotho	548,800	Lesotho VAC ¹ , June 2005
Malawi	5,071,000	Malawi VAC, November 2005
Mozambique	801,000	SETSAN ² , October 2005
Swaziland	226,640	Swaziland VAC and FAO/WFP CFSAM ³ , June 2005
Zambia	1,424,467	Zambia VAC, November 2005
Zimbabwe	4,500,000	USAID, January 2006

Total FY 2005 USAID/OFDA Assistance to Southern Africa.....\$5,800,962

Total FY 2005 U.S. Government (USG) Humanitarian Assistance to Southern Africa.....\$129,812,869

Total FY 2006 USAID/OFDA Assistance to Southern Africa.....\$4,806,117

Total FY 2006 U.S. Government (USG) Humanitarian Assistance to Southern Africa.....\$147,548,147

CURRENT SITUATION

Regional. According to USAID’s Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET), erratic rains from October to December 2004 and prolonged dry spells from January to March 2005 adversely affected much of Mozambique and Zimbabwe, southern and central Malawi, southern Zambia, and northern South Africa. While exportable surpluses exist in South Africa due to a record maize harvest, high transportation and distribution costs and low purchasing power among the most vulnerable reduce the level of South African exports to the rest of the region.

VAC mission updates in Malawi, Mozambique, and Zambia in October and November 2005 revealed a worsening food security situation due to rapidly rising staple food prices, slow progress in planned commercial imports, and slow in-country distribution of food assistance. Consequently, the estimated number of people requiring emergency food assistance during the April 2005 to March 2006 marketing year increased from 10 million to more than 12 million in the region. Household food stocks depleted earlier than usual in the most affected areas of the region. The corresponding higher demand for and lack of staple food items in the markets has led to a

steep increase in prices, leaving more vulnerable people unable to fulfill basic needs.

In late December and early January, heavy rainfall in Malawi and Mozambique caused localized flooding, resulting in the destruction of several thousand hectares of crops and the deaths of up to 23 people. Climate experts forecast normal to above normal rainfall throughout most of the region during this year’s rainy season, and further localized flooding along major waterways remains a strong possibility.

Outlook for the 2005/2006 agricultural season. While the start of the rainy season was delayed in some areas, most had received normal to above-normal rains by the end of December, improving soil moisture conditions for crop development, according to FEWS NET. Agricultural activities are ongoing throughout the region. However, USAID cautions that national governments’ lack of planning and preparedness in assisting vulnerable farmers unable to access seeds and other inputs prior to the start of the season may have resulted in reduced area planted and may lead to lower harvests in April 2006.

¹ Vulnerability Assessment Committee

² Technical Secretariat for Food Security and Nutrition

³ Joint U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)/U.N. World Food Program (WFP) Crop and Food Supply Assessment Mission (CFSAM)

Lesotho. In June 2005, the Lesotho VAC reported that approximately 550,000 people, primarily in the Southern Lowlands and the Senqu River Valley, would face a food deficit through March 2006. Taking into account commercial imports, the LVAC estimated that Lesotho would require approximately 20,000 metric tons (MT) of international food or cash assistance through the next harvest. Lesotho produced 15 percent more cereal in the 2004/2005 season than in the previous year; however, the harvest was 16 percent less than the five-year average. Lesotho's downward trend in cereal production is due to widespread soil erosion, poor farming techniques, an HIV/AIDS rate of nearly 30 percent, increasing poverty, and weather related shocks, according to WFP. Food aid distributions and the delivery of 80 percent of total planned imports by the end of December have resulted in short-term improvements to food security in Lesotho.

Malawi. In November, the revised Malawi VAC analysis indicated that the number of food insecure people increased from 4.2 million to nearly 5.1 million for the period of April 2005 to March 2006. Accordingly, food aid needs rose from nearly 270,000 MT to 335,400 MT. However, food aid interventions through September 2005 reduced the number of people at risk to 4.9 million and food requirements to 280,400 MT from October 2005 through March 2006. The food shortage resulted in part from poor rainfall during the critical maize development and maturation period as well as from fertilizer and seed shortages. On October 15, 2005, President Bingu wa Mutharika declared a food crisis across all 28 districts.

As household food production has declined, more Malawians depend on both local markets and Malawi Agricultural Development and Marketing Corporation (ADMARC) depots to purchase food. Increased market demand for staple food items, especially maize, and high fuel prices have pushed cereal prices up. According to FEWS NET, although maize is available in the markets, prices are unaffordable for most poor households. Maize prices in particular began rising earlier than usual in July and continued to escalate through December. In addition, ADMARC depots, which sell grain at subsidized prices, have limited supplies.

In December, the Government of Malawi's (GOM) Ministry of Health (MOH) and the U.N. Children's Fund (UNICEF), in collaboration with local non-governmental organizations (NGOs), conducted a countrywide nutritional survey to ascertain current acute malnutrition rates in Malawi. Preliminary results from the survey revealed worrying increases in malnutrition levels, with districts in the Central and Southern regions being the most affected. The survey found that in 3 districts global acute malnutrition rates (GAM) exceeded 10 percent, indicating a serious nutrition situation, and in 11 districts GAM rates were between 5 and 9 percent, signaling a poor nutrition situation according to U.N. World Health Organization (WHO) guidelines.

USAID field visits to Malawi in late January confirmed

that most of the maize planted this year is developing well. Given the good rainfall received to date, prospects for a significantly higher maize harvest in April 2006 are good, providing weather conditions hold. However, the USAID team concluded that family field sizes were on average 0.4 hectares in the densely-populated southern districts and, even with a good harvest, production would not be able to meet the food needs of an average household through the entire year.

In late December 2005 and early January 2006, heavy rainfall caused widespread flooding in the Lower Shire districts of Chikwawa and Nsanje. Flooding from the Shire, Mwanza, and Ruo rivers washed away bridges and roads and destroyed houses and nearly 10,000 hectares of crops, impacting more than 35,500 households, according to assessments conducted by the GOM, WFP, and the NGO GOAL. WFP reported on January 26 that 80 percent of the flood-affected households are already suffering from ongoing food insecurity and are receiving food aid distributions.

Mozambique. The southern provinces of the country have experienced five successive years of poor rainfall and reduced crop harvests, compounding households' food insecurity. Results from a food security monitoring mission conducted by SETSAN in September and October 2005 indicated that more than 801,000 people would require approximately 83,000 MT of food assistance until the next harvest, compared to an earlier Mozambique VAC estimate of 580,000 food insecure people. The most food insecure districts are in the central and southern provinces of Mozambique, where WFP plans to target 90 percent of the population in need. However, food insecurity is increasingly a concern in a number of districts in the northern and coastal areas of Nampula Province, and food aid distributions have not been planned for these areas, according to FEWS NET.

WFP reported that households in the southern and central provinces have exhausted their meager 2004/2005 harvest. Food prices in markets have risen to unaffordable levels for many people. Scarce water sources for domestic and livestock use are exacerbating food insecurity. Acute malnutrition rates in drought-affected areas are between 3 and 10 percent, which is designated as alarming by the Mozambican MOH, and has resulted from reductions in the number of meals, poor dietary quality, and a lack of safe water. On October 27, 2005, the Government of the Republic of Mozambique requested international assistance to provide additional food aid to the increasing number of vulnerable households.

In December 2005, FEWS NET reported that the food security situation is expected to improve or stabilize in drought-affected areas in central and southern Mozambique with the favorable start of the rainy season, food assistance distributions, and the availability of seasonal fruits and vegetables.

Heavy rainfall since mid-December has flooded rivers in central and southern Mozambique, killing at least 22 people, and destroying several thousand houses in the provinces of Nampula, Sofala, and Inhambane, according to international media reports. The National Disaster Management Institute has placed affected areas on alert and recommended that residents move to higher ground. The Mozambican National Water Board reported that as of January 27, the water level in Mozambique's largest river, the Zambezi, had reached 5.54 meters, surpassing the flood alert level of 4.75 meters. Normal to above normal rainfall is forecasted, and risk of further flooding along Mozambique's rivers remains high.

Swaziland. In June 2005, the Swaziland VAC and joint FAO/WFP CFSAM reported that nearly 227,000 people were food insecure and that Swaziland would require approximately 35,000 MT of international food assistance through the next harvest. The country produced 10 percent more maize in 2004/2005 than in 2003/2004, but the harvest was 6 percent less than the five-year average due to extreme water shortages, an HIV/AIDS rate of nearly 40 percent, lack of adequate financing, and poverty.

In August, USAID staff conducted an assessment of the humanitarian situation in the Lowveld Region and noted that access to potable water is chronically deficient for many populations in the region and has been exacerbated by consecutive years of drought conditions. Lack of rain and high temperatures from August through October exacerbated food insecurity, threatened livestock, and led to extreme water shortages, rising maize prices, and delays in land preparation for the 2005/2006 agricultural season. On November 7, Deputy Prime Minister Albert Shbangu declared a national disaster in Swaziland due to the ongoing water crisis. According to FEWS NET, food assistance and commercial imports helped to stabilize the food security situation by the end of December.

Zambia. A series of dry spells and the early end of rains affected two thirds of the country during the 2004/2005 agricultural season, resulting in a 28 percent reduction in maize production compared to the previous year, according to FEWS NET. The most affected provinces are Southern and Western, which have experienced other production shocks during the last two years that have led to reduced household resiliency and savings. The Zambia VAC estimated in June 2005 that approximately 1.2 million people in 27 districts would need food assistance through the next harvest in April 2006. In November, an updated Zambia VAC analysis increased in the number of food insecure people to 1.4 million.

On November 21, Zambian President Levy Mwanawasa declared a national disaster and appealed for international food assistance. The Government of the Republic of Zambia (GRZ) has allowed the private sector to import up to 200,000 MT of commercial maize and waived the 15 percent duty on maize imports at the end of September. However, deliveries of imported maize have been slow, adversely affecting food relief operations and commercial

market supplies and continuing to push maize prices up, according to FEWS NET. The limited supply of maize has resulted in significant increases in the prices of maize and maize meal. Prices in July were 22 percent above the five-year average—at a time of the agricultural year when prices are expected to be at the lowest levels.

The U.S. Embassy in Lusaka reported that successive years of drought have reduced stocks in home granaries, depleted family assets, and minimized employment opportunities. The most vulnerable families lack options for increasing food supplies until the next harvest. A rapid nutrition assessment conducted in November by UNICEF, WHO, WFP, and the GRZ in 22 drought-affected districts of the Central, Eastern, Southern, and Western provinces found a GAM rate of 7.7 percent, which is below the WHO alert threshold of 10 percent for a serious malnutrition situation, but raises concern given food access problems during the current hungry season.

Zimbabwe. The country continues to feel the effects of political and economic decline resulting in hyperinflation, foreign exchange shortages, and lack of confidence in governance institutions. During the 2004/2005 season, drought conditions and widespread shortages of agricultural inputs exacerbated the weak political and economic environment, resulting in a below average maize production of approximately 600,000 MT, compared to a national requirement of approximately 1.8 million MT. USAID estimates that more than 4.5 million people will require food assistance until April 2006.

To meet this year's crop production deficit, the Government of Zimbabwe (GOZ) announced plans to import 1.2 million MT of maize to be sold by the Grain Marketing Board (GMB) at subsidized prices. According to FEWS NET, the GOZ imported more than 762,000 MT between April and December 2005. However, chronic fuel shortages continue to constrain maize distribution from GMB depots and the amount of cereals available on the market, particularly in remote rural areas. In urban areas, food access continues to be problematic due to rising maize prices resulting from limited cereal availability, lack of employment opportunities, the destruction of the urban informal sector, and high inflation levels, according to FEWS NET.

On December 1, 2005, WFP signed a memorandum of understanding with the GOZ allowing WFP and implementing NGO partners to provide food assistance to vulnerable groups in Zimbabwe.

Despite above normal rainfall so far this year in Zimbabwe, prospects for the 2005/2006 agricultural season are poor due to critical shortages of agricultural inputs, such as seeds, fertilizer, fuel, tractors, and spare parts for farm machinery, that constrain farmers' ability to grow sufficient crops.

USG HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

To date in FY 2006, the USG has contributed nearly \$148

million in humanitarian assistance to countries affected by food insecurity in Southern Africa. Of this assistance, USAID/OFDA has provided nearly \$5 million for programs in the sectors of food security, agriculture, nutrition, water and sanitation, health, and emergency relief supplies. In FY 2005, the USG provided nearly \$130 million in humanitarian assistance to the Southern Africa Region, of which USAID/OFDA committed more than \$5.8 million.

Malawi. On October 19, 2005, U.S. Ambassador Alan W. Eastham redeclared a disaster in Malawi due to ongoing food insecurity. To date in FY 2006, the USG has allocated nearly \$26.7 million in humanitarian assistance. In FY 2005, the USG provided nearly \$21.9 million in humanitarian assistance to Malawi.

USAID/OFDA responded to the rising acute malnutrition and food insecurity in Malawi by funding programs in the areas of food security, agriculture, and nutrition. To date in FY 2006, USAID/OFDA has committed nearly \$840,000 to Catholic Relief Services (CRS) and CARE for a seed fair program targeted to vulnerable households for the 2005/2006 agricultural season. USAID/OFDA also contributed more than \$1.1 million for irrigation activities to increase farmers' agricultural production through the Improving Livelihoods through Increased Food Security (I-LIFE), a consortium of seven NGOs led by CRS and CARE. In addition, USAID/OFDA is providing more than \$800,000 to Concern and Management Sciences for Health for community-based therapeutic care (CTC) programs targeting approximately 17,000 malnourished children. In FY 2005, USAID/OFDA contributed \$400,000 to UNICEF for support to nutrition interventions in Malawi.

To date in FY 2006, USAID's Office of Food for Peace (USAID/FFP) has provided 32,000 MT of P.L. 480 Title II emergency food assistance, valued at nearly \$23.9 million, to Malawi through WFP. In FY 2005, USAID/FFP provided a total of 30,360 MT of P.L. 480 Title II emergency food assistance, valued at nearly \$21.5 million.

On January 10, 2006, U.S. Ambassador Eastham declared a disaster due to the impact of flooding in Malawi's Lower Shire River basin. In response, USAID/OFDA provided \$50,000 through USAID/Malawi to UNICEF for water purification tablets.

Mozambique. On November 17, U.S. Chargé d'Affaires James L. Dudley declared a disaster for food insecurity in Mozambique. To date in FY 2006, the USG has allocated nearly \$12.6 million in humanitarian assistance. In FY 2005, the USG provided nearly \$16.7 million in humanitarian assistance to Mozambique.

In response to the increasing food insecurity, USAID/OFDA is contributing more than \$1 million to CARE and International Relief and Development (IRD) for drought response and mitigation programs that target

nearly 100,000 beneficiaries and seek to increase access to water resources and improve drought-resistant agricultural production.

In FY 2006, USAID/FFP has provided 15,500 MT of P.L. 480 Title II emergency food assistance, valued at nearly \$11.6 million, to Mozambique through WFP. In FY 2005, USAID/FFP provided a total of 23,450 MT of P.L. 480 Title II emergency food assistance, valued at nearly \$16.6 million. In addition, USAID/FFP is providing development food assistance through CARE, Save the Children, and World Vision International for seed distributions to farmers. Although the primary objective of USAID/FFP's development assistance program is to reduce structural food insecurity in Malawi, this food assistance is also serving to lessen the vulnerability of populations affected by the drought.

Zambia. On October 28, 2005, the U.S. Embassy in Lusaka declared a sub-national emergency due to ongoing food insecurity in Zambia. In response, USAID/OFDA provided \$50,000 through USAID/Zambia to the Consortium for Southern Africa Food Security Emergency (C-SAFE)—an emergency food assistance program that comprises CARE, CRS, and World Vision International—for nutritional surveillance and resupply of therapeutic food to existing feeding centers. In addition, USAID/OFDA is contributing nearly \$895,000 to increase the productive capacity of vulnerable households and expand nutritional monitoring through C-SAFE and six other partners.

To date in FY 2006, USAID/FFP has provided 50,120 MT of P.L. 480 Title II emergency food assistance, valued at nearly \$37.4 million, to Zambia. In FY 2005, USAID/FFP provided a total of 35,025 MT of P.L. 480 Title II emergency food assistance, valued at nearly \$24.8 million. USAID/FFP programs are implemented in Zambia through WFP and C-SAFE. USAID/FFP is also providing development food assistance through C-SAFE for the distribution of seeds to vulnerable farmers.

Zimbabwe. On November 17, 2005, U.S. Chargé d'Affaires Eric T. Schultz redeclared a disaster in Zimbabwe due to the complex emergency. To date in FY 2006, the USG has allocated nearly \$61.5 million in humanitarian assistance. In FY 2005, the USG provided nearly \$45.4 million in emergency humanitarian assistance to Zimbabwe. Of this assistance, USAID/OFDA contributed nearly \$5 million to support Zimbabwe's humanitarian needs in the sectors of livelihoods, water and sanitation, and child protection as well as for the provision of relief commodities.

To date in FY 2006, USAID/FFP has provided 82,530 MT of P.L. 480 Title II emergency food assistance, valued at more than \$61.5 million, to Zimbabwe through WFP and C-SAFE. In FY 2005, USAID/FFP provided a total of 57,010 MT of P.L. 480 Title II emergency food assistance, valued at nearly \$40.4 million.

U.S. GOVERNMENT HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO LESOTHO

FY 2006			
<i>Implementing Partner</i>	<i>Activity</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Amount</i>
USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE¹			
C-SAFE	5,090 MT of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance	Countrywide	\$3,794,596
WFP	2,230 MT of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance	Countrywide	\$1,663,580
TOTAL USAID/FFP			\$5,458,176
TOTAL USAID HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO LESOTHO IN FY 2006			\$5,458,176
TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO LESOTHO IN FY 2006			\$5,458,176
FY 2005			
USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE			
C-SAFE	Food Security and Agriculture	Countrywide	\$329,792
TOTAL USAID/OFDA			\$329,792
USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE¹			
C-SAFE	5,730 MT of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance	Countrywide	\$4,056,840
WFP	13,275 MT of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance	Countrywide	\$9,398,700
TOTAL USAID/FFP			\$13,455,540
TOTAL USAID HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO LESOTHO IN FY 2005			\$13,785,332
TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO LESOTHO IN FY 2005			\$13,785,332

¹ USAID/FFP funding estimates are based on average values per MT since contributions are made to regional programs and are not country specific.

U.S. GOVERNMENT HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO MALAWI

<i>Implementing Partner</i>	<i>Activity</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Amount</i>
FY 2006 (to date)			
USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE¹			
Concern	Nutrition	Lilongwe, Nsanje, Mangochi, Balaka, Salima, Chikwawa, Mzimba, Dowa, and Nkotakota	\$273,389
CRS and CARE	Food Security and Agriculture	Dowa, Lilongwe, Ntchisi, Chikwawa, and Nsanje	\$838,178
I-LIFE	Food Security and Agriculture	Dedza, Lilongwe, Mangochi, Mchinji, Ntcheu, and Thyolo	\$1,134,947
Management Sciences for Health	Nutrition	Balaka, Mzimba, Salima, Mulanje, and Chikwawa	\$535,699
Administrative	Nutrition and health assessment	Countrywide	\$7,500
UNICEF(Floods)	Water Purification Tablets	Countrywide	\$50,000
TOTAL USAID/OFDA			\$2,839,713
USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE²			
WFP	32,000 MT of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance	Countrywide	\$23,856,005
TOTAL USAID/FFP			\$23,856,005

TOTAL USAID HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO MALAWI IN FY 2006				\$26,695,718
TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO MALAWI IN FY 2006				\$26,695,718
FY 2005				
USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE				
UNICEF	Nutrition Surveillance	Countrywide		\$400,000
TOTAL USAID/OFDA				\$400,000
USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE²				
WFP	30,360 MT of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance	Countrywide		\$21,490,124
TOTAL USAID/FFP				\$21,490,124
TOTAL USAID HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO MALAWI IN FY 2005				\$21,890,124
TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO MALAWI IN FY 2005				\$21,890,124

¹ USAID/OFDA funding represents actual or anticipated obligated amounts as of February 3, 2006.

² USAID/FFP funding estimates are based on average values per MT since contributions are made to regional programs and are not country specific.

U.S. GOVERNMENT HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO MOZAMBIQUE

<i>Implementing Partner</i>	<i>Activity</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Amount</i>	
FY 2006 (to date)				
USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE¹				
CARE	Food Security, Agriculture, Rehabilitation, Water and Sanitation	Inhambane	\$510,518	
International Relief and Development	Food Security, Agriculture, Water and Sanitation	Inhambane	\$513,113	
TOTAL USAID/OFDA			\$1,023,631	
USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE²				
WFP	15,500 MT of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance	Countrywide	\$11,555,252	
TOTAL USAID/FFP			\$11,555,252	
TOTAL USAID HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO MOZAMBIQUE IN FY 2006			\$12,578,883	
TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO MOZAMBIQUE IN FY 2006			\$12,578,883	
FY 2005				
USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE				
FEWS NET	Mozambique Integrated Information Network for Decision-Making (MIND) Preparedness Program	Countrywide		\$80,000
TOTAL USAID/OFDA			\$80,000	
USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE²				
WFP	23,450 MT of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance	Countrywide		\$16,598,927
TOTAL USAID/FFP			\$16,598,927	
TOTAL USAID HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO MOZAMBIQUE IN FY 2005			\$16,678,927	
TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO MOZAMBIQUE IN FY 2005			\$16,678,927	

¹ USAID/OFDA funding represents actual or anticipated obligated amounts as of February 3, 2006.

² USAID/FFP funding estimates are based on average values per MT since contributions are made to regional programs and are not country specific.

U.S. GOVERNMENT HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SWAZILAND

<i>Implementing Partner</i>	<i>Activity</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Amount</i>
FY 2006 (to date)			
USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE¹			

WFP	4,000 MT of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance	Countrywide	\$2,982,001
TOTAL USAID/FFP			\$2,982,001
TOTAL USAID HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO MALAWI IN FY 2006			\$2,982,001
TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO MALAWI IN FY 2006			\$2,982,001
FY 2005			
USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE¹			
WFP	10,330 MT of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance	Countrywide	\$7,312,022
TOTAL USAID/FFP			\$7,312,022
TOTAL USAID HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO MALAWI IN FY 2005			\$7,312,022
TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO MALAWI IN FY 2005			\$7,312,022

¹ USAID/FFP funding estimates are based on average values per MT since contributions are made to regional programs and are not country specific.

U.S. GOVERNMENT HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO ZAMBIA

FY 2006			
Implementing Partner	Activity	Location	Amount
USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE¹			
C-SAFE	Food Security, Agriculture, and Nutrition	Southern and Western	\$892,773
C-SAFE	Nutrition	Countrywide	\$50,000
TOTAL USAID/OFDA			\$942,773
USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE²			
C-SAFE	22,800 MT of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance	Countrywide	\$16,997,404
WFP	27,320 MT of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance	Countrywide	\$20,367,064
TOTAL USAID/FFP			\$37,364,468
TOTAL USAID HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO ZAMBIA IN FY 2006			\$38,307,241
TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO ZAMBIA IN FY 2006			\$38,307,241
FY 2005			
USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE²			
C-SAFE	13,310 MT of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance	Countrywide	\$9,423,480
WFP	21,715 MT of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance	Countrywide	\$15,368,734
TOTAL USAID/FFP			\$24,792,214
TOTAL USAID HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO ZAMBIA IN FY 2005			\$24,792,214
TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO ZAMBIA IN FY 2005			\$24,792,214

¹ USAID/OFDA funding represents actual or anticipated obligated amounts as of February 3, 2006.

² USAID/FFP funding estimates are based on average values per MT since contributions are made to regional programs and are not country specific.

U.S. GOVERNMENT HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO ZIMBABWE

Implementing Partner	Activity	Location	Amount
FY 2006 (to date)			
USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE¹			
C-SAFE	44,530 MT of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance	Countrywide	\$33,197,122

WFP	38,000 MT of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance	Countrywide	\$28,329,006
TOTAL USAID/FFP			\$61,526,128
TOTAL USAID HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO ZIMBABWE IN FY 2006			\$61,526,128
TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO ZIMBABWE IN FY 2006			\$61,526,128
FY 2005			
USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE			
Multiple	Assistance to Displaced Zimbabweans	Countrywide	\$1,849,707
Multiple	Water and Sanitation	Masvingo and Matabeleland South	\$1,011,619
Multiple	Food Security, Agriculture, and Water and Sanitation	Manicaland	\$614,367
Multiple	Food Security, Agriculture, and Nutrition	Mashonaland East, Mashonaland West, and Matabeleland North	\$500,000
Multiple	Food Security, Agriculture	Matabeleland North	\$426,037
UNICEF	Water and Sanitation, Child Protection	Countrywide	\$239,440
OCHA	Coordination	Countrywide	\$100,000
FAO	Coordination	Countrywide	\$250,000
TOTAL USAID/OFDA			\$4,991,170
USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE^{1,2}			
C-SAFE	8,820 MT of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance	Countrywide	\$6,244,560
WFP	48,190 MT of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance	Countrywide	\$34,118,520
TOTAL USAID/FFP			\$40,363,080
TOTAL USAID HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO ZIMBABWE IN FY 2005			\$45,354,250
TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO ZIMBABWE IN FY 2005			\$45,354,250

¹ USAID/FFP funding estimates are based on average values per MT since contributions are made to regional programs and are not country specific.

² In addition to FY 2005 contributions, FY 2004 carryover stocks of approximately 50,000 MT were available for distribution in Zimbabwe in FY 2005.



Gregory Gottlieb
Acting Director
Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance