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

Zimbabwe – Complex Emergency

Fact Sheet #2, Fiscal Year (FY) 2010

September 30, 2010

Note: The last fact sheet was dated April 26, 2010.

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- As of September, the USAID-funded Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET) reports stable national food security due to an adequate 2009/2010 harvest and sufficient availability of food in local markets. However, some food-insecure populations will require emergency food assistance starting in October, according to FEWS NET. The U.N. World Food Program (WFP) and the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) report that approximately 1.68 million people, including 1.3 million vulnerable rural individuals, will likely require emergency food assistance from January to March 2011, the peak of the 2010/2011 lean season.
- Programs instituted by relief agencies, including USAID/OFDA and grantees, in FY 2009 and FY 2010 helped prevent a recurrence of the widespread cholera outbreak that killed nearly 4,300 Zimbabweans in 2008/2009. In 2009/2010, the number of cholera cases and deaths declined by more than 99 percent.

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE	SOURCE	
Approximate Number of People Estimated to Require Emergency Food Assistance in 2010/2011	1.68 million	FAO and WFP – August 9, 2010
Decline in Number of Estimated 2010/2011 Emergency Food Assistance Beneficiaries Compared to 2009/2010	Approximately 48 percent	FAO and WFP – August 9, 2010

FY 2010 HUMANITARIAN FUNDING PROVIDED TO DATE

USAID/OFDA Assistance to Zimbabwe	\$20,397,335
USAID/FFP¹ Assistance to Zimbabwe	\$81,402,600
State/PRM² Assistance to Zimbabwe	\$800,000
Total USAID and State Humanitarian Assistance to Zimbabwe	\$102,599,935

CONTEXT

- Humanitarian conditions for most Zimbabweans have improved significantly during 2010, although many Zimbabweans remain unemployed due to the nation's decade-long economic deterioration. Poorly maintained infrastructure for agricultural production, health, water and sanitation, and power generation, resulting from earlier Government of Zimbabwe (GoZ) corruption and policies, continue to limit access to basic services such as healthcare and clean water.
- On October 15, 2009, U.S. Chargé d'Affaires, a.i., Donald S. Petterson reissued a disaster declaration in Zimbabwe due to the complex emergency. Since FY 2007, USAID has provided more than \$658 million in humanitarian assistance to benefit vulnerable Zimbabweans.
- As in the past several years, USAID/OFDA has focused FY 2010 humanitarian assistance on agriculture and food security, urban livelihoods, protection of vulnerable populations, and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) activities. Through provision of seeds and fertilizer, distribution of water purification tablets and water containers, hygiene promotion, conservation agriculture training, income generation projects, and programs to assist vulnerable children, USAID/OFDA assists Zimbabwean communities in building resilience to food insecurity, waterborne diseases, and displacement.

Agriculture, Food Security, and Livelihoods

- WFP and FAO report that the 2009/2010 harvest resulted in the production of approximately 1.66 million metric tons (MT) of cereal. The addition of approximately 317,000 MT of commercial imports and approximately 111,000 MT of emergency food assistance is expected to meet the 2.09 million MT national cereal requirement until the next

¹ USAID's Office of Food for Peace (USAID/FFP)

² U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (State/PRM)

harvest, expected in April 2011. Access to food in markets remains an obstacle for vulnerable urban and rural households due to lack of access to currency.

- WFP and FAO estimate that nearly 1.68 million Zimbabweans will require emergency food assistance in early 2011. By contrast, approximately 3.5 million people relied on emergency food assistance during the 2009/2010 peak hunger season, and more than 7 million people required emergency food assistance during the same period in 2008/2009.
- In FY 2010, USAID/OFDA provided more than \$6 million to support agriculture and food security activities in rural areas of Zimbabwe, including low-input gardens to boost vulnerable households' food security and nutrition, construction and rehabilitation of water catchment structures, training in conservation farming to make better use of water, and improved farmer access to seeds, fertilizer, and tools. USAID/OFDA provided an additional \$3 million to support livelihood and food security activities for highly vulnerable households in urban areas.

Health and WASH

- In 2009/2010, the rate of cholera cases and deaths declined by more than 99 percent. The U.N. World Health Organization (WHO) reported 757 cholera cases and 19 resulting deaths between February and late September 2010, compared to the 98,522 cases and 4,282 deaths reported during the 2008/2009 outbreak. However, from September 2009 to August 2010, WHO reported 11,579 suspected cases of measles, including 651 confirmed cases and 527 deaths. Following a late-May nationwide measles immunization campaign that reached 5.1 million children, the number of districts with confirmed measles outbreaks has fallen from 53 to eight, according to WHO.
- Although cholera case rates have declined, and despite water infrastructure improvements in 2010, Zimbabweans continue to lack access to regular, clean water from municipal systems. USAID/OFDA works to mitigate the risk of waterborne disease through programs in hygiene promotion, distribution of water purification tablets and water containers, and efforts to improve water quality and access to water, including rooftop rainwater harvesting projects at schools and in vulnerable households.
- In FY 2010, USAID/OFDA provided nearly \$7.7 million to support WASH activities, targeting more than 745,000 estimated beneficiaries.

Protection

- According to the U.N. Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), the GoZ and Protection Cluster have prepared a contingency plan if the Government of South Africa begins deporting undocumented Zimbabweans, potentially resulting in an influx of returning Zimbabweans. The International Organization for Migration (IOM) estimates that as many as 1.5 million Zimbabweans reside in South Africa illegally. USAID/OFDA continues to monitor potential humanitarian consequences that could result from a significant re-migration.
- Large-scale internal displacement in urban and peri-urban areas as a result of political violence in recent years has jeopardized the livelihoods of already vulnerable populations. In FY 2010, USAID/OFDA provided \$2.5 million for protection programs in Zimbabwe, benefiting an estimated 48,850 beneficiaries, including 2,500 internally displaced persons (IDPs). USAID/OFDA protection programs help meet child protection needs, improve livelihoods, and increase food security.

USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO ZIMBABWE

FY 2010			
Implementing Partner	Activity	Location	Amount
USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE¹			
Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA)	WASH	Midlands Province	\$840,066
Africare	Agriculture and Food Security	Midlands Province	\$500,000
CARE	Agriculture and Food Security	Masvingo Province	\$906,450
Catholic Relief Services (CRS)	Agriculture and Food Security, Economic Recovery and Market Systems	Mashonaland East Province	\$973,173
FAO	Agriculture and Food Security	Bulawayo and Harare	\$1,781,148

GOAL	Agriculture and Food Security	Manicaland and Mashonaland West Provinces	\$1,202,144
GOAL	WASH	Harare	\$548,370
Implementing Partners	Agriculture and Food Security, Nutrition	Masvingo and Midlands Provinces	\$1,186,231
Implementing Partners	Agriculture and Food Security, Economic Recovery and Market Systems, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Protection	Bulawayo, Harare, Manicaland, Masvingo, and Midlands Provinces	\$2,121,637
International Medical Corps (IMC)	WASH	Mashonaland Central Province	\$1,000,000
IOM	Economic Recovery and Market Systems, Health, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Logistics and Emergency Relief Supplies, Protection, WASH	Affected Areas	\$2,500,000
International Relief and Development (IRD)	WASH	Harare, Manicaland, and Mashonaland East Provinces	\$2,283,662
International Rescue Committee (IRC)	WASH	Manicaland Province	\$1,125,846
OCHA	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Countrywide	\$500,000
Oxfam/Great Britain (Oxfam/GB)	Logistics and Emergency Relief Supplies, WASH	Harare, Mashonaland Central, Mashonaland East, Mashonaland West, and Midlands Provinces	\$1,954,826
Save the Children/U.K. (SC/UK)	Economic Recovery and Market Systems	Mashonaland West and Matabeleland North Provinces	\$916,164
	Administrative Support and Travel	Countrywide	\$57,618
TOTAL USAID/OFDA			\$20,397,335
USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE²			
Consortium for Southern Africa Food Security Emergency (C-SAFE)	Transport and Distribution in FY 2010 of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance Provided Late in FY 2009	Countrywide	\$18,308,700
Promoting Recovery in Zimbabwe (PRIZE)	16,800 MT of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance	Mashonaland Central, Mashonaland East, Matabeleland South, and Midlands Provinces	\$22,700,000

WFP	57,270 MT of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance	Countrywide	\$40,393,900
TOTAL USAID/FFP			\$81,402,600
STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE³			
U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)	Refugee and IDP Assistance and Protection	Countrywide	\$800,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM			\$800,000
TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO ZIMBABWE IN FY 2010			\$102,599,935

¹ USAID/OFDA funding represents anticipated or actual obligated amounts as of September 30, 2010.

² Estimated value of food assistance; FY 2010 MT totals include tonnage procured in FY 2009 and therefore not included in FY 2010 funding totals.

³ State/PRM also provides support for UNHCR and IOM programs in South Africa, including activities assisting Zimbabwean refugees and displaced persons. In FY 2010, State/PRM provided \$300,000 to UNHCR to prevent and respond to xenophobic attacks on refugees, asylum seekers, and migrants. State/PRM also provided \$800,000 to IOM to assist and protect vulnerable migrants and to help strengthen regional coordination of migration activities.

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 complex emergency response efforts in Zimbabwe can be found at www.interaction.org. Information on organizations responding to the humanitarian situation in Zimbabwe may be available at www.reliefweb.int.
- 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:
 - o USAID: www.usaid.gov – Keyword: Donations
 - o The Center for International Disaster Information: www.cidi.org or (703) 276-1914
 - o Information on relief activities of the humanitarian community can be found at www.reliefweb.int

USAID/OFDA bulletins appear on the USAID web site at http://www.usaid.gov/our_work/humanitarian_assistance/disaster_assistance/