

Humanitarian Assistance in Review, FY 2002 - 2011

Southern Africa



The Southern Africa region encompasses Angola, Botswana, Comoros, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Seychelles, South Africa, Swaziland, Zambia, and Zimbabwe.

Cyclical drought, food insecurity, disease outbreaks, prolonged complex emergencies, environmental degradation, and limited government capacity present significant challenges to vulnerable populations throughout the Southern Africa region. Between Fiscal Year (FY) 2002 and FY 2011, USAID's Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (USAID/OFDA) and USAID's Office of Food for Peace (USAID/FFP) provided humanitarian assistance in response to a diverse range of natural and manmade disasters, including complex emergencies in Angola, Madagascar, and Zimbabwe; floods throughout Southern Africa; cyclones in Madagascar and Mozambique; a Marburg virus outbreak in Angola; cholera outbreaks in Comoros and Zimbabwe; drought-induced food insecurity in Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique, Zambia, and Zimbabwe; a locust outbreak in Madagascar; a tsunami in Seychelles; refugee returns in Angola; and an earthquake in Malawi.

Between FY 2002 and FY 2011, USAID provided nearly \$1.3 billion in humanitarian assistance to Southern Africa, including more than \$185 million from USAID/OFDA for agriculture and food security, economic recovery and market systems, health, humanitarian coordination and information management, logistics and relief commodities, nutrition, protection, shelter and settlements, and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) interventions and nearly \$1.1 billion from USAID/FFP for emergency food assistance.

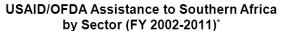
In the last decade, USAID deployed multiple humanitarian assessment and response teams to the region, including a Disaster Assistance Response Team (DART) for the 2008/2009 cholera outbreak in Zimbabwe.

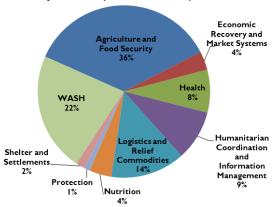
USAID/OFDA AND USAID/FFP DISASTER RESPONSE FUNDING TO SOUTHERN AFRICA (FY 2002–2011)¹, IN MILLIONS

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	TOTALS
USAID/OFDA	\$29.6	\$28.9	\$14.6	\$6.3	\$7.0	\$10.9	\$11.5	\$38.3	\$22.2	\$16.2	\$185.5
USAID/FFP	\$135.7	\$122.3	\$96.8	\$60.5	\$32.2	\$157.4	\$148.2	\$209.1	\$77.1	\$48.8	\$1,088.1
TOTAL	\$165.3	\$151.2	\$111.4	\$66.8	\$39.2	\$168.3	\$159.7	\$247.4	\$99.3	\$65.0	\$1,273.6

¹ FY 2011 rounded figures represent committed or obligated amounts as of November 7, 2011. FY 2011 figures are subject to fluctuations due to end-of-fiscal-year financial review and reconciliation activities. Figures do not include USAID/OFDA disaster preparedness and mitigation assistance provided outside of declared disaster responses.

Earthquake Locust Outbreak Refugee Retum Tsunami Disease Outbreak Drought Cyclone Food Insecurity Complex Emergency Flooding 1 SOUTHERN AFRICA NUMBER OF DECLARED DISASTERS BY TYPE (FY 2002- 2011) 4 (FY 2002- 2011) 15 15





USAID/OFDA disaster response activities in southern Africa focus on providing emergency relief supplies and basic services in response to affected populations' urgent needs. In addition, USAID/OFDA priorities in the region include supporting and promoting activities to help reduce the vulnerability of at-risk populations to climate-induced disasters and increase resiliency to future shocks. Between 2012 and 2014, USAID/OFDA plans to capitalize on current disaster risk reduction (DRR) activities in the region. USAID/OFDA will focus on strengthening agricultural livelihoods, managing environmental health concerns, and building capacity for risk management throughout southern Africa.

DRR programs also seek to mitigate the effects of regular flood and drought cycles, infrastructure degradation, and resource competition, all of which result in increased morbidity and mortality rates, asset and livelihood loss, displacement, and food insecurity.

