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

Zimbabwe – Complex Emergency

Situation Report #10, Fiscal Year (FY) 2009

September 29, 2009

Note: The last situation report was dated August 26, 2009.

BACKGROUND

Humanitarian conditions for most Zimbabweans remain difficult due to the country's economic crisis, limited access to basic services, the effects of HIV and AIDS, poorly maintained infrastructure, political instability, and violence. Although health authorities recorded the last reported case in the 2008/2009 cholera outbreak in early July, cholera remains a concern as humanitarian organizations have noted the potential for a renewed outbreak during the coming rainy season. Previous Government of Zimbabwe (GoZ) policies and corruption, as well as a decade of economic decline characterized by hyperinflation and high unemployment, have resulted in poor infrastructure for agricultural production, water and sanitation, and power generation.

On February 11, 2009, the Zimbabwe African National Union–Patriotic Front (ZANU–PF) and Movement for Democratic Change (MDC) implemented the September 2008 Global Political Agreement, forming a transitional government. However, tensions remain regarding ongoing police detentions of political activists, appointments to government posts, negotiations to draft a new constitution, and ongoing farm seizures, which disrupt agricultural production and lead to internal displacement.

On October 6, 2008, U.S. Chargé d'Affaires, a.i., Katherine S. Dhanani reissued a disaster declaration in Zimbabwe due to the complex emergency. On December 16, the U.S. Chargé d'Affaires, a.i., declared a disaster due to the effects of the cholera outbreak. From mid-December 2008 through early April 2009, a USAID/OFDA Disaster Assistance Response Team (USAID/DART) based in Zimbabwe identified humanitarian needs resulting from the cholera outbreak, evaluated response effectiveness, conducted field assessments, and participated in U.N. cluster meetings. In FY 2009, the U.S. Government (USG) provided more than \$201 million for health, protection, disaster risk reduction, agriculture and food security, economic recovery and market systems, humanitarian coordination and information management, local and regional food procurement and distribution, and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) programs in Zimbabwe, as well as emergency relief supplies and food assistance.

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE		SOURCE
Estimated Population in Need of Monthly Food Assistance in 2009/2010 During the Peak Lean Season	2.8 million	OCHA ¹ – July 6, 2009

FY 2009 HUMANITARIAN FUNDING PROVIDED TO DATE

USAID/OFDA Assistance to Zimbabwe	\$30,935,250
USAID/FFP ² Assistance to Zimbabwe	\$166,617,000
State/PRM ³ Assistance to Zimbabwe	\$3,900,000
Total USAID and State Humanitarian Assistance to Zimbabwe	\$201,452,250

CURRENT SITUATION

On September 9, OCHA reported that humanitarian conditions had improved during the preceding several months. Contributing factors included the end of the 2008/2009 cholera outbreak; a reduction in the number of food aid beneficiaries following the April harvest; and improvements to the health system, as evidenced by swift action in response to the first confirmed cases of H1N1 influenza in Zimbabwe. However, OCHA cautioned that the humanitarian situation remains tenuous due to a lack of rehabilitation of water and

sanitation infrastructure, a still-fragile health system, and potential new influenza cases or other disease outbreaks.

Despite concerns regarding a recurrence of cholera in 2009/2010, OCHA noted that the procedures instituted by relief agencies, including USAID/OFDA and partners, in response to the 2008/2009 cholera outbreak will likely help reduce the scope of any potential new outbreak.

¹ U.N. Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)

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

³ U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (State/PRM)

Agriculture and Food Security

On August 31, the USAID-funded Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET) reported adequate cereal availability and generally good food security throughout Zimbabwe. However, FEWS NET noted that populations in both urban and rural areas will likely exhaust cereal stocks from the April 2009 harvest in late September or early October, necessitating increased food assistance in rural areas due to limited availability of foreign currency for food purchases. FEWS NET reported sufficient food availability in urban areas through December due to increased imports throughout 2009. On September 9, OCHA reported that U.N. World Food Program (WFP) food assistance activities targeted approximately 482,000 particularly vulnerable beneficiaries during the month of August. Relief agencies estimate that between 2 million and 2.8 million people will require food assistance from January through March 2010, the peak of the annual hunger season.

The U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) reported that 16 donors have provided over \$70 million for seeds and fertilizer for the 2009/2010 agricultural season, benefitting 630,000 communal farmers, or 48 percent of all communal farmers. FAO noted that the figure was twice the number of farmers that received inputs under the previous year's program.

In FY 2009, USAID/OFDA contributed nearly \$9 million for agriculture and food security programming, including the construction and rehabilitation of water catchment structures, training in conservation farming, distribution of agricultural inputs, and improvement of livestock health. In addition, to complement agriculture and food security programming, USAID/OFDA committed more than \$2.5 million for local and regional food procurement and distribution in Zimbabwe in FY 2009.

The USG is the leading donor to the WFP protracted relief and recovery operation in Zimbabwe. In FY 2009, USAID/FFP provided nearly 190,000 metric tons (MT) of P.L. 480 Title II emergency food assistance, valued at more than \$166 million, through WFP and the Consortium for Southern Africa Food Emergency (C-SAFE).

Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene

From September 28 to 30, the U.N. WASH Cluster conducted a workshop to improve coordination capacity of relief agencies serving as district-level WASH focal points, as well as provincial and national GoZ officials. Cluster members continue to utilize the comprehensive assessment tool to provide baseline data for waterborne disease risk levels, particularly in districts with high numbers of cholera cases during the 2008/2009 outbreak.

On September 9, OCHA reported that in anticipation of the onset of the rainy season—which typically starts in

November or December—and a potential recurrence of cholera, the U.N. World Health Organization (WHO) recently completed distribution of emergency cholera kits to health institutions in each of Zimbabwe's 62 districts. Each emergency kit contains supplies to treat 100 severe cholera cases and 400 moderate cases.

WHO has provided funding to the University of Zimbabwe College of Health Sciences to undertake an evaluation of the U.N. Health Cluster response to the 2008/2009 cholera outbreak. Students and lecturers will interview personnel involved in the health response, in coordination with WHO and the GoZ Ministry of Health and Child Welfare.

On September 18, the U.N. WASH Cluster reported that a recent U.N. Children's Fund (UNICEF) assessment of more than 1,200 health clinics identified nearly 300 clinics with inconsistent or limited water supply. The cluster is alerting relief agencies to the reported water supply difficulties so that organizations operating in affected districts can assess the situation and work to address potential problems.

In FY 2009, USAID/OFDA committed more than \$7.3 million in emergency assistance for Zimbabwe's cholera outbreak to support the provision of emergency relief supplies for affected populations, humanitarian coordination and information management, health programs, WASH interventions, and hygiene promotion and social mobilization activities. In addition, USAID/OFDA committed more than \$8.6 million for other WASH programming in FY 2009 to improve community resilience to cholera and other waterborne diseases and to help mitigate a potential recurrence of cholera later in 2009.

Protection

From August 24 to August 29, GoZ and U.N. agencies jointly conducted an internal displacement assessment in 15 communities throughout Zimbabwe. Following training on August 20 and 21, data collection teams comprised of GoZ personnel and U.N. agency staff interviewed internally displaced persons (IDPs) and other stakeholders to assess humanitarian conditions in sectors such as livelihoods, shelter, and WASH. According to OCHA, preliminary findings indicate that IDP needs vary significantly by location.

On September 9, OCHA reported that the Office of the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and partner organizations had recently conducted two workshops in Mashonaland East Province on the U.N. Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement. Participants included GoZ representatives and local officials. In addition, OCHA reported that UNHCR and partners continue to conduct humanitarian activities benefitting IDPs and returnees in and around Harare, Zimbabwe's capital, as well as in Manicaland, Mashonaland East, Mashonaland West, and Midlands provinces.

USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO ZIMBABWE IN FY 2009

<i>Implementing Partner</i>	<i>Activity</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Amount</i>
USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE¹			
Multiple	Agriculture and Food Security	Affected Areas	\$484,292
Multiple	Agriculture and Food Security	Mashonaland West and Midlands Provinces	\$1,507,259
Multiple	WASH	Harare, Mashonaland Central, and Midlands Provinces	\$798,767
Multiple	Agriculture and Food Security; Risk Reduction; Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Matabeleland North Province	\$379,807
Multiple	WASH	Mashonaland Central Province	\$693,348
Multiple	Emergency Relief Supplies; Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Affected Areas	\$2,000,000
Multiple	WASH	Harare Province	\$2,384,482
Multiple	Local and Regional Food Procurement and Distribution	Bulawayo, Harare, Manicaland, Masvingo, and Midlands Provinces	\$2,519,964
Multiple	Agriculture and Food Security; Economic Recovery and Market Systems; Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management; Protection	Bulawayo, Harare, Manicaland, Masvingo, and Midlands Provinces	\$427,127
Multiple	Emergency Relief Supplies; WASH	Mashonaland West and Masvingo Provinces	\$3,589,447
Multiple	WASH	Affected Areas	\$1,391,498
Multiple	Agriculture and Food Security; WASH	Bulawayo, Harare, Mashonaland East, Mashonaland West, Masvingo, Matabeleland North, Matabeleland South, and Midlands Provinces	\$3,736,848
Multiple	WASH	Bulawayo, Harare, Manicaland, Mashonaland East, Mashonaland West, Masvingo, Matabeleland North, Matabeleland South, and Midlands Provinces, Zimbabwe; and Limpopo Province, South Africa	\$5,223,621
FAO	Agriculture and Food Security	Affected Areas	\$3,434,000
OCHA	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Affected Areas	\$200,000

UNICEF	Emergency Relief Supplies; Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management; WASH	Affected Areas	\$1,221,386
WHO	Health; Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Affected Areas	\$750,000
	Transport of Emergency Relief Supplies	Affected Areas	\$65,632
	Administrative Support and Travel	Countrywide	\$127,772
TOTAL USAID/OFDA			\$30,935,250
USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE²			
C-SAFE	92,370 MT of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance	Countrywide	\$71,619,000
WFP	96,340 MT of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance	Countrywide	\$94,998,000
TOTAL USAID/FFP			\$166,617,000
STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE³			
UNHCR	Refugee Assistance and Preparedness	Zimbabwe and Neighboring Countries	\$2,100,000
International Organization for Migration (IOM)	Migrant Assistance	Limpopo Province, South Africa	\$300,000
ICRC	Humanitarian Support	Countrywide	\$1,500,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM			\$3,900,000
TOTAL USAID/DCHA HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO ZIMBABWE IN FY 2009			\$197,552,250
TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO ZIMBABWE IN FY 2009			\$201,452,250

¹ USAID/OFDA funding represents anticipated or actual obligated amounts as of September 29, 2009.

² Estimated value of food assistance.

³ State/PRM also provides un-earmarked support for Africa-wide UNHCR and International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) programs, including activities assisting Zimbabwean refugees and displaced persons. In FY 2009, State/PRM provided \$42.5 million to UNHCR and \$30.1 million to ICRC in support of programs throughout Africa. State/PRM also provided \$200,000 to IOM for regional assistance to vulnerable migrants.