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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 #7, Fiscal Year (FY) 2009

June 19, 2009

Note: The last situation report was dated May 13, 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 national incidence rates have stabilized, cholera remains a concern due to recurring localized outbreaks. 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. Although food security in Zimbabwe has improved in 2009, relief agencies predict the need for a large-scale food assistance program starting in August or September, when stores from the most recent harvest will likely be exhausted. Following an insufficient harvest in April 2008, due to lack of access to seeds and fertilizer, relief agencies provided emergency food assistance to more than 5 million people per month between December 2008 and March 2009.

On February 11, 2009, the ruling Zimbabwe African National Union–Patriotic Front (ZANU–PF) and opposition 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, farm seizures, and appointments to government posts. In early April, ZANU–PF and MDC announced a 100-day plan to begin the process of economic recovery.

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. also declared a disaster due to the effects of the cholera outbreak. From mid-December through early April, 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. To date in FY 2009, the U.S. Government (USG) has provided more than \$156 million for health, protection, disaster risk reduction, agriculture and food security, 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
Reported Cholera Cases in Zimbabwe from May 1 to June 15	893	WHO ¹ – June 15, 2009
Reported Cholera Deaths in Zimbabwe from May 1 to June 15	11	WHO – June 15, 2009
Estimated Population in Need of Food Assistance in July	800,000	OCHA ² – May 5, 2009

FY 2009 HUMANITARIAN FUNDING PROVIDED TO DATE

USAID/OFDA Assistance to Zimbabwe	\$24,076,165
USAID/FFP³ Assistance to Zimbabwe.....	\$131,617,000
State/PRM⁴ Assistance to Zimbabwe.....	\$550,000
Total USAID and State Humanitarian Assistance to Zimbabwe	\$156,243,165

CURRENT SITUATION

On June 5, OCHA reported a significantly improved harvest compared to last year and an ongoing decline in weekly reported cholera cases and deaths. However, OCHA continued to report farm seizures in May, adversely affecting more than 300 families through loss

of employment, shelter, and access to basic services. Relief agencies continue to note the potential for agricultural disruption and increased food insecurity as a result of farm seizures. OCHA reported that farm

¹ U.N. World Health Organization (WHO)

² U.N. Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)

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

⁴ U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (State/PRM)

seizures affected more than 3,100 households in March and April.

On June 1, the U.N. humanitarian coordinator for Zimbabwe announced the official revision of the Zimbabwe Consolidated Appeal for 2009. The revised appeal increases proposed funding from \$549 million to \$718 million, targeting approximately 6 million beneficiaries through relief agency programs.

On June 12, following a White House meeting with GoZ Prime Minister Morgan Tsvangirai, U.S. President Barack Obama reiterated USG support for the Zimbabwean people and expressed appreciation for the economic progress to date under Prime Minister Tsvangirai's leadership.

Agriculture and Food Security

On June 5, OCHA reported an increase of 170 percent in 2008/2009 cereal production in comparison to the 2007/2008 figures. However, despite the improved harvest, OCHA noted an ongoing cereal shortfall of approximately 670,000 metric tons (MT) until the 2009/2010 planting season harvest, expected in April 2010. USAID/OFDA continues to work with implementing partners, the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), and other donors to help ensure timely provision of sufficient seed and fertilizer for the 2009/2010 planting season. On June 4, participants at a U.N. agricultural working group meeting reported that relief agencies, including USAID/OFDA, plan to provide agricultural inputs to approximately 600,000 households for cultivation of 600,000 hectares during the 2009/2010 planting season. Participants at the working group meeting also reported that in the 2009/2010 season to date, farmers had planted only 5,000 of a targeted 60,000 hectares of winter wheat due to agricultural input shortages.

To date in FY 2009, USAID/OFDA has contributed more than \$5.4 million for agriculture and food security programming, including the construction and rehabilitation of water catchment structures, training in conservation farming, and improvement of livestock health. On June 1 and 2, USAID/OFDA staff visited agriculture and food security projects implemented by USAID/OFDA partners in Midlands Province. USAID/OFDA staff noted healthy vegetable, winter wheat, and sweet potato crops cultivated by beneficiaries. In addition, to complement agriculture and food security programming, USAID/OFDA has committed more than \$2.5 million for regional food procurement and distribution in Zimbabwe in FY 2009.

The USG is the leading donor to the U.N. World Food Program (WFP) protracted relief and recovery operation in Zimbabwe. To date in FY 2009, USAID/FFP has provided more than 150,000 MT of P.L. 480 Title II emergency food assistance, valued at more than \$131 million, through WFP and the

Consortium for Southern Africa Food Security Emergency (C-SAFE).

Cholera Outbreak and Response

On June 5, OCHA reported that ongoing response efforts had brought the outbreak under control nationwide. However, USAID/OFDA staff note that recurring localized outbreaks underscore the need for continued monitoring of epidemiological data and response activities.

As of June 15, WHO reported more than 98,500 reported cholera cases and nearly 4,300 cholera deaths since the outbreak began in August 2008. Between May 31 and June 6, however, WHO reported 38 new cholera cases and three cholera deaths, continuing a sustained decline in reported new cases and deaths throughout April, May, and June.

On June 9 and 10, the U.N. WASH cluster held an assessment workshop as part of ongoing efforts to evaluate relief agencies' responses to the cholera outbreak. USAID/OFDA staff reported significant progress in the development of preparedness measures in anticipation of the next cholera season, expected to begin in August.

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.

Protection

On May 13, the Office of the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) reported the deployment of a senior protection officer from the Protection Standby Capacity Project to strengthen relief agencies' protection capacity in Zimbabwe. In addition, UNHCR announced plans to establish mobile legal aid clinics in all 10 provinces throughout Zimbabwe.

On June 3, UNHCR announced plans to formalize the protection working group into a U.N. cluster and to establish a matrix detailing relief agencies' protection activities by location and specialty. In addition, UNHCR is discussing plans to subdivide the proposed cluster into three focus areas: mobile and vulnerable populations, child protection, and sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV).

On May 13, the U.N. Population Fund and USAID/OFDA implementing partners reported the recent completion of two training sessions in Harare and Bulawayo cities to improve relief agencies' SGBV prevention and response capacity. Approximately 50 staff members from U.N. agencies and other relief agencies attended the sessions.

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	Mashonaland West and Midlands Provinces	\$1,507,259
Multiple	Agriculture and Food Security	Affected Areas	\$484,292
Multiple	Agriculture and Food Security; Risk Reduction; Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Matabeleland North Province	\$379,807
Multiple	Agriculture and Food Security; Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	Affected Areas	\$1,235,874
Multiple	Emergency Relief Supplies; Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Affected Areas	\$2,000,000
Multiple	Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	Harare Province	\$2,384,482
Multiple	Emergency Relief Supplies; Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	Mashonaland West and Masvingo Provinces	\$3,603,087
Multiple	Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	Bulawayo, Harare, Manicaland, Mashonaland East, Mashonaland West, Masvingo, Matabeleland North, Matabeleland South, and Midlands Provinces, Zimbabwe; and Limpopo Province, South Africa	\$5,223,621
Multiple	Local and Regional Food Procurement and Distribution	Bulawayo, Harare, Manicaland, Masvingo, and Midlands Provinces	\$2,519,964
FAO	Agriculture and Food Security	Affected Areas	\$2,434,000
OCHA	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Affected Areas	\$200,000
U.N. Children's Fund (UNICEF)	Emergency Relief Supplies; Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management; Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	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	\$66,761
TOTAL USAID/OFDA			\$24,076,165
USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE²			
C-SAFE	86,050 MT of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance	Countrywide	\$68,119,000
WFP	65,500 MT of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance	Countrywide	\$63,498,000
TOTAL USAID/FFP			\$131,617,000

STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE³			
UNHCR	Refugee Assistance and Preparedness	Zimbabwe and Neighboring Countries	\$550,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM			\$550,000
TOTAL USAID/DCHA HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO ZIMBABWE IN FY 2009			\$155,693,165
TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO ZIMBABWE IN FY 2009			\$156,243,165

¹ USAID/OFDA funding represents anticipated or actual obligated amounts as of June 19, 2009.

² Estimated value of food assistance.

³ State/PRM funding does not include support for UNHCR and International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) programs, including activities assisting Zimbabwean refugees and displaced persons. To date in FY 2009, State/PRM has provided \$10 million to UNHCR and \$13.7 million to ICRC in support of programs throughout Africa.