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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 #1, Fiscal Year (FY) 2010

April 26, 2010

BACKGROUND

Humanitarian conditions for most Zimbabweans, while significantly improved during the previous year, remain difficult due to the ongoing effects of previous Government of Zimbabwe (GoZ) policies and corruption, which resulted in a decade of economic decline characterized by hyperinflation, high unemployment rates, and poor maintenance of infrastructure for agricultural production, health, water and sanitation, and power generation. Despite the easing of the severe economic crisis in 2009, Zimbabweans continue to suffer from limited access to basic services and high unemployment rates. Ongoing political tensions between transitional government partners the Zimbabwe African National Union–Patriotic Front (ZANU–PF) and Movement for Democratic Change (MDC) continue to result in occasional incidents of political intimidation and violence and inhibit progress towards recovery. In addition, ongoing farm seizures disrupt agricultural production and lead to increased displacement of farm workers.

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. In FY 2009, the U.S. Government (USG) provided more than \$201 million for emergency relief supplies, emergency food assistance, local and regional food procurement and distribution, and programs in health, protection, disaster risk reduction, agriculture and food security, economic recovery and market systems, humanitarian coordination and information management, and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) in Zimbabwe. Since FY 2002, USAID/DCHA has provided more than \$470 million in humanitarian assistance to Zimbabwe, including more than \$49 million provided in FY 2010 to date.

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE		SOURCE
Number of Confirmed Cholera Cases Since September 2009	195 cases	WHO ¹ – April 11, 2010
Decline in 2009/2010 Cholera Cases Compared to 2008/2009	More than 99 percent	WHO – April 11, 2010
Approximate Number of People Receiving Emergency Food Assistance in 2009/2010	3.5 million	FEWS NET ² - April 7, 2010
Decline in Number of 2009/2010 Emergency Food Assistance Beneficiaries Compared to 2008/2009	Approximately 50 percent	FEWS NET – April 7, 2010

FY 2010 HUMANITARIAN FUNDING PROVIDED TO DATE

USAID/OFDA Assistance to Zimbabwe	\$10,259,421
USAID/FFP ³ Assistance to Zimbabwe	\$38,973,548
Total USAID Humanitarian Assistance to Zimbabwe	\$49,232,969

CURRENT SITUATION

On March 12, 2010, the U.N. Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) reported that humanitarian conditions continued to improve compared to the situation in early 2009, when the cholera outbreak peaked and approximately 7 million people—or more than half the country’s population—required emergency food assistance. Contributing factors included a reduction in cholera cases of more than 99 percent compared to the previous year and a reduction of approximately 50 percent in the number of people requiring emergency food assistance compared to the

previous year. Despite improved conditions, OCHA cautioned that the humanitarian situation remained precarious and that persistent humanitarian needs still exist, noting concern regarding a rise in the number of measles cases.

Procedures instituted by relief agencies, including USAID/OFDA and partners, in FY 2009 and to date in FY 2010 have prevented a recurrence of the widespread cholera outbreak that affected Zimbabwe in 2008/2009. In addition, an improved harvest in April 2010 compared

¹ U.N. World Health Organization (WHO)

² USAID-funded Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET)

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

to the previous year has resulted in a significantly smaller national cereal shortfall than in 2009.

Agriculture and Food Security

On April 7, FEWS NET reported generally good food security conditions throughout most of Zimbabwe due to sufficient availability of staple cereals, price stability, and ongoing emergency food assistance. According to FEWS NET, emergency food assistance delivered by USAID/FFP partners the U.N. World Food Program (WFP) and the Consortium for Southern Africa Food Security Emergency (C-SAFE), as well as other organizations, benefited approximately 3.5 million people during the 2010 peak hunger season—approximately half the number of food assistance beneficiaries during the same period in 2009.

While poor rainfall in December 2009 and January 2010 affected maize crops in the southern and eastern parts of the country, availability of cereal for purchase remained high in most markets. Many farmers have also diversified crops to include vegetables, fruits, small grains, and sweet potatoes, according to the USAID/OFDA staff. In addition, pasture conditions for livestock have remained adequate throughout the growing season, and currency stabilization continues to allow farmers to sell livestock and purchase food.

FEWS NET reported that the peak hunger season ended in most parts of the country in mid-February due to the green harvest, which includes sweet potatoes, groundnuts, cowpeas, pumpkin, and other fruits and vegetables. However, the dry spell in some southern and eastern districts resulted in a failure of the green harvest, rendering populations vulnerable to increased food insecurity.

Results from the second joint crop and livestock assessment of the 2009/2010 growing season—conducted in late March and early April by GoZ ministries, U.N. agencies, USAID/FFP, and FEWS NET—indicated a national cereal harvest in April 2010 of approximately 1.5 million metric tons (MT). The results indicated a 3 percent increase in the harvest compared to the previous year, despite crop failures in some southern and eastern districts.

Given an estimated national cereal requirement of 1.7 million MT until the next cereal harvest in April 2011, the assessment noted a shortfall of approximately 185,000 MT. By contrast, the same assessment in 2009 identified a shortfall of approximately 700,000 MT. Donors continue to express the need for adequate credit facilities to enable the private sector to import cereals to account for the deficit. Donors, the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization, and the GoZ continue to discuss methods for channeling agricultural inputs for the 2010/2011 planting season through the private sector.

Data collection for the annual Zimbabwe Vulnerability

Assessment Committee household survey is scheduled for May 7 through 20. USAID/OFDA and USAID/FFP staff plan to participate in survey activities.

To date in FY 2010, USAID/OFDA has provided more than \$1.6 million to support agriculture and food security activities in Zimbabwe. In addition, to date in FY 2010, USAID/FFP has provided 17,500 MT of P.L. 480 Title II emergency food assistance, valued at more than \$18.6 million, to WFP, as well as more than \$20.3 million provided to C-SAFE for transport and distribution in FY 2010 of emergency food commodities USAID/FFP provided in late FY 2009.

Flooding

On March 4, flooding from the Mwazamutanda River in Mbire District, Mashonaland Central Province, destroyed homes and crops, affecting more than 800 people, according to relief agencies. On March 24, OCHA reported that the GoZ and relief agencies had provided significant humanitarian relief to flood-affected populations, including shelter materials and emergency food assistance.

Health

As of April 11, WHO reported more than 3,350 measles cases nationwide, resulting in 279 deaths, since September 2009. Health authorities reported laboratory-confirmed measles cases in 55 of Zimbabwe's 62 districts. The GoZ, U.N. Children's Fund (UNICEF), and WHO plan to conduct a comprehensive, nationwide vaccination campaign during the first week of May.

Beginning February 4, health authorities reported new cholera cases in rural areas of four districts, the first new cases in more than four weeks, according to WHO. As of April 11, the outbreak starting in February had resulted in 46 confirmed cases and 10 deaths in 14 districts. Cumulatively, 2009/2010 cholera cases and deaths since September 2009 remained less than 1 percent of the figures recorded by the same date in the 2008/2009 season, when the outbreak had resulted in nearly 95,900 cases and more than 4,160 deaths.

Nutrition

On March 12, OCHA reported that the nutritional situation remained relatively stable nationwide, with rates of acute malnutrition remaining static. However, OCHA noted rising rates of chronic malnutrition. According to OCHA, UNICEF is working with non-governmental organizations and the GoZ Ministry of Health and Child Welfare to improve analysis of malnutrition admissions trends and ensure sufficient capacity for community management of acute malnutrition programs.

On February 3, the Nutrition Cluster announced the completion of a countrywide nutrition survey in January, covering more than 39,000 children, including children at 27 internally displaced person (IDP) sites. The cluster

expected a draft report to be completed in April. The survey's findings will provide the most complete analysis of nutrition conditions since 2003, according to OCHA.

Protection

On March 3, the Protection Cluster reported a recent rise in political intimidation incidents, potentially related to the ongoing process to draft a new Zimbabwean constitution. The sub-cluster on internal displacement is drafting a contingency plan for responding to potential new displacement, including a matrix of relief agencies' locations and capabilities.

On February 12, the Protection Cluster released the final report on the joint U.N.–GoZ August 2009 assessment of internal displacement. Assessment findings demonstrate that more than 75 percent of IDPs prefer to remain at current locations, provided that IDPs' residency status can be legalized and that IDPs can continue to receive sufficient assistance to rebuild livelihoods. However, a majority of IDPs reported needs other than emergency food aid, which currently constitutes the bulk of assistance. Assessment recommendations include development of a national IDP policy, undertaking a full survey of all IDPs in Zimbabwe, and development of durable solutions to internal displacement, including assistance resulting in greater self-reliance.

To date in FY 2010, USAID/OFDA has provided more than \$1 million for protection programs in Zimbabwe.

WASH

USAID/OFDA staff report that emergency rehabilitation of water and sanitation infrastructure continues in Zimbabwe's cities. Since 2009, donors have contributed approximately \$54 million to rehabilitation efforts, according to USAID/OFDA staff. To date, the water supply has improved in 16 of 23 targeted cities, according to the WASH Cluster.

On November 20, 2009, the WASH Cluster announced the formation of a water emergency response unit (WERU). Consisting of six relief agencies, the WERU aims to respond to a cholera alert within 24 hours and ensure that the affected clinic or community receives access to sufficient water resources within 72 hours. As of late November 2009, the relief agencies constituting the WERU had responded to 16 alerts, with an average response time of 14 hours and an average time of 50 hours for securing community access to water.

WASH Cluster members continue to work to mitigate the risks of waterborne diseases through hygiene promotion, distribution of water purification tablets and water containers, and efforts to improve water quality and access to water. To date in FY 2010, USAID/OFDA has provided nearly \$3.7 million to support WASH activities in Zimbabwe.

USG HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

To date in FY 2010, USAID/OFDA has provided more than \$10.2 million in humanitarian assistance to Zimbabwe. In FY 2009, USAID/OFDA provided more than \$30.9 million in response to the complex emergency and cholera outbreak in Zimbabwe. Since FY 2002, USAID/OFDA has provided nearly \$75.9 million in humanitarian assistance to Zimbabwe.

To date in FY 2010, USAID/FFP has provided 17,500 MT of P.L. 480 Title II emergency food assistance, valued at more than \$18.6 million, as well as more than \$20.3 million for transport and distribution of emergency food commodities. In FY 2009, USAID/FFP provided nearly 190,000 MT of P.L. 480 Title II emergency food assistance, valued at more than \$166 million.

Since FY 2002, USAID/OFDA and USAID/FFP have provided more than \$470 million combined in humanitarian assistance to Zimbabwe.

USAID HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO ZIMBABWE

FY 2010			
Implementing Partner	Activity	Location	Amount
USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE¹			
Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA)	Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	Midlands Province	\$840,666
GOAL	Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	Harare	\$548,370
Implementing Partners	Agriculture and Food Security, Nutrition	Masvingo and Midlands Provinces	\$1,186,231
Implementing Partners	Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	Mashonaland Central Province	\$1,000,000

Implementing Partners	Agriculture and Food Security, Economic Recovery and Market Systems, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Protection	Bulawayo, Harare, and Midlands, Manicaland, and Masvingo Provinces	\$2,084,526
International Organization for Migration (IOM)	Economic Recovery and Market Systems, Health, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Logistics and Emergency Relief Supplies, Protection, Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	Affected Areas	\$2,500,000
International Rescue Committee (IRC)	Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	Manicaland Province	\$1,125,846
Save the Children/U.K. (SC/UK)	Economic Recovery and Market Systems	Mashonaland West and Matebeleland North Provinces	\$916,164
	Administrative Support and Travel		\$57,618
TOTAL USAID/OFDA			\$10,259,421
USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE²			
C-SAFE	Transport and Distribution in FY 2010 of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance Provided Late in FY 2009	Countrywide	\$20,308,248
WFP	17,500 MT of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance	Countrywide	\$18,665,300
TOTAL USAID/FFP			\$38,973,548
TOTAL USAID HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO ZIMBABWE IN FY 2010			\$49,232,969

¹ USAID/OFDA funding represents anticipated or actual obligated amounts as of April 26, 2010.

² Estimated value of emergency food assistance.



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