



Regional Humanitarian Appeal June 2016



Southern African Development Community
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AT A GLANCE

FUNDING REQUIREMENTS (US\$)



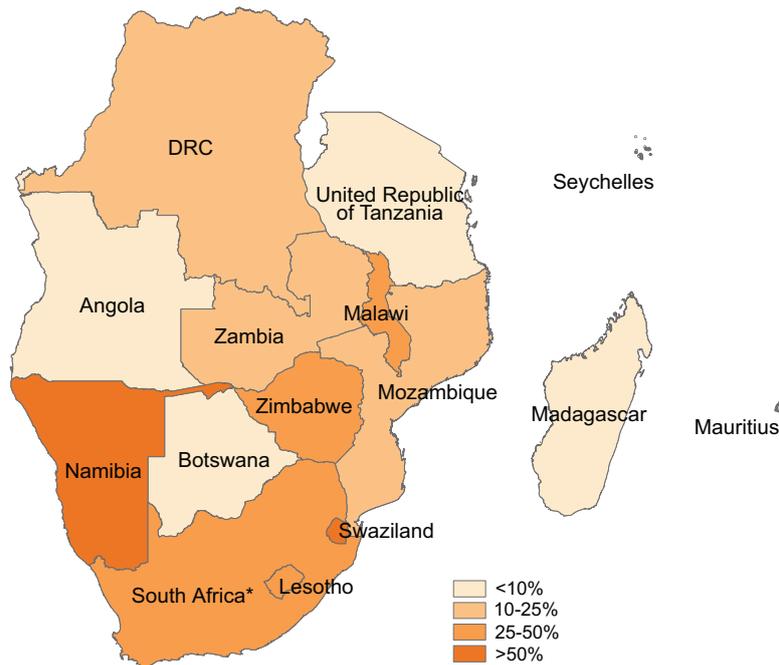
PEOPLE IN NEED



SADC RURAL POPULATION



PERCENTAGE OF AFFECTED RURAL POPULATION



*Percentage against total population

2.4_B
FUNDING GAP US\$

EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE

23_M
People in Need of emergency assistance.

10 out of 15
countries requesting humanitarian assistance.

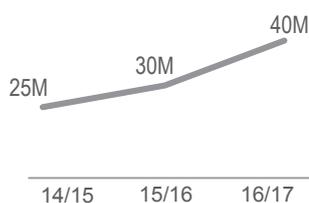
CEREAL TONNAGE

1.7_{MT}
Tonnes of maize required for 23M in emergency conditions.

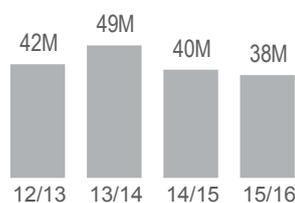
ACCESS TO DRINKING WATER

71%
Population with access to safe drinking water.

POPULATION AFFECTED



CEREAL PRODUCTION (MT)



LIVESTOCK DEATHS

643k
Livestock lost in 5 countries

STUNTING RATES IN SADC

8 - 47%
Stunting rates in SADC

ABBREVIATIONS

ADRA	Adventist Development and Relief Agency
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ART	Anti-Retroviral Therapy
CA	Conservation Agriculture
CBDRM	Community Based Disaster Risk Management
CERF	Central Emergency Response Fund
CGP	Child Grant Programme
CLTS	Community-Led Total Sanitation
CMAM	Community Based Management of Acute Malnutrition
CRS	Catholic Relief Services
ECHO	European Commission's Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection
DMMU	Disaster Management and Mitigation Unit
DoDMA	Department of Disaster Management Affairs
DRC	Democratic Republic of Congo
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
EbA	Ecosystem-Based Adaptation
ENWC	Eastern National Water Carrier
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FFP	Food For Peace
GAM	Global Acute Malnutrition
GBV	Gender-Based Violence
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
HCT	Humanitarian Country Team
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
ICP	International Cooperating Partners
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IMAM	Intergrated Management of Acute Malnutrition
IMCI	Integrated Management of Child Illnesses
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IOM	International Organisation for Migration
IPC	Integrated Food Security Phase Classification
JMP	Joint Monitoring Programme
LRCS	Lesotho Red Cross Society
LVAC	Lesotho Vulnerability Assessment Committee
M&E	Monitoring & Evaluation
MAM	Moderate Acute Malnutrition
MPI	Multidimensional Poverty Index
MS	Member States
MVAC	Malawi Vulnerability Assessment Committee
NISSA	National Information System for Social Assistance
NGO	Non-Government Organisation
OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
ODF	Open Defecation Free
PLW	Pregnant and Lactating Women
PMTCT	Prevention of Mother-to-Child Transmissions

RH	Reproductive Health
RMF	Response Monitoring Framework
RSA	Republic of South Africa
RVAA	Regional Vulnerability Assessment and Analysis
SAM	Severe Acute Malnutrition
SAPP	Southern African Power Pool
SBCC	Social Behavioural Change Communication
SCT	Social Cash Transfer
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SDMCS	Satellite Disaster Management Committees
SGBV	Sexual and Gender-Based Violence
SLM	Sustainable Land Management
STI	Sexually Transmitted Infection
SUN	Scaling Up Nutrition
TB	Tuberculosis
UNDP	United Nations' Development Programme
UNICEF	United Nations' Children's Fund
USAID	The United States Agency for International Development
UNAIDS	The Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization
ZVAC	Zambia Vulnerability Assessment Committee
ZimVAC	Zimbabwe Vulnerability Assessment Committee
ZRBF	Zimbabwe Resilience Building Fund
ZESA	Zimbabwe Electricity Supply Authority
ZESCO	Zambia Electricity Supply Corporation

STATEMENT

SADC Chairperson

The SADC region is in a humanitarian crisis resulting from two consecutive drought years which is impacting on the lives and livelihoods of nearly 40 million people.

While the region was largely able to cope with the drought in the 2014/15 rainfall season through its own means, the severity of the El Niño induced drought of 2015/16 has overwhelmed the disaster preparedness capacity in most of the affected Member States. It is for this reason that the region is issuing this Regional Appeal for Humanitarian and Recovery Support.

Analysis of the rainfall performances indicates that the October to December 2015 period, which represents the first half of the cropping season, was the driest in more than 35 years in several southern parts of the region. During the same period, higher than average temperatures were consistently experienced across the region. Consequently, the region has faced widespread crop production failures and loss of thousands of livestock and wildlife. As most of our rural population depend on own food production, the widespread loss of crops and livestock has led to severe food shortages.

The drought has also led to scarcity of water supply for both human and animal consumption. Unsafe sources of water are now widely used and this has increased the risks of water borne diseases such as cholera and typhoid. In addition, water levels in most major dams in the region have declined significantly, thereby affecting hydro-electric power generation in the region. Power shortages are adversely affecting individual households, industrial production and social services such as hospitals and schools.

I, on behalf of SADC issue this appeal to bring to attention the plight of the citizens of our region. We must ensure that our citizens do not only survive the threat posed by the drought, but bounce-back better and stronger.

This Appeal is meant to complement the response efforts at individual Member States level, including national partners, as a lot has been done by the countries. Let me also assure you that the region continues building up Member States' resilience to future shocks.

Finally, may I appeal to all Member States with the means to assist affected countries to do so in solidarity. To our partners in the international community, I call upon your goodwill to assist the region. With your support, we can prevent loss of lives and rebuild the livelihood of our vulnerable people in the region and our economies.



A large, stylized handwritten signature in black ink, which appears to be 'S. Khama'.

**Lieutenant General Dr. Seretse Khama Ian Khama
PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF BOTSWANA
AND CHAIRPERSON OF SADC**



PREFACE

SADC Executive Secretary

The SADC Council, at its meeting in Gaborone, Botswana, in March 2016 discussed the negative impacts of the drought which has affected the Region during the past two years. The severity of the drought and its effects led the Council to recommend the declaration of a Regional Drought Disaster and the issuance of a Statement of Humanitarian Appeal for Assistance by the Chairperson of SADC. Council also directed the Secretariat to establish a Regional Response Team at the SADC Secretariat to coordinate a regional response in close collaboration with Member States.



Following this, the Secretariat established the SADC El Niño Logistics and Coordination Team in April 2016, composed of SADC Secretariat staff and regionally based United Nations' Agencies. The main objective of the Response Team is to effectively and efficiently coordinate responses to the effects of the 2015/16 El Niño phenomenon on the Region.

Through this document SADC issues a Regional Humanitarian Appeal for assistance. The Appeal documents the numbers of people affected and their prioritized needs; the ongoing responses and gaps at both national and regional level and recommendations for humanitarian and resilience actions.

We are aware that during droughts and disasters of this magnitude, men, women, boys, girls, children, the elderly and people with disabilities are affected differently. Therefore, we appeal to all those involved in rendering humanitarian support to ensure that appropriate measures are put in place so that the responses work for everyone who is in need.

The next stage includes resource mobilization and the continued and scaled-up provision of the humanitarian support to the affected population.

We would like to thank partners who have and continue to support us in this endeavour.

A stylized, handwritten signature in black ink, consisting of several loops and a final flourish.

Dr. Stergomena Lawrence Tax
Executive Secretary

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Due to the severe El Niño-induced drought affecting the region, the worst in 35 years, as well as floods, an estimated 40 million people are in need of humanitarian assistance. Out of this, 23 million require immediate humanitarian assistance. In response to this, the Southern African Development Community is appealing for \$2.4 billion to support the humanitarian needs of the affected population in some of the Countries. The appeal is in support of on-going planned efforts by SADC Member States and covers all relevant sectors in an effort to enable a holistic approach to the drought, addressing immediate multi-sectoral humanitarian needs as well as referencing longer term developmental and resilience-building requirements. The international community is hereby formally requested to provide assistance to affected Member States with gaps in their humanitarian response. These are Angola, Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Swaziland, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

This document firstly provides an overview of the crisis, current and future risks and vulnerabilities. Secondly, it provides specific sectoral discussions of the implications as regards that particular sector, links with other sectors and recommendations. Thirdly, it provides a summary of the response to date, an analysis of preparedness and response capacity, a discussion on resilience looking beyond the immediate needs, with the final element of the appeal constituting country specific profiles and needs.

An estimated 14 per cent of the SADC population is food insecure, according to the Vulnerability Assessment Results released at the 10th Meeting of the Regional Vulnerability Assessment and Analysis (RVAA) held in Pretoria on 10 June 2016.

Nearly 2.7 million children are currently suffering from severe acute malnutrition (SAM) in the region. Of this figure 2 million children are in DRC. In some countries, such as Malawi, it is expected that the food insecurity, coupled with reductions in safe drinking water and sanitation, projected increases in communicable diseases and changes in child care practices will result in increased number of children in need of support. This requires a range of interventions, most critically, the identification, treatment and management of moderate and severe cases of malnutrition. Interventions for the prevention of acute malnutrition will also need to be scaled up.

The severe drought conditions have resulted in widespread crop failure, poor harvests and loss of livelihoods. Cereal harvest assessments indicate nearly 9.3 million tonnes regional shortfall in production. South Africa, usually the main producer of maize in the region, is facing 1.6 million tonnes deficit. Zambia is the only country currently forecasting a cereal surplus (835,000 tonnes) during the 2016/17 marketing year.

Livestock, which is a key source of livelihoods for many communities, have not been spared. More than 643,000 drought-related livestock deaths have been reported in Botswana, Swaziland, South Africa, Namibia and Zimbabwe alone due to lack of pasture, lack of water and disease outbreaks.

Food and nutrition security and strengthening livelihoods are the greatest need. It is estimated that 1.66 million tonnes of maize will be required for immediate food assistance over the next few months up until

March 2017. In many countries it will be necessary to support affected communities to recover their eroded production capacity through provision of emergency seeds, inputs and other appropriate support for next season's crops. Livestock need to be protected through provision of emergency feed, rehabilitation of watering points and emergency vaccinations against transboundary diseases such as Foot and Mouth Disease. There is a need to scale up use of climate smart approaches including water harvesting among high-risk farming households.

Poor feeding practices resulting from lack of food will also further compromise people's immune system and increase the risk of infection due to drinking water scarcity as well as increases in vector borne disease. Ultimately, the drugs are less effective in virus suppression if not taken with food. Health institutions require support to ensure that they are able to function at optimum levels. For the many people living with HIV uninterrupted access to treatment is crucial to ensure drug adherence and avoid later multi-drug resistance.

Water sources and reservoirs are severely depleted, forcing communities and their livestock to share the same unsafe sources and so increase the risk of disease. The importance of water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) in the response is critical to all sectors and will aim at ensuring affected populations' access to potable water, sanitation and improved hygiene in its own right; as well as providing critical support to other sectors' response activities i.e. ensuring adequate WASH services for nutrition; therapeutic feeding in health centres and communities, institutions, and school feeding programmes in the education sector.

Drought, food and water shortages bring an increased risk of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) with women and children having to travel ever increasing distances in search of water; movement of displaced persons and often increased tensions within households. When affected by food insecurity, women and girls in particular may be forced into exploitative behaviours, including sexual abuse, to obtain resources for themselves and their families. Women play a key role in household livelihoods, and their knowledge and leadership needs to be incorporated into response planning and implementation. The specific needs of women and girls are often excluded from rapid assessments, and are often not addressed in responses while reliable sex-disaggregated data is lacking for sectoral interventions.

The majority of Southern African countries are facing a negative economic outlook, mainly due to falling commodity prices and weakening currencies, and this is being compounded by the effects of the El Niño drought. This means that development funding will have to be redirected towards emergency relief efforts, which will further affect economic growth. Tourism, an important source of revenue, can also be expected to decrease due to water scarcity and impact on wildlife.

Response

The SADC Council of Ministers at its meeting of March 2016 recommended the declaration of a regional drought disaster and issuance of a regional appeal for assistance. Council also recommended the establishment of a SADC El Niño Logistics and Coordination Team at the SADC Secretariat to coordinate a regional response in close collaboration with Member States and supported by international cooperating partners (ICPs). In June 2016, SADC convened a meeting of Member States to review and validate the outcomes of national vulnerability assessments which provided most of the required data and information for this appeal.

Ongoing responses in Member States include the scaling up of social safety net programmes, reallocation of national resources to attend to the needs of affected populations. Rapid and in-depth assessments have been conducted in many countries to inform their response plans. Sector platforms or cluster coordination mechanisms have been mobilized to coordinate the drought response in most countries and funding needs and gaps have been identified.

Five countries (Lesotho, Malawi, Namibia, Swaziland and Zimbabwe) have declared drought emergencies. South Africa has declared in all provinces except Gauteng and Mozambique has declared an institutional red alert. El Niño-related government preparedness and response plans have been developed or are under development by most countries.

The recurrent nature of the drought crisis, coupled with the numerous economic and social stressors that exacerbate vulnerability in the Southern Africa region call for a two-pronged approach to assist vulnerable populations. Firstly, the region has to address the most acute humanitarian needs and secondly, use a multi-sectoral approach to build the resilience of communities in the region.

The regional transport and logistics networks and systems are deemed to have adequate capacity to handle the surge in imports of humanitarian and relief supplies. However a coordinated transport logistics plan is needed in order to optimise the networks and facilitate supply and distribution. Such a strategy and plan is under development and a coordination framework is also planned. It is being recommended that key policy measures (such as “drought relief cross-border permits” and expedited customs clearance) should be put in place by all SADC countries

There is an urgent need for countries in the region to develop capacities that will enable effective integration of global decisions and resolutions for climate action and disaster risk management outlined in the Paris Agreement and the Sendai framework respectively for more resilient risk informed development trajectories’ towards achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

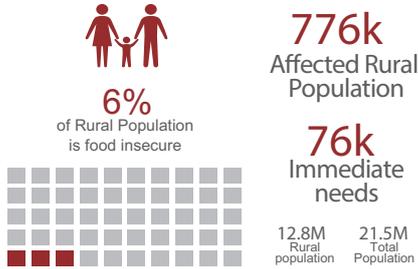
A well-coordinated Member State response will require a strong monitoring framework. The El Niño logistics and coordination team will put systems in place and draw up a Response Monitoring Framework (RMF) covering June 2016 to March 2017, which will track achievements against agreed targets for delivery of humanitarian assistance to affected populations.

REGIONAL DASHBOARD

Country Overviews

SADC Overview

Angola



Population of SADC



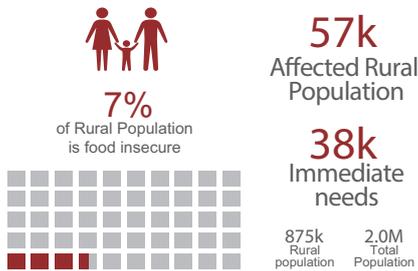
Affected Population



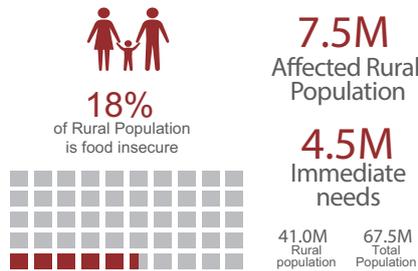
Immediate Needs Population



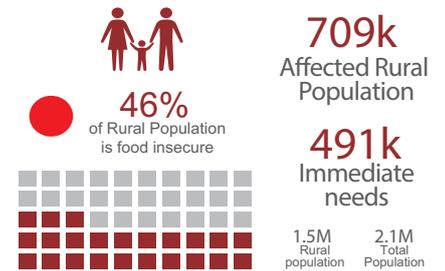
Botswana



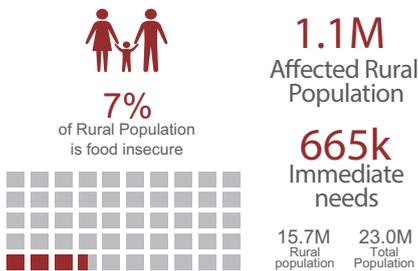
DRC



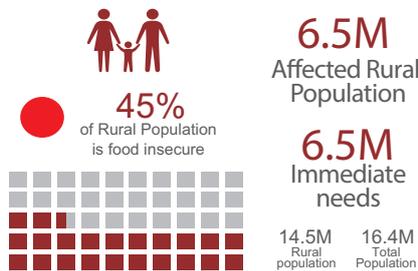
Lesotho



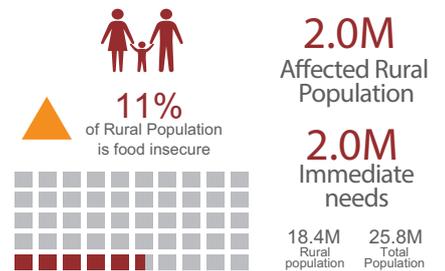
Madagascar



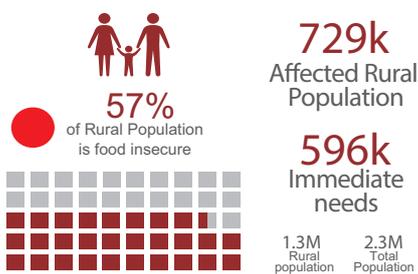
Malawi



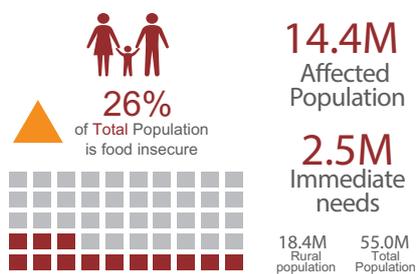
Mozambique



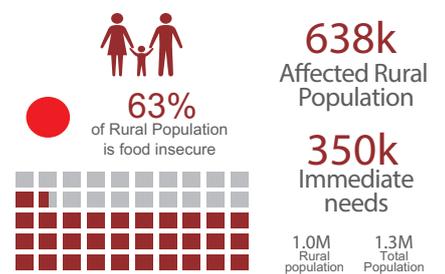
Namibia



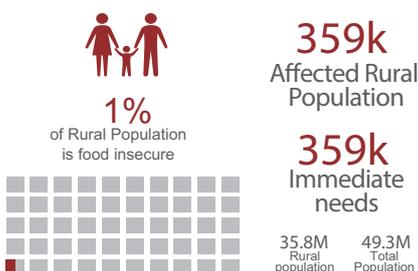
South Africa



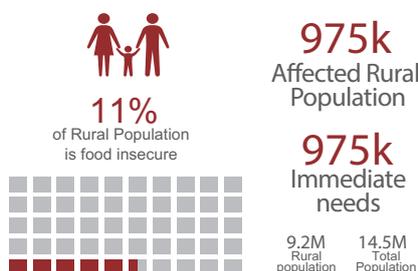
Swaziland



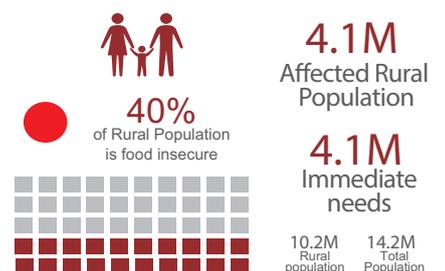
Tanzania



Zambia



Zimbabwe

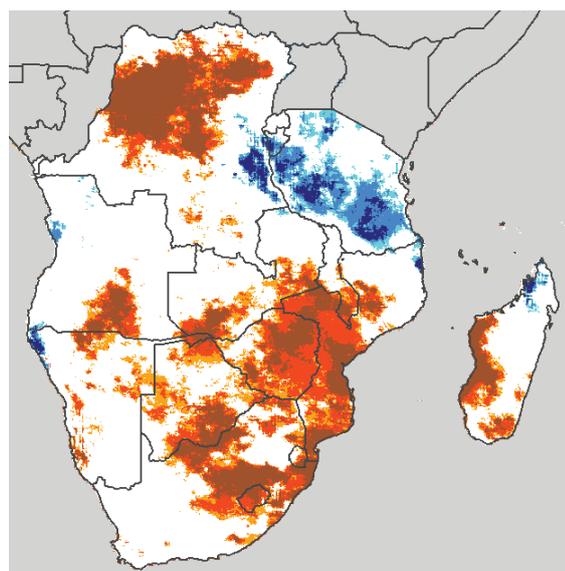


SITUATION OVERVIEW

The SADC region has experienced a devastating El Niño-induced drought which has impacted negatively on livelihoods and quality of life. An estimated 40 million people are affected, of whom 23 million require immediate emergency assistance.

The main October 2015 to April 2016 rainfall season was delayed and erratic. The October to December 2015 period, which represents the first half of the cropping season, was the driest in more than 35 years over many parts of the region, and was coupled with above average temperatures. Countries most affected include Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Swaziland, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

1 Oct 2015 - 20 Feb 2016 Rainfall Rank



Driest Wettest

Driest/wettest rainfall totals since 1981

Source: FEWS NET, USGS.

Many sectors have been affected, including food security, livelihoods, agriculture, livestock, nutrition, health and water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH). The drought has also in some cases seriously eroded decades of hard-won developmental gains, putting great strain on the fiscus of most governments in the process of recovering from global financial crises.

The region recorded an overall maize (the main

staple food) deficit of about 5.1 million tonnes, which is a 10 per cent decrease in production compared to last year and a 15 per cent drop compared to the 5-year average. The biggest declines were reported in Lesotho (70 per cent) and Swaziland (59 per cent). South Africa, usually the main provider of maize to the region, is itself facing a massive cereal deficit, which means that other SADC Member States who rely on South Africa may have to import from elsewhere at a significantly higher cost at a time of weakening local currencies.

While poor rainfall was predicted, the sheer scale and severity of the situation has overwhelmed the disaster preparedness capacity of most of the affected Member States, particularly as the current drought is the second consecutive poor rainfall season: the region entered the El Niño period with more than 28 million people food insecure (10 per cent of the region's population), and an overall cereal deficit of 7.8 million tons (down 23 per cent from 2013/2014), which provides an indication of the extreme levels of vulnerability to the current drought.

While the effects of the drought are already apparent, the peak phase of this emergency is expected to start in October 2016 and last through to March 2017. The meagre harvests of April 2016 are providing some relief, but these are being quickly depleted. The lean period is therefore anticipated to start earlier and last longer than in most years and for some areas this emergency phase will have continued from last year, requiring a complete reprogramming of humanitarian operations.

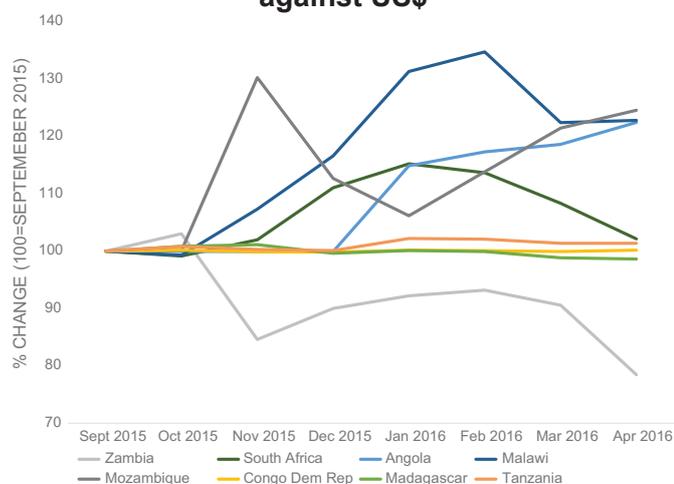
An estimated 2.7 million children are currently suffering from severe acute malnutrition and require urgent treatment, and this figure is expected to rise significantly as the lean season approaches.

Livestock production, a critical component of livelihoods in the region, has also been affected, with more than 643,000 cattle deaths reported as a result of El Niño-induced drought which spurred diseases, poor pasture and lack of water with major longer-term negative consequences. At household level, livestock provides food, income and is generally used as a 'savings account', while at national and

regional level it contributes to food security, trade and Gross Domestic Product (GDP). For many, livestock represents wealth and its loss represents a sudden fall into poverty and deprivation.

The production and supply of seeds, fertilizers and other inputs have also been adversely affected by two consecutive poor harvests, which is likely to contribute to longer term recovery problems for affected communities as their next cropping season will now not be readily assured.

Trends in Member State currencies against US\$



Source: xe.com

Food prices continue to be well above average, meaning that even where food is available, it is not necessarily accessible (approximately half of the SADC population lives on less than US\$1 a day). The scale of the required imports necessitates additional regional logistical coordination, which will be undertaken by the SADC El Niño Logistics and Coordination Team recently established in Gaborone.

The drought has also depleted water sources and reservoirs, forcing communities to use unprotected water sources, which are often shared with livestock. The time needed and distance travelled to collect water also increases, meaning children may lose out on education while women and girls face increased protection concerns. Parents may also be less willing to send their children to school unbathed, or schools may not have access to water, significantly disrupting learning activities. Similarly, institutions, health facilities cannot function without a guaranteed supply of clean water, at a time when there may be increased drought-related disease

outbreaks. With the use of unprotected water, diarrheal diseases increase, and in children such illnesses can contribute significantly to malnutrition: approximately 25 per cent of stunting globally can be attributed to 5 or more episodes of diarrhoea before the age of 2. Cholera also remains a perennial concern, with a number of Member States currently experiencing outbreaks, while the yellow fever outbreak in Angola and the Democratic Republic of Congo should be considered one of the most serious epidemic outbreaks globally, threatening the region and beyond.

There are concerns that El Niño conditions might increase the transmission rate of HIV in endemic areas that are affected by the drought, and also lead to further decreases in service utilization and adherence to anti-retroviral-therapy (ART) and tuberculosis (TB) treatment. Lack of food could promote non-adherence to treatment regimes. Similarly, the closure of health facilities due to lack of water supply as a result of the drought will affect ART access and may reverse the gains made in the prevention of mother to child transmissions (PMTCT).

The region is experiencing a depressed economic outlook due to fall in commodity prices, a main source of revenue and depreciating local currencies. This is likely to have an impact on governments' ability to respond to humanitarian needs and in particular the expansion of social safety nets may be impeded. Low dam levels also threaten supply of hydro-electric energy and safe drinking water, which could also impact economic development in addition to aggravating humanitarian needs such as the provision of primary healthcare.



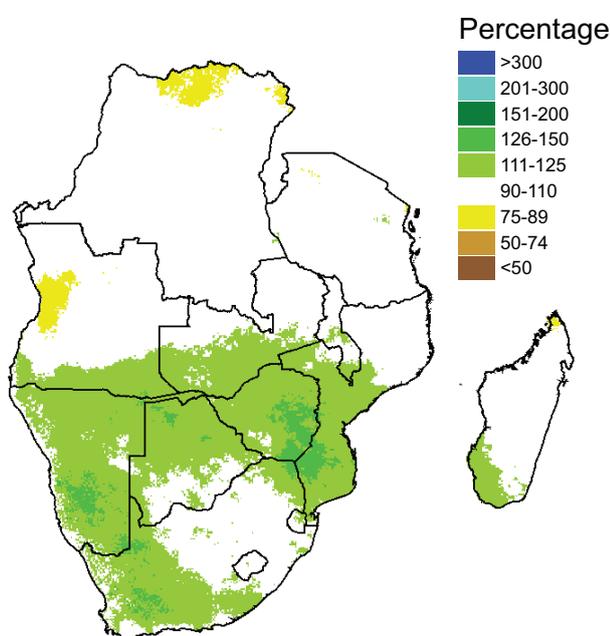
Livestock conditions deteriorated significantly in Lesotho
Source: Lesotho, National Early Warning Unit

SIX MONTH RISK OUTLOOK

While June is generally too early to make reliable climate forecasts of the 2016/17 season, there is a high chance (above 70 per cent) that a La Niña event will occur by late 2016. For Southern Africa, La Niña is generally associated with above average December to March rainfall particularly in the southern half of the SADC region (although variability occurs).

A La Niña may help reduce water deficits accumulated over the past two seasons, as well as potentially facilitate recovery of the agricultural sector from the huge production deficits expected this season. The agricultural sector therefore needs to be well prepared with appropriate inputs to maximize the opportunity presented by potentially good rains. However, the prediction of La Niña also implies an increased risk of floods which contingency plans must take into account.

Average Dec-Mar rainfall for 9 La Niña events between 1981 and 2015, expressed as percent of 35-year average rainfall



Source: FEWS NET, USGS.

Water Conditions in most of the regions can only be expected to worsen throughout the dry season, which runs from May to October. Water supply will continue to decrease in both urban and rural areas, with serious implications for many sectors.

This includes an increased risk of water-borne (often transboundary) disease outbreaks such as cholera and parasitic infections due to communities being forced to use unprotected water sources, exacerbated in most cases by poor water and sanitation infrastructure.

Pasture depletion is expected to worsen, with increased risk of livestock deaths. While the late (March 2016) rains did improve some pasture in the immediate term, it produced insufficient bulk and will soon be depleted, leaving livestock vulnerable again.

Rural households in particular will not produce enough food to feed themselves, thus requiring assistance up until the next harvest in April 2017. At the same time food prices will continue rising, impacting access and accelerating inflation. Thus, while food may be available on the market, its price will be simply unaffordable to most. This will force more people to reduce the diversity, quantity and quality of the food they consume. Food insecurity at household level, exposure to diseases and poor childcare practices will lead to increased rates of malnutrition impacting the most vulnerable, including children and pregnant and lactating mothers.

Rural-to-urban and cross-border migration is likely to increase as people move in search of alternative livelihoods. As rural agricultural systems fail, people (including smallholder farmers) will move from rural areas to seek employment in urban centres, which are already stretched beyond coping capacity. These migrants will likely end up in peri-urban informal settlements, with little to no infrastructure, worsening already dire conditions with significant implications for health and disease outbreak risks and little access to basic services including education. Some will choose to cross borders, which could fuel social tensions as competition for scarce resources increase in the destination countries. In cases where there is information on rural food assistance programmes, some people may move from urban centres in the hope of accessing such programmes, but this movement is likely to be temporary.

School drop-out rates are likely to increase as

children are forced to spend more time on activities such as water sourcing, food gathering or other work, while girls will be at increased risk child marriage as families seek ways of ensuring food access. Lack of access to water and sanitation in schools, as well as possible breaks in school feeding programmes, will also impact attendance. Increased incidences of diarrheal disease outbreaks and weakened concentration spans due to hunger may also affect the ability of children to participate in education.

The provision of primary healthcare will suffer as hospitals cannot function without guaranteed sources of clean water. This will occur at a time of increased need due to drought-related diseases and malnutrition. Decreasing access to clean water coupled with increased malnutrition will impact the overall health of communities.

Economic development will suffer as agricultural production and tourism decline. The region's

tourism is based largely on wildlife and water-based recreation, and the drought threatens both. Many countries also rely on agricultural exports which have been impacted negatively by the drought. A decrease in hydro-electric generation will also have economic consequences, as economies cannot grow without a stable supply of electricity.

Increased stress from food insecurity could lead to strained social relations, with increase in domestic violence as inter-household stress increases. In times of stress men often leave in search of employment, leaving women and children to fend for themselves in increasingly difficult circumstances. Competition for scarce resources could also pit communities against each other. Conditions in refugee camps may also worsen as host countries struggle to provide basic services.



*A school girl collects water from a puddle in Nongoma, north west of Durban
Photo credits: Mujahid Safodien, Source: AFP*

EXISTING VULNERABILITIES

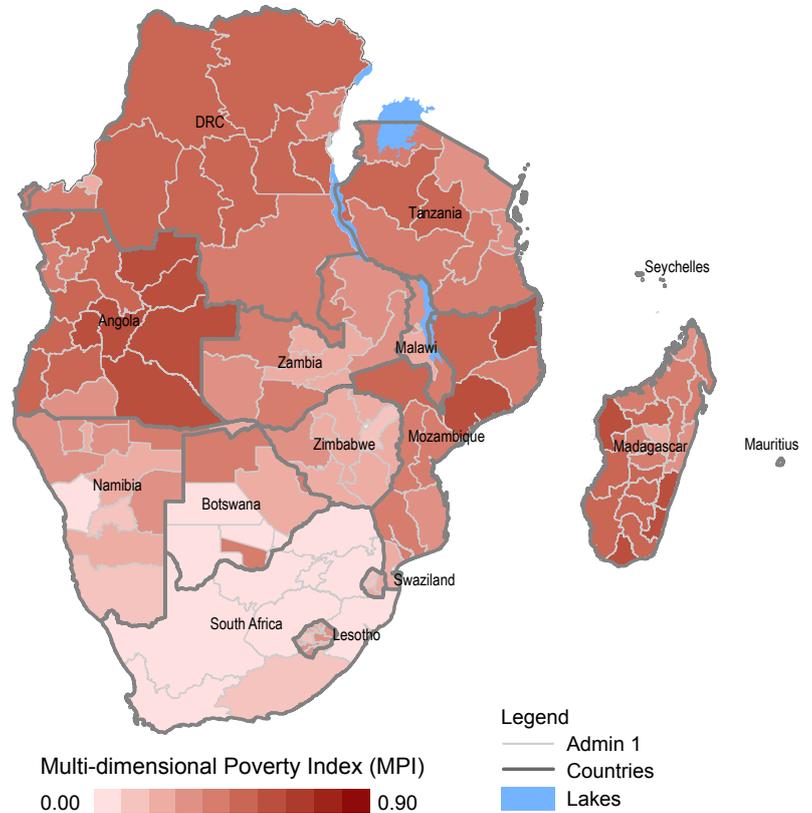
Southern Africa is projected to be one of the regions most vulnerable to the impacts of climate change. Increasing temperatures and declining rainfall patterns as well as increasing frequency, scale and scope of extreme climate events such as drought, floods and cyclones are the expected future weather patterns. Since 2007, three rainfall seasons have resulted in floods that disrupted the lives and livelihoods of more than 1 million people in the region, including the 2014/15 season, during which 1.8 million people were affected and 300,000 displaced.

The agricultural sector is highly vulnerable to climate change. Close to 80 per cent of SADC's agriculture is rain-fed; 70 per cent of its population depends on agriculture for food, income and employment; and the majority of farmers practice subsistence farming. Even in good years, rural households are usually able to produce little more than enough during the April-July harvest to feed their families until the following harvest, with food stocks dwindling during the lean season (November-March).

Although many countries have succeeded in reaching middle-income status due to their governments' focus on macro-economic growth, poverty and vulnerability remain high, as can be seen by multidimensional poverty index (MPI) rankings. Angola, Mozambique, Madagascar and Tanzania have some of the highest MPI rankings in the region.

Southern Africa has entrenched vulnerabilities such as structural inequality, high levels of chronic child malnutrition (stunting) and HIV prevalence. As of 2012 (latest available data), 20 per cent of SADC's population was aged between 15 and 24 years, unlikely to be enrolled in secondary or higher education, and struggling to find stable employment, with the average rate of youth unemployment standing at 24 per cent (ILO, 2012). The population is projected to grow from 292 million in 2015 to 345.5 million by 2030 with an increasing share located in informal settlements, where access to improved

Southern Africa Multi-Dimensional Poverty Index



Source: FEWS NET, USGS.

sanitation and clean water is often minimal resulting in a higher risk of water borne disease. The region is also rapidly urbanizing, with 60 per cent of the population living in urban areas in 2014 (the highest in Africa), a figure projected to rise to 70 per cent by 2030, which presents huge sustainable development challenges both in terms of access to essential services and of land degradation.

More than 60 humanitarian emergencies have so far been recorded in the region between 2000 and 2016 (EM-DAT). These successive shocks have exacerbated existing structural vulnerabilities, weakened coping capacities and rendered whole sections of society dependent on external assistance to break the recurring cycle of vulnerability and crisis. However, as many of these disasters are small compared to current global crises, they have often not received the recognition and assistance required to enable affected communities to recover and build back better.

SECTORAL IMPLICATIONS & RECOMMENDATIONS

AGRICULTURE AND LIVELIHOODS

The poor rainfall, in combination with above-average temperatures, has limited crop development and pasture regrowth. For the 13 Member States that provided data (which excludes Mauritius and Seychelles), cereal harvest decreased by 5 per cent from 40 million tonnes in 2015 to 38.2 million tonnes in 2016, representing an 11 per cent decrease against the 5-year average. Compared to the 2015 harvest, all countries except Madagascar, Namibia, Tanzania and Zambia recorded decreases in cereal production. Based on the 10 countries who submitted their food balance sheets (Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Swaziland, Zambia and Zimbabwe), the region recorded an overall cereal deficit of 9.3 million tonnes for 2016/17 marketing year. All the above countries except Zambia recorded cereal deficits.

Regarding the staple food maize, the region recorded an overall deficit of 5.1 million tonnes, which represents a 10 per cent decrease in production compared to the previous year and a 15 per cent decrease compared to the 5-year average. The biggest decrease in maize production was reported in Lesotho (70 per cent) and Swaziland (59 per cent). This year, one of the region's bread baskets, South Africa, also recorded a decrease in maize production and is already importing maize and other cereals to meet its shortfall. Of the ten countries for which data is available, only Zambia recorded a surplus (0.8 million tonnes).

All the remaining cereals recorded deficits as follows: rice (0.7 million tonnes), wheat (2.9 million tonnes) and sorghum/millet (0.6 million tonnes). Slight increases in the production of roots and tubers were recorded as follows: Cassava (4.4 per cent), sweet potatoes (4.5 per cent) and potatoes (0.8 per cent). The following countries, Angola, DRC, Malawi, Mozambique, Zambia and Zimbabwe reported on roots and tubers.

Livestock production, a critical component of livelihoods in the region, has also been affected, with more than 643,000 cattle deaths reported as a result of El Niño-induced drought which has spurred diseases, poor pasture and lack of water, with

major longer-term negative consequences. At the household level, livestock provides food, income and is generally used as a 'savings account', while at national and regional level it contributes to food security, trade and Gross Domestic Product (GDP). For many, livestock represents wealth and its loss a sudden fall into poverty and deprivation

With a successive year of widespread harvest failure, many communities do not have seeds left for planting or cash to buy inputs, meaning agriculture support is required before the next planting season in order to increase the chances of a harvest next season (April 2017). Negative coping mechanisms as a result of the drought also include the selling of agricultural assets, which may have to be replaced or provided in certain areas. The widespread cattle deaths also have implication for the next planting season, as many subsistence farmers rely on their draught power in their agricultural activities.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Response actions should aim at ensuring that farmers are supported to stay on the land and to produce food for their households in the 2016/17 agricultural season. Immediate relief and recovery interventions should include

- Assisting smallholder farming communities affected by drought through direct provision of seeds, other inputs and tools and through cash and voucher schemes in some countries;
- Scaling up of good farming practices that have been proven effective in various countries;
- Promote insurance schemes for managing climate risks;
- Strengthen surveillance given the increased threats and incidents of trans-boundary pests and diseases. Disease and pests will need to be contained early and surveillance plays an important role;
- Implement measures for improved storage and minimization of post-harvest losses;
- Scaling up of climate smart agriculture,

conservation farming and other good farming practices that have been proven effective in various countries;

- Promote weather-index and other insurance schemes for managing climate risks;
- Sustainable water management to address water use efficiency and productivity, and promote best practices for water use and conservation, including expansion of rainwater harvesting, water storage techniques, water reuse and irrigation efficiency. The rehabilitation of water points will be a focal issue in some countries.
- Assisting pastoralist, agro-pastoralists affected by drought through:
 - Survival feeding: provide survival feeding to

protect and preserve the core breeding herd (pregnant, lactating, dry productive female animals) of the vulnerable pastoral and agro-pastoral households in the affected pastoral areas;

- Irrigated fodder production: fodder seeds and associated inputs should be provided to communities with access to irrigated lands to produce fodder, increase availability and affordability of survival feeding;
- Restocking with small ruminants, vaccination against diseases, treatment and provision of veterinary and animal health services;
- Destocking weak animals through hygienic slaughter, providing meat and income to affected households;

FOOD SECURITY

Compared to last year, the total number of food insecure population has increased by 31 per cent from 30.4 million in 2015/16 marketing year to 40 million in 2016/17 marketing year. The Angola, DRC, Mozambique and Tanzania. have used preliminary figures pending finalization of assessments. South Africa's figure includes about 8 million people living in urban areas. The estimates for Mozambique cover only the central and Southern regions and for Madagascar, only the southern parts of the country. About half of the food insecure population (23 million) are said to be in need of emergency humanitarian assistance, which would require 1.7 million tonnes of emergency food assistance.

While the April/May harvests is improving food access in the short term, food insecurity is likely to begin deteriorating by July, reaching its peak around October 2016 and lasting through March 2017. The combination of a poor previous agricultural season (2014-2015), an extremely dry early season (October-December 2015) and hot and drier than average conditions through mid-2016, indicate a scenario of extensive, regional-scale crop failure. In addition to reduced staple and cash crop production at the household level, further increases in staple food prices are likely to drive acute food insecurity.

Table 1: Estimated Food Insecure Population During the 2016/17 Marketing Year

Country	Marketing Year							2016/17 vs 2015/16 (% change)
	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	
Angola			367 190	665 000	755 678	1 253 048	755 930	-40%
Botswana				28 936	29 306	30 318	57 411	89%
DRC	5 860 872	5 445 000	6 395 448	7 318 639	6 591 535	4 456 106	7 500 000	68%
Lesotho	200 000	514 000	725 519	223 055	447 760	463 936	709 394	53%
Madagascar						1 800 000	1 140 000	
Malawi	508 089	272 502	1 972 993	1 855 163	1 312 376	2 833 212	6 500 000	129%
Mozambique	350 000	245 000	270 000	212 000	150 000	375 905	1 980 000	427%
Namibia	42 100	243 474	74 711	778 504	117 662	578 480	729 134	26%
South Africa*	14 547 022	12 871 320	13 625 930	13 798 024	14 060 928	14 349 445	14 349 445	0%
Swaziland	160 989	88 511	115 713	289 920	223 249	320 973	638 251	99%
Tanzania	1 141 214	1 618 795	1 472 127	828 063	424 136	358 505	358 505	0%
Zambia	53 629	74 804	62 842	209 498	351 267	798 948	975 738	22%
Zimbabwe	1 287 937	1 390 000	1 668 000	2 206 924	564 599	2 829 159	4 071 233	44%
SADC	24 151 852	22 763 406	26 750 473	28 413 726	25 028 496	30 448 035	39 765 041	31%

Table 1: Estimated Food Insecure Population During the 2016/17 Marketing Year

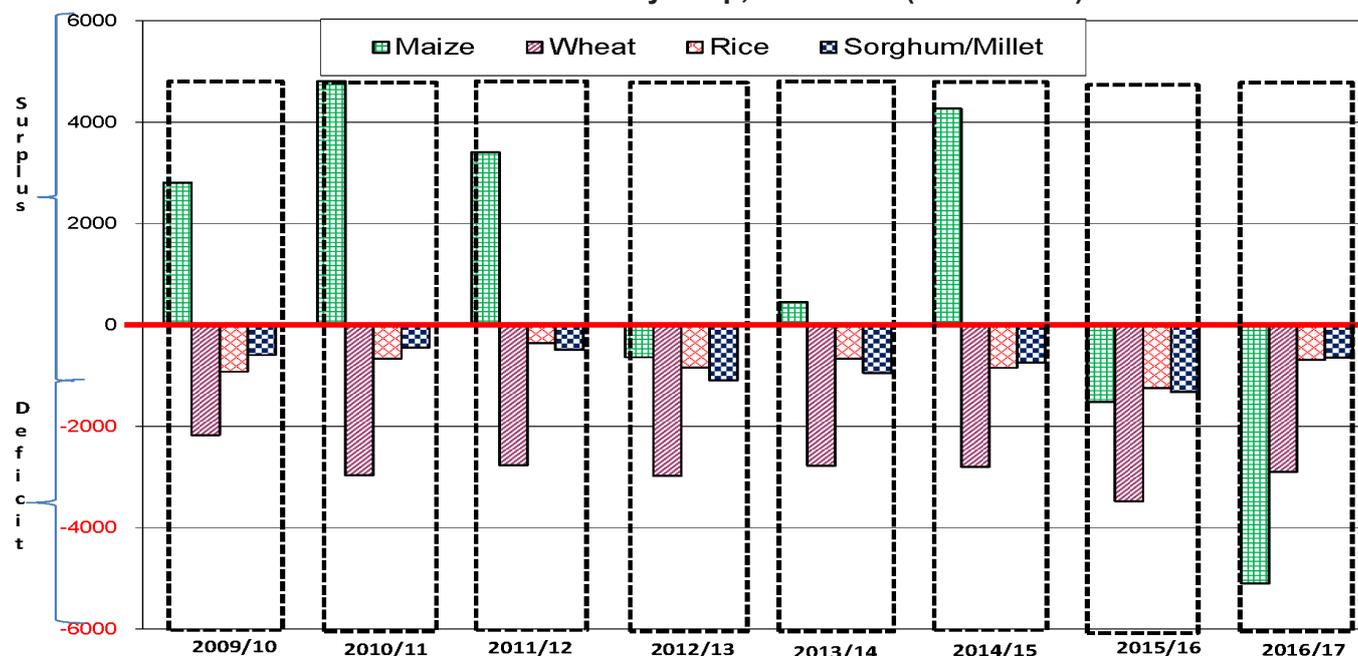
Source: NVACs, SADC, Member States

*Figures in blue are estimates awaiting the completion of assessments.

The 2016/17 figure for Madagascar only for southern areas.

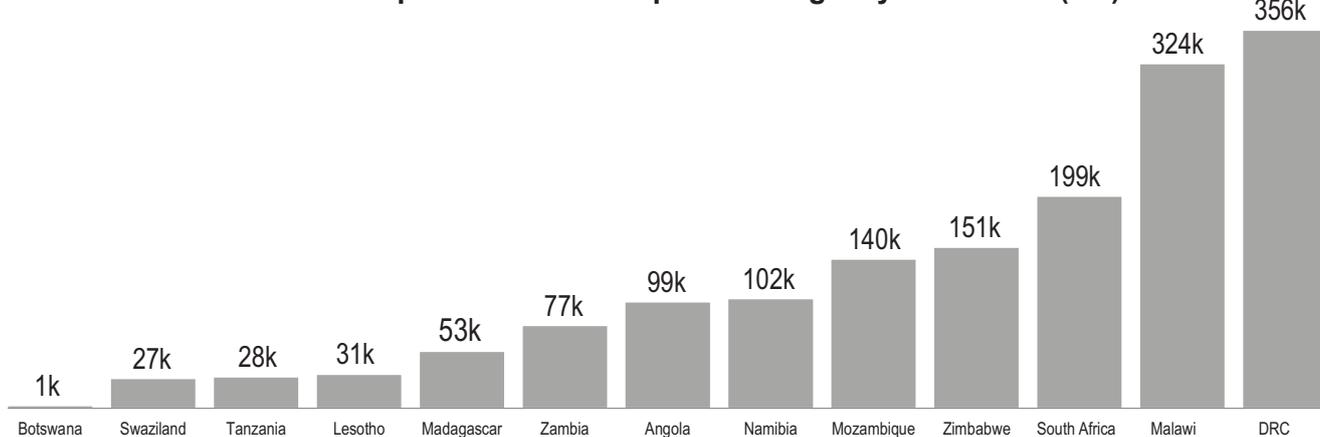
These current conditions follow a 2014-2015 agricultural season that was similarly characterized by hot, dry conditions and a 23 per cent drop in regional cereal production. This has increased the region's vulnerability due to the depletion of regional cereal stocks and higher-than-average food prices, and has substantially increased food insecurity. During the previous marketing year (2015-2016), the number of food insecure people in the region stood at more than 28 million, including 2.8 million people in Malawi, 1.5 million people in Zimbabwe and 1.8 million people in Madagascar.

SADC Overall Cereal Deficit by Crop, 2016/2017 (000 Tonnes)



Source: SADC

Maize required for 23M People in emergency conditions (MT)



Source: SADC Member States

RECOMMENDATIONS

- It is recommended that food and cash interventions are urgently scaled up to assist the most vulnerable, while continuously monitoring the situation by means of rapid multi-sectoral and market assessments.
- To safeguard development gains and adapt to ever increasing climatic shocks, there is need

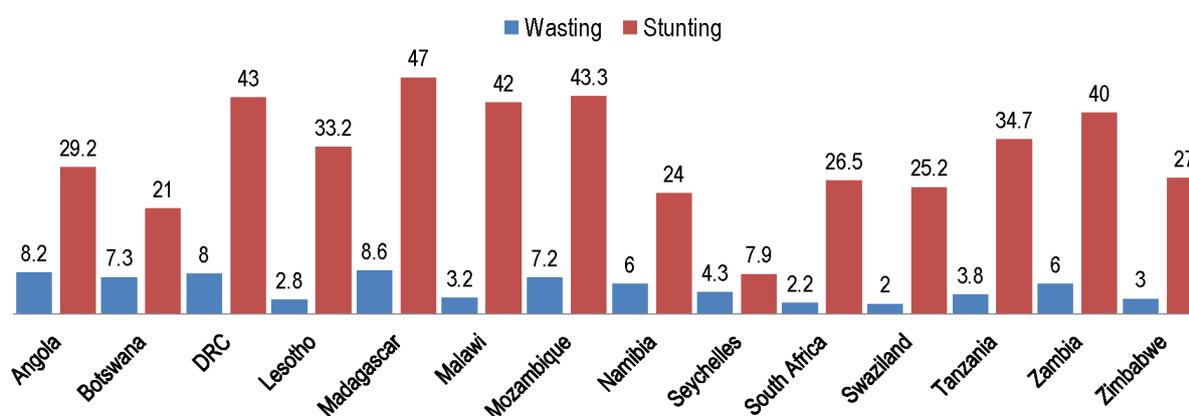
to intensify work on climate change adaptation and integrated risk management linked to long-term resilience building such as productive asset creation and supporting national social protection programmes;

- Strengthening food and nutrition security surveillance, developing national data analysis capacity and. This will require increased

investments in climate information and early warning systems, multi-hazard early warning Information management, and understanding and communication of risk that enables better anticipation, preparedness planning and early action to reduce potential losses.

NUTRITION

There is evidence of worsening malnutrition in some drought-affected countries, and an increasing risk of mortality, particularly among young children. For example, in January and February 2016, 11,340 admissions for severe acute malnutrition (SAM) were recorded in Malawi (a more than 35 per cent year-on-year increase). Data from ten countries indicate that an estimated 2.7 million children are suffering from SAM all in need of treatment in 2016. Children with SAM have a risk of death nine times higher than that of children without SAM.



Source: SADC RVAC 2016 for wasting, stunting and underweight; except for overweight and Angola source is joint UNICEF, WHO and World Bank database 2015. Under 3 for South Africa

The worsening food insecurity and water scarcity resulting from El Niño-induced drought is impacting an already dire situation in SADC where one in four children under age 5 is stunted. The prevalence ranges from 7.9 per cent in Seychelles to 47 per cent in Madagascar. Whilst some countries have made progress in reversing trends in stunting, others are either static or increasing. The El Niño-induced drought will further impede progress in addressing stunting, with the long term consequences of impaired cognitive development, poor school performances and impaired productivity (with a 22 per cent loss of income in adulthood and up to 11 per cent GDP loss).

As the drought has affected water availability and women spend more time searching for water, child caring practices are likely to be affected, with the potential of impacting on already low rates of exclusive breastfeeding. In SADC, exclusive breastfeeding rates in the first six months stand at 38 per cent, with only 5 countries that had exclusive

breastfeeding rates of 50 per cent (the target set by the World Health Organization (WHO)). Poor rates of exclusive breastfeeding compound the risks of malnutrition. Unless actively promoted and protected, breastfeeding practices and quality (frequency, quantity and content) of complementary feeding, which is especially important during food security crises, are likely to become even more sub-optimal.

Food insecurity in SADC has resulted in households prioritizing staple foods over more micronutrient-dense foods in times of food scarcity, and increasing food prices, which further increases the risk of malnutrition and corresponding increases in child morbidity and mortality. Ensuring adequate micronutrient status in pregnant women and children improves the health of expectant mothers, and the growth, development and survival of their children.

Approximately 25 per cent of all stunting globally

can be attributed to 5 or more episodes of diarrhoea before the age of 2. In emergencies, exposure to water-borne diseases often increases as the health environment deteriorates while malnutrition itself increases the incidence, duration and severity of infection. The data on access to clean water and sanitation can be found in the WASH section

People with greater nutritional needs remain most at risk, including young children, pregnant and nursing mothers, the elderly and those living with tuberculosis and/or HIV. Poor nutrition status combined with the communicable and non-communicable disease burden and the generally weak health delivery in SADC remains a cause for concern.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Increased mobilization of partners and of resources is necessary to allow coverage of nutrition interventions at scale. In line with the SADC Food and Nutrition Strategy 2015 to 2025, the priority nutrition actions in response to El Niño include but are not limited to:

- Identification, treatment and management of moderate and severe cases of malnutrition, with a particular focus on the most vulnerable, including children and pregnant and lactating women;
- Promotion of exclusive breastfeeding for the first

six months;

- Promotion of optimal complementary feeding with continued breastfeeding up to 24 months;
- Promotion of consumption of foods with adequate micronutrient content;
- Promotion of nutrition counselling care and support for PLHIV;
- Promotion of multisectoral collaboration for integrated nutrition response; and
- Strengthening or establishment of adequate monitoring systems.



A health worker measures the mid-upper-arm circumference of a boy.

Source: UNICEF/UNI186128, Photo Credits: Calvin

HEALTH AND COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

Before the El Niño event, access to health services was already affected by economical, geographical, socio-political and sometimes cultural factors. In Madagascar, 40 per cent of the population lives at more than 10 km from a health facility. Measles vaccine coverage was only 77 per cent in Botswana in 2015, and 4 per cent to 84 per cent in Madagascar. Only 47 per cent of pregnant women could attend the antenatal care 4 in Mozambique. El Niño worsened the situation. In the context of the current drought, the situation is exacerbated by health facilities being hampered by limited water availability and an increase in patients suffering from drought-related illnesses such as diarrhoea.

As of 15 June, fifteen disease outbreaks have been notified or reported in the fifteen SADC countries: cholera currently affects Malawi, Mozambique, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and

Zimbabwe; typhoid in Malawi and Zimbabwe and malaria outbreaks have been notified in Botswana, Malawi and Madagascar. El Niño is likely to further increase the number of cholera cases. Peri-urban areas and informal settlements are particularly vulnerable, as these are characterized by high population density and lack of adequate sanitation infrastructure. In Angola, the Yellow fever outbreak which has been detected in Luanda late December 2015 continue to spread despite mass vaccination campaigns currently ongoing with around 8 million people already vaccinated. As of 15 June, 3,137 cases, including 345 deaths have been reported. The outbreak is of high concern due to persistence of local transmission in Luanda, continue extension to 12 highly populated provinces, and high risk of spread to neighbouring countries. However, the emergence of cholera in more well-established

urban areas as infrastructure ages and water treatment systems disintegrate or are simply unable to keep up with population growth. Cholera is no respecter of international borders and is frequently passed between countries, requiring a coordinated and multilateral approach to preparedness and response.

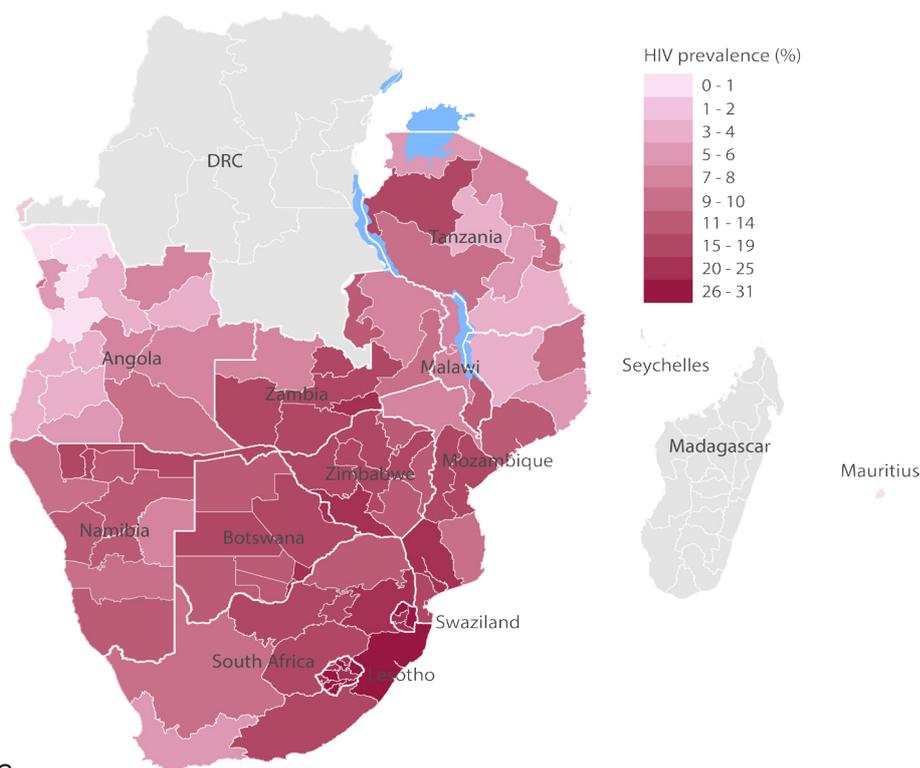
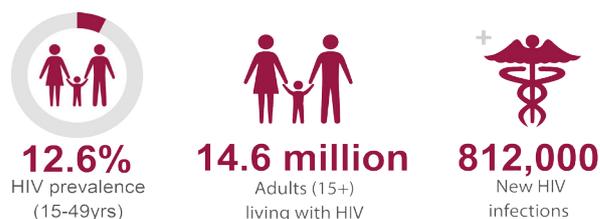
There are knock-on effects on care-seeking behaviours: households are prioritizing limited

financial resources to buy food rather than pay for travel to a health facility. There are also reports of decreasing numbers of pregnant women presenting to give birth at health facilities, risking higher rates of maternal and neonatal deaths and mother-to-child transmission of HIV. Individuals requiring chronic care – such as those on ART and TB treatment, experience interruptions in life-saving therapy.

HIV AND TB CO-INFECTION

The region remains the global epicentre of the AIDS pandemic. In 2015, nine countries – Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Swaziland, Zambia and Zimbabwe - had adult HIV prevalence of over 10 per cent. At an estimated 28.8 per cent, Swaziland has the highest HIV prevalence in the world, followed by Botswana (23.4 per cent) and Lesotho (22.3 per cent). These countries are part of the 35 priority 'Fast-Track' countries of UNAIDS' strategy 2016-2021 and for ending AIDS globally by 2030. Similarly, the region continues to face HIV/TB co-infection with TB remaining the leading cause of death among people living with HIV. For example, percentage of HIV positive patients with TB co-infection is 73 per cent in Swaziland, 72 per cent in Lesotho and 68 per cent in Zimbabwe. El Niño disruption of

Adult HIV Prevalence



Source: SADC

health services may have compromised the case management of patients.

Flooding has caused significant damage to health infrastructure therefore reducing access to health services for populations living in affected areas. It is one of the consequences of internal displacement of populations (IDPs) combined with infrastructural damage and poor access to health centres that would lead to the potential exacerbation of major infections like TB and HIV.

Whilst there is no direct causal relationship, the potential for disruption of health services linked with increased vulnerability of affected populations to malnutrition that lead to compromised immunity may accelerate infection rates for TB and accelerate the progression of HIV infection to clinical AIDS. Thus the impact on the health system is the major common factor that maybe associated with an increase in incidence of major communicable diseases including the increase in drug resistance and treatment failure as a result of poor adherence to treatment from disrupted services due to El Niño.

Similarly the closure of health facilities due to lack of water supplies has probably affected ART access and reversed the gains made in PMTCT, which was already less than 90 per cent in Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi Zambia and Zimbabwe before the El-Niño event. El Niño may also have caused a decrease in service utilization and adherence to ART and TB treatment with lack of food being one of the reasons for people to stop taking their medication since one of the side effects of the medication is increased feeling of hunger. Uninterrupted access to treatment is crucial to ensure drug adherence and avoid later multi-drug resistant TB (MDR-TB).

Increased transactional sex and violence due to the deteriorating socio-economic conditions following such shocks can also influence HIV transmission in endemic areas

Poor feeding practices resulting from lack of food will also further compromise people's immune system and increase the risk of infection due to drinking water scarcity as well as increases in vector borne diseases. Ultimately, the drugs are less effective in virus suppression if not taken with food.

RECOMMENDATIONS (HEALTH AND COMMUNICABLE DISEASES & HIV/AIDS AND TB CO-INFECTION)

- Invest in staff capacity to ensure that case management protocols, prevention and treatment guidelines are adhered to, including severe acute malnutrition (SAM); as well as ensuring uninterrupted availability of lifesaving essential medical supplies, particularly those needed to manage disease outbreaks
- Strengthen routine immunization services to maintain high coverage of all antigens by reaching every child, including through outreach, and as necessary, through multi-antigen catch-up campaigns.
- Ensure provision of emergency water and sanitation services in health facilities through rehabilitation of water schemes and sanitation in selected health facilities and/or new water schemes where needed.
- Engage and invest in strengthened community health systems and platforms to execute effective case finding, assessment, case-management and referral to the next level of care as appropriate. including social mobilisation to create timely health seeking behaviour and reinforce positive health promotive and disease preventive action.
- In addition to the above, development programmes should accelerate focus on strengthening information management systems for generation, analysis and use of age, sex and gender-disaggregated data in order to get a clear view of the direct and indirect impacts (of the drought on children, women and families; and fine-tune responses to address emerging issues and trends.
- Using the best available data of El Niño impacts and projections to advocate for resources, (human, financial) to enable community and health systems to effectively respond. and
- Capacitate country-led coordination platforms to sharpen national and local response plans. and effectively oversee and monitor El Niño response, including the differential impacts on women, girls and boys, and vulnerable households.

EDUCATION

The drought has the capacity to affect children’s school attendance which may become erratic as water collection sources become scarce and further away from their homes. Unavailability of food caused by low crop yields in times of drought or unreliable rainfall is one of the main reasons why children drop out of school, as during food crises parents concentrate their efforts on getting food. Furthermore, global assessments indicate that 40 per cent of diarrhoea cases among pupils can be traced back to their schools, hence the urgent need to address WASH services in affected schools. This is particularly critical where school feeding programmes are planned/in place. In addition, the worrying malnutrition trends are likely to further influence children’s learning capacities and ultimately the accumulation of human capital necessary to build their future livelihoods.

The longer children stay out of school, the less likely it is for them to return. Education in emergency preparedness and response plans are in place in affected countries, which identify the most vulnerable populations, their specific educational needs, budgetary requirements and those responsible for and capable of implementing response actions.

RECOMMENDATIONS

To mitigate the rising attrition rates and increase access to education, tailored humanitarian preparedness and response measures are needed. Priority gaps in education programming include hygiene in schools, affecting mainly adolescent girls, and the anticipated protracted water and food shortages. In severely drought-affected areas, schools require urgent support to provide them with potable water, hygiene promotion education and nutritious school meals to increase attendance rates.



Due to the drought, school children are having to travel long distances to fetch water losing learning time in the process
Source: UNICEF, Zimbabwe.

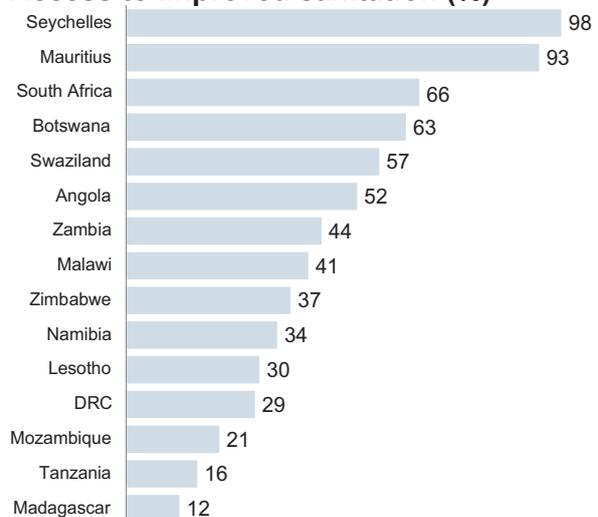
WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH)

Drought has its greatest impact on water supplies. El Niño has caused water shortages across the region, with many dams depleted or running dry, with serious implications, not only for provision of water for consumption, but affecting agriculture and power generation. Water authorities in Botswana, Swaziland, South Africa, Namibia and Zimbabwe are rationing water usage because of low water levels. Water trucking to affected communities is already taking place in countries, including Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland and South Africa.

In many countries of the region, investments in water and sanitation provision have not adequately kept up with the demand of population growth and productive services, especially in higher risk (frequently urban) areas, thereby increasing the severity of cyclical climatic shocks on already vulnerable people. The latest UNICEF/WHO Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP) figures show 75

per cent of the SADC region’s population having access to safe drinking water and only 46 per cent accessing improved sanitation facilities in 2015.

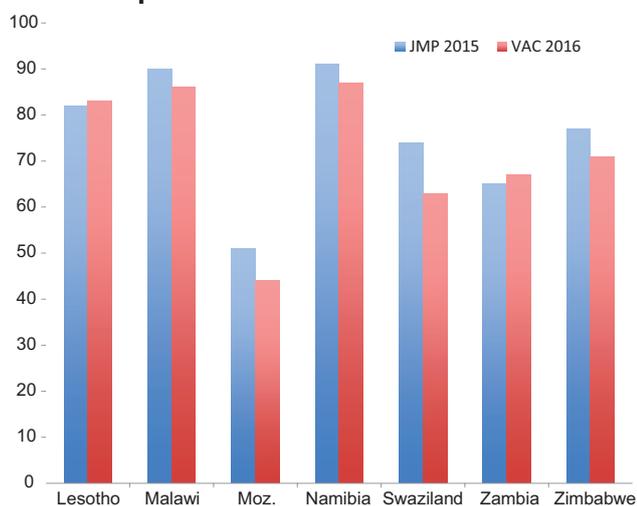
Access to improved sanitation (%)



Source: SADC

If Mauritius and Seychelles are excluded the figures drop to 71 per cent and 39 per cent respectively. The gains most countries have made recently in provision of drinking water are already being eroded according to the latest vulnerability assessments carried out this year. This makes the impact of drought especially severe, as many are forced to make use of increasingly unsafe, frequently contaminated water sources, both in rural and urban areas. Water shortages and poor hygiene practices are already having serious health effects on communities, with an ever-increasing risk of epidemics. Five countries have reported cholera incidence in 2016. As the dry season continues in southern Africa countries, so water availability is likely to deteriorate further.

Access to potable water

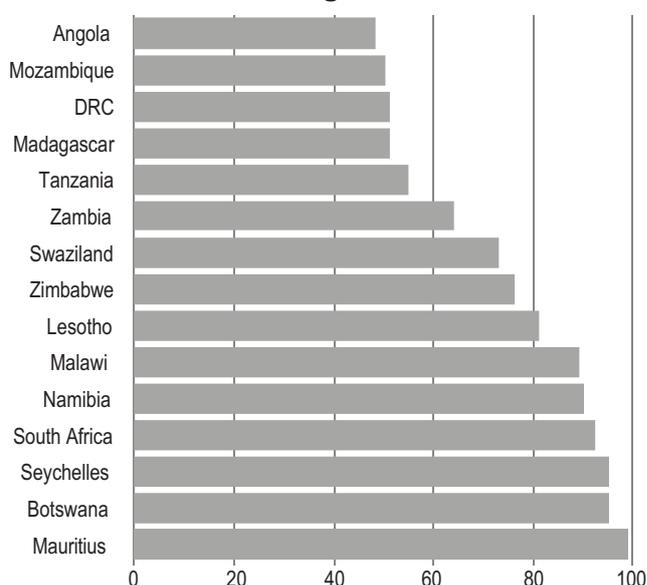


Source: UNICEF, WHO, SADC

Critical water shortages have impacted rural and urban communities' access to water and sanitation, affecting nutrition, health and access to education. Children are reported to be dropping out of school and waking up in the middle of the night so that they can find and collect clean water. Water shortages are hitting children hardest; diarrhoea caused by unclean water can kill small children quickly, while repeated episodes of diarrhoea in children under age 2 severely affects their growth, resulting in stunting with significant long lasting effects on cognitive development and general health and growth. Hygiene practices such as hand washing are negatively impacted by water shortages increasing the disease risk. Many women and children are at increased risk of various forms of gender-based violence (GBV) directly related water shortages. In the coming months, we can expect to see a further

increase in WASH needs.

Access to safe drinking water



Source: UNICEF, WHO, SADC

WASH interventions to combat the effects of the drought will aim at ensuring affected populations' access to clean/safe water, sanitation and improved hygiene in its own right; as well as providing critical support to other sectors' response activities i.e. ensuring adequate WASH services for nutrition; therapeutic feeding in health centres and communities, and school feeding programmes within the education sector. Health facilities are the preventative and curative centres for affected communities and hence they must have water supply on a daily basis to ensure that those affected at least have a place to receive treatment for diarrhoea; and any other drought-related illnesses. Global studies show that children are community agents and therefore they can influence the behaviour of the family due to the information and practices instilled at school. It is paramount to therefore ensure daily water supply to schools and to conduct hygiene sensitisation and message distribution using schools and clinics as community gateways for hygiene communication.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Sector interventions will focus on immediate lifesaving activities but also acknowledging that most emergency WASH actions should have longer-term outcomes and so lead directly to recovery and

building resilience to development. Interventions should therefore likely include:

- Restoring access to sufficient water of appropriate quality and quantity to fulfil basic needs;
- Monitoring water availability and quality of existing water sources in conjunction with the Health Sector;
- Rehabilitate existing water sources as needed and upgrade when possible with a focus on maximizing the use of perennial sources;
- Drilling of new boreholes when technically feasible and when other sources of water are not available for the same community;
- For urban/peri-urban areas, emergency water trucking as a temporary and short-term measure, particularly to cover needs in institutions such as health centres, schools and prisons, while a more stable and reliable water source is identified;
- Increase awareness of safe hygiene and sanitation practices, with a focus on participatory health and hygiene education and water conservation. In order to prevent the spread of diarrheal diseases

at community and institution level (schools and health centres), software interventions should include training of communities on safe and efficient use of water, hygiene and sanitation practices, building on existing participatory health and hygiene education models used in most development programmes. Most countries in the region have on-going demand-based sanitation approaches implemented under their development programmes;

- Where possible a WASH response plan will complement existing interventions for sanitation facilities at community levels. If required, support to construction / rehabilitation of sanitation.
- Provide access to critical WASH related Non-Food items, with a focus on the most vulnerable families in targeted areas. Key non-food items for household water treatment and storage, including water treatment tablets/liquid chlorine; storage containers, soap and key WASH related information, with a focus on the most vulnerable households and institutions.

GENDER AND SEXUAL & GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

Women and girls face a greater burden during times of food insecurity, being primarily responsible for collecting water and food. The distances that must be covered to ensure food and water access increase their exposure to violence, impacts on their health and nutritional needs, and affects their caring responsibilities for other family members, including children, the elderly and those with disabilities. In drought-affected areas, women and girls often receive less food and water or self-select less food to ensure the health of their children and male relatives. Pregnant and lactating adolescents are likely to suffer malnutrition, anaemia, and social exclusion, affecting their health and the health of their children.

Where men have left the communities in search of employment, women have assumed the role of head of household under precarious conditions. Single female caregivers, caregivers with a disability, or those already facing extreme poverty may not have the ability to access support for their children due to restricted mobility, low literacy and educational

levels, or cultural restrictions on their travel.

There are increasing reports of child marriage among affected communities. In an effort to reduce the number of mouths to feed, increase the girls' chances of being fed by wealthier husbands as well as increase family resources through collection of dowry. Early marriage deprives girls of education and career opportunities. Child brides are also at greater risk of domestic and sexual violence.

When affected by food insecurity, women and girls in particular may be forced into exploitative behaviours, including sexual abuse, to obtain resources for themselves and their families. Aid workers, and others in positions of authority, may sexually exploit women in exchange for access to relief assistance. This situation subjects the powerless victims, the majority being adolescent girls and women, to emotional trauma, physical injury, HIV and other sexually transmitted diseases, unwanted pregnancies, and increased school drop-out rates. Awareness that sexual exploitation and

SGBV violates an individual's rights continues to be low.

Food scarcity may inherently lead to tensions within the household, thus increasing the likelihood of domestic violence. Women can also suffer reprisal attacks for their participation in food aid assistance activities by their partners in some communities. This situation subjects the powerless victims, the majority being adolescent girls and women, to emotional trauma, physical injury, HIV and STI transmission, and unwanted pregnancies. For adolescent girls, such experiences often lead them to drop out of school, curtailing their opportunities in life. Awareness about sexual exploitation and gender-based violence as violation of an individual's

ECONOMIC SITUATION

The majority of Southern African countries face a negative economic outlook, mainly due to falling commodity prices and a weakening in African currencies, including the South Africa Rand and Zambian Kwacha, which hit record lows in December 2015. Many countries in the region derive the majority of their export earnings from commodities such as oil and metals. Angola, which relies on oil to generate more than 90 per cent of its export earnings and 70 per cent of its government revenue, has been hard hit by the falling oil prices (last year, it fell by two-thirds), leading to inflation, devaluation and rationing. In Zambia, where copper production accounts for about 75 per cent of export revenue, El Niño is compounding the fall in commodity prices, as low water levels in the hydro-electric Kariba Dam reduced power output to both Zambia and Zimbabwe, affecting mining operations and economic development.

In Lesotho and Zimbabwe (the latter using the US dollar as currency), the value of remittances, which are important income sources for poor households, is particularly negatively affected by the depreciating Rand, down 15 per cent. Inflation is also worsening due to rising food prices triggered by the drought.

Development funding will have to be redirected towards emergency relief efforts, which will affect economic growth. Tourism, an important source of revenue, can also be expected to decrease due to water scarcity and impact on wildlife (see section below).

rights continues to be low across the region.

There are also reports that pregnant women no longer present to give birth at health facilities. This may have critical consequences since lifesaving services to prevent maternal and neonatal deaths and mother-to-child HIV transmission.

Women play a key role in household livelihoods, and their knowledge and leadership needs to be incorporated into response planning and implementation. The specific needs of women and girls are often excluded from rapid assessments, and are often not addressed in responses and reliable sex-disaggregated data is lacking for sectoral interventions.

Maize prices in 2016 have continued on an increasing trend from 2015 and are currently above five-year monthly average levels. As of January 2016 the price of maize in Malawi stands at 79.4 per cent above its three-year average level. The price of maize in January 2016 compared to five-year average levels across Southern Africa are as follows: Mozambique: 94.8 per cent; South Africa: 65.8 per cent; Swaziland: 54.5 per cent; Tanzania: 34.7 per cent; Zambia: 27.1 per cent; Lesotho: 24.8 per cent; and Zimbabwe: 19 per cent. Like many countries in Southern Africa region, South Africa — traditionally a maize exporter — will have to import maize, its staple grain, over the course of 2016. This will likely lead to additional food basket cost increases and will further complicate the food security situation of neighbouring countries that traditionally rely upon South Africa for food imports to cover deficits.

Available data provided by Member States in March 2016 and from the International Monetary Fund (IMF) World Economic Outlook database indicate that economic performance for 2015 presents a depressed scenario for the region with real GDP growing marginally. Inflation pressures are building on the back of both supply and demand factors. Fiscal deficits have deteriorated and public debt is rising. External positions of most of the Member States are deteriorating and external foreign exchange reserves are under pressure.

While external factors have largely contributed to the current poor performance of the region, internally,

the economies of the region remain undiversified and as such they are unable to absorb shocks, including falling commodity prices. For Member States which have managed to record satisfactory growth rates within the range of the regional target of 7 per cent, such as DRC and Tanzania, issues of inclusive growth remain paramount.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- Immediate to short-term: The current socio-economic situation in most Member States is such that some Governments may not have enough

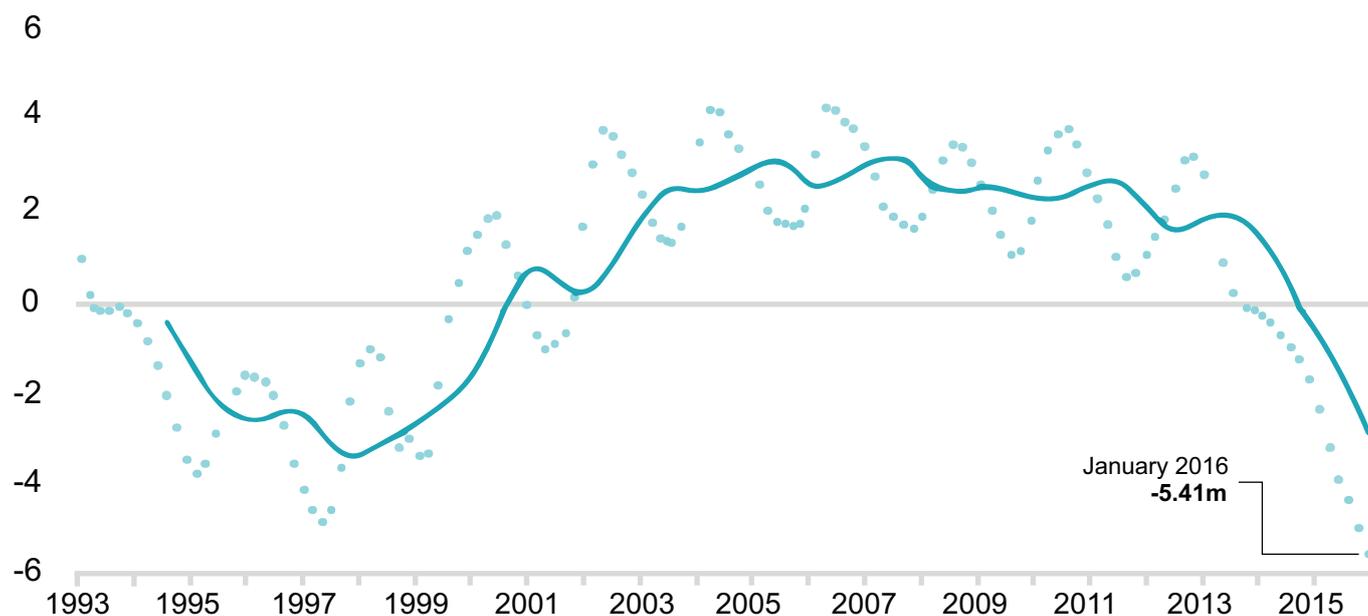
resources to support the huge humanitarian requirements of its vulnerable population. Hence the need to appeal for humanitarian assistance from cooperating partners.

- Medium to long-term: While addressing the short-term humanitarian needs, Governments and partners should also consider implementing medium to long-term developmental programmes which would build resilience of the affected population and the economy.

ENERGY

Although there had already been challenges in electricity supply since 2007, when demand exceeded supply, the drought has exacerbated the situation with hydropower generation being most affected from low reservoir storage levels of water. For instance, Lake Kariba was reported to be 12 per cent in mid-March 2016 (ZINWA, 2016) with such low water levels adversely affecting hydro-power generation at Kariba Dam jointly owned and operated by Zambia and Zimbabwe.

Lake Kariba Height Variation (m)



Source: TOPEX/Posideon

This current situation was prevalent at Kariba in 2015, reducing hydropower generation by more than 50 per cent, from a potential total annual generation of 8,450 GWh to only 4,060 GWh (Kariba Hydropower Company, 2015). At a recommended regional energy tariff of US14 cents/kWh, this equates to a \$615 million total loss in revenue to both ZESA and ZESCO, the two power utilities that generate hydropower at Kariba. Many parts of the region are similarly affected with others experiencing worse

conditions in terms of water supply and sanitation service provision. The drought has also exposed deep seated issues related to energy and water security, necessitating the serious need for a nexus approach going forward and incorporating climate change information and services in the medium and long term Regional water and energy planning.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Optimize energy and water consumption:

- Incentivise the use of renewable energy and energy efficient technologies for lighting and water heating by among other things zero-rating duty on imported technologies.
- Put in place a Regional policy that each new building development should incorporate rain water harvesting facilities. The usage of rain water for both domestic and industrial purposes will drastically reduce water and energy consumption during the rainfall months.
- Rehabilitate and maintain water and energy infrastructure:
- Charge cost reflective tariffs to raise sufficient financial resources to facilitate repairs and reduce non-revenue losses such as leakages.
- This ensures the “sweating of assets” that also ensures that all existing infrastructure operates, as a minimum, at 80 per cent efficiency levels.
- Adequate maintenance of existing infrastructure prolongs the life of the infrastructure ensuring the “sweating of assets”.
- Reuse and recycle water:
- Alternative water sources, including wastewater, storm water and rainwater, represent invaluable resources for addressing society’s growing appetite for water. There is therefore need to harvest these sources for reuse and/or recycling. This will delay introduction of new infrastructure.
- Commercialise and implement existing designs for household and industry reuse of wastewater, storm water and rainwater.
- Develop new energy and water sector infrastructure
- There should be a paradigm shift from reliance on rain-fed agriculture to irrigated agriculture as

WILDLIFE AND TOURISM

The impacts of drought on wildlife include the following:

- Destruction and loss of suitable terrestrial and aquatic habitats

the mode for growing crops, even at subsistence level. Irrigation systems should be supplemented by rainfall and not the other way round. This will entail a large investment in the development of water, energy and irrigation infrastructure.

- Put in place a regional policy that each new building development should incorporate energy use efficiency technologies and materials.
- As demand for energy and water services increases due to population growth, national economic growth, improved living standards of the SADC citizens, etc. new climate resilient infrastructure should be developed in line with planned growth patterns.
- SAPP should take advantage of the 2 hour time difference between western SADC and eastern SADC areas to phase peaking power requirements. This will result in less load shedding events and better use of generation plant. In this regard there is need to accelerate projects that connect Angola and Tanzania which are key players in the time difference as well as undertaking a Study on implementation modalities of use of the 2 hour time difference.
- SAPP and national utilities should pursue vigorously time of use tariffs for industries to encourage night operations. This is similar to the airline industry which usually utilises night time for long haul inter-continental flights when the flight conditions result in less fuel consumption.
- Promote renewable mini-grid systems (solar and hydro) to power isolated populations and economic activities as opposed to long-distance grid extensions were possible.
- Establish national and regional extreme event funds to cater for droughts, floods, disease epidemics, traffic accidents etc. This will prepare SADC Member States to address such events timeously and effectively without having to depend on international assistance.

- Loss of wildlife, including increased stress on endangered species or even extinction

- Increase in diseases in both wild animals and livestock because of reduced food and water

supplies and increased interaction

- Increased human-wildlife conflict due to habitat conversion.

Tourism as one of Africa’s most promising and fastest-growing industries, is not spared from effects of drought. In addition to generating significant income for national Governments and private sector, tourism is a labour intensive industry and therefore provides employment opportunities for skilled and unskilled personnel, including local communities. Tourism development is based on attractive scenery, wildlife and water supply for recreation. Due to drought, tourist attractions could become much less attractive, including water-based activities, wildlife, wetlands and marine ecosystems. There could also be shortage of water supply to service tourist facilities. The end result is decreased volume and value of tourism and subsequent job losses.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Response strategies and/or action could include the following among others:

- Development and implementation of spatial

planning and management approaches aimed at reducing the effects of drought/climate change.

- Improved management of areas and/or species of high conservation value.
- Adoption of ecosystem-based approaches to drought risk management such as ecosystem-based adaptation (EbA) and sustainable land management (SLM). These will assist in addressing the nexus of food, energy and water in an integrated manner while helping communities adapt to the adverse impacts of drought and other climate induced disasters
 - Member States need to collaborate with neighbouring countries in conserving transboundary eco-systems and development planning to promote animal migration corridors.



*Dry river bed , Swaziland
Photo Credits: Mduduzi Gamedze*

TRANSPORT AND LOGISTICS

SADC regional transport corridors have adequate infrastructural and operational capacity to handle the anticipated surge in imports estimated at 9.3 million tonnes. Port, road and railway operations will be coordinated in order to expedite deliveries and to minimize transport and logistics costs. Coordination between national drought relief coordinators, port /corridor-based logistics cells and the Logistics Cell imbedded in the SADC El Niño Logistics and Coordination Team will be enhanced.

Three country clusters are proposed based on the following factors: number of countries that have declared emergencies; the spatial pattern of affected countries and populations; the configuration of regional transport networks and systems; and the lessons learnt from past drought events:

I). Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland, South Africa and Mozambique Cluster

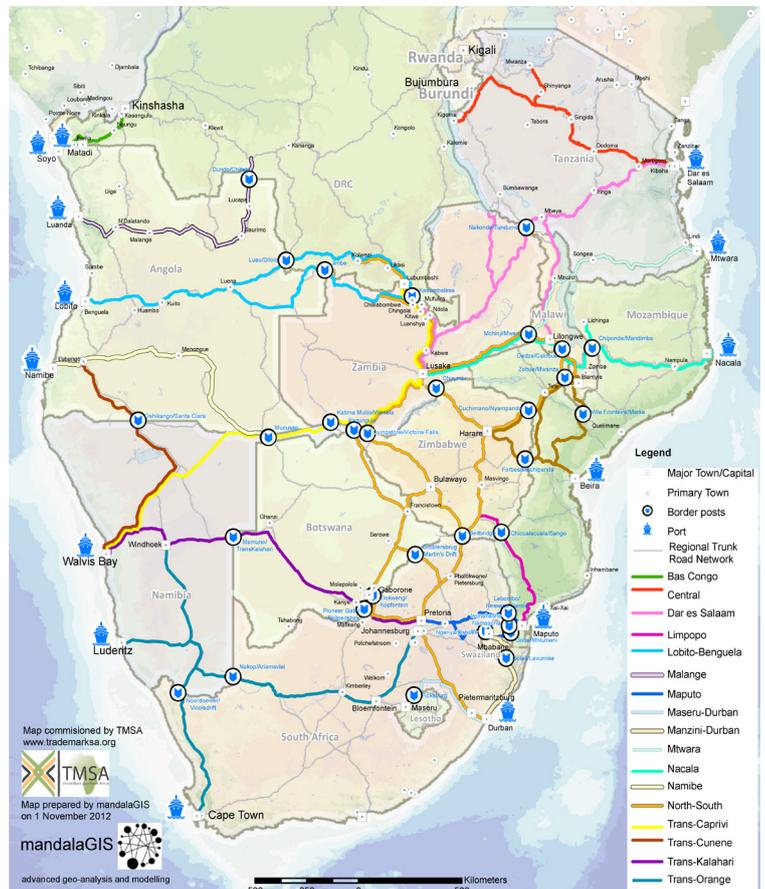
Supply to this cluster is mainly via South Africa suppliers, incorporating the needs of the smaller adjacent markets into their plans, supplemented by direct government imports and humanitarian assistance. The demand is imported mostly through the port of Durban with delivery via multi-modal transport networks to logistics hubs in target destinations, i.e. Maseru, Gaborone, Manzini, affected provinces in South Africa and southern Mozambique.

Apart from South Africa itself, this group includes Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia and Swaziland. Southern Mozambique is also covered in large part through the South African commercial market. South African imports will be covered through increased commercial purchases from international markets.

II). Malawi, Zambia and Zimbabwe Cluster: Malawi and Zimbabwe

The deficits in Malawi and Zimbabwe will likely be satisfied through a combination of commercial imports, direct government purchases and perhaps humanitarian assistance, also mainly from abroad and possibly Zambia.. Imports will come through the ports of Durban, Maputo, Beira and Nacala ports depending on end destination and country

SADC Transport Corridors (Roads, Ports and Border Posts)



Source: SADC, Member States corridor/port preference. The options include the North-South, Maputo, Limpopo, Beira and Nacala corridors, which can be used to deliver to logistics hubs in Zimbabwe and Malawi.

Malawi may use multiple corridors for imports, Dar es Salaam/Tanzania – road; or rail to Mbeya then road; Nacala/Mozambique – road and rail, Beira/Mozambique – road and rail, Maputo/Mozambique – road and rail, Durban/RSA – road and rail and Lusaka/Zambia – road

Zimbabwe may use multiple corridors for imports - Beira/Mozambique - road and rail, Maputo/Mozambique – road and rail, Durban - East London/RSA – road and rail, Lusaka/Zambia – road.

III). Angola, Namibia, Mozambique, South Africa and Tanzania Cluster

Each coastal country can handle its own imports if this is required; providing alternative and or

additional capacity for imports to landlocked affected countries. Deliveries will be via a wide choice of regional multimodal (road /rail) corridors.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The following trade and transport facilitation policy measures must be put in place by all SADC countries (including those not affected by the drought which might be used as transit) in order to optimise the regional drought relief transport and logistics operations:

- Introduce special “drought relief cross-border permits” to transport operators who are awarded drought relief tenders, with logos that identify drought relief vehicles / trains, as well as issue special visas and identity documents for drought relief crews (road and rail) involved in cross border operations.
- Introduce expedited customs clearance procedures (including pre-clearance and special lanes at border posts) for drought relief cargo.
- Harmonize vehicle and drought relief cargo inspection, fumigation and certification procedures.
- Waive “cabotage” restrictions and suspend the “third country rule” for drought imports / exports.
- Provide military escorts for rail and road convoys and security at logistics hubs where necessary.
- Provide GIS mapping of regional ports, road and railway networks and install cargo tracking and monitoring systems on drought relief vehicles and trains.
- Sensitise all government transport, customs, port, border, police and security agencies involved in cross border trade and transport regulation on the agreed SADC El Niño Logistics and Coordination Team.

An approach is emerging as to how the drought relief imports into the region might be accommodated. The above remains an approximation owing to several uncertainties including: how RSA will utilize its ports for its own import needs; the form, volume, timing and tempo of the Malawi and Zimbabwe imports; and the performance of the various logistics components over the duration of the import program.

A detailed country by country analysis leading to aggregation by preferred port and corridors will be required to address the above uncertainties. This will inform the design of a comprehensive Regional Drought Relief Transport and Logistics Plan by the SADC El Niño Logistics and Coordination Team.

The preliminary conclusion is that there appears to be sufficient overall regional capacity to handle the combined demand, though inefficiencies in preferred routings will necessarily lead to more costly and time consuming alternatives.

El Niño Transport and Logistics Communications Strategy

An enormous increase in demand for logistics service in the coming months is expected. To ensure that multiple stakeholders in different countries coordinate and synchronize their responses, it is necessary to have an effective communications strategy. This will not only help operators to prepare, but perhaps allow the importing bodies to reserve capacities and even obtain preferential terms. This information should include details related to volumes, packaging form, and timing. Regional ports, railways and corridor authorities will be approached as soon as sufficient information is available. Major grain handlers and storage operators will also be contacted, earlier to ensure that scarce capacities are best allocated. A robust communication strategy will be required to ensure that planners, operators and other service providers are working on the same plans and targets.

The SADC El Niño Logistics and Coordination Team is developing and coordinating the rollout of the communication strategy in conjunction with both affected states and those whose transport networks could be used for imports.

ECONOMIC MIGRANTS AND RURAL TO URBAN MIGRATION

The SADC region has experienced a significant rise in mixed and irregular migration flows. These flows (as shown in map below) mostly originate from the Horn of Africa, particularly Ethiopia and Somalia, and consist of refugees, asylum seekers, economic migrants, unaccompanied migrant children and victims of trafficking, including women and children. Insecurity, lack of economic livelihood, drought and crop failure are some of the factors that push migrants to undertake the risky migratory routes for better opportunities.

Migration, particularly rural-to-urban, is expected to increase due to the drought as people search for alternative livelihoods, in a context where many urban areas do not have the capacity to sustain increased flows of people. As a result of increased rural-urban migration flows, urban centres are under increasing pressure to expand, placing increased stress on urban areas often already struggling to provide sufficient public services.

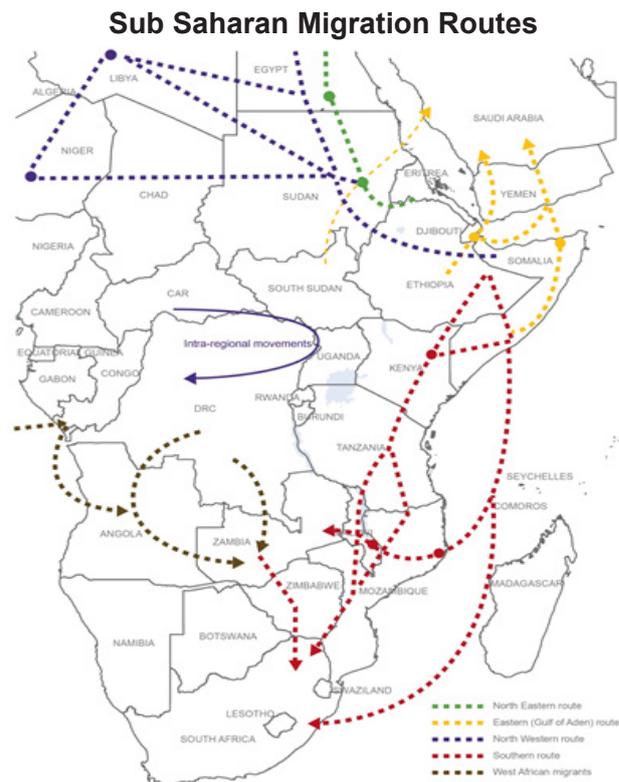
Attacks on foreign nationals have been observed in recent years and increased markedly in 2007. The potential increase in migrants associated with the drought poses a risk to the social cohesion within the recipient countries.

In the medium to long term, unplanned urbanization is likely to accelerate the land degradation process and encourage the proliferation of flimsy settlements within urban centres. For example, latecomers are increasingly settling down in hazard-prone areas where buildings are not designed to withstand climate extremes, ultimately increasing the number of households vulnerable to climate hazards.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The following policy areas of support are recommended:

- Governments should strengthen municipalities through financial resources to support adaptation for migrants.
- Government should develop adequate legal frameworks to support people displaced by the impact of climate related disasters.



Source: SADC, IOM

BUILDING RESILIENCE

The current magnitude of the drought crisis induced by the El Niño, coupled with the numerous economic and social stressors that exacerbate insecurity at country and regional level in the Southern Africa region, call for a two-pronged approach to assist vulnerable populations. On the one hand national and international partners have an obligation to keep addressing the most acute humanitarian needs; on the other, however, increased effort are required at all levels to support national authorities to break the vicious cycle of recurrent crises and increasing vulnerability that hinder economic growth and perpetuate chronic poverty among affected communities. A multi-sectoral approach to building the resilience of affected communities can bridge the existing gap between humanitarian and development interventions to ensure that short-term actions lay the groundwork for medium to long-term programming, and contribute to reducing the financial burden of responding to recurrent crises and missed development opportunities.

As most of rural livelihoods in Southern Africa are dependent on the extractive use of natural resources, one of the key areas for resilience building is the agricultural sector. In particular activities aiming at increasing productivity and introducing adequate risk management strategies are to be prioritized. For example, support to income diversification, introduction of Climate Smart Agriculture, Conservation Agriculture (CA), and the application of Good Agricultural Practices; support to and strengthening of the introduction of weather index insurance for small-scale farmers; and support to the creation of group savings as a risk reduction mechanism to enable investments in productive assets.

In addition to the productive sectors, resilient basic services are also fundamental to support households and communities not to fall into negative coping strategies in the face of external shocks. Building systems at all levels (regional as well as national and subnational) for the delivery of social services that incorporate early warning and preparedness to recurrent shocks while maintaining the flexibility and capacity to scale up/

adjust in times of need to address the root causes of vulnerability are key components of resilience programming. This requires both the design of physical service infrastructure that is resistant to drought or flood (and as much as possible reliant on renewable energies to operate) and the training of human resources to be able to quickly respond once a crisis hits.

In addition, resilient social protection systems are a key element in breaking the vicious cycle of crises and shocks that drive affected communities into a vulnerability pathway. Nearly all countries in the region have established some form of social safety net, which have helped to increase the resilience of the most vulnerable people. Food and in-kind transfers are the dominant component of total safety net spending in the region (27 per cent on average), according to the World Bank. Among cash-based transfers, social pensions account for the highest share of expenditures. The region is home to some of the largest scale social pension schemes introduced to date. Swaziland's school meal program is the biggest school feeding programme in the world, per capita, covering 26 per cent of the population, with Lesotho coming in fifth, covering 21 per cent.

The impact of the current El Niño event also points to insufficient mitigation and response capacity in many countries. Despite various national preparedness measures, most of the countries in the region have demonstrated to be inadequately equipped to meet the needs of the affected populations and unable to translate global weather forecasts related to El Niño and La Niña into locally usable information. Strengthening or where necessary creating at country and regional level systems to manage risks of climate variability in the face of weak national and local governance capacities would contribute to limiting the recurrence of acute food insecurity and livelihood crisis that may result from future impacts of extreme weather events. It would support and strengthen governments to be more responsive and to be able to take quick decisions through advocacy in order to avoid delays on response and to ensure that early actions are taken in due time.

Humanitarian needs will persist if nothing is done to improve collective efforts to implement highly cost-effective prevention, preparedness, resilient recovery and long term risk informed sustainable development. Most countries in the region are still in the beginning stages of developing resilience strategies. Malawi, Lesotho and Zimbabwe are the countries where resilience initiatives have made most progress. Efforts are also underway or being planned in Mozambique and Mauritius. During two SADC workshops (the 2014/15 Post-Season Workshop, and the 2015/16 Pre-Season Workshop), several Member States expressed interest in initiating discussions among government line ministries to mainstream resilience approaches and in developing national resilience strategies. A number of resilience building initiatives are however already taking place even in contexts where there is no official resilience framework.

Zimbabwe developed a national Resilience Strategic Framework in March 2015, focused around improving food and nutrition security, sustainable livelihoods and capacities to manage risks; increasing access to social/basic services; social protection; mainstreaming resilience in relevant sector policies; and risk-financing mechanisms (e.g. crisis modifiers). The Zimbabwe Resilience Building Fund (ZRBF) was set up in 2015 to provide a flexible, coordinated, timely and predictable mechanism to support the achievement of increased national resilience to food and nutrition security shocks aligning to nationally-determined priorities. During 2013-14, the World Food Programme (WFP) helped Lesotho develop a Resilience Strategic Framework. However, some resilience-building activities have been successfully piloted with the potential to be scaled up. In addition, a number of safety nets have been established that also have the potential to be scaled up.

Malawi developed a Resilience Strategy for Food Security in 2012 that includes the introduction of practical, community-based, early recovery projects, providing the basis for temporary employment, training and income generation towards self-sufficiency. Tanzania is currently implementing medium term strategies for food security including the creation of community seed banks, strengthening extension and veterinary services, and improving the workforce skills in crop diversification and post-harvest processing techniques. Mozambique is

seeking support to strengthen the adoption of good agricultural practices and stimulate the adoption of innovative sustainable agricultural practices to farmers that helps to cope with drought/dry spells. Angola has identified the need of scaling up existing food security and livelihood support, basic service, and small infrastructure development and for stronger inter-sectorial collaboration among multiple stakeholders for data gathering, and objectives settings at country level.

There is an urgent need to support the countries in the region to develop capacities that will enable effective integration of global decisions and resolutions for climate action and disaster risk management outlined in the Paris Agreement and the Sendai Framework respectively for more resilient risk informed development trajectories towards achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (Agenda 2030).

National ownership and government commitment to risk informed resilient based development response to El Niño and La Niña is crucial for recovery and rapid return to sustainable development. This will ensure that resilience building solutions are also implemented rapidly in affected countries linking short and long term strategies – bridging the humanitarian and development divide - on an ongoing basis and play a critical role in the generation of assets that should prove valuable in times of crises. Such support towards sustainable livelihoods will in the long run allow vulnerable populations to overcome drought or flooding crises in future.

The adoption of technology and innovation is important for resilience building. Support to intensify introduction of various innovative drought tolerant agriculture practices including climate smart agriculture to prevent soil erosion and conserve water during dry spells for the coming seasons will be critical in improving yields and creating food security and providing communities with adequate resources to adapt and withstand crises and hazards that may occur due to climatic-induced hazards. Resilience building of pastoral communities should also be a key area of focus in addressing the impact of El Niño. Support to the livestock sector for affected communities to manage rangeland / pasture and water necessary to maintain livestock feed and watering livestock

as mechanisms for adaptation to recurrent drought to save livestock assets and ensure resilience and sustainability of livelihoods of pastoral communities is therefore critical.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The following programmatic and policy areas of support are recommended:

- Strengthening of information, early warning, early action and preparedness aimed at protecting lives and livelihoods and minimizing potential impacts of disasters when they occur, in particular: information management / understanding and communicating risk; multi-hazard early warning and early action; and preparedness planning and implementation.
- Promoting immediate response and resilient recovery aimed at stabilizing livelihoods of affected women and men, building systems and institutions, thereby building back better and exploring alternative and more resilient livelihoods by supporting recovery efforts that facilitate the shift from relief to resilient recovery, in particular: support to joint assessments, coordination and planning, restoring livelihoods and revitalizing local economies, and restoring core government function
- Support disaster and climate resilience building aimed at addressing underlying vulnerabilities before the onset of climate related disaster, in particular by integrating issues of climate and disaster risk to ensure that development is risk-informed and sustainable.
- In order to have a water and energy secure region, joint investments on strategic water and energy projects is a must.
- Member States should promote and invest in alternative energy sources for power generation in addition to hydro, such as solar and wind power including coal and gas using appropriate and efficient technologies thereby promoting optimal energy mix.
- Remaining Member States who are not connected to the Southern African Power Pool (SAPP) transmission network to accelerate the respective on-going interconnector projects to enable them to benefit from trading among the Member States
- Development and implementation of multi-sectorial and multi-level Recovery and Resilience Frameworks that allow for more comprehensive responses to disaster and climate risk, recovery and resilience building.



Cattle dying due to the effects of drought in Zimbabwe
Source: NEWS Zimbabwe

SADC PROGRAMMES TO SUPPORT RESILIENCE

Resilience building interventions have been identified in regional strategies, including the Regional Agricultural Investment Plan, the Food and Nutrition Strategy, and the Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan. A few of these initiatives are listed in table, with indicative costs. Support is required from international Cooperating Partners.

Table 2: Regional Agricultural Investment Plan

Activity	Timing	Indicative cost
Regional Agricultural Investment Plan		
Increased Agricultural Production, Productivity and Competitiveness	2017-2022	\$146,800,000
Increased Access to Markets and Trade for Agricultural Products	2017-2022	\$53,300,000
Increased investments in and for Agriculture	2017-2022	\$14,000,000
Reduced Social and Economic Vulnerability (including: Improved capacities for climate change adaptation and mitigation; Improved environmental and sustainable use of natural resources)	2017-2022	\$110,000,000
Improved food and nutrition security	2017-2022	227,500,000
Sub-total		
Support to enhancement of Early Warning Systems		
Support for secondment of sector specialists to the SADC Climate Services Centre	2017-2020	\$2,000,000
Support to development of methodologies for preparing seasonal outlook products for different sectors	2017-2018	\$600,000
Support for development of improved outlook products and dissemination (research plus regional stakeholder workshops)	2017-2018	\$400,000
Support to regional and national vulnerability assessment and analysis systems	2017-2018	\$18,000,000
Sub-total		
Support to the Integration of Early recovery needs assessment indicators into national data collection instruments for all clusters on Humanitarian and Recovery work		
Support to review of methods and data collection schedules/ tools towards a consolidated assessment methodology and checklist for humanitarian and recovery needs assessments for all clusters.		\$450,000
Sub-total		
Technical support to development of national resilience frameworks / strategies		
Technical support to develop Resilience frameworks in 8 Countries		\$1,600,000
Support to implementation of resilience frameworks		\$800,000
Sub-total		
Total		
		\$ 575,350,000

PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE CAPACITY

OVERALL NATIONAL AND LOCAL RESPONSE CAPACITY

Five countries (Lesotho, Malawi, Namibia, Swaziland and Zimbabwe) have now declared drought emergency and El Niño-related government preparedness and response plans have been developed or are under development by most countries, looking at various sectoral responses to address the needs of the affected population. Apart from support to farmers' livelihoods and interventions to improve access to water, these responses are boosting social protection and safety nets, including direct in-kind/cash transfers to support the most affected populations. The majority of those include nutrition responses.

Coordination mechanisms have been activated and sector platforms or Cluster functions are in place in Malawi, Mozambique, Madagascar and Zimbabwe. UN partners continue to foster collaboration and coordination at all levels. In Zimbabwe, the Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) movement is working with partners in developing nutrition informational material to influence practices in regards to infant and young child feeding.

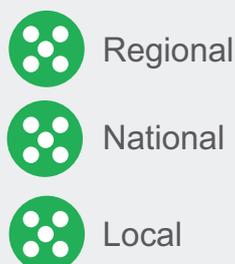
REGIONAL RESPONSE CAPACITY

A regional meeting of key decision makers was convened by SADC in late February 2016 to review the regional implications of El Niño. One of the key outcomes of the meeting was to create a common regional understanding and to build consensus on essential actions and commitment on how to best prepare and mitigate El Niño impacts

INTERNATIONAL RESPONSE CAPACITY

The UN and international NGOs have stepped up preparedness and response efforts over recent months. Prior to the onset of El Niño, a humanitarian country team (HCT) existed in Madagascar, Malawi and Mozambique. An HCT has since been set up in Zimbabwe and Lesotho, prompted by El Niño. However, overall humanitarian response capacity

PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE



Major gaps in the response have been identified in most other countries. The economic downturn occurring alongside the El Niño has weakened governments' response capacity, and many countries are struggling to extend service delivery at a time when it is critically needed. Bottlenecks are also being experienced at certain ports, which are causing delays in the delivery of assistance. Over the outlook period, it is expected that governance structures will become even weaker and less able to respond.

through a concerted and coordinated multi-sectoral approach. Key recommendations from the meeting included the establishment of a SADC regional El Niño coordination centre by Member States and partners. This has since been established.

in the region is severely limited, as humanitarian presence in the region is generally small and with more of a development focus.

REGIONAL STRATEGY

SADC's mandate of enabling regional integration and sustainable development is threatened by the current El Niño event in the region that threatens to erode the development gains already made. The success of the region is intertwined and a disaster affecting several MS will have a negative impact on the region as whole. With that, the appeal seeks to provide a framework for regional coherence across the response plans of the appealing Member States. Beyond addressing immediate life-saving needs, the strategy shapes the response to laying a foundation to address chronic needs in the region, through:

- A multi-year plan: the appeal seeks to address the immediate humanitarian needs of the appealing Member States, but at the same time acknowledges that for a sustainable response, medium to long term developmental and resilience building initiatives need to be taken into consideration. SADC will link the MS plans with existing SADC programmes that have medium to long term developmental and resilience building activities and will also advocate for ICPs to use the MS response activities as a base for longer term developmental and resilience work.
- A multi-sector response: while the availability and access of food aid is an obvious short term humanitarian gap following a drought or a failed agricultural season, the affected population will also need safe drinking water, sanitation services and healthcare, as well as support in addressing the adverse impact of lack of food and malnutrition. This requires sustainable and integrated collaboration across sectors of the humanitarian response to address key vulnerabilities and risks such as malnutrition, food insecurity, epidemics and displacements. The regional needs overview looks at a wide range of needs that is anchored on water availability for dependent of water access which include agriculture and hydropower generation. Water availability sets the stage for other sectors and programmes to address the needs in line with their respective mandates. The regional appeal, however, narrows down to the short and medium term humanitarian needs with dimensions for laying a foundation for early

KEY POINTS

-  Multi-year plan
-  Multi-sector response
-  Adapting the humanitarian response to build the Region's resilience to crisis

recovery and resilience building. The need for a multi-sector and coordinated response cannot be overemphasized. WASH interventions, for example, are essential aspects of nutrition and education responses; where safe water, sanitation and improved hygiene are absolutely necessary at health centres and schools supporting therapeutic feeding and school feeding programmes.

- Adapting the humanitarian response to build the Region's resilience to crisis: the plan acknowledges that the Member State responses are done in an environment that already has ongoing development and resilience programs, both micro and macro and seeks to leverage on such programs. By identifying the needs of the different sectors, Member States set a base where the short-term humanitarian needs are addressed and where medium and longer term resilience and development programs can take off. This will also ensure that opportunities for macro financing are considered. The fact that in some Member States the responses are in areas that already face chronic humanitarian needs means that the resilience of these communities needs to be strengthened to address the underlying causes of vulnerability and combat the compounding effects of the different hazards. SADC is also in the process of establishing long term mechanisms to enhance capacity for responding to disasters. These include the SADC Disaster Preparedness and Response Strategy, supported by a Disaster Response Fund, and the Financial Food Reserve Facility. Support is required from Member States and partners in the establishment and capitalisation of these disaster

response funds, whose indicative sizes are indicated below.

Table 3: Disaster Response Funding Mechanisms

Funding Mechanism	Fund Size (minimum)	Description
Disaster Response Fund	\$1,900,000	Coordination of the region's response to disasters where affected Member States have asked for international assistance. This fund is meant to provide financial grant for rapid response in the event of disasters that overwhelm the capacity of Member States. It will primarily address immediate life-saving support while the affected countries mobilises resources for a comprehensive response.
Financing Food Reserve Facility	\$360,000,000	The amount is based on costs of feeding 25% of the region's population over a period of 6 months while the affected countries are preparing a longer term response to the emergency

REGIONAL COORDINATION

The coordination of the regional response will be spearheaded by the El Niño Logistics and Coordination Team that has been established with the support from Member States and Partners. This team will be involved in, among others, the following activities

- Analysis and communication of the impacts of El Niño and therefore the financial and logistical needs and requirements for an effective response;
- Coordination, from a regional perspective, of the importation and distribution of food and non-food commodities in the SADC Region to mitigate the impacts of the El Niño event;
- Development and updating of regional El Niño Response Appeal;
- Monitoring and evaluation of the response to allow for effective decision making during and after the response; and
- Development of recommendations for future disasters prevention, preparedness and response.

These activities will involve a number of sub-activities presented in table below.

Table 3: Budget for Coordination

Item	Detail/Quantity of Resources	Approximate cost	Available Funds	Gap
Office Space (Rentals)	SADC HQ Offices / running costs	\$30 000	\$30 000	\$0
Communications/ information / publication materials	Telephones, editing translation, printing and production	\$60 000	\$60 000	\$0
Declaration of Disaster and Launching of Regional Humanitarian Appeal	Conference Package	\$12 000	\$12 000	\$0
Office Equipment	1 projector, 2 printers, 6 desks, 6 chairs, Other office equipment	\$60 000	\$60 000	\$0
Travel to Gaborone and living expenses for Team Members from the Partners	Air tickets and living expenses for 6 months	\$540 000	\$540 000	\$0
SADC Secretariat's staff seconded to Response Team	6 month attachment (8 people)	\$150 000	\$150 000	\$0
Team coordination travel to affected Member States to meet with disaster management authorities; relevant ports and corridors	12 trips (air ticket plus 5 nights)	\$35 000	\$10 000	\$25 000
Travel for logistics experts	12 trips (air ticket and 5 nights)	\$73 800	\$7 000	\$66 800
Travel for Information Communications experts	12 trips (air ticket and 3 nights each trip)	\$30 000	\$30 000	\$0
Travel for Planning and M&E officer(s)	12 trips (air ticket and 5 nights each trip)	\$123 800	\$5 000	\$118 800
Travel for Security Expert(s)	7 trips (air ticket and 5 nights each trip) Ground / Field transport for in situ inspections / arrangements	\$35 000	\$0	\$35 000
Advocacy Trips	10 trips and allowances for 4 nights, for 2 persons	\$50 000	\$14 000	\$36 000
Regional Consultative workshops on logistics coordination	Air tickets and allowances for 3 delegates per Member States plus El Nino Response Team Members (60 delegates)	\$120 000	\$0	\$120 000
Regional Consultative workshops on information and M&E	Air tickets and allowances for 3 delegates per Member States plus El Nino Response Team Members (60 delegates)	\$120 000	\$0	\$120 000
Total		\$1,439,600	\$918,000	\$521,000

The total amount required for the coordination is \$1,439,600 of which \$918,000 is available, leaving a gap of \$521,000.

ONGOING RESPONSE SUMMARY

The SADC Secretariat, in collaboration with UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the World Food Programme (WFP), convened a consultative meeting in Johannesburg, South Africa on 25 to 26 February 2016 on preparedness and response to the drought situation in the region, affecting Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Swaziland, Zambia and Zimbabwe. The meeting made recommendations for the required response actions at the national and regional level in the short and medium term, which were presented to the Council of Ministers at their meeting held in March 2016. Out of these recommendations, Council of Ministers approved the declaration of a regional drought disaster and issuance of a regional appeal for assistance. Council also approved the establishment of a SADC El Niño Logistics and Coordination Team at the SADC Secretariat to coordinate a regional response in close collaboration with Member States.

The SADC El Niño Logistics and Coordination Team was established in April 2016 at the Secretariat with the mandate to effectively and efficiently coordinate responses to the effects of the 2015/16 El Niño phenomenon on the region. Specifically, the Team is expected to:

- Analyse and communicate the regional extent and magnitude of the impacts of El Niño and therefore the financial and logistical needs and requirements for an effective response.

- Coordinate the systems and institutional requirements for an effective importation and distribution programme of food and non-food commodities in the SADC Region to mitigate the impacts of the El Niño event of 2016.
- Collate inputs from Member States and develop a regional El Niño Response Appeal and assist in identifying resource needs for the response.
- Perform monitoring and evaluation of the response to allow for effective decision making during and after the response. and
- Based on lessons learnt during the response, make recommendations for future disasters prevention, preparedness and response.

This regional appeal document is the first main output of the Team's work. Thereafter, the Team will support the other activities including resource mobilization, transport logistics and monitoring and evaluation of the response.

Meanwhile, ongoing responses in Member States have included the scaling up of social safety net programmes and reallocation of national resources to attend to the needs of the affected populations. Vulnerability assessments were conducted in almost all countries between April and May 2016, which have informed both national and regional response plans, including this regional disaster appeal.



Source: WFP, Photo
Credits: Claudia Altorio

RESPONSE MONITORING

MONITORING

In order to ensure that SADC will meet its set objectives of ensuring a well-coordinated Member State response, the El Niño response team will put systems in place to enable the monitoring of the response and hence give stakeholders an opportunity to review and adjust the response in a timely manner that does not compromise on quality assistance to the affected.

THE FRAMEWORK

Covering June 2016 to March 2017, the Response Monitoring Framework (RMF) will track achievements against agreed targets for delivery of humanitarian assistance to affected populations. The RMF defines what will be monitored, how and when, identifies responsibilities for monitoring and analysis, and provides a clear schedule for the release of reports, including situational reports and humanitarian dashboards. While providing an evidence base for SADC and its MS to make decisions on strengthening the humanitarian response, addressing shortcomings, and adjusting the response, the monitoring framework will also strengthen the humanitarian community's accountability towards the affected population

REPORTING

Regular monitoring reports will be produced. These monitoring reports will present progress made against agreed targets as set out in the RMF, challenges faced in reaching the set targets, changes in the context, if any, an analysis of funding, and recommendations for the way forward. The situation update and humanitarian dashboard will be used to highlight key responses, needs and gaps. Member States will be encouraged to use the same situational reporting templates to enable easier regional synthesis. The regional needs overview including recommendations to address the needs will be updated on a quarterly basis to ensure that the response is in line with changing needs.



*Young boy collects maize from the ground, Zimbabwe
Source: News Zimbabwe Photo credits: Ziniyange Auntony, AFP*

NEEDS, TARGETS & REQUIREMENTS

PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE IN NEED OF EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE	REQUIREMENTS (US\$)
 40M	 23M	 2.7B

TABLE 4: COUNTRY NEEDS AND REQUIREMENTS

Country	Requirement (M\$)	Available Funding (M\$)		Gap (M\$)	Population in Need
		Government	Partners		
Angola	261.42	26.72	5.73	228.97	755,930
Botswana	2.33	2.33	-	-	57,411
Democratic Republic of Congo	232.00	-	-	232.00	7,500,000
Lesotho	38.00	11.63	12.75	13.63	709,394
Madagascar	69.94	-	22.83	47.11	1,140,000
Malawi	380.06	50.00	66.54	263.52	6,500,000
Mozambique	217.10	10.57	29.40	177.13	1,980,000
Namibia	56.60	20.82	-	35.78	729,134
South Africa	-	-	-	-	14,349,445
Swaziland	92.46	6.78	2.80	82.88	638,251
United Republic of Tanzania	-	-	-	-	358,505
Zambia	76.32	43.30	-	33.02	975,738
Zimbabwe	1 040.31	1.30	47.18	991.83	4,071,233
Sub Total	2,467	173	187	2,106	39,765,041
Regional					
Regional Coordination	1.44	0.92	-	0.512	-
Agricultural Inputs *	282.00	-	-	282	-
Total	2,749	174	187	2,388	39,765,041

TABLE 5: REGIONAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS BY SECTOR

Sectors	Requirements (M\$)	Available (M\$)		Gap (M\$)
		Government	Partners	
Food Security & Agriculture	1 702.873	130.976	165.900	1 405.998
Agricultural Inputs *	282.00	-	-	282.00
Communication	0.016	0.003	-	0.013
Coordination	5.17	1.09	0.49	3.59
Education	206.697	0.780	0.027	205.890
Health	32.37	3.73	2.45	26.18
Livelihoods	93.00	-	-	93.00
Logistics	3.48	1.63	-	1.85
Nutrition	50.96	0.50	9.53	40.93
Protection	48.25	0.53	0.19	47.53
Resilience & Early Recovery	15.00	-	0.23	14.77
WASH	309.57	14.31	8.41	286.85
Sub-Total	2 749	174	187	2 388

* The agriculture inputs support is added here because some of the affected Member States did not include it in their response interventions and it is critical in restoring the capacity of affected communities to produce food next season

PART II: COUNTRY DASHBOARDS

ANGOLA

BOTSWANA

DRC

LESOTHO

MADAGASCAR

MALAWI

MOZAMBIQUE

NAMIBIA

SOUTH AFRICA

SWAZILAND

TANZANIA

ZAMBIA

ZIMBABWE

ANGOLA

PEOPLE IN NEED



PEOPLE TARGETED



REQUIREMENTS (US\$)



AVAILABLE FUNDS, GOV.



AVAILABLE FUNDS PARTNERS



Sectors Requested

Food



Wash



Health & Nutrition



Education



Protection



Agriculture



Overview/Context

Southern Angola has been experiencing consecutive seasons of poor rainfall. The recent El Niño has exacerbated the situation, affecting access to water for human consumption, irrigation and livestock. There has also been an increase in cases of malaria, diarrhoea, cholera, malnutrition in children under age 5, measles, scabies, acute respiratory infections and yellow fever.

An estimated 756,000 people in rural areas require humanitarian assistance, of which 75,593 require immediate food assistance. An estimated \$261.423 million is required for the response, of which \$26.715 million has been made available by the Government of Angola.

Government has implemented programs to providing people with food and non-food items and healthcare, and built and rehabilitated water infrastructure. A contingency plan has been put in place.

Key Humanitarian Needs

Implement a food assistance program and provide non-food items to the most vulnerable populations in the affected provinces.

- Distribute agricultural inputs.
- Strengthen and expand school feeding programmes to affected areas.
- Implement actions to prevent malnutrition in communities, increase exclusive breastfeeding and introduce continued and adequate complementary food.
- Provide essential micronutrient supplements, including vitamin A and iron, and administer Albendazole.
- Provide technical assistance to smallholder households.

- Strengthen early warning information and surveillance systems for food and nutrition security.
- Introduce IPC (Integrated Phase Classification) in assessments of food and nutrition security, focusing on strengthening early warning systems and information systems.
- Improve the treatment of acute moderate malnutrition in communities, acute moderate and severe malnutrition in health centres, and acute severe malnutrition with medical complications (marasmus and kwashiorkor) in hospitals (therapeutic nutrition centres or special nutrition units).
- Undertake disease prevention actions within communities, and treat infectious diseases.

Medium-Term Needs

- Develop and implement a strategic investment framework, along with a specific fund for building national resilience, and supporting community resilience-building initiatives.
- Construct or rehabilitate water provision, retention and distribution systems for people and livestock.
- Distribute short growing season seeds and introduce drought resistant varieties of cereal food crops and perennial fruit trees.
- Provide veterinary medical assistance and drug distribution.
- Identify of new routes for transhumance.
- Needs Long terms
- Implement structural projects identified to address the drought impacts: construction of dams and channeling rivers.

- Strengthening agricultural and livestock markets.

Long-Term Needs

- Divert flows from the largest rivers in the regions to deficit areas.
- Construct perimeter irrigation.

Response to Date

- A Multisectoral Commission for Assistance to Populations Affected by Drought has been established.
- An estimated \$26.715 million was provided to assist those affected by drought in 2015.
- Institutional capacities of local authorities have been strengthened.
- The Government has assisted with more than 42 tonnes of food and non-food items.
- A water distribution system has been built from the Cunene River, which supplies the people of Xangongo, Môngua and Bulunganga in Cunene Province.
- Seeds, fertilizers, inputs and agricultural equipment were distributed to farmers, and veterinary drugs to livestock farmers.
- Government continues to distribute food and non-food items in the Cunene Province.
- Government continues to build synergies with UN agencies and NGOs.
- Construction and rehabilitation of 260 improved water supply points were completed in the provinces of Cunene Benguela, Huila, Namibe

and Kuando Kubango.

- The water supply system from the Cunene River, the “Xangongo-Ondjiva Project”, has been initiated.
- Integrated campaigns for vaccination against polio and measles, as well as provision of Vitamin A to children, has been undertaken.
- About 25,741 children under age 5 have been treated for SAM.
- Provision of services for the treatment of malnourished children in the six affected provinces increased from 8 Special Nutrition Units in 2012 to 29 in 2014.
- Construction projects and other complementary actions are to be implemented in order to address the impacts of drought in southern Angola, as sustainable solutions.

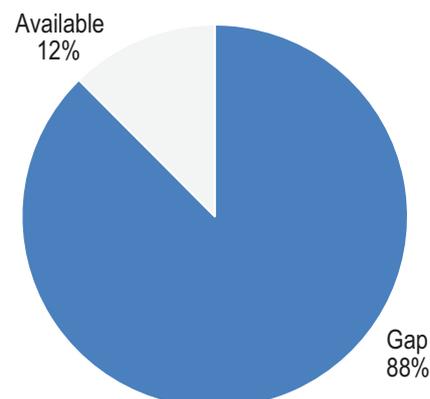
Gaps

- Financial constraints in covering sectoral needs being experienced by both Government and partners.
- Low availability of drought resistant varieties of maize, millet and sorghum in Angola; and constraints in purchasing these in neighbouring countries due to the diminished value of the local currency comparing to, for example, the Namibian Dollar

FUNDING REQUIREMENTS

ANGOLA	Requirements (M\$)		Available (M\$)		Gap (M\$)
	Immediate	Mid-term	Govt.	Partners	
Food Assistance & Agriculture	55.66		23.35	0.51	31.81
WASH	92.85	92.85	-	1.28	184.41
Health	7.16		2.84	0.29	4.03
Nutrition	-		-	3.06	(3.06)
Education	-		-	-	-
Protection	12.91		0.53	0.15	12.23
Coordination, PME & Coms.				0.45	(0.45)
Total	168.58	92.85	26.72	5.73	228.97

FUNDING STATUS



BOTSWANA

PEOPLE IN NEED



PEOPLE TARGETED



REQUIREMENTS (US\$)



AVAILABLE FUNDS, GOV.



Sectors Requested

Food



Overview/Context

With a late onset of rainfall, most of Botswana received normal to significantly below-normal rains and experienced high temperatures, impacting water availability and agriculture. Only 38,042 tonnes (14.6 per cent) of the 260,000 ton national cereal requirement was realized - a 58 per cent decline from the five-year average. Food prices have been continuously increasing.

Livestock mortality has been around 20 per cent over the past two years due to the drought. While some relief was brought by rains in February and March 2016, this is likely to be short-lived and conditions are anticipated to deteriorate throughout the dry season which lasts until October.

Current wasting and stunting rates for children under age 5 stands at 7.3 per

cent and 21 per cent respectively.

To cover the food deficit of the 57,411 people identified as in need, P24.461 million (\$2.217 million) or 1,765 tonnes of food is required. Of this total, P16.312 million (\$1.479 million) or 1,168 tonnes is required to cover survival needs and P8.149 million (\$74,000) or 597 tonnes required to cover livelihoods protection needs. The Government has plans to support all 57,411 people in need.

Response to date

Plans are being developed and support is being provided, including safety nets programmes for the vulnerable people.

Gaps

The government has the capacity to provide the required assistance.

FUNDING REQUIREMENTS

BOTSWANA	Requirements (M\$)	Available (M\$)		Gap (M\$)
		Govt.	Partners	
Food Security & Agriculture	2.33	2.33	-	-
WASH	-	-	-	-
Health	-	-	-	-
Nutrition	-	-	-	-
Education	-	-	-	-
Protection	-	-	-	-
Total	2.33	2.33	-	-

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO

PEOPLE IN NEED



PEOPLE TARGETED



REQUIREMENTS (US\$)



AVAILABLE FUNDS, GOV.



Overview/Context

In contrast to the southern part of the region, El Niño usually brings above average rainfall to the DRC. The rains and subsequent flooding resulting from El Niño caused the destruction of homes, vital food stocks and crops. Flooding affected 700,000 people in 11 provinces (out of 26) from October 2015 to April 2016, resulting in displacements and an increase in waterborne diseases, including cholera, in some localities.

El Niño affected the agriculture sector, which accounts for 42.5 per cent of the country's GDP and provides employment for 71.2 per cent of the country's labour force. To address the situation, Government has requested for assistance from FAO.

The nutritional status of vulnerable groups in affected areas is particularly at risk. Chronic malnutrition and stunting rates are already high and likely to rise with an increase in food insecurity. More than 4 out of 10 children (43 per cent) suffer from chronic malnutrition and stunting; 8 per cent suffer from wasting or acute malnutrition; and 23 per cent are underweight. Under age 5 child mortality stands at 58 per cent. Access to drinking water stands at 49 per cent; and access to sanitation at 50 per cent.

An emergency preparedness platform

has been established within the Ministry of Interior to coordinate

Key Humanitarian Needs

Needs revolve around addressing food and nutrition insecurity:

- Continue to monitor the food insecurity situation in areas in crisis.
- Phase 4 areas: actions needs to be taken to save lives and prevent the collapse of livelihoods.
- Phase 3 areas: emergency and recovery activities to be put in place to protect livelihoods, prevent malnutrition and prevent deaths.
- Phase 2 areas: put in place multisectoral programs that transform substantially the economies of these regions and create wealth.
- Address underlying factors and substantially reduce food insecurity and chronic malnutrition.
- Establish social safety nets to improve the quality and quantity of food consumption.
- Treat MAM and address micronutrient deficiencies in young children, pregnant women, lactating mothers, and people living with HIV and AIDS and/or suffering from TB.

Gaps

An estimated \$232 million is required for the overall response.

FUNDING REQUIREMENTS

DRC	Requirements (M\$)	Available (M\$)		Gap (M\$)
		Govt.	Partners	
Food Security & Agriculture	136.22	-	-	136.22
WASH	7.20	-	-	7.20
Health	-	-	-	-
Nutrition	5.60	-	-	5.60
Livelihoods	93.09	-	-	93.09
Coordination	3.00	-	-	3.00
Total	245.10	-	-	245.10

LESOTHO

PEOPLE IN NEED



PEOPLE TARGETED



REQUIREMENTS (US\$)



AVAILABLE FUNDS, GOV.



AVAILABLE FUNDS PARTNERS



Sectors Requested

Food



Wash



Overview/Context

The unprecedented El Niño-induced drought has resulted in a number of impacts, including water scarcity for human and livestock consumption, crop failure, water-borne disease outbreaks, animal disease outbreaks and malnutrition. The current number of affected people is expected to increase due to related factors such as increasing food prices (which have doubled), reduction in income from agricultural activities and loss of productive assets. .

Key Humanitarian Needs

Agriculture and Food Security

- Expansion of life-saving humanitarian intervention in some districts.
- Distribution of home gardening kits to vulnerable households.
- Cash top-ups of social protection schemes to the most vulnerable.
- Provision of food to maternal waiting homes.
- Response to an anthrax outbreak.

Health and Nutrition

- Prevention and management of (severe) acute malnutrition.
- Response to anthrax cases (outbreaks) and diarrheal diseases.
- Procurement and distribution of equipment for management of diarrhoea, malnutrition and diseases.
- Procurement and provision of supplementary and therapeutic feeding.
- Distribution of life-saving reproductive health (RH) supplies and equipment - RH kits including male and female

condoms to support HIV prevention efforts.

- Ensuring access to commodities and treatment of PLHIV.
- Ensure water quality.
- WASH
- Provision of clean water in affected areas.
- Rehabilitation of water sources that have been damaged/depleted.
- Provision of inputs for water purification;
- Dissemination of key hygiene messages (related to water-borne diseases, safe excretion and solid waste disposal).
- Provision of commodities and education for household water treatment and water conservation.
- Provision of water storage supplies (tanks & classroom water buckets) to schools and health centres.
- Provision of sanitation facilities.

Medium-Term Needs

Agriculture, Livelihoods and Food Security

- Introduction of resilience-based conditional cash and/or food for assets programmes.
- Distribution of home gardening kits to vulnerable households.
- Livelihood protection and livestock support to vulnerable households.
- Capacity development on climate smart agriculture.
- Scale up and expand existing social protection schemes to reduce

vulnerability and exposure.

- Increase coverage of cash for work activities (in terms of income and number of times engaged) with targeting of vulnerable groups only.
- Differentiate between acute and chronic vulnerabilities (potential linkages with the National Information System for Social Assistance (NISSA)) with appropriate targeting of interventions.
- Intensify resilience building by concentrating on increasing the capacity of communities to withstand the effects of hazards. This should be linked to the resilience framework currently under development.

Health and Nutrition

- Build local capacities to scale up nutrition surveillance, case investigation and management.
- Strengthen laboratory capacities at central and district level to ensure early detection and confirmation of cases.
- Expand the prevention of stunting programme in high burden districts.
- Continue with support to nutritional surveillance mechanisms of children and lactating mothers nationwide.
- Train community health workers on provision of sexual reproductive health services.
- Public education and awareness creation.
- Water quality surveillance.

WASH

- Support to community works for rehabilitation of water systems and installation of new ones.
- Installation of water harvesting facilities.
- Provision of water supply machinery and equipment.

Targeting

Health and Nutrition

- HIV/AIDS patients, pregnant and lactating mothers, children under age 5

Agriculture and Food Security

- Vulnerable (ultra-poor and poor households) in Mohale's Hoek, Mafeteng, Maseru Rural and other affected districts.
- Vulnerable farmers.

WASH

- Schools, health centres and the most affected communities.

Protection

- Affected children, women and girls exposed to SGBV.
- Ensure protection of child rights.

Response to date

The Government of Lesotho has allocated M155 million (\$10 million) for the drought response, with \$666,670 for agriculture and food security, \$8.78 million for water and sanitation, and \$884,340 to health and nutrition. Donations of staple foods have also been received from the governments of China (2,477 tonnes) and Botswana (60 tonnes). Partners are also supporting the response in the affected sectors.

Government's Disaster Management Authority is mandated to ensure coordination at national level, while UNDP ensures general coordination support to bolster the overall humanitarian coordination of the UN.

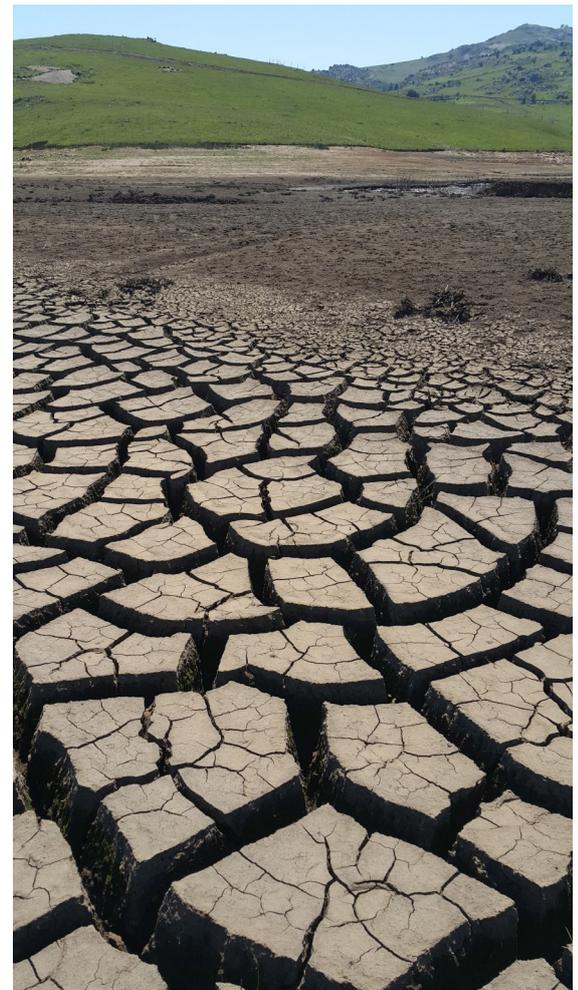
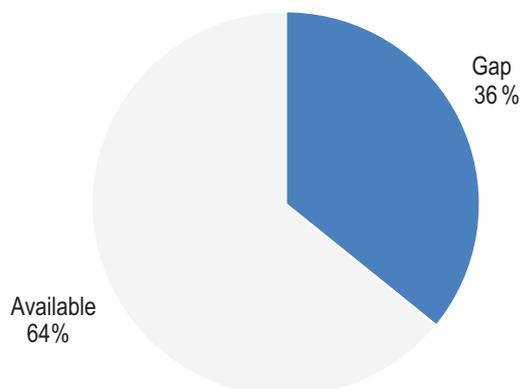
Gaps

There are substantial financial gaps as per the Lesotho Appeal document. The total budget was M584,079,131 and Government pledge is M155,000,000, (\$10 million).

FUNDING REQUIREMENTS

LESOTHO	Requirements (M\$)	Available (M\$)		Gap (M\$)
		Govt.	Partners	
Food Security & Agriculture	13.47	-	11.60	1.86
WASH	17.19	-	0.53	16.66
Health & Nutrition	3.85	-	0.57	3.28
Protection	-	-	0.01	(0.01)
Logistics	3.48	-	-	3.48
Communication	0.02	-	-	0.02
Education	0	0	0.03	(0.03)
Total	38.00	10.00	12.75	15.26

FUNDING STATUS



*Dry river bed, Lesotho 2016
Source: WFP, Photo credits: David Orr*

MADAGASCAR

PEOPLE IN NEED



PEOPLE TARGETED



REQUIREMENTS (US\$)



AVAILABLE FUNDS, GOV.



AVAILABLE FUNDS PARTNERS



Sectors Requested

Food



Wash



Nutrition



Health



Agriculture



Education



Overview/Context

The El Nino-induced drought has impacted southern Madagascar (known as the Grand Sud) in particular, which has now experienced two consecutive years of prolonged erratic rainfall; an estimated 80 per cent of harvest losses are predicted. The full effects are expected during the lean season in late 2016/early 2017.

An estimated 665,000 people (including 333,750 women and girls) are severely food insecure, the highest figure in a decade. While the country has the fourth highest stunting rates (at 10 per cent) in the world, this rate stands at 20 per cent in the drought-affected districts. The most vulnerable groups are the estimated 267,000 women of childbearing age (including 51,000 pregnant women) and 205,000 children under age 5 – recent screenings found that more than 7,000 children are currently suffering from SAM and close to 32,200 suffering from MAM.

Access to water and sanitation is also a major concern. Women and girls are affected disproportionately by this crisis. Lack of access to clean water means that girls must spend hours every day accessing water instead of going to school; as boys spend hours every day leading cattle to water. Children with diarrhoea struggle to recover from dehydration. The humanitarian situation due to the ongoing drought aggravates the already challenging education context in these regions. Enrolment rates in affected areas range from 40 per cent to 53 per cent, which are much lower than the national average of 69 per cent.

Key Humanitarian Needs

A multi-sectoral recovery plan have

been developed, which highlights the following needs:

- Provision of food assistance to people suffering severe food insecurity.
- Nutritional supplementation and treatment of acute and moderate malnutrition cases.
- Provision of basic healthcare covering reproductive health.
- Support in water supply to vulnerable people
- Strengthening of response inter- and intra-sectoral coordination and monitoring.

If these needs are not met, the direct consequences could be: i) loss of lives of children under age 5 already suffering from SAM; ii) increase in SAM cases; iii) risk of increased mortality among the 665,000 people suffering severe food insecurity; and iv) mortality associated with obstetric complication affecting pregnant women during childbirth.

Targeting

People in severe food insecurity, which include children under age 5 with SAM great than 2 per cent or GAM greater than 10 per cent

WASH

- More than 550 water points have been rehabilitated by UNICEF benefiting an estimated 100,000 people, including at schools and health centers.
- UNICEF equipped 35 new boreholes with hand pumps, benefiting 6,300 people; and another 20 boreholes are underway which will benefit an estimated 3,500 people.

- UNICEF is starting construction of 8

mid-level water supply systems with solar pumps, to benefit an estimated 17,000 people.

- Ten water points equipped by the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) with necessary elements to support households to conduct small micro-irrigation activities to diversify diet and support income-generating activities.
- Coordination with partners (IFAD, FAO and Ministry of Livestock) to introduce more micro-irrigation and livestock support activities in the zones targeted for water system construction or rehabilitation.
- UNICEF supported the decentralized structures of the Ministry of Water to initiate a water trucking operation to provide affordable water to villages, health centers and schools without water systems.
- IFAD provided 3,800 families with children suffering from SAM with a ceramic water filter (with 100 community health workers trained on how to use them), handwashing device and soap.

FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS

- Since April 2016, a total of 150,000 beneficiaries have received food assistance, of which 52,800 vulnerable people received food assistance from the Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA) through the development program ASOTRY, funded by Food For Peace (FFP).
- Up to June 2016, through cash for work activities, 11,218 households will be assisted by the Development Intervention Funds (FID) through World Bank funding and 435,095 beneficiaries will receive food assistance (WFP, Catholic Relief Services (CRS)).
- Up to June 2016, a total of 37,500 households was assisted in agriculture and livestock inputs by CRS and 4,000 additional households received agriculture input by ADRA through Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA) funding.
- Planned activities from June to October 2016: 491,185 people will receive food assistance; 16,200 households will receive seeds, other agricultural inputs and small agricultural tools through Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) funding, \$8 million from USAID could serve 300,000 affected people with food assistance for 50 days from

September to December 2016.

NUTRITION

- The cluster ensured coordination and establishment of a SAM surveillance system.
- 300,000 children have been covered in three rounds of SAM screening (National Office for Nutrition, Ministry of Health, UNICEF).
- 110 tons of supplementary foods have been purchased locally for the treatment MAM in children under age 5.
- 294 tons of cereals and 44 tons of pulses for family rations have been purchased and distributed.
- Capacity building of 500 community workers for the management of MAM treatment have been undertaken.
- Counseling to 20,000 caretakers on supplementary feeding and infant and young child feeding practices.
- 12,000 cases of SAM treated (80 per cent of expected cases) by cluster members.
- 165 treatment centers supported in 8 districts
- Capacity building of health staff and community workers in the detection and treatment of SAM in eight regions.
- Delivery of 12,000 boxes of ready-to-use therapeutic food, therapeutic milk and essential drugs to health and nutrition centers in affected districts (UNICEF).

HEALTH

- Purchase of health, medical and reproductive health kits engaged.
- Recruitment of field staff underway.
- Contract with NGO (Malagasy Red Cross) engaged to support community health being finalized.
- Rapid training of health centre staff on early warning system prepared.

EDUCATION

- Implementing and ensuring continuity of the school feeding programme targeting school-going children in most food insecure districts in southern

Madagascar (WFP). This programme is being delivered through school canteens and currently benefits 300,000 children in 1,200 public schools in collaboration with the Ministry of National Education.

- Support preparations with the Ministry of National Education for the delivery of catch-up classes to remediate the drop-out situation by the start of the 2016/2017 school year (UNICEF).
- Deployment of UNICEF education officers to regional education authorities in three affected regions to support system strengthening including surveillance and monitoring
- Procurement of teaching and learning materials including textbooks to public schools in order to help reduce the burden of education costs on households and support quality teaching and learning in affected regions.

EARLY RECOVERY

- Primary focus thus far has been on the humanitarian response. Some recovery activities

are already underway but are expected to gear up as additional related funds are mobilized based on a consolidated needs assessment and resulting multi-sectoral recovery plan.

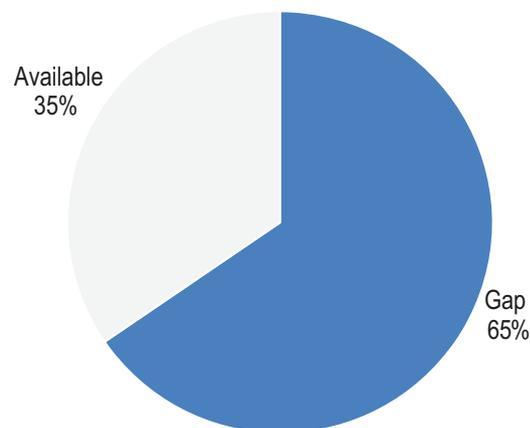
COORDINATION

- Once the deterioration of the current emergency was detected, a joint humanitarian response plan was been developed, integrating six sectors. Furthermore, a Humanitarian Need Overview has been developed for deeper analysis of the situation.
- To date, of the \$69.9 million required, of which \$34.5 million is needed to cover the acute emergency phase (the first six months), \$22.8 million has been received (33 per cent)
- A situation report is expected to be produced on monthly basis, including a 3W (Who does What Where).
- A monitoring tool has been agreed to at the inter-cluster level to monitor the overall response implementation.

FUNDING REQUIREMENTS

MADAGASCAR	Requirements (M\$)	Available (M\$)		Gap (M\$)
		Govt.	Partners	
Food Security & Agriculture	46.67	-	16.48	30.19
WASH	9.20	-	2.51	6.70
Health	4.54	-	1.01	3.53
Nutrition	9.09	-	2.69	6.40
Early Recovery	-	-	0.10	(0.10)
Coordination	0.40	-	0.04	0.36
Education	-	-	-	-
Total	69.91	-	22.83	47.08

FUNDING STATUS



MALAWI

PEOPLE IN NEED



PEOPLE TARGETED



REQUIREMENTS (US\$)



AVAILABLE FUNDS, GOV.



AVAILABLE FUNDS PARTNERS



Sectors Requested

Food



Wash



Health & Nutrition



Education



Overview/Context

On 12 April 2016, the President of the Republic of Malawi declared a State of National Disaster due to food shortages caused by dry spells, which affected most parts of the country, as well as flooding in the northern part of Malawi, during the 2015/16 agricultural season.

An MVAC pre-harvest assessment (released in March 2016) found that the country's three regions experienced dry spells due to effects of the El Niño phenomenon, with the central and southern regions hit harder than the north. Heavy rains extended to early June in 2016 which exacerbated the flooding situation in some parts of the northern region. A total of 44,462 people were affected as a result of the heavy rains.

Food insecurity continues to aggravate Malawi's fragile nutrition situation, with vulnerable groups and people on ART and/or TB treatment feeling the heavy consequences of drought. According to the current malnutrition prevalence and incidence rates, approximately 129,653 of children under age 5 will be targeted for lifesaving treatment of severe acute malnutrition and 193,158 children to be targeted for treatment of moderate acute malnutrition. Similarly 80,798 pregnant and lactating women (PLW) will be targeted for moderate malnutrition. The total number of people in need of nutritional humanitarian assistance stands at 358,945.

There is an urgent need for more funding to expand lifesaving therapeutic treatment of acute malnutrition, which is essential to prevent avoidable morbidity and mortality. The already precarious situation in Malawi, especially for children, will be further compromised

by the drought. From October 2015 to date, acute malnutrition has increased, as evidenced by a significant growth in the number of admissions to community management of acute malnutrition (CMAM) treatment facilities across the country.

According to the 2015 Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP) Update, only 41 per cent of Malawians have access to improved sanitation while access to clean water supply stands at 90 per cent. This is significant progress from 1990 where access to sanitation and clean water stood at 29 per cent and 42 per cent respectively. Coverage of water supply looks high but actual use can be intermittent due to the high rate of service breakdown due to flooding, recurrent drought and inadequate maintenance. Furthermore, although coverage for community water supply and sanitation is relatively high, WASH related diseases, such as diarrhoea, continue to be the second greatest killers of children in Malawi. According to the JMP Update of 2015, handwashing with soap was very low at 3 per cent. Malawi is highly vulnerable to severe natural shocks such as erratic rains, dry spells and flooding. As a result of flooding, the country registered 1,686 cholera cases since December 2015, with 46 deaths. Emergency WASH responses therefore play a critical role in saving lives of children and alleviating human suffering.

Key Humanitarian Needs

According to the recent MVAC Annual Assessment, Malawi experienced a maize production deficit of 768,687 tonnes against annual requirements, and there is thus an urgent need to import maize. The total affected population (using survival threshold) is 6,491,847 for which 375,393 tonnes of

maize is required. A market assessment indicates that 73 per cent of the affected population will require in-kind food response while 27 per cent will require cash-based interventions.

Prices of staple maize are high compared to same time last year and households are likely to resort to unsustainable food and livelihood coping strategies in order to afford very high food prices.

Government and partners need to respond immediately in affected areas to ameliorate suffering. There is a need for Government to implement expanded public works programmes to assist communities to access food on the market, as well as scale up social protection interventions such as cash transfers and school feeding programmes. In addition, Government will need to move in quickly to import maize in view of the high demand created by the regional shortage. There is also a need for Government and partners to promote irrigation in areas with irrigation potential.

Targeting

The response will take the form of in-kind food distributions and cash and voucher transfers, depending on the location and point in time. The three modalities will be implemented simultaneously; however, they will not overlap. The Food Security Cluster will work with partners to deliver complementary assistance that links the provision of food assistance with relevant services to help lift affected populations to the subsistence level required for re-engaging in recovery and development processes. Complementary assistance will aim to promote linkages between relief and resilience building, and social support activities through social behavioural change communication (SBCC) sessions for promotion of infant and young child feeding and hygiene practices as well as prevention of sexual and gender based violence and sexual exploitation and abuse.

Various nutrition sensitive actions related to diversified food production, consumption of diversified foods, infant and young child feeding practices, water, sanitation and hygiene will be included through SBCC activities such as nutrition education to increase knowledge on food preparation and utilization, dietary diversification, sanitation and hygiene, the use of energy saving technologies such as fuel efficient stoves and small

animal rearing as appropriate. In addition pregnant and lactating women will receive Super cereal and children 6-23 months will receive super cereal plus.

Response to Date

The Government of Malawi is leading the response, through the Department of Disaster Management Affairs (DoDMA), with support from humanitarian partners, including NGOs, the UN and donors. A National Food Insecurity Response Plan for 2015/2016 was compiled previously in 2015, requesting \$146 million for response, but remains underfunded (with a funding gap of 49 per cent). The cluster system has been activated, and inter-cluster meetings have been taking place to ensure proper cross-sector coordination. The Office of the Vice President, through DoDMA, convenes meetings of the Humanitarian Response Committee to monitor the implementation progress of the food insecurity response. In addition, DoDMA is facilitating the finalization of the 2015/16 National Contingency Plan as well as district level contingency plan reviews and coordination capacity strengthening before launching the 2016/2017 Response Plan.

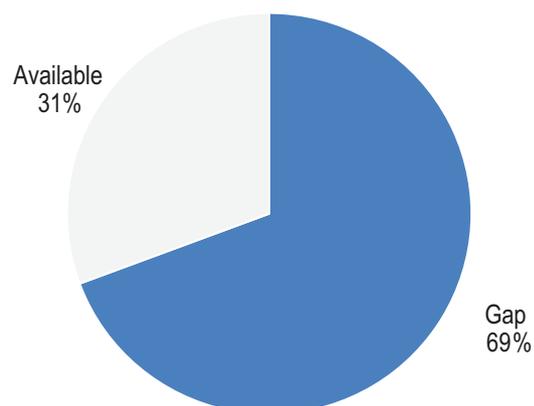
Gaps

The funding gap is \$264 million from a total of \$380 million. The American government has pledged \$55 million and the Chinese government has pledged in kind donation of rice worth \$9 million. The Government of Malawi has allocated about \$50 million for maize purchases in the 2016/17 draft budget. There is an urgent need to import maize, due to the current maize deficit and increasing maize prices.

FUNDING REQUIREMENTS

MALAWI	Requirements (M\$)	Available (M\$)		Gap (M\$)
		Govt.	Partners	
Food Security & Agriculture	338.31	-	65.86	272.45
WASH	22.09	-	-	22.09
Health	1.05	-	-	1.05
Nutrition	14.07	-	0.68	13.40
Education	4.24	-	-	4.24
Protection	0.31	-	-	0.31
Total	380.06	50.00	66.54	263.52

FUNDING STATUS



*A Malawian trader sells maize near the capital of Lilongwe, Feb. 1, 2016.
Source: Reuters, Photo credits: Mike Hutchings*

MOZAMBIQUE

PEOPLE IN NEED



PEOPLE TARGETED



REQUIREMENTS (US\$)



AVAILABLE FUNDS, GOV.



AVAILABLE FUNDS PARTNERS



Sectors Requested

Food



Wash



Agriculture



Nutrition



Overview/Context

Severe drought is currently being experienced in the Southern and Central regions of the country due to El Niño, affecting agriculture (on which 80 per cent of the population relies). Water availability has also been compromised.

The most recent vulnerability assessment (March to April 2016) indicates that approximately 1.5 million people are facing acute food insecurity and are in need of humanitarian assistance in the provinces of Maputo, Gaza and Inhambane in the Southern Region and Manica, Sofala, Zambézia and Tete provinces in the Central Region. Household cereal reserves are non-existent for most, and less than 10 per cent of households will have some form of cereal harvest.

The nutritional situation is worrisome. GAM rates in two provinces are above 15 per cent and it is estimated that over 100,000 children will suffer of acute malnutrition over the next six months. Staple food prices have more than doubled and are still rising as the lean period approaches, thereby limiting access. Shortage of the rainfall exacerbated also the low drinking water supply coverage particularly in the rural areas of the country (about 36 per cent, IOF 2014/15).

As a result of the heavy impact of the drought on the livelihoods of people in the south and central parts of the country, the Government declared a Red Alert on 12 April 2016 to call for resources mobilization both locally and internationally to address the needs of those affected until the next harvesting season.

Humanitarian Needs

Humanitarian support will be required in the most affected provinces of Gaza, Maputo, Inhambane, Sofala, Manica, Zambezia and Tete. Women (especially pregnant and lactating women), children, the elderly, the physically challenged and child-headed households will be targeted as key beneficiaries.

Food

Food assistance to 1.5 million acutely food insecure people until March 2017. In addition, emergency school feeding for 100,000 children.

Agriculture

Provision of agricultural inputs such as seeds for the second period of the agricultural season to 500,000 farmers. Other inputs could include those that would support productivity such as poultry production, water harvesting, etc.

WASH

Provision of safe drinking water to at least 500,000 people through rehabilitating/upgrading existing community water points to increase water yield and storage capacity; distribution of chlorine water treatment product (certeza); and drilling of new boreholes

Nutrition

Support should be towards early treatment of acute malnutrition. Specialized foods should be provided to at least 100,000 (SAM and MAM) children in the affected provinces.

Medium-Term Needs

Support will be required in the short to medium term to ensure that affected households are on a steady path towards recovery. Support will also be

provided towards data assessment and analysis to define unmet gaps for the framing of a recovery strategy and design programmes and activities that will enhance and strengthen the resilience of affected communities. Support should also be provided to:

- Strengthen Government and community capacities on risk reduction, including recovery processes;
- Strengthening early warning weather systems;
- Advocate for a mechanism of early warning information dissemination to promote early action;
- Explore and strengthen community initiatives for early warning and early action.

Financial Strategy Options

The Government will liaise with development partners to seek options to fund the current drought response through re-programming of ongoing development projects in the country as well as exploring the crisis response windows mechanisms that some partners such as World Bank and the African Development Bank have announced. The Government is also accelerating the implementation of social protection programmes for 2016 that will contribute to augmenting some of the responses.

Response to Date

With the declaration of a Red Alert, resources are being mobilised by both Government and cooperating partners to meet the needs of those affected by the severe drought. The Government and partners have so far provided about 4.8 tonnes of maize and bean seeds through agricultural inputs fairs to about 140,000 farmers. Approximately 315,000 people have so far been assisted with food by Government and partners as at March 2016. An emergency school feeding programme for about 100,000 students in Gaza and Inhambane provinces is also being implemented.

For water, Government and WASH humanitarian partners are focusing on increasing access to safe drinking water for drought-impacted populations. Regular WASH programmes, such as the drilling of boreholes and the rehabilitation and upgrading of existing community water points, supported by both Government and WASH partners, are being refocused and additional funds are being mobilized.

To date, about \$2,687,280 has been mobilized.

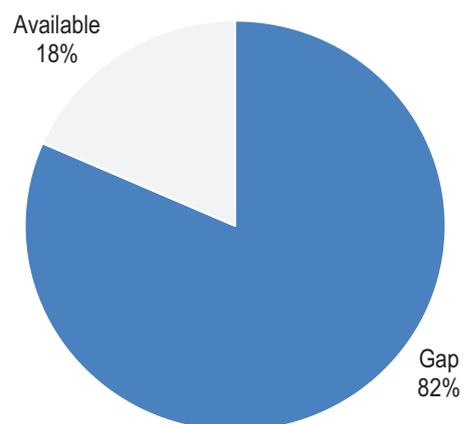
For nutrition-related responses, Government and partners are supporting national and provincial authorities of the Ministry of Health with scaling-up detection, referral and treatment of children with acute malnutrition.

Coordination of responses to the drought is being led by the Government through the National Disaster Management Institute (INGC).

FUNDING REQUIREMENTS

MOZAMBIQUE	Requirements (M\$)	Available (M\$)		Gap (M\$)
		Govt.	Partners	
Food Security & Agriculture	173.10	10.10	22.00	141.00
WASH	20.00	0.34	4.09	15.57
Health	-	-	0.05	(0.05)
Nutrition	9.00	0.13	3.10	5.77
Education	-	-	-	-
Resilience & Early Recovery	15.00		0.13	14.87
Protection	-	-	0.03	(0.03)
Total	217.10	10.57	29.40	177.21

FUNDING STATUS



A woman fetches water by the road as boreholes have dried up in Mozambique communities.
Source: Care.org

NAMIBIA

PEOPLE IN NEED



729k

PEOPLE TARGETED



729k

REQUIREMENTS (US\$)



56.6M

AVAILABLE FUNDS, GOV.



20.8M

Sectors Requested

Food



596k

People Targeted

Wash



729k

People Targeted

Health & Nutrition



729k

People Targeted

Agriculture



729k

People Targeted

Overview/Context

Based on the March 2016 preliminary crop assessment report, drought conditions continued to affect Namibia as most parts of the country noted another poor and below normal rainfall performance during the 2015/2016 season. Provisional crop estimates indicated a slight improvement from last season's harvest but still below average production. Communal maize production (Zambezi, Kavango East and Kavango West regions) showed a slight improvement of about 2 per cent from last season's harvest, but this is 62 per cent below average production. Similarly, commercial maize production indicated a slight improvement of 2 per cent but this 35 per cent below average. Pearl millet production showed a significant improvement of 46 per cent from last season, but this is 39 per cent below average. Sorghum production showed a negative outlook with its harvest expected to drop to 68 per cent below average, and 17 per cent lower than last season's harvest.

Household food security continued to weaken in various parts of the regions as most households are reported to have depleted last season's harvest and now dependent on the market and the Government Drought Relief Food Programme for food access. Grazing conditions was reported to have improved slightly in most parts of the country, but remained fragile given the ongoing poor rainfall performance. The grazing condition ranges between poor and fair in most places with negative implications on livestock health and conditions.

The vulnerability assessment and analysis indicates that the drought has impacted not only on food security but also other sectors such as water, health

& nutrition and livestock amongst others. Meanwhile the Government is implementing interim food assistance to 595,839 beneficiaries from May to July 2016 while a comprehensive drought programme is envisaged to start from August to March 2016

Interventions to be implemented include livestock marketing incentives, subsidies for ploughing services, free seeds distribution, drilling and rehabilitation of boreholes, laying of water

Key Humanitarian Needs

- Food provision to 595,839 beneficiaries.
- Water provision, livestock marketing incentives, subsidy on crop production inputs are amongst the planned interventions

Medium-Terms Needs

Water provision:

- A ground water project initiative budgeted at N\$830 million (\$55 million), of which N\$40 million is available in the 2016-2019 Government budget.
- Okavango-Grootfontein pipeline link to Eastern National Water Carrier (ENWC). N\$1.5 billion (\$100 million) is required, which is not available.
- Supply of desalinated water in Erongo and Khomas regions. N\$15.5 billion (\$1 billion) required, which is not available.
- Artificial recharge of groundwater in Windhoek. N\$250 million (\$16 million) required, which is not available.
- Expansion of rural pipelines in remaining unserved pockets within

Central Northern, Kavango West, Kavango East, Erongo, Hardap, Kharas, Otjozondjupa and Zambezi regions. N\$1 billion (\$66 million) is required at N\$250 million per annum.

- Construction of large dams. N\$3.65 billion (\$243 million) is required, which is not available.

Macro Financial Strategy Options

Water infrastructure development, green schemes, desalination of water, production of drought resistant seed, farmers education program

Targeting

- Food relief is targeting the very poor and poor rural households facing food deficits.
- A livestock marketing incentive programme is targeting farmers to encourage them to destock in order to reduce pressure on pastures.

- Water is being provided to both humans and livestock in affected areas.

Response to Date

An interim programme is being implemented up to July 2016, while advocating for resources to undertake a comprehensive drought food relief programme. Water is being provided to the affected communities through the drilling and rehabilitation of boreholes. Livestock marketing incentive scheme inclusive of subsidy on sales of livestock, transportation to market and lease of grazing to support farmers. Plans are in place to assist affected communities.

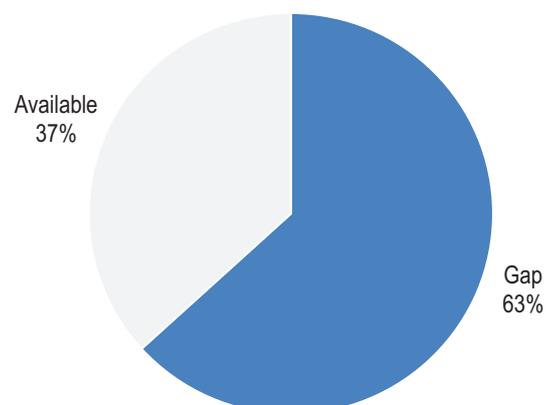
Gaps

The financial gap stands \$35,776,832.31

FUNDING REQUIREMENTS

NAMIBIA	Requirements (M\$)	Available (M\$)		Gap (M\$)
		Govt.	Partners	
Food Security & Agriculture	-	-	-	19.09
WASH	-	-	-	10.70
Health & Nutrition	-	-	-	5.99
Coordination	-	-	-	-
Education	-	-	-	-
Protection	-	-	-	-
Total	56.60	20.82	-	35.78

FUNDING STATUS



SOUTH AFRICA

PEOPLE IN NEED



14.3M

PEOPLE TARGETED



2.5M

Overview/Context

The Republic of South Africa is experiencing one of the worst droughts ever recorded due to two consecutive below average rainfall seasons (since early 2015). The expected commercial maize crop for 2016 is 29.1 per cent less than the previous season's (2015), which was also a drought year. Expected total maize imports for 2016/17 stand at 3.65 million tonnes. There is a growing water crisis, with an average dam level (as of 30 May) of approximately 54 per cent – 22 per cent less than the same time in 2015.

The number of people with inadequate or severely inadequate access to food stood at 14.5 million, and this includes 8 million people living in urban areas. Government has the capacity to assist those affected and a request for international support is not expected.

Key Humanitarian Needs

Food

- Establish new and expand coverage of CNDs;
- Ensure targeting of the most vulnerable households with food parcels;
- Expand the School Nutrition Programme to cover weekends and school holidays.

Agriculture

- Provide support to emergency livestock feeding;
- Strengthen water infrastructure (Dam scoping and boreholes);
- Establish Firebreaks;
- Consider adaptable crops;
- Strengthen veld management, availing grazing land

Health

- Analyse surveillance data, hospital admissions, drought-sensitive diseases and immediately to notify and investigate any suspected epidemic or disease outbreak;
- Ensure primary healthcare in communities and availability of resources to deal with related cases;
- Raise awareness and educate public on the importance of hand hygiene;
- Health promotion activities to protect own health and health of children under age 5.

WASH

- Intensify water quality monitoring
- Communicate the importance of implementing additional water treatment measures where necessary

Nutrition

- Intensify water quality monitoring
- Communicate the importance of implementing additional water treatment measures where necessary

Medium-Term Needs

- Proactive planning for the next summer season.
- Refurbishment and replacement of all aged infrastructure and proper operations and maintenance of new infrastructure.
- Well-coordinated and integrated awareness creation campaigns and messages from government.

SWAZILAND

PEOPLE IN NEED



638k

PEOPLE TARGETED



350k

REQUIREMENTS (US\$)



92.0M

AVAILABLE FUNDS, GOV.



6.8M

AVAILABLE FUNDS PARTNERS



3.0M

Sectors Requested

Food



350k

People Targeted

Wash



175k

People Targeted

Nutrition & Health



317k

People Targeted

Education



197k

People Targeted

Protection



112k

People Targeted

Overview/Context

The devastating drought has impacted all sectors and increased social protection concerns. According to preliminary SwaziVAC 2016 results, 350,069 people are in need of urgent food assistance until the next harvest season in March 2017. At least 66,000 cattle have perished and an estimated 100,000 more are at risk. A decline in food access (both in quantity and quality) is likely to reduce the HIV treatment adherence of about 167,615 people (UNAIDS 2015); while 200,000 people and 78 per cent of schools are facing critical water shortages.

Due to increased difficulty in accessing adequate amounts of food and water, there are concerns of increasing violence against women and girls as they trek longer distances in search of water and are exposed to exploitation and abuse. For the first time, the capital Mbabane has been forced to ration its water supply because the water level in Hawane Dam, the main water source, is below 20 per cent capacity. GDP growth has declined by 0.3 per cent to 1.4 per cent from 2015 due to sharp declines in agriculture (including sugar - the main cash crop which accounts for 21 per cent of the GDP). The critical water shortage has forced Swaziland to import all of its energy needs since its domestic hydro-electric generation (which provided 20 per cent of total needs) had ceased. Maize prices are already very high for the poorest households (63 per cent of the population lives below the poverty line) and are set to increase with recent fuel hikes. Swaziland imports 85 per cent of its commodities.

Key Humanitarian Needs

There is urgent need to provide food and cash assistance to 350,069 people, as well as livelihood support and access to water to affected households and 516 schools. If this is not done, there is a risk of more food insecure people and deaths, increased acute malnutrition rates (underweight prevalence is 5.8 per cent and stunting is at 25.5 per cent), increased dropout rates (especially of adolescent girls), increase in defaulter rates for ARV treatment, and outbreaks of waterborne diseases. As the impact of the drought worsens, more negative coping mechanisms will see an increase in SGBV against women and children. All these will compound the existing emergency which would further strain the country's economy and human resources.

Needs Mid terms

Strengthen livelihoods through the provision of agricultural inputs (improved seeds and fodder), extension services, and construction of earth dams, rehabilitation and extension of existing water systems, and the establishment of a national strategic grain reserve. Ensure community access to piped water through the drilling of new boreholes, building of dams and dredging of major water reservoirs to maximize future rainfall. Encourage water harvesting in households and schools. Strengthen health systems (management of acute malnutrition, disease surveillance and response, health promotion) in affected areas and roll out to the rest of the country. Provide comprehensive social protection services including community sensitization and awareness on SGBV (information, education and communication material

dissemination), improved data management and reporting at health, referral and police offices.

Macro Financial Strategy Options

Promote the long term storage of water in the major reservoirs as a national development strategy given the high reliance on water for domestic use and crop and animal production. Increased maize area grown under irrigation and build energy generation. Provide regional development funds for community development and resilience projects. Provide funds for youth development and increase funds for other vulnerable groups (orphans and vulnerable children, the elderly, the disabled).

Targeting

Health & Nutrition:

- Children under age 5 (13.6%) + 56, 417, PLW (25% of total pop) = 103,708
- People living with HIV = 60,000,
- People living with non-communicable diseases (NCD) (12% of total pop) = 497,780

Education:

- Schools affected by water shortages

WASH:

- In communities where water system has been affected or are non-existent.

Agriculture & Food Security:

- Food insecure people and vulnerable livestock owners

Response to date

A total of 8,750 tonnes of food has been provided to 158,000 people by the Swaziland National Disaster Management Agency (NMDA) and humanitarian partners in the affected areas. Cash vouchers have been provided to 21,000 people in Shiselweni. Food and nutrition gardens have been established for 25,000 people and in 100 schools. The Ministry of Agriculture has provided 2,600 bales of hay and 300,000 litres of water to farmers in 11 constituencies.

Under the WASH Cluster, 26 boreholes have been constructed in affected communities and schools;

and toilets have been constructed in 19 schools in Shiselweni. The Health and Nutrition Cluster is conducting national deworming, measles & rubella vaccination campaigns for all school going and under age 5 children; 700 health workers have been sensitized on drought-related diseases and conditions and their treatment. The Social Protection Cluster has distributed 125 dignity packs for visibly pregnant women and 100 dignity packs for adolescent girls, and trained 96 social workers/actors on protection issues. More assessments are underway to revise planning of interventions.

The NDMA has activated strategic and technical inter cluster coordination structures at national and regional levels. All clusters have developed implementation and targeting plans at constituency level and each partner allocated a geographic area to avoid duplication. NDMA is mapping ongoing and planned interventions and requirements, and is leading and coordinating resource mobilisation to fill in the funding gaps.

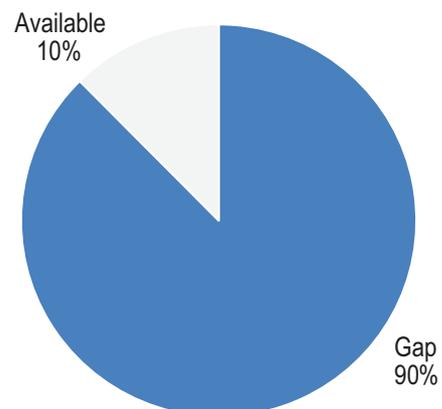
Gaps

A lack of funding for the drought response is the most significant limiting factor, affecting the capacity of the Government and implementing agencies to expand to meet the needs of the most affected. As of 1 June 2016, the total revised requirements for the Swaziland National Emergency Response, Mitigation and Adaptation Plan (NERMAP) is \$92 million, of which only US\$7 million has been realised. There is lack of assigned focal points and disaster response managers (both in Government and partner organizations) are overwhelmed with competing demands. This is affecting monitoring, evaluation and resource tracking of the response. Lack of mapping of institutional skills and capacities for stakeholders is negatively affecting coordination and response.

FUNDING REQUIREMENTS

SWAZILAND	Requirements (M\$)	Available (M\$)		Gap (M\$)
		Govt.	Partners	
Food Security & Agriculture	75.00	4.00	2.80	68.20
WASH	10.90	1.44	-	9.46
Health & Nutrition	2.79	0.69	-	2.10
Coordination	0.33	0.17	-	0.16
Education	2.80	0.48	-	2.32
Protection	0.64	-	0.15	0.49
Total	92.46	6.78	2.95	82.73

FUNDING STATUS



UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

PEOPLE IN NEED



358k*

Overview/Context

In contrast to the southern part of the region, El Niño usually brings above average rainfall to Tanzania. The country received above normal rainfall over the past eight months, and flooding was reported, affecting infrastructure and agriculture and leading to displacement of people into camps. The country is also battling a large cholera outbreak, with more than 25,000 cases and 400 deaths since August 2015, although new cases are showing a downward trend.

Targeting

Targeting will focus on those communities whose food security was negatively impacted by floods, with special considerations to be given to vulnerable groups.

Response to date

The Ministry of Health and Social Welfare procured medical supplies to control the cholera outbreak. Health personnel

have been trained to disseminate through brochures important information for improved responses. Humanitarian assistance has also been provided to those affected by floods.

Mitigation measures are being implemented to reduce river erosion. Water treatment supplies have been supplied with awareness creation activities to community affected by cholera.

Financial institutions have been requested to extend serviced to the most hit areas to support early recovery initiatives. Government launched a farmer's bank in 2015 geared to reduce vulnerability and increase resiliency.

**Estimate based on last year's assessment, 2016 assessment yet to be done.*

ZAMBIA

PEOPLE IN NEED



PEOPLE TARGETED



REQUIREMENTS (US\$)



AVAILABLE FUNDS, GOV.



Sectors Requested

Food



Wash



Overview/Context

Zambia has not declared a national disaster. The country produced adequate maize to meet total national requirement and had a carryover stock of 667,524 tons, giving total availability of 3,540,577 tons. Total requirements for the country stand at 2,905,896 tons, leaving an exportable surplus of 634,681 tons.

An assessment in southern Zambia found that 975,738 people (162,623 households) were affected and require humanitarian assistance. Southern Province, for example, recorded a 48 per cent maize production decline. Water shortages are also a concern, as is the high rates of stunting (49.6 per cent) and underweight (14.7 per cent) in children under age 5, both higher among boys.

Key Humanitarian Needs

Agriculture and Food Security

A total of 975,738 severely and moderately affected people from the assessed districts will require support from August 2016 to March 2017):

- From August to December 2016 support will only target 257,592 severely affected people (42,932 households) with food supplies constituting cereals (10,729 tons), pulses (1,288 tons) and cooking oil (644 tons).
- From January to March 2017 support aims to be provided through the Social Cash Transfer (SCT) programme for 975,738 people (162,623 households). As this is the first time support is being provided through SCT, not all the affected households may be absorbed, and these will be assisted with relief food support

constituting cereals (24,384 tons), pulses (2,927 tons) and cooking oil (1,464 tons).

In addition, input support to 13,699 households should be provided, and 11 districts on the food security borderline should be closely monitored.

Health

Recommended activities include:

- Community sensitizations on prevention of malaria
- Increase the coverage of indoor-residual spraying in Luano and Chirundu districts.
- Support communities to eliminate mosquito breeding grounds.
- Increase effort in WASH to fight diarrhoea in all affected districts.
- Improve case management in all the districts reporting high disease incidences especially in children under age 5.
- Improve on the supply of drugs and logistics for treatment of all infections.
- Strengthen implementation of the Integrated Management of Child Illnesses (IMCI) strategy.

WASH

Safe drinking water should be provided to at least 1,824,600 people (304,100 households) through the drilling boreholes in affected communities. The promotion of community-led total sanitation (CLTS) and maintaining open defecation free (ODF) status and promotion of private sector involvement in sanitation marketing to support communities and households to build robust and appropriate latrines is required. Activities are broken down

as follows:

- Drilling of boreholes.
- Construction of Sanplat latrines.
- Distribution of chlorine.
- Provision and promotion of community access to safe water in affected communities (water source construction and rehabilitation and water treatment promotion).
- Promotion of community wide sanitation improvement through CLTS as part of the ODF Zambia 2020 with hand washing campaigns.
- Promotion of public-private partnerships for improved sanitation facility sustainability.
- Promotion of disaster risk reduction (DRR) and sensitization of communities on improved environmental management (solid waste disposal, water sources protection).
- Training and sensitizing communities on use of available water treatment methods and carrying out of water quality assessments.
- Monitoring and evaluation.

Resilience Actions

The Disaster Management and Mitigation Unit (DMMU) has been keeping pace with global trends in addressing disaster and climatic risks by developing the Community Based Disaster Risk Management (CBDRM) Facilitation Manual. The CBDRM is essentially a process in which

communities at risk are actively engaged in identification, analysis, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of disaster risks, hence reducing their vulnerabilities and enhancing capacities. The CBDRM process recognises that local people understand their opportunities and constraints and are capable of initiating and sustaining their own destiny. Through this CBDRM process, it is hoped that communities will be empowered with skills in conceptualizing, developing and managing micro-adaptation and resilient projects in partnership with district, provincial and national entities.

The Satellite Disaster Management Committees (SDMCS) will be an integral entry point for all disaster risk management initiatives in the country. This is a noble cause of strengthening capacities and resilience building of local communities to respond to climatic shocks such as drought.

Macro Financial Strategy Options

The government through the DMMU has been coordinating assessment actions by sectoral partners through the ZVAC to ascertain needs in the affected areas. The DMMU is also providing relief food to affected communities through its strategic grain reserves. Government and its partners are also responding to the various identified needs such as water, sanitation and hygiene.

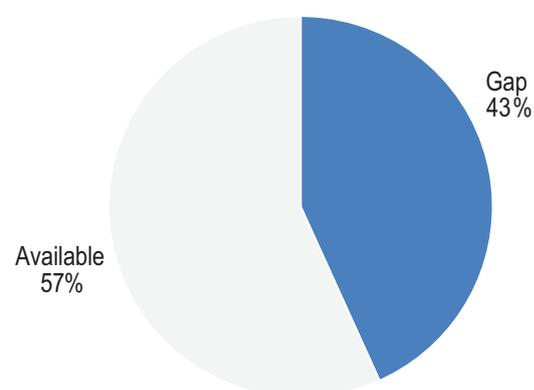
Gaps

An estimated \$33 million in funding is required for the humanitarian response.

FUNDING REQUIREMENTS

ZAMBIA	Requirements (M\$)	Available (M\$)		Gap (M\$)
		Govt.	Partners	
Food Security & Agriculture	53.41	30.20	-	23.21
WASH	18.89	12.53	-	6.36
Health	1.78	0.20	-	1.58
Nutrition	2.24	0.37	-	1.87
Total	76.32	43.30	-	33.02

FUNDING STATUS



ZIMBABWE

PEOPLE IN NEED



PEOPLE TARGETED



REQUIREMENTS (US\$)



AVAILABLE FUNDS, GOV.



AVAILABLE FUNDS PARTNERS



Sectors Requested

Food & Agriculture



Wash



Health & Nutrition



Protection



Overview/Context

Where Zimbabwe should have received between 300mm and 500mm of rainfall by the beginning of 2016, most of the country received less than 300mm. The current situation follows a poor harvest season in 2014/15 when cereal production declined by 43 per cent compared to the previous 5-year average, causing a cereal deficit of 650,000 tonnes (950,000 tonnes compared to the requirement of 1.6 million tonnes). The preliminary estimate of cereal deficits for the current marketing year is even greater, at 900,000 tonnes. This prompted the Government to declare a national disaster on 5 February 2016, appealing for US\$1.5B. The appeal is for both immediate and short term needs to address the impacts of the drought. Of the US\$1.5B, US\$1.04B is for immediate humanitarian needs.

The prevailing national average maize grain price of \$0.44/kg is 38 per cent higher than the same period last year (\$0.32/kg). As a result of the reduction in land under cultivation (estimates are that only 35 per cent of the normal area has been planted this year), there has been a reduction in the demand for casual labour for planting and weeding – a key source of income during the hunger gap period, making rural populations more vulnerable to food insecurity. The number of households deriving income and grain from casual labour has significantly decreased by 45 per cent according to the Zimbabwe Vulnerability Assessment Committee, thereby impacting the livelihoods of many rural families.

During the past months, livestock conditions and consequently livestock prices have decreased significantly in some districts as a result of poor

grazing, water shortages and disease outbreaks. More than 23,000 cattle deaths have been reported in the drier districts of the country.

Drought has its greatest impact on water supplies. The low rainfall has also reduced the amount of available water, affecting power generation, agriculture and potable water availability from boreholes for human and livestock consumption. The national average for dam levels is below 50 per cent. Access to drinking water has fallen from the previous year from 77 per cent (WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP)) to 71 per cent (ZimVAC). As the drought continues, access is expected to decrease as water sources dry up. Access to drinking water is compounded by more chronic issues including the non-functioning of many boreholes and urban water treatment and distribution systems due to insufficient investment in maintenance. When this is coupled with less than half the population accessing improved sanitation, (46.5 per cent) and a 37 per cent open defecation rate there is a high risk of disease outbreaks in both rural and urban areas. Harare metropolitan area is currently experiencing a typhoid outbreak with more than 1,000 cases recorded.

Eroded productive capacity of vulnerable farming households and increased food prices have resulted in a significant increase in food and nutrition insecurity, including higher rates of malnutrition especially in the most food insecure districts. GAM is at 5.7 per cent, the highest in the past 15 years. According to the ZimVAC and linked to the drought, SGBV and teenage pregnancies were reported to be on the increase in most districts with some households resorting to

marrying off their children as a coping strategy. It is anticipated that education will be adversely affected by drought, due to unavailability of food and inability to pay school fees/levies. Children in Matabeleland North are reported to be skipping classes, citing hunger and the need to help out with household or farm work.

Key Humanitarian Needs

- Targeted food assistance to address immediate food and nutrition needs of households and communities, and basic provision of crop and livestock inputs to food insecure farmers
- Provision of life-saving nutrition treatment to all children and pregnant and lactating women affected by acute malnutrition.
- Continuous monitoring and disease surveillance to allow for early warning and early action and ensuring prompt case management of diseases aggravated by the drought.
- School feeding programmes and capacity building of education systems for better preparedness.
- With the number of protection cases reportedly on the increase, approximately 255,952 women will need protection from SGBV. It is expected that 72,000 children will require protection services and support in the next 12 months.
- In the WASH sector, restoration of access to sufficient water of appropriate quality and quantity to fulfil basic needs is required, as is the provision of access to critical WASH related non-food items. Increased awareness of safe hygiene and sanitation practices among urban and rural populations and institutions.

Macro Financial Strategy Options

Regional and international external support reported that Government plans to draw a credit line from Afrexim Bank for \$200 million for the purchase of maize and will allocate \$46 million from its national budget.

Targeting

Food Security and Agriculture: 4.07 million people in households who are deemed food insecure, having no production and having lost their livelihoods.

Health and Nutrition: 491,981 people living in food insecure households located in the 15 most drought-affected districts who will require basic healthcare; support and supplementary and therapeutic feeding targeting children under age 5 and pregnant and lactating women.

WASH targets: 1.4 million people in the most drought-affected districts and peri-urban areas whose needs arise from, and are aggravated by, reduced availability of water and the potential incidence of WASH-related diseases.

Education: 8287 Schools in the most affected areas targeted to receive school feeding. 400,000 school children in the most severely affected provinces and schools within districts with the highest populations affected by drought.

Protection: Scaling up of social protection safety nets in the most affected areas to assist 400,000 people. This includes 16,511 of the most vulnerable, including women and children; response to child protection violations and SGBV resulting from the worsening food insecurity and drought.

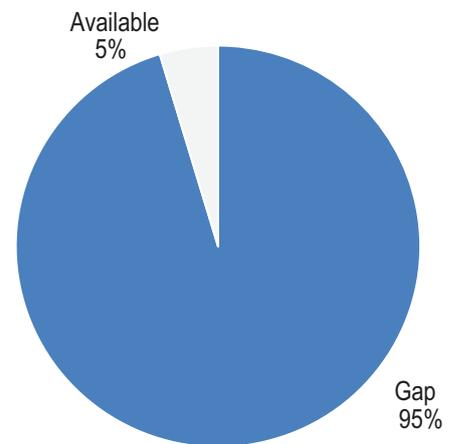
Response to date

Government has established a Cabinet Committee on Emergency Response to the El Niño-induced Drought Disaster, chaired by a Vice President. This Cabinet Committee has been mandated to coordinate responses to meet immediate and medium-term needs of the current drought. With the phase-out of the cluster system, the current response is being coordinated by sector platforms led by Government Ministries, supported by the UN and NGOs. In order to provide strategic guidance a Humanitarian Country Team was established in 2015 and an inter-sectoral coordination group established in April to coordinate between sectors and to provide a platform for inter-sectoral discussion. Sectoral meetings are ongoing among the five sectors and an early recovery sectoral working group has been established.

FUNDING REQUIREMENTS

ZIMBABWE	Requirements (M\$)	Available (M\$)		Gap (M\$)
		Govt.	Partners	
Food Security & Agriculture	752.90	1.00	46.64	705.26
WASH	25.60	-	-	25.60
Health	11.20	-	0.53	10.67
Nutrition	16.56	-	-	16.56
Protection	34.39	-	-	34.39
Education	199.66	0.30	-	199.36
Coordination	-	-	-	-
Total	1 040.31	1.30	47.18	991.83

FUNDING STATUS



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