Regional Situation Update on the
El Niño-Induced Drought

Issue 02: 12 September 2016

Highlights

- SADC declares Regional Drought Disaster and launches a Regional Humanitarian Appeal for assistance to support the ongoing and planned response efforts of its Member States.
- The Humanitarian Appeal is a result of the negative impacts of the 2015/16 El Niño induced drought, the worst in 35 years.
- The Appeal follows declaration of national drought emergencies by six Member States (Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Namibia, Swaziland and Zimbabwe) and two Member States who have declared partial drought disasters. South Africa (8 of the country’s 9 provinces) and Mozambique (red alert for some southern and central areas).
- The Region has a response funding gap of US$2.5 billion to cover an estimated 41m people (about 14% of total SADC population), with 26m requiring immediate humanitarian assistance.
- SADC has established an El Niño Logistics and Coordination Team to support regional engagement and coordination of response operations.
- Local and international community is already responding to appeal for assistance to affected Member States.

Situation Overview

SADC has been impacted by the effects of the El Niño induced drought which has affected a number of Member States. The effects of the drought include widespread crop failure and loss of livestock and wildlife. As a result, the Region has recorded cereal and maize deficits of 9 million tonnes and 5 million tonnes respectively.

The drought has also led to scarcity of water supply for both human and animal consumption. Unsafe sources of water are now widely being used leading to increased risk of water borne diseases such as cholera and typhoid. In addition, water levels in major dams in the Region have declined significantly thereby affecting hydro-electric power generation. As a result of the power shortages, households, industry and social services such as schools and hospitals have been adversely affected.

In response to the impacts of the drought experienced in most parts of the Region during the 2016/17 rainfall season, six Member States (Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Namibia, Swaziland and Zimbabwe) have declared national drought
emergencies while two Member States have declared partial drought disasters. South Africa (8 of the country’s 9 provinces.) and Mozambique (red alert for some southern and central areas). At the Regional level, **SADC has declared a Regional Drought Disaster and has issued a Regional Humanitarian Appeal**. The Appeal is seeking local and international assistance to cover a response plan funding gap of US$2.5 billion for an estimated 41m affected people (about 14% of total SADC population), with 26m requiring immediate humanitarian assistance (See Table 1)

Table 1: **FUNDING REQUIRED FOR HUMANITARIAN INTERVENTIONS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Requirement (M$)</th>
<th>Available Funding (M$)</th>
<th>Gap (M$)</th>
<th>Gap (%)</th>
<th>Immediate Needs</th>
<th>Population In Need</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sub Total</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2 594</td>
<td>221</td>
<td>535</td>
<td>1 838</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>27 588 307</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Regional</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1.44</td>
<td>0.92</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0.52</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Agricultural</td>
<td>282.00</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>282</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>2 878</td>
<td>222</td>
<td>535</td>
<td>2 121</td>
<td>74</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **Funded 26% (US$ 767M)**
- **Gap 74% (US$ 2.120B)**

- **Regional Coordination**
- **Agricultural Inputs**

**Total Required 2.9B**
Regional Coordination and Response

From 6-8 June 2016, SADC convened a meeting of Member States to review and validate the outcomes of national vulnerability assessment committee assessments. This was followed by a meeting of the Regional Vulnerability Assessment and Analysis (RVAA) Programme Steering Committee, which reiterated the call for a regional multi-sectoral drought appeal.

The SADC El Niño Logistics and Coordination Team, established in April 2016 at the Secretariat to coordinate the response, has developed a regional humanitarian appeal (http://www.sadc.int/sadc-secretariat/services-centres/sadc-el-nino-response-coordination-centre/) for assistance. The Chairperson of SADC, HE Lt. Gen. Dr. Seretse Khama Ian Khama, President of the Republic of Botswana, launched the appeal on the 26th of July in Gaborone, Botswana, and at the same event, declared a regional disaster and called on international cooperating partners to assist affected Member States.

Transport and Logistics

The SADC Logistics Coordination Unit conducted a two week visit to selected ports in the region with the following objectives;

- To identify key players in the transport and logistics sectors who would play a critical supply chain role in regard to the drought appeal.
- To alert and inform stakeholders about the impending surge of imports and gather information on corridor capacities.
- Extend an invitation to the Logistics workshop planned in Johannesburg for 28-29th July, 2016 where each corridor would make a presentation.
- Establish system of information sharing and reporting and identify a network of transport corridor focal points.
- Obtain inputs for issues to be tabled and discussed as a part of the regional drought relief logistics plan.
The diagnostic survey covered the following ports, Durban, Maputo, Beira, Dar es Salaam and Walvis Bay. Whilst the original plan was to also visit Nacala, Lilongwe and Harare, time did not allow and these visits were deferred to a later stage.

The SADC El Niño Logistics and Transport workshop was held on the 28-29th July in Johannesburg. The workshop brought together 80 participants from key public and private stakeholders from the region who would play a key role in the delivery of humanitarian relief. The workshop was attended by the following countries; Botswana, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Swaziland, Zambia and Zimbabwe. The following international cooperating partners; NEPAD Business Foundation (NBF), the United Kingdom Department for International Development (DFID), the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), and United Nations World Food Programme (WFP) also attended. In addition, private and public sector companies involved in bulk grain import, warehousing, transport and logistics, the Federation of East and Southern African Road Transporters Association and the Southern African Railways Association also participated.

The workshop resolved to approve the draft SADC transport plan for humanitarian relief cargo. The plan covers the need for member states to consider waiving road transport regulations that hinder transport efficiency, adoption of a humanitarian tariff by railways, adoption of a coordination and monitoring structure and security plan. As a follow up to the Logistics and Transport workshop, a letter was sent to all member states to highlight and provide input on 3 key areas namely:
- Update of the Cereal Balance and import requirements
- Waiver of restrictive road transport regulations and implementation of transport facilitation measures
- Coordination and monitoring of the transportation plan

The workshop recommendations have since been adopted as Council and Summit 2016 decisions. Meanwhile, the SADC El Niño Logistics Unit is following up on implementation progress with Member States. Member States will facilitate humanitarian relief transportation through the implementation of the agreed transport regulatory measures. Service providers, in particular transporters are expected to apply for waivers on third country rule or cabotage, where there is justification. Transporters and cargo owners and agents are encouraged to report through various feedback to the SADC El Niño Logistics Unit through various means including reporting mechanisms such as the Tripartite NTBs Online Reporting, Monitoring and Eliminating Mechanism http://tradebarriers.org/register_complaint incidences where border, port, road and transport regulatory agencies and law enforcement agencies are not complying with these agreed measures and hence causing unnecessary delays to humanitarian grain movements. The SADC El Niño Logistics Unit in collaboration with national and corridor cells will facilitate effective responses and troubleshooting.

A number of products have been designed and information will be shared periodically on the SADC EL-Nino webpage as well as through monthly situation reports.

### Cereal Balance and Import Requirements as of Aug 16

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COUNTRY</th>
<th>CEREAL DEFICIT</th>
<th>PLANNED IMPORTS</th>
<th>ACTUAL IMPORTS (as of Aug 2016)</th>
<th>REMARKS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tonnes</td>
<td>Tonnes</td>
<td>Tonnes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ANGOLA</td>
<td>1,505,404</td>
<td>1,505,404</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BOTSWANA</td>
<td>631,000</td>
<td>TBC</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LESOTHO</td>
<td>293,000</td>
<td>333,000</td>
<td></td>
<td>2016/2017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MALAWI</td>
<td>1,104,000</td>
<td>400,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MOZAMBIQUE</td>
<td>912,000</td>
<td>TBC</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NAMIBIA</td>
<td>234,000</td>
<td>210,000</td>
<td></td>
<td>2015 figures</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SOUTH AFRICA</td>
<td>2,584,000</td>
<td>3,300,000</td>
<td>1,091,262</td>
<td>2016/2017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SWAZILAND</td>
<td>157,000</td>
<td>139,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TANZANIA</td>
<td>TBC</td>
<td>TBC</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ZAMBIA</td>
<td>630,000</td>
<td>TBC</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ZIMBABWE</td>
<td>2,115,000</td>
<td>1,608,000</td>
<td>157,131</td>
<td>Maize only ex. Wheat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>10,165,404</td>
<td>7,495,404</td>
<td>1,248,393</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Cereal imports in S.A breakdown 58% Wheat, 26% Yellow maize and 15% White maize (source Agbiz research)
Zimbabwe data sourced from FEWS NET and the Herald news
Expected Vessel Imports

Note: Figures extracted from WFP El-Nino report week 35. GCMF commodities are part of WFP strategic stocks. All figures in metric tonnes. (MT) RTU (ready to use mix-blended), Corn Soya Blend (CSB++), Vegetable Oil (Vegoil)

Maize grain exports ex-Zambia as at week 35

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Commodity</th>
<th>Maize</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>**Origin</td>
<td>Location**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chipata</td>
<td>5,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Katete</td>
<td>9,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lusaka</td>
<td>44,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Petauke</td>
<td>10,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Grand Total</strong></td>
<td>68,600</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Figures from the WFP overview Zambia exports 2016 report. All quantities in metric tonnes.
Other logistics products to be produced will include a monitoring database as well as maps highlighting Key ports, border posts, rail/road networks and anticipated commodity flow routes.

Regional Assessments (Planned and Ongoing)

In support of the implementation of the SADC regional humanitarian appeal, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), in partnership with ICRISAT, SADC Seed Centre, SADC Member States, Non-governmental Organizations (NGOs), and private sector actors and other stakeholders, are undertaking a seed and other agricultural inputs assessment to assess seeds and agricultural inputs security and farming households’ ability to recover in the 2016/17 season. The assessment is being undertaken with funding support from the United States Agency for the Development (USAID) and is covering the countries of Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique, Swaziland, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

The assessment is being undertaken in two phases: Phase I is focusing on establishing national-level agricultural input supply and demand information of the focus countries; and Phase II is aimed at ascertaining the capacity of drought-affected farming households and communities to timely access agricultural inputs. As part of the first phase of the assessment, FAO organized a regional workshop on 4–5 August 2016 in Johannesburg, South Africa to bring together countries of the Region to share information and develop a shared understanding of the seed and other agricultural inputs situation across countries, as well as to confirm the assessment methodology for the second phase. The workshop was attended by 46 participants, representing Governments, USAID, the SADC Seed Centre, United Nations agencies, NGOs, academia, private sector actors (e.g. seed trader and fertilizer associations) and other development partners.

The findings of the first phase show that there are significant gaps in seed availability throughout the focus countries – most notably in Madagascar, Malawi and Mozambique. (see last page which shows a summary of the first phase results). Information for the first phase was sourced from country presentations at the regional workshop, preliminary findings from the Feed the Future Southern Africa Seed Trade Project, the Seed Supply and Demand Study and the findings of FAO scoping missions in Malawi, Mozambique, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

Given that seed and input availability in general can be a proxy indicator for agricultural production capacity; urgent efforts are needed to support farmers with seeds and other inputs to facilitate production in the coming agricultural season. Further, efforts should also be made to put in place mechanisms for mainstreaming assessment of seeds and other inputs into vulnerability assessments and other early warning systems.

Country Updates

Successive droughts have been impacting southern Angola in particular. In addition to the effects on agricultural production and access to safe drinking water, affected regions are experiencing an increase in cases of malaria, diarrhea, 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 assistance. This total figure is being targeted for interventions in the sectors of food and WASH, while 120,000 people are being targeted in health and nutrition and 50,000 in education. The ongoing yellow fever outbreak is of particular concern, with almost at least 2,954 cases and 328 deaths, representing a serious threat not only to Angola, but to the region and beyond.

A multi-sectoral Commission for Assistance to Populations Affected by Drought has been established. An estimated $261.423 million is required for the response, of which $26.715 million has been made available by the Government of Angola. A total of 260 improved water supply points have either been constructed or rehabilitated in the provinces of Cunene, Benguela, Huila, Namibe and Kuando Kubango. About 25,741 children under age 5 have been treated for severe acute malnutrition (SAM). Short-term humanitarian needs include:

- Implement a food assistance program.
- Provide essential micronutrient supplements
- Improve the treatment of moderate and severe malnutrition
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- Distribute agricultural inputs.
- Provide technical assistance to smallholder households.
- Strengthen and expand school feeding programmes in affected areas
- Provision of WASH emergency services

### Botswana

The Botswana Government declared a national drought disaster on 14 July 2014, which will end on June 30, 2017, which aims to assist 1.1 million people, the total rural population of the country. This comes in the wake of a poor rainfall season where cereal production was estimated at 38,042 tons (14.6% of national requirements) – a 58 per cent decline from the five-year average. Livestock mortality has been estimated at around 20 per cent in the past two years due to drought, and forage conditions are anticipated to deteriorate throughout the dry season, which lasts until October.

Plans are being developed and support is being provided, including safety nets programmes for the vulnerable people. To date the Government has made $16.8 million available for the response, leaving a gap of $66.2 million.

### Democratic Republic of the Congo

Rains and subsequent flooding resulting from El Niño caused the destruction of homes, vital food stocks and crops. An estimated 700,000 people in 11 provinces (out of 26) have been affected from October 2015 to April 2016, resulting in displacements and an increase in waterborne diseases, including cholera, in some localities.

Across the country 7.5 million people (which include the flood affected) have been identified as being food insecure, with 4.5 million requiring immediate humanitarian assistance, according to the Government. The nutritional status of vulnerable groups in affected areas is particularly at risk. An emergency preparedness platform has been established within the Ministry of Interior to coordinate all emergency preparedness and response activities.

### Lesotho

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. Maize yields decreased by 67 per cent, sorghum by 69 per cent and wheat by 38 per cent. Even in normal years Lesotho is not able to produce sufficiently for the country’s needs, and this situation is currently compounded by the drought and resultant poor production. The lean period is starting early and it is projected that food insecurity will worsen until the next harvest in April 2017. Food prices are doubling. A recent assessment conducted in selected districts found that 8.2 per cent of pregnant and lactating mothers were moderately malnourished, which reflects a 37 per cent increase compared to 2014.

An estimated 709,000 people are in need, of which 491,000 are being targeted for assistance. Government is requesting $38 million for a multi-sectoral response, for which it has provided $10 million. Response needs include the provision of clean water, the prevention and treatment of severe malnutrition and the provision of food.

### Madagascar
Southern Madagascar, known as the Grand Sud, has been particularly hard hit by an El Niño-induced drought. The area only received 50 per cent of average rainfall since May 2015, with significant implications for agriculture: 80 per cent of the June harvest is expected to be lost. An estimated 1.14 million people are in need, of which 665,000 people have been targeted for immediate humanitarian assistance. Also, 49,000 children under age 5 have been targeted for nutrition interventions.

Since April 2016 an estimated 150,000 people have received food assistance, and 37,500 households have received agricultural support. Child nutrition screening is ongoing and 110 tons of supplementary foods for the treatment of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) in children under age 5 have been locally purchased. A joint humanitarian response plan has been developed, integrating six sectors, as has a humanitarian needs overview. 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).

According to the recent Malawi Vulnerability Assessment Committee (MVAC) annual assessment, the country has a maize production deficit of around 769,000 tons. An estimated 6.5 million people are in need. All 6.5 million people are targeted for assistance. Approximately 130,000 of children under age five will be targeted for lifesaving treatment of severe acute malnutrition (SAM) and 193,000 targeted for treatment of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM). Similarly, 81,000 pregnant and lactating women (PLW) will be targeted for the treatment of moderate acute malnutrition.

Government is requesting $380 million for a multi-sectoral response, for which it has provided $50 million. The Department of Disaster Management Affairs (DoDMA), is leading the response, with support from humanitarian partners. In 2015 a National Food Insecurity Response Plan requested $146 million, of which it only received 51 per cent. The cluster system has been activated, and inter-cluster meetings are taking place to ensure coordination. The Office of the Vice President, through DoDMA, convenes meetings of the Humanitarian Response Committee to monitor the implementation of the food insecurity response. In addition, DoDMA is facilitating the finalization of the 2015/16 National Contingency Plan and undertaking capacity strengthening before launching the 2016/2017 Response Plan.

The most recent vulnerability assessment (March to April 2016) indicates that approximately 2.0 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 in affected areas will have some form of cereal harvest. Global acute malnutrition rates are above 15 per cent in two affected provinces and it is estimated that over 100,000 children will suffer of acute malnutrition in the next six months. Staple food prices have more than doubled since the onset of the El Niño-induced drought and are still rising as the lean period approaches, thereby limiting access.

With the recent declaration of a Red Alert, resources are being mobilized by both Government and partners to meet the needs of those affected by the severe drought. Coordination is being led by the Government through the National Disaster Management Institute (INGC). Approximately 315,000 people have so far been assisted with food by Government and partners as at March 2016, and an emergency school feeding programme for about 100,000 students in Gaza and Inhambane provinces is also being implemented. In addition, $2.7 million have been raised for WASH interventions. Still, major sectoral funding gaps remain: food: $143 million; agriculture: $26.7 million; nutrition: $5.3 million; WASH: approximately $17 million; and resilience interventions: $14.9 million.
The Government declared a state of emergency on the 29th of June 2016, due to the impacts of the El Niño induced drought. An estimated 729,000 of people are in need of assistance. Short term humanitarian needs revolve largely around the provision of water, which is a perennial issue in Namibia, exacerbated by the El Niño-induced drought. Water is being provided to both humans and livestock in affected areas. 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. Of the $56.6 million required for the response, $35.7 million is still needed.

**South Africa**

The Republic of South Africa is experienced one of the worst droughts ever recorded due to two consecutive below average rainfall seasons (since early 2015). There is a growing water crisis, with an average dam level (as of 29 August 2016) of approximately 54 per cent – 18 per cent less than the same time in 2015. During August 2016, significant rainfall events were mainly limited to the Western Cape, Eastern Cape and KwaZulu-Natal provinces. The expected commercial maize crop production for 2016 is estimated at 7.3 million tonnes, which represents a 26.7% decrease from 10.0 million tonnes harvest during the previous season (2015), which was also a drought year. The severe drought experienced across the country did not spare the drought tolerant sorghum crop. Sorghum production in 2016 is estimated at 82.0 thousand tonnes, representing a 32.0 decrease from last year’s harvest of 120.5 thousand tonnes. However most of the winter crops are expected to perform better than last season. Wheat production for instance is estimated at 1.7 million tonnes in 2016 compared to 1.4 million tonnes in 2015, up by 16.9 per cent.

Maize exports by South Africa from 30 April to 2 September 2016 amounted to about 265 thousand tonnes as shown in figure 2. South Africa is importing some of the maize to meet her domestic and export requirements shortfalls. Expected total maize imports for 2016/17 stand at 3.65 million tonnes. This poses a challenge to SADC Member States that rely on South Africa for their maize as this may not be enough to meet their import requirements and have to import from elsewhere probably at a significantly higher cost at a time of weakening local currencies and decreased government revenue. The total maize imported by South Africa from 30 April to 2 September 2016 amounted to 772.8 thousand tonnes. The maize is being imported from Argentina, Mexico, Brazil and the United States of America.

The number of people with inadequate or severely inadequate access to food is 14.3 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. The total requirement to respond to the food needs of the affected is $47million. The Government has already made $32,3million available leaving a gap of $14,7million.

**Swaziland**

Table 2: South Africa maize exports, Apr – Aug 2016

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>White</th>
<th>Yellow</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Botswana</td>
<td>50453</td>
<td>25914</td>
<td>76367</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Korea</td>
<td>2214</td>
<td>2214</td>
<td>4428</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lesotho</td>
<td>38714</td>
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<td>45770</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mozambique</td>
<td>10532</td>
<td>11334</td>
<td>21866</td>
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<tr>
<td>Namibia</td>
<td>17319</td>
<td>4494</td>
<td>21813</td>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td>Zambia</td>
<td>43031</td>
<td>15024</td>
<td>58055</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>178338</td>
<td>86864</td>
<td>265202</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

729,000 People in need

26.7% Decrease in commercial maize crop

US$92m
According to preliminary Swaziland Vulnerability Assessment Committee assessment 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; while 200,000 people and 78 per cent of schools are facing critical water shortages. 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.

A total of 8,750 tons 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 liters 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 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 have been allocated a geographic area to avoid duplication. NDMA is mapping ongoing and planned interventions and requirements, and is leading and coordinating resource mobilization to fill in the funding gaps.

A lack of funding for the drought response is the most significant limiting factor, affecting the capacity of Government and partners 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) stands at $92 million, of which only $7 million has been realised. The urgent needs remain the provision of food and cash assistance to 414,834 people, as well as livelihood support and access to water to affected households and 516 schools.

**United Republic of Tanzania**

In contrast to the southern part of the region, El Niño usually brings above average rainfall to Tanzania. The country received good rainfall over the past eight months, and flooding was reported, affecting infrastructure and agriculture and leading to displacement to 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.

Humanitarian assistance has also been provided to those affected by floods, and the cholera response is ongoing, led by the Ministry of Health and supported by partners.

**Zambia**

The country produced adequate maize to meet its 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.

Still, according to an assessment of the Zambia Vulnerability Assessment Committee (ZVAC) carried out in 42 dry spell-affected southern districts, 975,738 people (162,623 households) require humanitarian assistance. The Government through its Disaster Management and Mitigation Unit (DMMU) has been coordinating assessment actions by sectoral partners through the ZVAC to ascertain needs in the affected areas, and has identified sectoral response needs. The DMMU is providing food aid to affected communities through its strategic grain reserves. Government and partners are also responding to the various identified needs such as in WASH. The overall response requires $76.318 million, with a funding gap of $33 million.
Zimbabwe

The El Niño-induced drought has seen the cereal deficit increase from 650,000 tons last year (itself a poor harvest) to 900,000 tons, against a requirement of 1.6 million tons. 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 labor for planting and weeding – a key source of income during the hunger gap period, making rural populations more vulnerable to food insecurity. 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.

An estimated 4.07 million people are in need of assistance, with 4.07 million people targeted in the sector of food security and agriculture, 492,000 targeted in health and nutrition, 1.4 million targeted in WASH, 400,000 targeted in education, and 400,000 targeted in social protection. Of the total ask of $1.5b in the Government’s drought appeal, $1,01b has been identified for immediate humanitarian assistance. This includes agriculture inputs to enable affected households to be able to prepare for the coming agricultural season and school feeding programmes in affected districts to minimize the impact of the drought on the nutrition of learners.

Government has established a Cabinet Committee on Emergency Response to the El Niño-induced Drought Disaster, chaired by a Vice President. In order to provide strategic guidance for partners, a Humanitarian Country Team was established in 2015 and an inter-sectoral coordination group established in April 2016 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.

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For more information, please visit www.sadc.int/el-nino
Sources: Reports from MS Governments, International Cooperating Partners and SADC Secretariat
Country Findings

**Lesotho**
- The formal seed market is closely linked to the South African market, which determines the prices in Lesotho.
- National maize seed requirements are estimated at about 3,000 tonnes for maize and 200 tonnes for sorghum.

**Malawi**
- Government is the main buyer of agricultural inputs in Malawi.
- Farmer input support programme plans to support 900,000 households in the 2016/17 season.
- There are significant shortages of key seed; limited purchasing power is further impacting vulnerable farmers.

**Madagascar**
- Just 5 percent of the seed market in Madagascar is formal.
- There is little trade between Madagascar and mainland SADC Member Countries.
- Preliminary findings indicate that there are significant gaps in seed availability for all required crops.

**Mozambique**
- The seed sector is largely informal. Around 90 percent of the crop was planted using retained grain.
- Only about 2 percent (1,800–2,000 tonnes) of all seeds in the country are channelled through the formal market.
- Farmers rely on Government, UN and NGO programmes for certified seed.

**Zambia**
- Government is the main buyer of agricultural inputs in Malawi.
- National maize seed requirements are estimated at about 3,000 tonnes for maize and 200 tonnes for sorghum.

**Zimbabwe**
- Government is planning a USD 28 million input support programme to assist 300,000 vulnerable households.
- Government is allocating USD 500 million for the command agriculture programme to support 2,000 farmers.