

Humanitarian Snapshot

USAID/BHA in Southern Africa

Fiscal Year (FY) 2021

Regional Profile

Countries across Southern Africa¹ continue to face complex emergencies and climatic shocks—such as recurrent drought, intense cyclones, and flooding—that have generated widespread food insecurity and humanitarian needs. In FY 2021, USAID's Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance (USAID/BHA) provided nearly \$289 million to respond to crises in six countries across Southern Africa. In the region, USAID/BHA-supported programs provided life-saving assistance—including emergency food and nutrition assistance—to populations affected by climatic shocks and conflict. In addition, USAID/BHA contributed to efforts to control and mitigate the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic and improve emergency preparedness and response capacity at local, national, and regional levels. USAID/BHA also provided more than \$119 million in standalone early recovery, risk reduction, and resilience (ER4) activities that worked to address the root causes of food insecurity and helped communities in four countries prepare for and recover from natural disasters.



¹The Southern Africa region comprises Angola, Botswana, Comoros, Eswatini, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Seychelles, South Africa, Zambia, and Zimbabwe.

Humanitarian Situation in FY 2021

Recurrent drought, flooding, disease outbreaks, and the adverse socioeconomic impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic increased the need for emergency food and nutrition assistance for populations across the Southern Africa region. During the fiscal year, drought conditions contributed to widespread acute food insecurity and malnutrition in parts of Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Zambia, and Zimbabwe, while Tropical Cyclone Eloise caused extensive damage and flooding in central Mozambique. In addition, armed conflict and insecurity in northern Mozambique generated displacement and exacerbated humanitarian needs among vulnerable populations. Furthermore, the COVID-19 pandemic remained a prevalent concern across Southern Africa, as mitigation measures compounded the effects of poor rainfall and resultant low crop production by limiting income-earning opportunities and restricting household access to markets.

USAID/BHA Priorities for FY 2022

Across the region, USAID/BHA is working to improve early warning and preparation systems and support regional policies through research and learning initiatives that aim to build resilience in areas vulnerable to climatic shocks. USAID/BHA also plans to provide agriculture and livelihood assistance to affected populations through key agricultural inputs—including seeds, tools, and fertilizer—and natural resources management support.

Through ER4 programming, USAID/BHA aims to strengthen resilience in drought-affected and flood-prone areas across the region, as well as in communities vulnerable to the impacts of tropical cyclones. In conflict-affected areas, USAID/BHA is prioritizing programming for internally displaced persons and host community populations, particularly across northern Mozambique's Cabo Delgado Province.

Moreover, USAID/BHA plans to address food, health, protection, and water, sanitation, and hygiene needs across Southern Africa while increasing livelihood opportunities, especially for populations adversely affected by COVID-19.

**FY 2021 Regional
Funding Total**

\$288,694,840

Top Receiving Countries in FY 2021

Zimbabwe	\$114,040,472
Madagascar	\$73,000,175
Mozambique	\$63,387,987
Malawi	\$34,086,381
Lesotho	\$2,069,825
Zambia	\$610,000