

# Humanitarian Snapshot

## USAID/BHA in Southern Africa

Fiscal Year (FY) 2022

### Regional Profile

Countries in Southern Africa face insecurity and numerous climatic shocks—including floods, tropical cyclones, and recurrent drought—that generate widespread food insecurity and humanitarian needs. In FY 2022, USAID’s Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance (USAID/BHA) provided nearly \$339.7 million to respond to crises in seven countries across Southern Africa, supporting programs that 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 bolster emergency preparedness and response capacity at local, regional, and national levels, providing more than \$103 million in 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.



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

### Humanitarian Situation in FY 2022

Adverse economic conditions, climatic shocks, conflict, disease outbreaks, and pest infestations all contributed to high levels of humanitarian need—particularly for emergency food and nutrition assistance—across Southern Africa during FY 2022. Localized droughts contributed to widespread acute food insecurity and malnutrition in parts of Angola, Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique, and Zimbabwe, while severe tropical storms—including Tropical Cyclones Ana, Batsirai, Emnati, and Gombe caused floods and extensive damage to critical infrastructure and livelihoods in parts of Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique, and Zimbabwe in early 2022. Meanwhile, ongoing insecurity in northern Mozambique drove internal displacement to its highest level since the outbreak of conflict in the region in 2017, exacerbating humanitarian needs among violence-affected populations. Furthermore, increased prices for fertilizer, food, and fuel, due in part to the Government of the Russian Federation’s invasion of Ukraine and compounded by drought-related decreases in crop production, challenged food security across Southern Africa, as household purchasing power diminished and restricted access to agricultural inputs and markets.

### FY 2022 Regional Funding Total

\$443,327,235

### FY 2022 Funding by Country

Mozambique	\$176,266,206
Madagascar	\$121,943,116
Zimbabwe	\$120,647,871
Malawi	\$12,597,127
Angola	\$9,456,248
Zambia	\$650,000
South Africa	\$100,000

### USAID/BHA Priorities

Across the region, USAID/BHA is working toward achieving equitable, resilient, and sustainable food and nutrition security among chronically vulnerable households. This includes programming aimed to improve nutrition outcomes—often complemented by water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) activities—among food-insecure populations affected by climatic shocks. Moreover, in partnership with local humanitarian actors, USAID/BHA ER4 programming works to strengthen disaster risk reduction, governance, and natural resource management capacities in drought-affected and flood-prone areas, as communities continue to recover from the effects of severe weather events. Furthermore, in conflict-affected areas of northern Mozambique, USAID/BHA is prioritizing emergency food assistance for internally displaced persons and host communities. Overall, USAID/BHA plans to address food, health, protection, and WASH needs across Southern Africa while increasing livelihood opportunities, especially for populations adversely affected by storms and volatile economic conditions.

Additional information on USAID/BHA’s activities can be found at: [usaid.gov/humanitarian-assistance/where-we-work](https://www.usaid.gov/humanitarian-assistance/where-we-work)

