

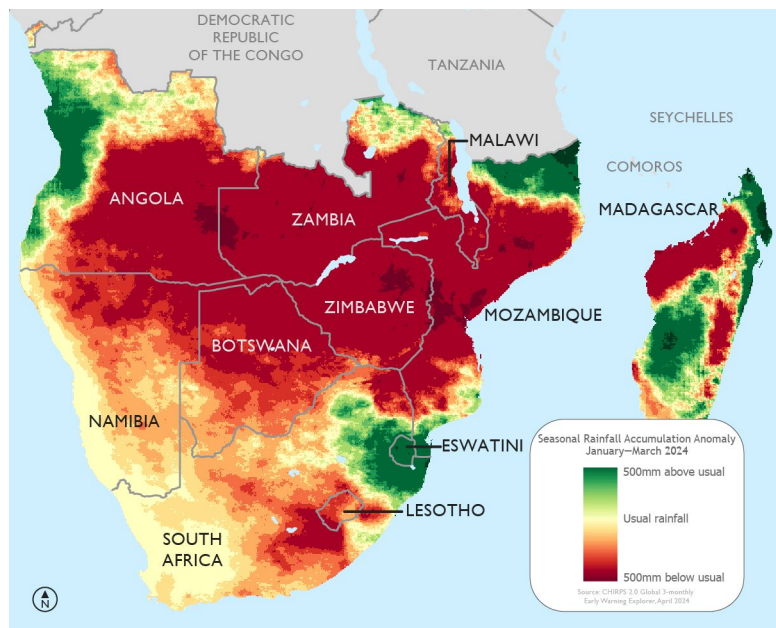
# Southern Africa – Regional Drought

JUNE 7, 2024

## SITUATION AT A GLANCE



- Southern Africa has recorded the most severe drought during the January-to-March agricultural season in more than 100 years, according to the UN.
- An estimated 26 to 30 million people are experiencing acute food insecurity throughout the region ahead of the upcoming lean season.
- Four countries had declared a state of emergency due to drought as of May. In response, the USG is providing urgently needed aid, including food and nutrition assistance, to address the most critical needs among drought-affected populations.



### TOTAL U.S. GOVERNMENT HUMANITARIAN FUNDING

For the Southern Africa<sup>2</sup> Response in FY 2024

USAID/BHA<sup>1</sup> \$122,909,476

State/PRM<sup>3</sup> \$11,840,000

*For complete funding breakdown with partners, see detailed chart on page 7*

**Total \$134,749,476**

<sup>1</sup> USAID's Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance (USAID/BHA)

<sup>2</sup> USAID defines Southern Africa as the region encompassing Angola, Botswana, Comoros, Eswatini, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Seychelles, South Africa, Zambia, and Zimbabwe.

<sup>3</sup> U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (State/PRM)

## KEY DEVELOPMENTS

### El Niño Brings Drought, Floods, and Food Insecurity to Southern Africa

Southern Africa has recorded the worst mid-season drought—characterized by below-average rainfall, heatwaves, and an up to 9 degrees Fahrenheit temperature increase—in some parts of the region in more than 100 years. Erratic weather shifts induced by the El Niño climatic phenomenon have exacerbated drought conditions in some parts of the region, while bringing tropical cyclones and extensive flooding to other areas, according to the UN, relief actors, and international media. Widespread crop failure has resulted in heightened food insecurity regionally, eroding affected populations' ability to access food and safe drinking water and maintain livelihoods, prompting four national governments—Malawi, Namibia, Zambia, and Zimbabwe—to issue drought-related disaster declarations. Food security is expected to further decline during the lean season, which typically begins in October in most of the region but may begin as early as July due to severe drought conditions, as 70 percent of smallholder farmers in the region rely on rain-fed agriculture for their livelihoods, the UN reports. Food prices have risen significantly in many drought-affected areas, with the highest increase recorded in Zimbabwe at 84 percent, leaving households unable to afford basic items and children without access to a nutritious diet. Relief actors anticipate the number of children admitted for treatment of wasting—the deadliest form of malnutrition—to peak in the first quarter of 2025. Across Southern Africa, people are also facing severe water shortages as water sources dry up, heightening the risk of waterborne diseases amid an ongoing cholera outbreak since late 2022. The scale of humanitarian need has outpaced national governments' capacity to respond. In late May, the Southern African Development Community (SADC)—a regional inter-governmental organization that aims to further socioeconomic, political, and security cooperation among member states—released a humanitarian appeal for \$5.5 billion from international donors to address the needs of countries affected by El Niño, including \$4 billion for countries in Southern Africa.<sup>4,5</sup>

The Southern Africa region remains one of the most vulnerable to climate change in the world, largely due to high dependency on rain-fed agriculture and natural resources as well as climate-sensitive livelihoods. Climate-driven migration, environmental degradation, high levels of unemployment, inflation, poverty, and rising debt collectively undermine Southern Africa's resilience and socioeconomic growth potential, SADC reports. The region has requested assistance multiple times over the past few years, including requesting \$3.3 billion in 2016 due to El Niño conditions and \$21.2 million in 2020 for locust infestation response efforts.

### Madagascar

Madagascar experiences a variety of natural hazards, including cyclones, drought, earthquakes, extreme temperatures, flooding, and recurrent locust infestations. Since 1980, more than 50 natural hazards have affected Madagascar and generated economic damages exceeding \$1 billion, the World Bank reports. Climatic shocks also continue to worsen food and nutrition outcomes and drive displacement in Madagascar, particularly in the country's Grand Sud and Grand Sud-Est regions. In these two areas, approximately 2.3 million people—roughly 8 percent of the countrywide population—required emergency food assistance as of October 2023 and an estimated 459,000 children younger than five years of age were expected to face acute malnutrition risks from October 2023 through January 2024,

<sup>4</sup> SADC encompasses 12 African countries including ten that USAID categorizes as part of the Southern Africa region—Botswana, Eswatini, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, South, Africa, Zambia, and Zimbabwe—in addition to the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) and Tanzania.

<sup>5</sup> The \$5.5 billion appeal requested by SADC includes \$4 billion to address needs in Angola, Eswatini, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Namibia, Zambia, Zimbabwe. The appeal does not include funding for Mozambique.

according to an Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) analysis. On March 27, Tropical Cyclone Gamane made landfall over northeastern Madagascar's Sava Region, resulting in heavy rainfall, strong winds, and flash floods that affected an estimated 535,000 people across Ambilobe, Antalaha, Maroantsetra, Sambava, and Vohemar districts and displaced more than 22,600 people, according to an aerial assessment conducted by the UN in coordination with the Government of Madagascar's National Bureau of Risk and Disaster Management on March 30. The cyclone and subsequent floods damaged or destroyed nearly 780 houses in addition to flooding more than 18,800 houses and an estimated 5,500 acres of rice fields as of April 1, leaving an estimated 229,000 people in northeastern Madagascar in need of food, health, livelihood, nutrition, protection, shelter, and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) assistance. In response to Tropical Cyclone Gamane, USAID/BHA provided \$100,000 to the UN World Food Program (WFP) to set up aerial and maritime logistics services to enable humanitarian organizations to send emergency commodities, including food—such as pulses, rice, and vegetable oil—and other relief supplies—such as protection and WASH kits—to the five cyclone-affected districts.

## Malawi

Malawi experiences a variety of natural disasters, including cyclones, drought, earthquakes, flooding, and severe storms, as well as recurring food insecurity. An estimated 9 million people in 23 of Malawi's 28 districts have been affected by drought as of late April, including approximately 4.4 million food-insecure people, according to the Government of Malawi. Heavy rainfall and flash floods affected more than 8,400 people across Southern Malawi's Lundu and Ngabu Traditional Authorities (TA) and 4,500 people in northern Malawi's Kyungu TA, while rising water levels in Lake Malawi displaced nearly 3,100 people in central Malawi's Mangochi and Nkhotakota towns as of April 13, according to the Government of Malawi's Department of Disaster Management Affairs. On April 30, the Government of Malawi issued an El Niño Response Appeal, requesting \$446 million from international donors—nearly four times the \$116 requested by the UN to address cholera and floods in 2023—to address the food needs of drought-affected populations. The Government of Malawi plans to provide 400,000 metric tons (MT) of maize grain, including 140,000 MT of locally procured maize grain, 100,000 MT of imported maize grain, and 160,000 MT of maize grain, which will be available for purchase through their cash-transfer programs between April 2024 and the next harvest season in March 2025. In total, the government is contributing \$21.6 million to the appeal, while other international donors have pledged \$57.6 million to the appeal, leaving a gap of \$366 million to address remaining food needs across the drought-affected districts.

## Mozambique

In addition to the ongoing complex emergency in northern Mozambique's Cabo Delgado Province, in which non-state armed group attacks on civilian populations and clashes with security forces have resulted in significant civilian casualties, exacerbated food insecurity, and triggered widespread displacement in the province and surrounding areas since 2017, the country experiences recurrent cyclones, droughts, and floods that pose serious threats to food security and health outcomes. An estimated 20 million people in Mozambique reside in districts impacted by El Niño, 2.7 million of whom were already experiencing acute food insecurity prior to the 2024 El Niño season, including nearly 1.3 million people residing in districts that are experiencing very severe drought conditions, WFP reports. An estimated 1.3 million people are projected to move from Crisis—IPC 3—to Emergency—IPC 4—levels of acute food security as a result of El Niño conditions, according to a late-May WFP analysis.<sup>6</sup> The drought in southern Mozambique and the flash floods triggered by Tropical Cyclone Filipo in March have resulted in an almost complete crop failure, according to USAID/BHA international

<sup>6</sup> The IPC is a multi-partner initiative that developed a standardized scale to classify the severity and magnitude of food insecurity. The IPC scale, which is comparable across countries and time, ranges from Minimal—IPC 1—to Famine—IPC 5—for acute food insecurity.

nongovernmental organization (INGO) sources. Flooding caused by excessive rains in northern Mozambique, combined with a rapid increase in security incidents, have also increased food insecurity in the short and medium term. Since October 2023, central and southern Mozambique have faced severe drought due to El Niño. In northern Zambezia and southern Nampula provinces, rainfall between October 2023 and February 2024 was 70 percent below average, while in southern Mozambique's Gaza Province, drought-like conditions resulted in crop loss, requiring households with little to no food reserves from the previous harvest season to rely on food availability in markets. As a result of Tropical Cyclone Filipo, the Government of Mozambique projects a below-average national harvest countrywide aside from Cabo Delgado, which experienced above-average rainfall.

## **Zambia**

Zambia is vulnerable to seasonal drought and other natural hazards, such as floods and pest infestations, which weaken the resilience of vulnerable communities and contribute to food insecurity and malnutrition. Approximately 6.6 million people across 84 districts in the country's Central, Copperbelt, Eastern, Lusaka, North-Western, Southern, and Western provinces will require humanitarian assistance through the March 2025 harvest season, according to the Government of Zambia. The prolonged drought since February has also adversely affected 2.5 million acres of planted farmland countrywide, resulting in crop losses—predominantly maize, a key staple food, as well as groundnuts, sunflowers, and sweet potatoes—between 60 and 95 percent, the Government of Zambia reports. In response, affected households have adopted coping strategies to meet their food needs, including reducing daily food consumption, selling livestock at below-average prices, and migrating from their areas of origin to find other opportunities for income to purchase food. Approximately 2 million people in Zambia were projected to experience Crisis or worse levels of acute food insecurity between October 2023 and March 2024, according to a March IPC report.

## **Zimbabwe**

The UN estimates 7.6 million people countrywide in Zimbabwe currently require humanitarian assistance due to drought and macroeconomic instability. Widespread drought-induced crop failure resulted in an estimated 71 percent decrease in cereal harvested compared to the previous year, yielding only 744,000 MT in 2024, according to SADC. In addition, drought conditions have resulted in more than 9,900 cattle deaths since the beginning of the season with an additional 1.4 million cattle at risk of death. Approximately 47 percent of Zimbabwe's wards are expected to face critical grazing shortages beginning in July and 76 percent of wards are expected to have insufficient safe drinking water for livestock, SADC reports. In mid-April, Zimbabwe's National Water Authority reported that water levels in the country's major dams ranged from 98 percent water to as low as 3.2 percent water. The ongoing drought and resultant effects prompted the Government of Zimbabwe to declare a State of Disaster on April 3. The government requested more than \$3.9 billion from international donors to address emergency and development-related food, health, nutrition, protection, shelter, and WASH needs among drought-affected populations. In May, the UN also requested \$429 million to meet humanitarian needs related to drought in Zimbabwe.

## **Angola**

Angola is susceptible to recurrent climatic shocks, including drought and flooding, which have limited agricultural production and worsened food insecurity in the country. Ongoing drought in southern Angola continues to negatively affect crop yields and is expected to result in continued food insecurity in the area. In March, southern Angola experienced extremely dry conditions, recording half the typical rainfall for the month. The drought and below-average rain conditions continue to be exacerbated by El Niño, with parts of the southern region seeing as low as 60 percent of the 40-year average of typical rain, according to the Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET). The below-average rains

have resulted in low soil moisture and negatively impacted harvests in May and June, including drought-resistant crops, such as cassava and sorghum. The anticipated below-average harvest and the limited amount of basic staple foods, including maize, potatoes, and rice, are driving an increase in food prices; Crisis levels of acute food insecurity are likely to continue during the post-harvest season.

## Namibia

El Niño-induced drought conditions and resultant crop failure since October 2023 have undermined food security conditions in Namibia, leaving approximately 695,000 people—26 percent of the population—acutely food insecure as of March 2024, according to IPC analysis. Areas most heavily affected by drought include Namibia’s Kavango East, Kuene, Ohangwena, Omaheke, Oshikoto, and Zambezi regions. Food and nutrition conditions are expected to further deteriorate as Namibia enters the September 2024 to March 2025 lean season; commercial farmland crop production and cereal production are projected to decline from 2023 outputs by 68 and 53 percent respectively, generating only 35,200 MT of commercial crops and 72,150 MT of cereal in 2024, according to a March report by the Government of Namibia’s Ministry of Agriculture, Water, and Land Reform. In response to drought and ensuing food needs, the government expanded its drought relief program in October 2023 to reach 318,000 households with canned fish, cooking oil, and maize meal as of April 2024, as well as provide malnourished individuals with ready-to-use-therapeutic food. The Government of Namibia is also drilling boreholes, installing water pipelines, upgrading traditional wells, and rehabilitating boreholes and water points to improve water access, in addition to providing livestock marketing incentives and other agricultural subsidies to assist farmers. In total, the Government of Namibia is allocating approximately \$45 million to alleviate drought and food insecurity for at least 318,000 households.

### KEY FIGURES



## 13 Partners

USG partners  
implementing emergency  
food assistance and  
nutrition programming

## U.S. GOVERNMENT RESPONSE

### FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION

To address acute food insecurity in Southern Africa, USAID/BHA and State/PRM support the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the UN Children’s Fund (UNICEF), WFP, and 10 INGOs to provide emergency food assistance—including pulses, rice, sorghum, vegetable oil—and nutrition assistance to vulnerable families across Angola, Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Zambia, and Zimbabwe. Emergency food assistance also includes the provision of High Energy Biscuits as well as cash transfers and electronic food vouchers. Some partners particularly assist internally displaced persons (IDPs) and newly returned populations with emergency food kits and work on strengthening food supply chains and local markets. Nutrition assistance activities in Southern Africa focus on building the capacity of health care staff to prevent and manage acute malnutrition, promoting best practices for infant and young child feeding, providing supplementary prevention rations to pregnant and lactating women, and screening and referring cases of severe acute malnutrition. In Zimbabwe, partners are also engaging in food-for-asset activities that address immediate needs by providing food to in-need individuals in exchange for work on communal assets that improve resilience to future shocks.



## 13 Partners

USG partners  
implementing agriculture  
programming

### AGRICULTURE

USAID/BHA supports 13 partners, including the UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), WFP, and 11 INGOs, to provide agriculture assistance in Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique, Zambia, and Zimbabwe. Agriculture activities include training farmers on agricultural production techniques, climate-smart agriculture approaches, and integrated pest management; providing farmers with seeds and tools; and strengthening market relationships between farmers and suppliers. Partners are also providing cash assistance for purchasing livestock; improving access to livestock veterinary services; and providing goats and sheep to households for livelihood support. In addition, partners are working to restore and improve farmers' access to drought-resilient crops such as sweet potatoes.



## 15 Partners

USG partners  
implementing  
WASH activities

### WASH

To address WASH needs in Southern Africa, USAID/BHA supports the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), International Federation of the Red Cross (IFRC), UNHCR, UNICEF, and 11 INGO partners in Angola, Malawi, Madagascar, Mozambique, and Zimbabwe. Partners engage in activities such as distributing chlorine, constructing new water points, establishing and training water source management committees, installing rainwater collection systems, water storage management, and water trucking. In addition, partners are supporting local health actors to build their capacity to prevent and respond to disease outbreaks such as cholera as well as distributing hygiene and dignity kits and teaching local populations about hygiene promotion. Partners are also constructing latrines and implementing solid waste management systems.

### CONTEXT IN BRIEF

- Multiple countries across Southern Africa, including Angola, Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Zambia, and Zimbabwe are experiencing El Niño-related impacts, including widespread drought, leading to reduced crop harvests and water shortages. Incontinent weather patterns have worsened food security conditions and exacerbated disease outbreaks.
- U.S. Government (USG) assistance to countries across Southern Africa continues to support emergency relief to drought-affected populations, as well as to vulnerable groups impacted by conflict and by other climatic shocks, such as cyclones and floods.
- In Mozambique, U.S. Ambassador to Mozambique Peter H. Vrooman renewed a declaration of humanitarian need (DHN) due to the ongoing complex emergency in the north on October 13, 2023.
- U.S. Ambassador to Madagascar Claire Pierangelo renewed a DHN in response to the continued effects of cyclones, ongoing drought, and persistent food insecurity in Madagascar on October 30, 2023; on the same day, U.S. Ambassador to Malawi David J. Young renewed a DHN in response to the continued effects of cyclones and persistent food insecurity among host populations and refugees in Malawi.
- On November 14, 2023, U.S. Ambassador to Angola issued a redeclaration of humanitarian need in response to persistent food insecurity among refugees in Angola. In Zambia, U.S. Ambassador to Zambia

Michael C. Gonzales issued a redeclaration of humanitarian need in response to persistent food insecurity among refugees on November 16, and on November 22, U.S. Chargé d’Affaires to Zimbabwe Elaine French renewed a DHN in response to persistent food insecurity in Zimbabwe.

- On April 8, 2024, U.S. Chargé d’Affaires a.i. to Madagascar Stephanie C. Arnold issued a DHN in response to the impacts of Tropical Cyclone Gamane in the country. In Zambia, U.S. Chargé d’Affaires a.i. to Zambia Linnisa Wahid issued a DHN in response to ongoing drought and persistent food insecurity in Zambia on May 2. Meanwhile, on May 20, U.S. Ambassador to Namibia Randy Berry issued a declaration of humanitarian need in response to ongoing drought and persistent food insecurity and malnutrition in Namibia. In addition, U.S. Ambassador to Angola Tulinabo S. Mushingi issued a DHN for drought-related food insecurity in Angola on June 10.

### USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE SOUTHERN AFRICA RESPONSE IN FY 2024<sup>1 2 3 4</sup>

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
<b>SOUTHERN AFRICA REGIONAL</b>			
STATE/PRM			
UNHCR	Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM); Education; Early Recovery and Market Systems (ERMS); Food Assistance; Health; Humanitarian Coordination, Information Management, and Assessments (HCIMA); Multipurpose Cash Assistance (MPCA); Nutrition; Protection; Shelter and Settlements; WASH	Southern Africa	\$9,140,000
<b>TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING FOR THE SOUTHERN AFRICA REGION</b>			<b>\$9,140,000</b>
<b>ANGOLA</b>			
USAID/BHA			
WFP	Food Assistance—Local, Regional, and International Procurement (LRIP)	Luanda Norte	\$900,000
<b>TOTAL USAID/BHA FUNDING FOR THE ANGOLA RESPONSE</b>			<b>\$900,000</b>
<b>MADAGASCAR</b>			
USAID/BHA			
Action contre la Faim	Food Assistance, HCIMA, Health, Nutrition	Amboasary-Atsimo, Ambovombe-Androy, Ampanihy Ouest, Androy, Atsimo Andrefana, Bekily, Beloha, Betioky Atsimo, Betroka, Taolagnaro, Tsihombe	\$3,100,000
Adventist Development and Relief Agency	Agriculture, Food Assistance—Food Vouchers, WASH	Ampanihy Ouest	\$4,675,000
Catholic Relief Service (CRS)	Agriculture, Protection	Beloha, Tsihombe	\$2,000,000
FAO	Agriculture	Ambilobe, Amboasary-Atsimo, Ampanihy Ouest, Antalaha, Betroka, Maroansetra, Sambava, Vohemar	\$4,500,000
UN Population Fund (UNFPA)	Health, Protection	Amboasary-Atsimo, Ampanihy Ouest, Bekily, Betioky Atsimo, Betroka, Farafangana, Ikongo, Manakara Atsimo, Mananjary	\$900,000
UNICEF	Nutrition, Protection, WASH	Ambovombe-Androy, Amboasary-Atsimo, Ampanihy Ouest, Befotaka, Beloha, Betioky Atsimo, Betroka, Ifanadiana, Ikongo, Midongy-Atsimo, Mananjary, Nosy-Varika, Ouest, Taolagnaro, Tsihombe, Vangaindrano, Vondrozo	\$7,300,000

	Logistics	Ambilobe, Antalaha, Maroantsetra, Sambava, Vohemar, Ambovombe-Androy, Ampanihy Ouest, Bekily, Betroka, Manakara Atsimo, Mananjary	\$1,100,000
WFP	Food Assistance—Cash Transfers for Food, LRIP; Nutrition	Grand Sud	\$19,500,000
	Food Assistance—LRIP, Nutrition	Amboasary-Atsimo, Ambovombe-Androy, Ampanihy Ouest, Atsimo Atsinanana, Vatovavy Fitovinany	\$7,989,402
	Program Support		\$33,375
<b>TOTAL USAID/BHA FUNDING FOR THE MADAGASCAR RESPONSE</b>			<b>\$51,097,777</b>
<b>MALAWI</b>			
USAID/BHA			
CARE	Agriculture, Food Assistance—Cash Transfers for Food, Nutrition	Chiradzulu, Thyolo	\$500,000
CRS	Agriculture	Mulanje	\$500,000
UNICEF	Nutrition, Protection, WASH	Chiradzulu, Mulanje, Phalombe, Zomba	\$2,250,000
	Logistics	Countrywide	\$1,100,000
WFP	Food Assistance—Cash Transfers for Food, Nutrition	Dowa	\$2,000,000
	Food Assistance—Cash Transfers for Food, Logistics	Balaka, Chikwawa, Chiradzulu, Lilongwe, Machinga, Mangochi, Mulanje, Mzimba, Nsanje, Phalombe	\$3,900,000
	Program Support		\$76,032
<b>TOTAL USAID/BHA FUNDING FOR THE MALAWI RESPONSE</b>			<b>\$10,326,032</b>
<b>MOZAMBIQUE</b>			
USAID/BHA			
iMMAP	HCIMA	Countrywide	\$1,000,000
International NGO Safety Organization (INSO)	HCIMA	Cabo Delgado, Maputo, Nampula	\$700,000
Norwegian Refugee Council	ERMS, MPCA, Protection, Shelter and Settlements	Ancuabe, Balama, Chiure, Macomia, Mecufi, Meluco, Mocimboa da Praia, Montepuez, Mueda, Muidumbe, Namuno, Nangade, Palma, Quissanga	\$5,000,000
UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)	HCIMA	Countrywide	\$500,000
UNICEF	Nutrition, Protection, WASH	Ancuabe, Barue, Cabo Delgado, Caia, Chemba, Chibabava, Chiure, Guro, Machaze, Macomia, Macossa, Mocimboa da Praia, Muanza, Mueda, Nangade, Palma, Pemba (Pemba-Metuge), Quissanga	\$5,600,000
WFP	Nutrition	Cabo Delgado, Nampula, Niassa	\$2,380,976
WFP	Food Assistance—Food Vouchers, LRIP; Logistics	Ancuabe, Chiure, Cabo Delgado, Montepuez, Mueda, Nampula, Niassa	\$20,500,000
	In-Kind Relief Commodities		\$1,737,462
	Program Support		\$25,241
<b>TOTAL USAID/BHA FUNDING FOR THE MOZAMBIQUE RESPONSE</b>			<b>\$37,443,679</b>
STATE/PRM			
ICRC	ERMS, Health, MPCA, Protection, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Countrywide	\$700,000
UNHCR	Camp Coordination and Camp Management, Education, ERMS, Health, HCIMA, Logistics, MPCA, Nutrition, Protection, Relief Commodities, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Countrywide	\$2,000,000
<b>TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING FOR THE MOZAMBIQUE RESPONSE</b>			<b>\$2,700,000</b>



NAMIBIA			
USAID/BHA			
UNICEF	HCIMA	Countrywide	\$100,000
<b>TOTAL USAID/BHA FUNDING FOR THE NAMIBIA RESPONSE</b>			<b>\$100,000</b>
ZAMBIA			
USAID/BHA			
WFP	Agriculture, Food Assistance—Cash Transfers for Food	Nchelenge	\$650,000
<b>TOTAL USAID/BHA FUNDING FOR THE ZAMBIA RESPONSE</b>			<b>\$650,000</b>
ZIMBABWE			
USAID/BHA			
CARE	Food Assistance—U.S. In-Kind Food Aid	Bikita, Zaka, Masvingo	\$7,970,618
CRS	Food Assistance—U.S. In-Kind Food Aid	Gwanda, Mangwe	\$1,999,832
Help Hilfe zur Selbsthilfe	Agriculture, Food Assistance—U.S. In-Kind Food Aid	Gwanda, Mataberland South	\$1,299,675
Mercy Corps	Agriculture	Makoni, Mutasa, Mutoko	\$395,418
WFP	Food Assistance—U.S. In-Kind Food Aid	Countrywide	\$9,976,446
	Food Assistance—Cash Transfers for Food	Chipinge	\$750,000
<b>TOTAL USAID/BHA FUNDING FOR THE ZIMBABWE RESPONSE</b>			<b>\$22,391,989</b>
<b>TOTAL USG FUNDING FOR THE SOUTHERN AFRICA RESPONSE IN FY 2024</b>			<b>\$134,749,476</b>

<sup>1</sup> Year of funding indicates the date of commitment or obligation, not appropriation, of funds. Estimated value of food assistance and transportation costs at time of procurement; subject to change. Funding figures reflect publicly announced funding as of June 11, 2024.

<sup>2</sup> In addition to drought response funding, the above chart includes funding in response to complex emergencies, cyclones, food and nutrition security, and other humanitarian needs of refugees and other displaced persons.

<sup>3</sup> USAID/BHA Madagascar and Malawi funding is also reported in the USG Madagascar Fact Sheet and USG Malawi Assistance Overview. USAID/BHA also publishes a Mozambique Complex Emergency and Tropical Cyclone fact sheet.

<sup>4</sup> State/PRM Southern Africa Regional funding includes activities in Angola, Botswana, Comoros, DRC, Eswatini, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Seychelles, South Africa, Zambia, and Zimbabwe.

## PUBLIC DONATION INFORMATION

- The most effective way people can assist relief efforts is by making cash contributions to humanitarian organizations that are conducting relief operations. A list of humanitarian organizations that are accepting cash donations for disaster responses around the world can be found at [interaction.org](https://www.interaction.org).
- USAID encourages cash donations because they allow aid professionals to procure the exact items needed, often in the affected region; reduce the burden on scarce resources, such as transportation routes, staff time, and warehouse space; can be transferred very quickly and without transportation costs; support the economy of the disaster-stricken region; and ensure culturally, dietarily, and environmentally appropriate assistance.
- More information can be found at:
  - USAID Center for International Disaster Information: [cidi.org](https://www.cidi.org)
  - Information on relief activities of the humanitarian community can be found at [reliefweb.int](https://www.reliefweb.int).

USAID/BHA bulletins appear on the USAID website at [usaid.gov/humanitarian-assistance/where-we-work](https://www.usaid.gov/humanitarian-assistance/where-we-work)