

Southern Africa – Regional Disasters

MARCH 2, 2021

SITUATION AT A GLANCE



- Persistent droughts, erratic rainfall, and other shocks have exacerbated food insecurity in Southern Africa, extending the agricultural lean season, which typically lasts through March in much of the region, and increasing humanitarian needs.
- Increased COVID-19 transmission and associated containment measures have disrupted livelihoods, limiting access to food and income-generating opportunities.
- USG partners continue to deliver life-saving food, health, nutrition, protection, shelter, and WASH assistance to vulnerable populations in 11 Southern African countries.



TOTAL U.S. GOVERNMENT HUMANITARIAN FUNDING For the Southern Africa Response in FY 2020–2021	USAID/BHA ^{2,3}	\$214,576,943
	State/PRM ⁴	\$19,681,453
Total		\$234,258,396

For complete funding breakdown with partners, see detailed chart on page 6

¹ This figure includes 2020–2021 lean season estimates for Eswatini, Lesotho, southern and south-eastern Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Zambia, and rural areas of Zimbabwe.

² USAID’s Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance (USAID/BHA)

³ Total USAID/BHA funding includes non-food humanitarian assistance from the former Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (USAID/OFDA) and emergency food assistance from the former Office of Food for Peace (USAID/FFP).

⁴ U.S. Department of State’s Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (State/PRM)

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

Food Insecurity Worsens in Southern Africa During 2021 Lean Season

Approximately 13.7 million people across Eswatini, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Zambia, and Zimbabwe are projected to experience Crisis—IPC 3—or worse levels of acute food insecurity by March 2021, according to recent Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) analyses.⁵ Additionally, recently reimposed movement restrictions aimed at curbing the spread of the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) are expected to limit livelihood opportunities for vulnerable households across Southern Africa, exacerbating food insecurity and other humanitarian needs. To date in FY 2021, the U.S. Government (USG) has issued disaster declarations for food insecurity in Lesotho, Malawi, and Zimbabwe, as well as for drought in Madagascar and a cyclone in Mozambique to ensure the continued flow of critical USAID/BHA assistance to the most vulnerable households across the region.

Lesotho

Below-average agricultural production caused by recurrent drought, irregular rainfall, and poor economic conditions have heightened humanitarian need across Lesotho and limited the ability of many households to meet basic food requirements. Approximately 755,000 people—nearly 40 percent of Lesotho’s total population—across all ten districts of the country are projected to experience Crisis or worse levels of acute food insecurity through March, according to data from the Lesotho Vulnerability Assessment Committee.

Madagascar

Prolonged drought conditions and poor agricultural output, combined with vulnerability to natural disasters and the economic impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, have resulted in high levels of acute food insecurity and malnutrition across southern Madagascar. As a result, more than 1.3 million people are expected to face acute food insecurity through April, representing an almost twofold increase compared with food insecurity estimates in April 2020, according to a recent IPC analysis. Southern Madagascar’s Androy, Anosy, and Atsimo-Andrefana regions are among the most affected areas. In addition, more than 135,000 children are projected to require treatment for wasting—the deadliest form of malnutrition—during the same period. Furthermore, a rise in food prices due to increased demand, low food production in southern Madagascar during 2020, and the residual economic effects of COVID-19 restrictions diminished food access among poor households, the Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET) reports.

Malawi

Successive climatic shocks, poor harvests, and the socioeconomic impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic have increased humanitarian need across Malawi. Disease outbreaks among livestock, erratic rainfall in Malawi’s Southern Region, flooding in the country’s Northern Region, and diminished economic activity due to COVID-19 mitigation measures have negatively impacted agricultural livelihoods and reduced food availability. As a result, IPC reports that approximately 2.6 million people—nearly one in seven people countrywide—are likely to be in need of emergency food assistance through the end of March, a nearly 40 percent increase from estimates for the 2019–2020 lean season. Furthermore, the UN Children’s Fund (UNICEF) estimates that more than 65,000 children in the country will likely require treatment for wasting in 2021.

⁵ 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.

Mozambique

Conflict in northern Mozambique's Cabo Delgado Province and resultant displacement, persistent drought in south-central Mozambique, and the economic consequences of COVID-19 lockdown measures in cities have contributed to heightened food insecurity countrywide. As a result of continuing shocks, the number of people projected to experience acute food insecurity in Mozambique is expected to increase to approximately 2.9 million people at the peak of the January-to-March lean season, according to the latest IPC analysis. Flooding and displacement caused by Tropical Cyclone Eloise in January has resulted in additional food insecurity among vulnerable households in storm-affected areas.

Zimbabwe

Above-average levels of food insecurity—prompted by poor economic conditions, rising food prices, consecutive droughts, and the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic—at the outset of the October-to-March lean season have exacerbated humanitarian need across rural and urban areas of Zimbabwe, with areas of southern and central Zimbabwe among the most affected. Approximately 3.4 million people living in rural areas—35 percent of the country's rural population—will likely experience acute food insecurity between January and March 2021, according to recent IPC assessments. Meanwhile, people residing in urban areas face food insecurity due to the effects of hyperinflation as well as reduced livelihood opportunities as a result of lockdowns. FEWS NET anticipates the 2021 harvest to be near average due to favorable rainfall, despite issues of access to inputs due to hyperinflation, increased risk of flooding, and favorable breeding conditions for African Migratory Locusts. Acute food insecurity in both rural and urban Zimbabwe is likely to remain above average in 2021 due to economic volatility and travel and trade restrictions associated with COVID-19 mitigation.

COVID-19 Threatens Livelihoods Across Southern Africa

A second wave of COVID-19 infections in Southern Africa—driven by the emergence of a new, more infectious strain—has prompted a recent resurgence of lockdown measures across the region. The second wave of COVID-19 has most heavily affected South Africa, which has registered more than 1.5 million confirmed cases of the virus as of March 2; Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, and Zimbabwe have also reported a high number of confirmed cases, according to the UN World Health Organization (WHO). The new surge in cases has led to movement restrictions and border closures, including the closure of South Africa's land borders on January 11, reducing income-earning activities and limiting livelihoods for many households in the region, according to FEWS NET. The preventative measures have contributed to an increase in urban unemployment and reduced remittance inflows to low-income areas, according to the UN World Food Program (WFP.)

Storms Exacerbate Humanitarian Need

Tropical Cyclone Eloise hit Mozambique's Sofala Province on January 23 with strong winds, heavy rainfall, and flooding that adversely affected more than 442,000 people across Mozambique's Sofala, Zambézia, Gaza, Manica, and Inhambane provinces, according to Government of the Republic of Mozambique (GRM) assessments. The storm caused extensive damage to houses and displaced more than 44,000 people, generating urgent food, shelter, and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) needs. As of late January, the UN estimated that Tropical Cyclone Eloise had also affected more than 3,000 people in Eswatini, Madagascar, and Zimbabwe, causing additional damage to houses and other infrastructure.

Prior to Tropical Cyclone Eloise, vulnerable households in Sofala had been recovering from the effects of Tropical Storm Chalane, which made landfall over Sofala on December 30. Tropical Storm Chalane affected more than 71,000 people, destroyed 8,000 shelters, and damaged 18 health centers, according

to the GRM. In addition, the storm destroyed nearly 30,000 acres of maize fields and damaged more than 44,000 acres of crops in Manica, Sofala, and Zambézia, limiting access to staple foods and exacerbating food insecurity in Mozambique.

Strong winds and heavy rainfall from Tropical Cyclone Eloise and Tropical Storm Chalane also damaged resettlement sites hosting populations displaced by Tropical Cyclone Idai in 2019, exacerbating the humanitarian needs of internally displaced persons (IDPs) in affected areas. Tropical Cyclone Eloise damaged or destroyed temporary shelters for nearly 9,000 displaced households, with approximately 80 percent of the affected IDP households located in Sofala, according to the International Organization for Migration (IOM). Additionally, approximately 110,000 people in Zimbabwe’s Manicaland and Masvingo provinces—also affected by Tropical Cyclone Eloise—were still recovering from the impacts of Tropical Cyclone Idai as of November, IOM reports.

1.3 Million People Require Humanitarian Relief in Northern Mozambique

Escalating violence associated with continued non-state armed group activity in Cabo Delgado has generated urgent humanitarian needs for at least 1.3 million people, including nearly 670,000 people displaced by the conflict, according to the UN. The frequency of security incidents—including abductions, armed attacks, and mass killings—heightened dramatically during 2020, increasing humanitarian need, according to the UN. The number of people displaced by violence in Cabo Delgado increased more than fivefold from March to November 2020, with children accounting for an estimated 45 percent of IDPs. In December, the UN issued the 2021 Mozambique Humanitarian Response Plan identifying emergency food assistance, shelter, and WASH programming as the most urgent humanitarian needs for both IDPs and host communities throughout northern Mozambique. Furthermore, the UN reports significant protection risks for the 10 percent of IDPs that reside in collective sites, many of which are overcrowded—increasing the risk of COVID-19 transmission—and have limited access to durable shelter and WASH facilities.

KEY FIGURES



\$160 Million

In dedicated FY 2020
USAID/BHA support for
emergency food
assistance in Southern
Africa

U.S. GOVERNMENT RESPONSE

FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION SUPPORT

To address acute food insecurity and malnutrition in Southern Africa, USAID/BHA supports Catholic Relief Services (CRS), UNICEF, and WFP to provide emergency food assistance—including U.S.-sourced staple foods and food vouchers redeemable in local markets and ready-to-use therapeutic foods to treat children experiencing wasting—to vulnerable households in Southern Africa. With approximately \$160 million in FY 2020 funding, USAID/BHA partners delivered food assistance to food-insecure households in Angola, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique, Zambia, and Zimbabwe. During FY 2021, USAID/BHA has provided additional funding to partners working to address acute food insecurity and malnutrition in Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Zambia, and Zimbabwe. USAID/BHA-funded activities during FY 2021 include emergency food assistance to populations affected by poor harvests in Lesotho, and a UNICEF-led program to prevent and treat wasting among populations affected by droughts and floods in Malawi. In Madagascar, USAID/BHA is supporting nearly 500,000 people with life-saving food assistance and providing nutritional support to 81,000

malnourished children with FY 2020 emergency resources. With support from State/PRM, the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) also provides comprehensive support, including food and nutrition assistance, to refugee populations in Botswana, Eswatini, and Namibia.



\$1.3 Million

In dedicated FY 2020 USAID/BHA support for life-saving health care programming

HEALTH

USAID/BHA supports IOM and two non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to provide life-saving health services for populations exposed to COVID-19 and the adverse health effects of climatic shocks in Southern Africa. In Mozambique, USAID/BHA continues to support the MENTOR Initiative, which aims to reduce the spread of communicable diseases and waterborne illnesses in communities still recovering from tropical cyclones Idai and Kenneth. USAID/BHA also provided dedicated FY 2020 funding to support communities affected by the COVID-19 pandemic; among other activities, USAID/BHA NGO partners provided nearly 600,000 people in Zimbabwe with COVID-19 screenings and integrated health services. In addition, with support from State/PRM, IOM helped strengthen public health measures at borders and points of entry for returning migrants; through the program, more than 21,000 migrants have been screened for COVID-19 symptoms upon return to Zimbabwe.



\$10.3 Million

In dedicated FY 2020 USAID/BHA support for shelter and settlements programming

SHELTER AND SETTLEMENTS

Through shelter and settlements programming, USAID/BHA supports the provision of covered living spaces for people who have been displaced by conflict or natural disasters. USAID/BHA-funded activities—including the provision of shelter reconstruction kits for households recovering from cyclones in Mozambique and rebuilding homes in flood-affected regions of Malawi—ensure the USG promotes dignified living conditions for vulnerable households throughout Southern Africa. USAID/BHA also continues to support IOM-led programming that aims to improve human security and resilience for future crises by constructing transitional shelters and rehabilitating core shelters for cyclone- and drought-affected communities in Zimbabwe.



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USG partners implementing WASH programming

WASH

USAID/BHA supports WASH programming to build resilience to climatic shocks and prevent communicable disease outbreaks in areas affected by COVID-19, cyclones, drought conditions, and flooding. USAID/BHA continues to support nine NGO and UN partners implementing critical WASH activities in areas affected by COVID-19, cyclones, drought conditions, and flooding throughout Southern Africa. For example, USAID/BHA-supported activities in Mozambique include the provision of hygiene kits, latrines, and safe drinking water to nearly 130,000 cyclone-affected people in Mozambique and more than 50,000 people displaced by conflict in Cabo Delgado. USAID/BHA also supports WASH activities—including water point rehabilitation, water quality testing, and

health and hygiene education programs—in Zimbabwe, where persistent drought conditions, combined with the economic effects of the COVID-19 pandemic, have limited access to disinfectants, fuel, and water. In addition, State/PRM supports UNHCR to provide primary schools in Malawi with piped water supply, enabling students to access safe drinking water and handwashing facilities to prevent the spread of COVID-19.

CONTEXT IN BRIEF

- In FY 2020 and FY 2021, extreme weather events—including cyclones, drought, and floods—in Southern Africa continued to generate increased humanitarian needs and exacerbate food insecurity across several countries in the region. Additionally, the COVID-19 pandemic and associated restrictions have limited livelihoods activities and increased food insecurity across much of the region.
- USG assistance to countries across Southern Africa continues to support emergency relief to conflict-, cyclone-, drought-, and flood-affected populations throughout the region. USAID/BHA funding supports agriculture and food security, health, nutrition, protection, shelter, and WASH activities. With State/PRM funding, humanitarian agencies continue to provide multi-sector assistance and protection support to refugees.
- In FY 2021, the USG has declared disasters for food insecurity in Lesotho, Malawi, and Zimbabwe; drought in southern Madagascar, and Tropical Cyclone Eloise in Mozambique. The USG also redeclared a disaster for the complex emergency in northern Mozambique.
- In FY 2020, the USG declared disasters for drought in Zimbabwe and Zambia, floods in Malawi, and the complex emergency in northern Mozambique. The USG also redeclared disasters in Mozambique and Zimbabwe due to continued needs resulting from tropical cyclones Idai and Kenneth.

USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE SOUTHERN AFRICA RESPONSE IN FY 2021¹

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
USAID/BHA			
Lesotho			
WFP	Food Assistance—Cash Transfers, Vouchers	Maseru, Mokhotlong, Thaba-Tseka	\$2,069,825
TOTAL USAID/BHA FUNDING FOR THE LESOTHO RESPONSE			\$2,069,825
Madagascar			
CRS	WASH	Androy	\$100,000
TOTAL USAID/BHA FUNDING FOR THE MADAGASCAR RESPONSE			\$100,000
Malawi			
UNICEF	Nutrition	Blantyre, Chikwawa, Kasunga, Lilongwe, Machinga, Mangochi, Mulanje, Mzimba, Zomba	\$2,900,000

WFP	Disaster Risk Reduction Policy and Practice (DRRPP), Food Assistance—Cash Transfers	Blantyre, Chikwawa, Lilongwe, Machinga, Mangochi, Neno, Nsanje, Phalombe, Salima	\$3,200,000
TOTAL USAID/BHA FUNDING FOR THE MALAWI RESPONSE			\$6,100,000
Mozambique			
Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA)	Agriculture, Shelter and Settlements	Zambézia	\$100,000
OCHA	Humanitarian Coordination, Information Management, and Assessments (HCIMA)	Countrywide	\$500,000
	Logistics Support	Countrywide	\$279,974
TOTAL USAID/BHA FUNDING FOR THE MOZAMBIQUE RESPONSE			\$879,974
Zambia			
WFP	Food Assistance—Cash Transfers, Vouchers	Countrywide	\$610,000
TOTAL USAID/BHA FUNDING FOR THE ZAMBIA RESPONSE			\$610,000
Zimbabwe			
CRS	Food Assistance—Vouchers	Bulilima, Gwanda, Umzingwane	\$928,851
WFP	Food Assistance—LRIP	Masvingo, Midlands	\$2,000,000
TOTAL USAID/BHA FUNDING FOR THE ZIMBABWE RESPONSE			\$2,928,851
TOTAL USAID/BHA FUNDING			\$12,688,650
TOTAL USG FUNDING FOR SOUTHERN AFRICA RESPONSE IN FY 2021			\$12,688,650

USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE SOUTHERN AFRICA RESPONSE IN FY 2020¹

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
USAID/BHA			
Angola			
UNICEF	Food Assistance—136 MT of Local, Regional, and International Procurement (LRIP), Complementary Services	Cunene, Huila	\$1,000,000
WFP	Food Assistance—807 MT of LRIP	Lunda Norte	\$1,000,000
TOTAL USAID/BHA FUNDING FOR THE ANGOLA RESPONSE			\$2,000,000
Lesotho			
WFP	Food Assistance—Cash Transfers, Food Vouchers	Mokhotlong, Thaba-Tseka	\$1,166,439
TOTAL USAID/BHA FUNDING FOR THE LESOTHO RESPONSE			\$1,166,439
Madagascar			
CRS	Food Assistance—9,730 MT of U.S. In-Kind Food Aid	Androy, Atsimo-Andrefana	\$10,617,608
	Food Assistance—Complementary Services	Androy	\$500,000
UNICEF	Food Assistance—125 MT of LRIP	Androy, Anosy, Atsimo-Andrefana	\$1,000,000
WFP	Food Assistance—7,830 MT of U.S. In-Kind Food Aid	Androy, Anosy, Atsimo-Andrefana, Vatovavy-Fitovinany	\$7,707,317
	Food Assistance—435 MT of LRIP	Androy, Anosy, Atsimo-Andrefana	\$1,500,000

TOTAL USAID/BHA FUNDING FOR THE MADAGASCAR RESPONSE			\$21,324,925
Malawi			
CARE	Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Chikwawa, Nsanje	\$827,325
Project Concern International	WASH	Machinga, Zomba	\$807,742
	Food Assistance—Cash Transfers	Dowa	\$1,000,000
WFP	Food Assistance—Cash Transfers, Complementary Services	Balaka, Chikwawa, Machinga, Mangochi, Nsanje, Phalombe, Zomba	\$10,350,000
TOTAL USAID/BHA FUNDING FOR THE MALAWI RESPONSE			\$12,985,067
Mozambique			
CARE	Agriculture, Protection, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Cabo Delgado, Manica, Nampula, Sofala	\$7,530,920
CRS	Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Cabo Delgado	\$1,699,745
UN Food and Agriculture Organization	Agriculture	Cabo Delgado	\$500,000
	Agriculture	Manica, Sofala	\$700,000
International Potato Center	Agriculture	Manica, Sofala	\$1,300,000
IOM	Humanitarian Coordination, Information Management, and Assessments (HCIMA), Protection, Shelter and Settlements	Cabo Delgado	\$5,660,000
	HCIMA, Protection, Shelter and Settlements	Cabo Delgado, Dondo, Manica, Nampula, Sofala	\$5,000,000
MENTOR	Health, WASH	Manica, Sofala	\$805,021
UNICEF	WASH	Cabo Delgado	\$400,000
WFP	Food Assistance—Cash Transfers, HCIM, LRIP, Vouchers	Cabo Delgado, Gaza, Inhambane, Manica, Maputo, Nampula, Sofala, Tete, Zambezia	\$36,580,000
	Logistics Support	Cabo Delgado	\$1,903,823
World Vision	Agriculture, Early Recovery and Market Systems (ERMS), WASH	Manica, Sofala	\$5,622,114
	Airlifted Relief Commodities		\$185,831
	Program Support		\$6,600
TOTAL USAID/BHA FUNDING FOR THE MOZAMBIQUE RESPONSE			\$67,894,054
Zambia			
WFP	Food Assistance—2,380 MT of U.S. In-Kind Food Aid	Countrywide	\$3,050,324
World Vision	Agriculture	Western Province	\$100,000
TOTAL USAID/BHA FUNDING FOR THE ZAMBIA RESPONSE			\$3,150,324
Zimbabwe			
Action Contre la Faim	Agriculture, WASH	Chiredzi, Masvingo, Mwenzezi	\$1,000,000
ADRA	Agriculture, ERMS, WASH	Gokwe North, Midlands	\$1,685,000
CRS	Food Assistance—Vouchers	Gwanda, Matobo	\$1,492,748

International Medical Corps	WASH	Binga	\$1,000,000
IOM	HCIMA, Shelter and Settlements	Chimanimani, Chipinge	\$1,495,961
WFP	Food Assistance—48,910 MT of U.S. In-Kind Food Aid	Countrywide	\$40,554,328
	Food Assistance—15,658 MT of LRIP	Countrywide	\$18,550,000
	Food Assistance—698 MT of LRIP	Manicaland	\$700,000
TOTAL USAID/BHA FUNDING FOR THE ZIMBABWE RESPONSE			\$66,478,037
TOTAL USAID/BHA FUNDING			\$174,998,846
STATE/PRM			
Angola			
UNHCR	Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM), Education, ERMS, HCIMA, Health, Logistics Support, Protection, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Countrywide	\$4,000,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING FOR THE ANGOLA RESPONSE			\$4,000,000
Malawi			
UNHCR	CCCM, Education, ERMS, HCIMA, Health, Logistics Support, Nutrition, Protection, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Countrywide	\$2,000,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING FOR THE MALAWI RESPONSE			\$2,000,000
Mozambique			
UNHCR	CCCM, Education, ERMS, HCIMA, Health, Logistics Support, Protection, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Countrywide	\$4,500,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING FOR THE MOZAMBIQUE RESPONSE			\$4,500,000
South Africa			
Implementing Partners	ERMS, HCIMA, Health, Multipurpose Cash Assistance (MPCA), Protection	Gauteng, Western Cape	\$1,156,453
TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING FOR THE SOUTH AFRICA RESPONSE			\$1,156,453
Zambia			
UNHCR	Education, ERMS, HCIMA, Health, MPCA, Protection, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Countrywide	\$1,000,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING FOR THE ZAMBIA RESPONSE			\$1,000,000
Zimbabwe			
UNHCR	CCCM, Education, ERMS, HCIMA, Health, Logistics Support, Protection, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Countrywide	\$1,000,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING FOR THE ZIMBABWE RESPONSE			\$1,000,000
Regional			
UNHCR	CCCM, Education, ERMS, Food Assistance, HCIMA, Health, Logistics Support, MPCA, Nutrition, Protection, Shelter and Settlements, WASH		\$2,000,000

TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING FOR THE REGIONAL RESPONSE	\$2,000,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING	\$15,656,453
TOTAL USG FUNDING FOR REGIONAL DISASTERS IN SOUTHERN AFRICA IN FY 2020	\$190,655,299

FUNDING IN SOUTHERN AFRICA FOR COVID-19 OUTBREAK PREPAREDNESS & RESPONSE²

USAID/BHA

Madagascar

WFP	Food Assistance–Cash Transfers	Anosy, Alaotra-Mangoro, Atsimo-Andrefana, Boeny, Vatovavy-Fitovinany	\$5,000,000
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TOTAL USAID/BHA FUNDING FOR THE MADAGASCAR RESPONSE \$5,000,000

Mozambique

CARE	Health, Protection, WASH	Cabo Delgado, Manica, Sofala	\$1,000,000
WFP	Food Assistance–Cash Transfers	Countrywide	\$8,000,000
World Vision	Protection, WASH	Manica, Sofala	\$1,000,000

TOTAL USAID/BHA FUNDING FOR THE MOZAMBIQUE RESPONSE \$10,000,000

Zimbabwe

CARE	Health, WASH	Mashonaland West, Masvingo	\$498,607
GOAL	Health	Buhera, Chipinge, Mutare	\$380,000
Save the Children Federation	Health, Protection, WASH	Beitbridge, Kariba, Matobo	\$500,000
UNICEF	WASH	Matabeleland North, Matabeleland South, Mashonaland West	\$510,840
WFP	Food Assistance–Cash Transfers	Countrywide	\$10,000,000

TOTAL USAID/BHA FUNDING FOR THE ZIMBABWE RESPONSE \$11,889,447

TOTAL USAID/BHA FUNDING \$26,889,447

STATE/PRM

South Africa

UNICEF	Health, Protection, WASH	Countrywide	\$80,000
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TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING FOR THE SOUTH AFRICA RESPONSE \$80,000

Zambia

UNHCR	ERMS, HCIMA, Health, Logistics Support, Protection, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Countrywide	\$1,200,000
UNICEF	Health, Protection, WASH	Countrywide	\$60,000

TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING FOR THE ZAMBIA RESPONSE \$1,260,000

Zimbabwe

IOM	Health	Countrywide	\$1,315,000
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TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING FOR THE ZIMBABWE RESPONSE \$1,315,000

Regional		
International Committee of the Red Cross	Food Assistance, Health, Logistics Support, MPCA, Protection, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	\$670,000
UNHCR	CCCM, Education, ERMS, Food Assistance, HCIMA, Health, Logistics Support, MPCA, Nutrition, Protection, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	\$700,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING FOR THE REGIONAL RESPONSE		\$1,370,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING		\$4,025,000
TOTAL USG FUNDING FOR COVID-19 OUTBREAK PREPAREDNESS & RESPONSE IN SOUTHERN AFRICA IN FY 2020		\$30,914,447
TOTAL USAID/BHA FUNDING FOR THE SOUTHERN AFRICA RESPONSE IN FY 2020		\$201,888,293
TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING FOR THE SOUTHERN AFRICA RESPONSE IN FY 2020		\$19,681,453
TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE SOUTHERN AFRICA RESPONSE IN FY 2020		\$221,569,746
TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE SOUTHERN AFRICA RESPONSE IN FY 2020–2021		\$234,258,396

¹ Year of funding indicates the date of commitment or obligation, not appropriation, of funds. Funding figures reflect publicly announced funding as of March 2, 2021.

² Figures represent supplemental FY 2020 International Disaster Assistance (IDA) and Migration and Refugee Assistance (MRA) funding committed for COVID-19 preparedness and response activities.

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)