

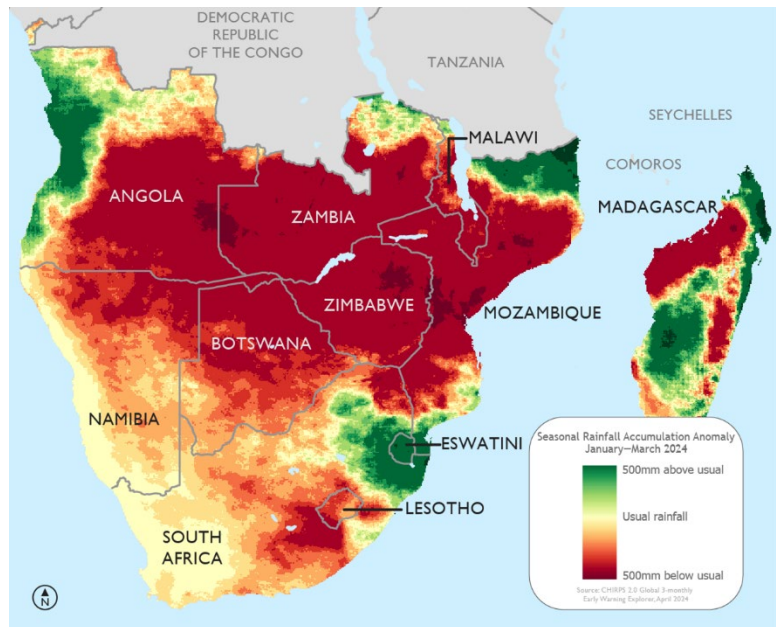
Southern Africa – Regional Drought

SEPTEMBER 30, 2024

SITUATION AT A GLANCE



- Southern Africa experienced its most severe drought in 100 years during the 2023/2024 rainy season, driven in part by El Niño. Conversely, El Niño also fueled heavy rains and flash flooding in other parts of the region.
- As of September, Crisis—IPC 3—conditions were prevalent across much of Angola, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Zambia, and all of Zimbabwe. However, potential La Niña conditions may result in above-average rainfall in late 2024 and early 2025.
- USG partners continue to provide life-saving assistance to drought-affected populations.



TOTAL U.S. GOVERNMENT HUMANITARIAN FUNDING	USAID/BHA ¹	\$282,150,767
For the Southern Africa Response in FY 2024 ²	State/PRM ³	\$60,101,503
Total		\$342,252,270

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

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

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

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

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

Drought and Flooding Continue to Drive Needs in Dry Season

Most of Southern Africa experienced the worst mid-season drought recorded in more than 100 years in late 2023 and early 2024, driven in part by the El Niño climatic phenomenon, according to the UN. Drought conditions resulted in late-onset and low rainfall levels during the regional October-to-December rainy season in 2023. During this period, mid-season precipitation levels were the lowest recorded in more than 40 years, while temperatures rose to as high as 9 degrees Fahrenheit above seasonal averages. At the same time, El Niño also fueled heavy rainfall and flooding in some areas, particularly parts of Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique, and Zambia. Notably, Tropical Cyclone Gamane adversely affected approximately 535,000 people in Madagascar in April, of whom 22,000 were displaced.

These conditions resulted in widespread humanitarian needs during the 2024 dry season, which lasts from approximately April to October in most of Southern Africa, with 24.4 million people across the region requiring humanitarian assistance as of September, the UN reports. Reduced agricultural production and related income-generating opportunities, as well as elevated food prices, exacerbated food insecurity in Southern Africa. Crisis—IPC 3—levels of acute food insecurity were prevalent in much of Southern Africa as of September, particularly southern Madagascar, southern Malawi, and Zimbabwe, with an increasing number of people expected to experience Crisis-level outcomes through at least early 2025, according to the Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET).⁴ An IPC analysis estimates that more than 20.2 million people in Angola, Botswana, Eswatini, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Tanzania, Zambia, and Zimbabwe were food-insecure as of September, including 12.6 million people in need of emergency food assistance. Additionally, more than 3.9 million children in Southern Africa were projected to experience malnutrition in 2024 due to food insecurity and water scarcity, including 1.1 million experiencing severe acute malnutrition (SAM), according to the Food Security and Nutrition Working Group of humanitarian organizations. Water shortages have also driven increased risk of waterborne diseases and an elevated likelihood of livestock deaths during the peak of the dry season in August and September, the UN reports.

The governments of Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia, Malawi, Zambia, and Zimbabwe have declared a state of emergency linked to the drought. To meet elevated needs across Southern Africa, the UN has requested \$1.1 billion from donors to reach 24.4 million drought-affected people in Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique, Zambia, and Zimbabwe; donors had provided \$156 million in response to these appeals as of September 13. UN agencies and nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), including State/PRM and USAID/BHA partners, continue to provide food, health, nutrition, water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH), and other urgently needed assistance across drought-affected areas of Southern Africa.

Although elevated humanitarian needs are likely to persist into 2025, La Niña conditions—which are generally associated with above-average rainfall in Southern Africa—could emerge in late 2024. The Southern Africa Regional Climate Outlook Forum’s regional forecast was consistent with this pattern, projecting normal to above-normal rainfall between October 2024 and March 2025. While higher rainfall would likely alleviate food and water shortages, the UN warns that La Niña is also likely to drive an increased risk of flooding, particularly in communities where drought has limited household resilience.

⁴ The Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (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.

Madagascar

Since October 2023, the compounding impacts of drought and multiple cyclones—most notably Tropical Cyclone Gamane—have reduced access to food and safe drinking water and restricted income-generating opportunities across the country, particularly in rural areas. According to an IPC analysis released in July 2024, approximately 1.2 million people in Madagascar, representing 4 percent of the population, were projected to experience Crisis levels of acute food insecurity between May and September; food insecurity is most heavily concentrated in Grand Sud and Grand Sud-Est regions in southern Madagascar. FEWS NET reports that diminished harvests led to reduced household food stocks, with many households expected to deplete their food supplies beginning in October and subsequently require emergency food assistance. The IPC analysis notes that food insecurity between May and September was less severe than late 2023 projections indicated, which it attributes to the timely delivery of humanitarian assistance. However, the analysis warns of further deterioration, with the number of people experiencing Crisis-level outcomes projected to increase to nearly 1.8 million in early 2025. Decreased access to food, combined with limited access to health and WASH services and ongoing waterborne disease outbreaks, have also fueled widespread malnutrition, with nearly 40 percent of children aged six to 59 months estimated to be experiencing chronic malnutrition as of September, according to the UN World Food Program (WFP).

Malawi

Below-average and late-onset rainfall during the rainy season—particularly in central and southern districts—compounded by elevated food prices, high inflation, and pest outbreaks have exacerbated food insecurity in Malawi during 2024. Staple food production during the 2023/2024 harvest season in southern Malawi was approximately 50 percent below the five-year average due to extended dry spells and irregular rainfall patterns, with some households harvesting nothing at all, FEWS NET reports. Approximately 80 percent of Malawi's population is dependent on agricultural livelihoods, and many households require assistance to meet their food and nutrition needs; the UN estimated in July that 6.1 million people in Malawi required humanitarian assistance. Low production in Malawi and across Southern Africa is also driving high staple food prices, with FEWS NET reporting that maize prices were 160 percent above five-year average levels in September. Between May and September, approximately 4.2 million people experienced Crisis or worse levels of food insecurity, with this number forecast to increase to 5.7 million people—or 28 percent of Malawi's population—during the 2024/2025 lean season, according to the Malawi Vulnerability Assessment Committee (MVAC). As of September, FEWS NET reported that Crisis conditions were prevalent throughout all of Malawi's Southern Region and parts of Central Region and that the lean season—which normally spans approximately December to March—had begun early across much of the country. On March 23, President of Malawi Lazarus Chakwera declared a state of emergency in 23 of Malawi's 28 districts, appealing for \$447 million in assistance to address food and other emergency needs throughout the country. In response, the UN issued a flash appeal in July that requested \$136.5 million to provide assistance to 3.8 million people, complementing and supporting Government of Malawi-led assistance initiatives.

Mozambique

The compounding impacts of drought, flooding, and—in northern Mozambique's Cabo Delgado Province—conflict continue to fuel humanitarian needs in Mozambique in 2024. Nearly 2.8 million people were estimated to experience Crisis or worse food security conditions between April and September, including 510,000 people facing Emergency—IPC 4—outcomes, according to an August IPC analysis. Between October and March, the analysis forecasts that the number of acutely food-insecure people in Mozambique will rise to nearly 3.4 million, including 773,000 people in Emergency, with prevalent Emergency outcomes projected in parts of Cabo Delgado and Manica provinces. The UN Food

and Agriculture Organization (FAO) estimates that the drought resulted in the loss of 19 percent of crops produced in Mozambique in 2024, with maize as the most heavily impacted crop, driving significant increases in the prices of maize and other staples, particularly in the south. Households also began planting later than usual and cultivated smaller areas of land due to lack of rainfall, resulting in lower yields.

Zambia

Drought conditions in late 2023 and early 2024 drove the spread of crop diseases, high agricultural input and food prices, and human-wildlife conflict, all of which—combined with economic instability and widespread poverty—significantly exacerbated food insecurity in Zambia, according to an IPC analysis. The analysis estimates that national maize production during the 2023–2024 agricultural season was approximately 53 percent lower than the previous season and that an estimated 5 million people across Zambia, or nearly 30 percent of the country’s population, experienced Crisis or worse levels of food insecurity between April and September, including 84,000 people facing Emergency conditions. IPC forecasts that more than 5.8 million people will face Crisis- or Emergency-level outcomes between October 2024 and March 2024, with Emergency conditions primarily concentrated in Eastern, Southern, Western, and parts of Luapula provinces. Additionally, a Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transitions (SMART) survey indicated that more than 3 million children, including 1.2 million children under five years of age, were experiencing prolonged food insecurity as of May, placing them at high risk of infectious disease and malnutrition. On February 29, amid growing humanitarian needs, the Government of Zambia declared a state of emergency due to drought across 84 districts in Central, Copperbelt, Eastern, Lusaka, North-Western, Southern, and Western provinces. In response, the UN issued an appeal for funds in May that requested \$228.3 million to provide life-saving assistance to 4.6 million drought-affected people.

Zimbabwe

The El Niño-fueled drought and poor macroeconomic conditions continue to drive widespread food insecurity in Zimbabwe, with as many as 7.6 million people—or 50 percent of the population—expected to face food insecurity by the end of 2024, according to a Government of Zimbabwe (GoZ)-commissioned assessment. Drought conditions resulted in reduced crop production—the GoZ estimates that the national maize harvest in 2024 was approximately 60 percent below the 10-year average—and FEWS NET reports that most households had depleted food stocks by July. Additionally, low crop and livestock production, combined with economic volatility, fueled high staple food prices and further reduced household purchasing power. According to FEWS NET, humanitarian needs are particularly acute among communal smallholder farmers in areas of eastern, far northern, southern, and western Zimbabwe. However, food insecurity has reached Crisis levels even in higher-production regions, and FEWS NET projects that Crisis conditions will remain prevalent into 2025. Water scarcity has fueled widespread livestock deaths and significant WASH needs, with WFP reporting that most water sources in Zimbabwe are yielding significantly reduced amounts of water or have dried up completely as of July. Although Zimbabwe’s 2023/2024 cholera outbreak was officially declared over in August, reduced access to safe drinking water—combined with poor WASH infrastructure—also continues to fuel the spread of diarrhea and other waterborne diseases. In response, President of Zimbabwe Emmerson Mnangagwa declared a state of disaster on April 3 and appealed to the international community for \$2 billion in support to avert drought-induced food insecurity; the UN subsequently issued an appeal for \$429.3 million from donors to reach 3.1 million people with assistance through April 2025.

Angola

The 2023/2024 El Niño climatic phenomenon drove drought conditions in eastern and southern Angola, resulting in an early start to the lean season as of September. A September FEWS NET report indicated that Crisis levels of food insecurity are likely widespread among poor households in the drought-affected provinces of Cuando Cubango, Cunene, Huíla, and Moxico, as well as parts of Benguela and Namibe provinces, with many households relying on borrowing food and selling assets to meet their food needs. Additionally, FEWS NET notes that elevated staple food prices and high inflation rates have reduced household purchasing power in both rural and urban areas. The Southern African Development Community estimates that 2.2 million people in Angola require assistance due to the drought.

Namibia

The drought, resulting crop failure, and reduced livestock production, combined with rising food prices and high unemployment rates, have driven increasingly widespread food needs across Namibia. According to a September IPC analysis, 1.15 million people—or approximately 40 percent of Namibia’s population—experienced Crisis or worse conditions between July and September, including 88,000 in Emergency. Kunene Region, located in northwestern Namibia, is the most severely affected area of the country, with 10 percent of the population facing Emergency conditions. The analysis projects that nearly 1.3 million people nationwide will experience Crisis or worse conditions between October 2024 and March 2025, although a potential La Niña phenomenon may alleviate the situation beginning in April. However, Government of Namibia social safety net programs and assistance from the international community are preventing worse outcomes, according to the IPC analysis.

KEY FIGURES



10 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 are supporting the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the UN Children’s Fund (UNICEF), WFP, and seven international NGOs (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 for food and electronic food vouchers. Some food assistance partners focus on providing internally displaced 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, screen for, and manage acute malnutrition, promoting best practices for infant and young child feeding, providing supplementary prevention rations to pregnant and lactating women, and conducting nutrition screenings and referring cases of SAM for treatment. In Malawi and Zimbabwe, partners are also engaging in food assistance-for-asset activities that address immediate needs by providing food assistance to in-need individuals in exchange for work on communal assets that improve resilience to future shocks.



11 Partners

USG partners
implementing agriculture
programming

AGRICULTURE

USAID/BHA supports 11 partners, including FAO, WFP, and nine 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 to support agricultural recovery in drought-affected areas; 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.



8 Partners

USG partners
implementing
WASH activities

WASH

USAID/BHA supports the International Organization for Migration (IOM), UNICEF, and six INGO partners to address WASH needs in Madagascar, Malawi, 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 prevent and respond to outbreaks of cholera and other waterborne diseases, as well as distributing hygiene and dignity kits and providing information to drought-affected populations about hygiene best practices. 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, that have led to reduced crop harvests and water shortages. Inclement weather patterns have worsened food security conditions and exacerbated disease outbreaks.
- U.S. Government (USG) assistance in 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 food insecurity 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. In Lesotho, U.S. Chargé d’Affaires a.i. Greg Morrison issued a DHN on August 7 in response to drought-related food insecurity.

USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE SOUTHERN AFRICA RESPONSE IN FY 2024^{1 2 3 4}

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
SOUTHERN AFRICA REGIONAL			
STATE/PRM			
UNHCR	Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM); Education; Food Assistance; Health; Humanitarian Coordination, Information Management, and Assessments (HCIMA); Livelihoods and Economic Assistance; Multipurpose Cash Assistance (MPCA); Nutrition; Protection; Shelter and Settlements; WASH	Southern Africa	\$36,640,000
IOM	Multi-Sector Assistance	Southern Africa	\$483,640
TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING FOR THE SOUTHERN AFRICA REGION			\$37,123,640
ANGOLA			
USAID/BHA			
UNICEF	Nutrition	Cunene, Huila, Namibe	\$2,082,000
WFP	Food Assistance—Local, Regional, and International Procurement (LRIP), Nutrition	Cunene, Huila, Lunda Norte	\$1,900,000
TOTAL USAID/BHA FUNDING FOR THE ANGOLA RESPONSE			\$3,982,000
STATE/PRM			
Implementing Partner	Livelihoods and Economic Recovery	Lunda Norte	\$25,000
IOM	Multi-Sector Assistance	Countrywide	\$95,615
UNHCR	CCCM, Education, Livelihoods and Economic Assistance, Health, HCIMA, MPCA, Nutrition, Protection, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Countrywide	\$770,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING FOR THE ANGOLA RESPONSE			\$890,615
BOTSWANA			
STATE/PRM			
Implementing Partner	Livelihoods and Economic Assistance		\$20,020
TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING FOR THE BOTSWANA RESPONSE			\$20,020
LESOTHO			
STATE/PRM			
IOM	Multi-Sector Assistance	Countrywide	\$143,220

TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING FOR THE LESOTHO RESPONSE			\$143,220
MADAGASCAR			
USAID/BHA			
Action contre la Faim (ACF)	Food Assistance, HCIMA, Health, Nutrition	Androy, Anosy, Atsimo Andrefana	\$3,100,000
Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA)	Agriculture, Food Assistance, WASH	Atsimo Andrefana	\$4,675,000
Catholic Relief Services (CRS)	Agriculture, Protection	Androy	\$2,000,000
Doctors of the World	Health, Nutrition, Protection, WASH	Androy, Anosy, Vatovavy Fitovinany	\$3,952,000
FAO	Agriculture	Anosy, Atsimo Andrefana, Diana, Sava	\$4,500,000
UN Population Fund (UNFPA)	Health, Protection	Androy, Anosy, Atsimo Andrefana, Atsimo Atsinanana, Vatovavy Fitovinany	\$900,000
UNICEF	Nutrition, Protection, WASH	Androy, Anosy, Atsimo Andrefana, Atsimo Atsinanana, Vatovavy Fitovinany	\$11,463,229
WFP	Food Assistance—U.S. In-kind Food Aid, Nutrition	Countrywide	\$21,375,571
	Food Assistance—Food Vouchers, LRIP, Nutrition	Countrywide	\$27,489,402
	Logistics	Analanjirifo, Anosy, Diana, Sava, Vatovavy Fitovinany	\$1,100,000
	Program Support		\$50,730
TOTAL USAID/BHA FUNDING FOR THE MADAGASCAR RESPONSE			\$80,605,932
MALAWI			
USAID/BHA			
CARE	Agriculture, Food Assistance—Cash Transfers for Food, Nutrition, Protection	Chiradzulu, Phalombe, Thyolo	\$4,000,000
CRS	Agriculture, Food Assistance—Cash Transfers for Food	Chikwawa, Mulanje	\$2,550,000
UNICEF	Nutrition, Protection, WASH	Chiradzulu, Mulanje, Phalombe, Zomba	\$4,650,000
WFP	Food Assistance—Cash Transfers for Food, HCIMA, Logistics	Countrywide	\$9,600,000
	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		\$71,246
TOTAL USAID/BHA FUNDING FOR THE MALAWI RESPONSE			\$26,771,246
STATE/PRM			
Implementing Partner	Livelihoods and Economic Recovery, Protection	Chipenge District	\$73,967
IOM	Multi-Sector Assistance	Countrywide	\$111,815
UNHCR	CCCM, Education, Health, HCIMA, Livelihoods and Economic Assistance, MPCA, Nutrition, Protection, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Countrywide	\$1,000,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING FOR THE MALAWI RESPONSE			\$1,185,782
MOZAMBIQUE			
USAID/BHA			
ACF	Agriculture, HCIMA, MPCA, WASH	Cabo Delgado, Nampula	\$3,750,000

GiveDirectly Inc	Economic Recovery and Market Systems (ERMS), MPCA	Pemba	\$5,000,000
iMMAP	HCIMA	Countrywide	\$1,000,000
International NGO Safety Organization (INSO)	HCIMA	Cabo Delgado, Maputo, Nampula	\$700,000
IOM	HCIMA, Protection, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Countrywide	\$6,350,000
Norwegian Refugee Council	ERMS, MPCA, Protection, Shelter and Settlements	Cabo Delgado	\$5,000,000
Palladium	Agriculture, ERMS	Cabo Delgado	\$5,500,000
Solidarités International	Agriculture, Food Assistance—LRIP, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Cabo Delgado, Niassa, Nampula	\$5,000,000
UNICEF	Nutrition, Protection, WASH	Cabo Delgado, Manica, Sofala	\$5,600,000
UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)	HCIMA	Countrywide	\$500,000
WFP	Nutrition—U.S. In-Kind Food Aid	Cabo Delgado, Nampula, Niassa	\$2,380,976
	Food Assistance—Food Vouchers, LRIP, Logistics; Nutrition	Countrywide	\$48,000,000
	In-Kind Relief Commodities		\$2,026,638
	Program Support		\$18,558
TOTAL USAID/BHA FUNDING FOR THE MOZAMBIQUE RESPONSE			\$90,826,172
STATE/PRM			
International Committee of the Red Cross	Livelihoods and Economic Assistance, Health, MPCA, Protection, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Countrywide	\$4,300,000
IOM	Multi-Sector Assistance	Countrywide	\$155,863
UNHCR	CCCM, Education, Health, HCIMA, Livelihoods and Economic Assistance, MPCA, Nutrition, Protection, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Countrywide	\$9,450,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING FOR THE MOZAMBIQUE RESPONSE			\$13,905,863
NAMIBIA			
USAID/BHA			
UNICEF	HCIMA, Nutrition	Countrywide	\$1,600,000
WFP	Food Assistance—Food Vouchers	Ohangwena, Omaheke, Oshikoto, Otjozondjupa	\$3,400,000
Program Support			\$8,472
TOTAL USAID/BHA FUNDING FOR THE NAMIBIA RESPONSE			\$5,008,472
SOUTH AFRICA			
STATE/PRM			
Implementing Partners	Protection	Countrywide	\$49,999
Jesuit Refugee Service	Health	Gauteng	\$660,000
Refugee Social Services	Livelihoods and Economic Assistance, MPCA, Protection	KwaZulu-Natal	\$350,000
Scalabrini Centre of Cape Town	Livelihoods and Economic Assistance, MPCA, Protection	Cape Town Metropole	\$546,660
TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING FOR THE SOUTH AFRICA RESPONSE			\$1,606,659
ZAMBIA			
USAID/BHA			
WFP	Agriculture, Food Assistance—Cash Transfers for Food	Luapula	\$650,000

	Agriculture, Food Assistance—Cash Transfers for Food, Food Assistance—Food Vouchers, Food Assistance—LRIP	Central, Eastern, Southern, Western	\$20,000,000
TOTAL USAID/BHA FUNDING FOR THE ZAMBIA RESPONSE			\$20,650,000
STATE/PRM			
Implementing Partners	Livelihoods and Economic Recovery, Protection	Countrywide	\$25,000
IOM	Multi-Sector Assistance	Countrywide	\$132,323
Refugee Investment Network	Livelihoods and Economic Assistance;	Countrywide	\$255,574
UNHCR	CCCM, Education, Health, HCIMA, Livelihoods and Economic Assistance, MPCA, Nutrition, Protection, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Countrywide	\$1,750,000
World Vision	Livelihoods and Economic Assistance; Protection	North-Western Province; Western Province	\$677,726
TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING FOR THE ZAMBIA RESPONSE			\$2,840,623
ZIMBABWE			
USAID/BHA			
ADRA	Agriculture, Food Assistance—Cash Transfers for Food, Food Assistance—Food Vouchers, WASH	Mashonaland Central, Mbire	\$3,500,000
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
International Medical Corps	WASH	Bikita, Chivi, Gutu, Masvingo, Mwenezi	\$6,286,902
LEAD Trust	Agriculture, WASH	Gutu, Masvingo	\$2,000,000
Mercy Corps	Agriculture	Makoni, Mutasa, Mutoko	\$395,418
Practical Action	Agriculture	Chimanimani	\$878,055
WFP	Food Assistance—U.S. In-Kind Food Aid	Chiredzi, Kariba, Zvishavane	\$2,987,017
	Food Assistance—U.S. In-Kind Food Aid	Countrywide	\$6,989,428
	Food Assistance—Cash Transfers for Food	Chipinge	\$20,000,000
TOTAL USAID/BHA FUNDING FOR THE ZIMBABWE RESPONSE			\$54,306,945
STATE/PRM			
Implementing Partner	Education	Dowa District	\$25,000
IOM	Multi-Sector Assistance	Countrywide	\$156,081
UNHCR	CCCM, Education, Health, HCIMA, Livelihoods and Economic Assistance, MPCA, Nutrition, Protection, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Countrywide	\$2,204,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING FOR THE ZIMBABWE RESPONSE			\$2,385,081
TOTAL USG FUNDING FOR THE SOUTHERN AFRICA RESPONSE IN FY 2024			\$342,252,270

1 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 September 30, 2024.

2 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.

3 USAID/BHA Madagascar and USAID/BHA and State/PRM Malawi funding is also reported in the USG Madagascar Fact Sheet and USG Malawi Assistance Overview. USAID/BHA and State/PRM Mozambique funding is also reported in the Mozambique Complex Emergency and Tropical Cyclone fact sheet and includes funding for the Cabo Delgado complex emergency response.

4 State/PRM Southern Africa Regional funding includes activities in Angola, Botswana, Comoros, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Eswatini, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Republic of the Congo, 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.usaid.gov
 - Information on relief activities of the humanitarian community can be found at reliefweb.int.

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