

BUREAU FOR HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

Early Recovery, Risk Reduction, and Resilience

Southern Africa

Fiscal Year (FY) 2021



Many countries across Southern Africa face frequent food insecurity, recurrent drought, and sudden-onset disasters, such as cyclones and floods. In FY 2021, USAID’s Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance (USAID/BHA) supported programs to address the underlying drivers of chronic food insecurity; improve emergency preparedness and response capacity at local, national, and regional levels; and empower communities to build assets and livelihoods.

- In FY 2021, USAID/BHA provided nearly \$114 million to 12 partner organizations to conduct early recovery, risk reduction, and resilience (ER4) activities in eight countries across Southern Africa.
- USAID/BHA continued to support multi-year Resilience Food Security Activities (RFSAs) in Madagascar, Malawi, and Zimbabwe to bolster local resilience to climatic and sudden-onset shocks.
- During FY 2021, USAID/BHA also supported disaster risk reduction and livelihood-boosting activities in Malawi, Mozambique, and Zimbabwe, as well as countries across Southern Africa threatened with locust infestations.
- With prior year funding, USAID/BHA partner CARE continued to implement the Southern Africa Rapid Response Fund to prepare for a timely response to acute humanitarian needs resulting from potential sudden-onset cyclones and flooding in Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique, and Zimbabwe during FY 2021. CARE established emergency response teams in the four countries during the fiscal year, activating the response team in Mozambique to provide shelter and water, sanitation, and hygiene supplies (WASH) to populations affected by Tropical Cyclone Eloise in January 2021.

USAID/BHA ER4 FUNDING FOR SOUTHERN AFRICA IN FY 2021

Standalone ER4	\$101,758,345
Integrated ER4	\$11,917,946

Total: \$113,676,291

In Southern Africa in FY 2021, USAID/BHA supported standalone and integrated ER4 activities in Angola, Botswana, Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Zambia, and Zimbabwe.

PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS

Strengthening Regional Response Capacity Against Locust Outbreaks

In FY 2021, USAID/BHA supported the UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) to address regional locust infestations, which threatened crops and the overall planting season, in Angola, Botswana, Namibia, Zambia, and Zimbabwe. With \$1.5 million in FY 2021 USAID/BHA funding, FAO supported regional locust preparedness and response actions, focusing on strengthening the South African Development Community and regional locust control bodies, as well as monitoring and surveillance capabilities at the community, national, and regional levels. Through the establishment of locust monitoring and surveillance response teams, FAO enhanced the capacity for greater information-sharing capabilities critical to preventing the spread of locusts and their detrimental effects on food security and livelihoods in the region. FAO programming worked to strengthen the resilience of communities and smallholder farmers in their control and management of locust outbreaks, as well as food production. The UN agency also provided strategic training to staff and communities on the use of non-chemical approaches to pest control that protect crops while limiting environmental damage. Additionally, FAO strengthened the capacity of national and regional locust control institutions through the establishment of National Locust Control Units that are embedded in national and community-level structures.

Improving Food Security, Nutrition, and Income Opportunities in Zimbabwe

In October 2020, CARE launched Takunda, a five-year, USAID/BHA-funded RFSA that seeks to sustainably improve agricultural households' income, nutritional status, and resilience to shocks while prioritizing the cross-cutting areas of gender equality, youth empowerment, and local governance and accountability in Zimbabwe's Manicaland and Masvingo provinces. Takunda's three integrated pathways and related activities intend to reach nearly 302,000 people in Zimbabwe through 2024. Takunda aims to increase income generation among households through increased adoption of climate-smart agricultural practices, village savings and lending associations, and improved technical and vocational skills that will strengthen market linkages to create equitable access to needed supplies, crop and livestock markets, and non-agricultural enterprise opportunities. Income generation activities are complemented by efforts to improve communities' nutrition and WASH conditions, including the establishment of care groups—groups that promote breastfeeding for children younger than six months of age, optimal feeding for children ages 6–24 months, and safe water and hygiene practices among participating households—and supplementary feeding programs. Additionally, Takunda focuses on increasing gender equality to increase community adoption of optimal nutrition, health, and hygiene practices. Takunda also aims to empower and engage women and youth to influence the stewardship of household and community assets, including natural resources to bolster households' and communities' abilities to manage climate and human-made shocks.

Bolstering Food Security and Resilience in Malawi Through Natural Resource Management

With USAID/BHA support, CARE continued to implement its Titukulane program to improve sustainable, equitable, and resilient food and nutrition security among chronically at-risk households in Mangochi and Zomba Districts in Malawi's Southern Region during FY 2021. The program aims to improve food and nutrition security in the districts by increasing diversified, sustainable, and equitable incomes among at-risk households, particularly for women and youth; improving nutrition outcomes for children and pregnant and lactating women; and increasing institutional and local capacities to reduce risks and improve community resilience. Titukulane worked to improve food security by bolstering agricultural productivity through improving farmer access to good quality seed and agronomic training of beneficiaries using the Farmer Field Business School approach. In addition, Titukulane trained more than 120 individuals on post-harvest management to build farmers' capacity to reduce post-harvest food losses. In collaboration with the district forestry offices, Titukulane also provided training to nearly 1,900 national resources management committee members in Mangochi and Zomba on topics such as community-based natural resource management and emerging issues, innovations, and technologies in natural resource management, among others.

Moreover, Titukulane trained field staff and local government officials on the care group approach, who in turn trained more than 440 members of community nutrition structures. As a result, community members formed more than 160 care groups, reaching 13,500 participants with instruction on nutrition and WASH best practices. In coordination with the Mangochi District Council, Titukulane also conducted a child health day campaign to screen, identify, and refer for treatment children younger than five years of age with malnutrition, as well as provide vitamin A supplements and deworming services. During FY 2021, Titukulane reached nearly 14,300 children in the district and identified and referred 54 malnourished children for treatment.

Promoting Resilience Through Livelihood and Disaster Risk Reduction Support in Mozambique

During FY 2021, USAID/BHA supported Save the Children Federation (SCF) to strengthen resilience of at-risk communities to climatic shocks by increasing access to livelihood opportunities, markets, and financial services, as well as coordinating disaster preparedness planning in 75 communities across Mozambique’s Gaza Province. SCF provided farmers with seeds, motorized irrigation pumps, and other agricultural tools for growing seasons to expand production areas and crop variety to improve resilience to climatic shocks. In areas too dry for agricultural activities, SCF worked to establish livestock breeder groups in coordination with the Higher Polytechnic Institute of Gaza, which was identifying locally appropriate animal breeds. To bolster livelihoods and access to financial services, SCF also provided farmers with training on business planning and management, cost benefit analysis, and marketing, as well as assisted communities to establish village savings and loan groups. Moreover, the non-governmental organization (NGO) worked with the National Institute for Management of Risk Reduction and Disasters to develop early action protocols for drought and floods to enable better management of climate risks through preparedness and early action activities.

Enhancing Climate Change Resilience Through Multi-Sector Interventions in Madagascar

With USAID/BHA funding, Catholic Relief Services (CRS) continued to implement the Maharo project, a five-year, multi-sector project to help individuals and communities build food security and resilience to climatic shocks through food and nutrition security, health, inclusivity and equality, livelihood, and resource and conflict management activities in Madagascar’s Androy and Atsimo Andrefana regions during FY 2021. Maharo activities reached more than 68,700 individuals across all sector interventions in the regions during the fiscal year. To improve nutrition outcomes in the regions, CRS trained approximately 870 community health workers on growth monitoring and promotion and management of moderate acute malnutrition protocols. The NGO also provided 1,000-day food rations to nearly 26,500 children ages 6–24 months and pregnant and lactating women at risk of malnutrition. In coordination with the Government of Madagascar, Maharo staff trained nearly 6,400 people in innovative drylands management techniques, such as dune stabilization, rock lines, and water catchments, to improve agriculture and food security outcomes during FY 2021. Additionally, CRS helped to establish nearly 140 community natural resource management groups, with 69 of them developing written management plans that integrate environmental safeguarding. In collaboration with the National Bureau of Disaster Risk Management, CRS supported the establishment of nearly 390 Emergency Response Committees comprising 2,520 people, nearly half of whom were women.

USAID/BHA ER4 ASSISTANCE FOR SOUTHERN AFRICA IN FY 2021¹

LOCATION	ACTIVITY	IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	AMOUNT
Standalone ER4			
Southern Africa Regional	Agriculture, Disaster Risk Reduction Policy and Practice (DRRPP)	FAO	\$1,500,000
Madagascar	RFSA	Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA)	\$12,585,991
	RFSA	CRS	\$11,007,486
	RFSA	CARE	\$14,968,882
Malawi	Agriculture, DRRPP, Nutrition	International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC)	\$300,990

Mozambique	Agriculture, DRRPP, Economic Recovery and Market Systems (ERMS), Nutrition	SCF	\$3,500,000
	Agriculture, ERMS, WASH	ADRA	\$2,700,000
	RFSA	CARE	\$16,715,920
Zimbabwe	RFSA	Cultivating New Frontiers in Agriculture (CNFA)	\$20,571,134
	Protection, WASH	International Rescue Committee (IRC)	\$2,399,999
	Agriculture, DRRPP, ERMS, Food Assistance, Nutrition	UN World Food Program (WFP)	\$15,507,943
TOTAL STANDALONE ER4 FUNDING			\$101,758,345
Integrated ER4 With Response²			
Malawi	DRRPP, ERMS, HCIMA, HPSAA, MPCA, Nutrition	WFP	\$10,267,500
Mozambique	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Scan Global/Transgroup	\$5,790
	Health	Internews	\$486,522
Zimbabwe	ERMS	International Organization for Migration (IOM)	\$1,158,134
TOTAL INTEGRATED ER4 WITH RESPONSE FUNDING			\$11,917,946
TOTAL ER4 FUNDING IN FY 2021			\$113,676,291

¹ Year of funding indicates the date of commitment or obligation, not appropriation, of funds. Funding figures reflect publicly announced funding as of September 30, 2021.

² Integrated ER4 with Response refers to programming that incorporates ER4 components within an active humanitarian response.

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)