



## OXFAM IN AFRICA

### SAF Food Insecurity Crisis Cat 2 Response

#### Regional Summary #9

1<sup>st</sup> to 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2025



Cash Transfer in progress in Chikwawa, Malawi Photo: Veronica Mwale/Oxfam

Response Countries: Malawi, Mozambique, Zambia and Zimbabwe

Reporting Period: 1<sup>st</sup> to 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2025

Organisational Lead: Machinda Marongwe

#### Key Response Documents

[Response Plan](#)

[Response Overview](#)

[Affiliate Pitch](#)

[SAF El Nino Influencing Strategy](#)



#### TOPLINE MESSAGES

- In the last 3 months, Mozambique has been hit by 3 Cyclones, namely Cyclone Chido, Dikeledi and Jude which made landfalls 15 December 2024, 14 January 2025 and 10 March 2025 respectively. Collectively, these cyclones have affected 1,129,069 (255,353HH), resulted in 147 deaths and destroyed partial or totally 274,411houses. The Cyclones have left behind a trail of destruction to people's homes, destroyed public infrastructure and agriculture and livelihoods and disrupted essential services creating urgent need for shelter, food, water, healthcare, and education. Immediate and flexible funding is crucial to scale up humanitarian assistance and prioritize infrastructure rehabilitation.

- Funding for humanitarian response and resilience building for the affected families, especially smallholder farmer and food producers remains a challenge in the region. The ability to fully meet the needs of affected populations and supporting them rebuild their lives and resilience remains hindered by gaps and inconsistencies in funding towards the region. To effectively respond and provide meaningful humanitarian and resilience building assistance to drought and other disaster affected communities, more needs to be done. While the outlook for the next consumption season looks good given the late onset of rains in Malawi, Zambia, Mozambique and Zimbabwe, the ever-changing climatic conditions could quickly erode the gains so far attained, exacerbating vulnerabilities and inequality. It is, therefore, critical to fully fund humanitarian response efforts to build resilience and spur social economic development and equality.
- Southern African continues to face various public health security threats. The region is particularly prone to Cholera which has become endemic in Zambia, Malawi, Mozambique and Zimbabwe. The underlying cause of Cholera is poor access to clean and safe water, inadequate sanitation facilities and poor hygiene in people's homes and public places. In February 2024, SADC held an Extra Ordinary Summit of the Heads of State and Government of the Southern African Development Community (SADC) on the Cholera situation in the Region. One of the key resolutions of the summit was to develop and implement multisectoral cholera response plans that encompass natural disasters and climatic effects on cholera re-emergence to effectively control its spread. The Summit designated His Excellency Mr. Hakainde Hichilema, President of the Republic of Zambia, as the regional Cholera Champion to spearhead the fight against cholera in the SADC region.<sup>1</sup> President Hichilema is also a Global Task Force for Cholera Control Champion due to the strides Zambia has made in the fight against Cholera.

#### HR UPDATES AND URGENT NEEDS

The positions related to the SAF Cat 2 response have been identified.

**Malawi:** El Nino Response Coordinator now in place; PHP Officer, PHP Assistant and Driver

**Mozambique:** Nil **Zimbabwe:** Nil

**Zambia:** Interviews for Food and Economic Security officer.

#### IPC DATA

##### People in IPC 3+ (Updated October 30, 2024)

Country	Malawi	Mozambique	Zambia	Zimbabwe	TOTAL
IPC 3+ in Million	5.7	4.9	5.8	5.9	22.3
% of country population	28%	14%	29%	25%	25%

\*Please note that estimates of the food insecure population for Zimbabwe are from the WFP and not IPC figures.

<sup>1</sup> <https://www.sadc.int/latest-news/communique-extra-ordinary-summit-sadc-heads-state-and-government-0>

**PEOPLE REACHED BY OXFAM/PARTNERS FOR JANUARY 15 TO FEBRUARY 15**

Country	Target in response	Reached in reporting period	Total reached in response
Malawi	900,000	16,618	250,965
Mozambique	490,452	3,600	10,080
Zambia	445,824	6,377	16,677
Zimbabwe	676,882	55,844	491,677
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,513,158</b>	<b>82,439</b>	<b>769,399</b>

**PEOPLE REACHED BY OXFAM AND PARTNERS FOR JANUARY 15 TO FEBRUARY 15**

People reached/ country	Total	WASH Men	WASH Women	WASH Boys	WASH Girls	EFSVL Men	EFSVL Women	EFSVL Boys	EFSVL Girls	Protection Men	Protection Women	Protection Boys	Protection Girls
Malawi	16,618					3617	3835	4526	4640	0	0	0	0
Mozambique	3,600	0	0	0	0	1,620	1,980	0	0	0	0	0	0
Zambia	6,377	1326	1098	1994	1959	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Zimbabwe	55,844	12,238	15,381	8,441	10,484	2,359	2,156	2,102	2,683	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>82,439</b>	<b>13564</b>	<b>16479</b>	<b>10435</b>	<b>12443</b>	<b>7596</b>	<b>7971</b>	<b>6628</b>	<b>7328</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

**FUNDING PIPELINE AND ANALYSIS**

UN Humanitarian Appeals for the region are funded as follows, out of the **USD 1bn total target for 2024**.

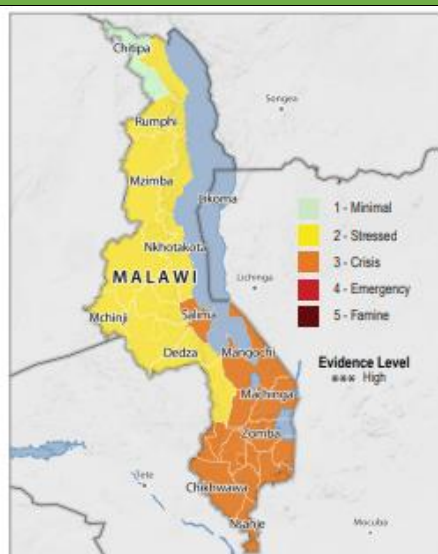
Appeals	Required (in millions USD)	Provided (in millions USD)	%age coverage
Malawi Flash Appeal (July 2024 to June 2025)	\$136.5	\$44.1	32.3%
Mozambique HRP 2025	\$352.1	\$22.3	5%
Zambia Flash Appeal	\$228.30	\$40	17.5%
Zimbabwe Flash Appeal 2025	\$143.1	\$11.5	8%
	<b>\$860</b>	<b>\$117.9</b>	<b>14%</b>

Data extracted from UN-OCHA Financial Tracking Service (FTS) on February 17, 2025

In late 2024, the OCHA system revised the funding goal for the Flash Appeal in **Malawi** and extended the flash appeal to June 2025. **Mozambique** also launched a separate drought-focused Flash Appeal alongside its HRP, with a total target of \$222.1 covering the period of August 2024 to July 2025, of which only 13.7% has been funded to date.

OXFAM	PARTNER ORGANISATIONS	SECTORS
Malawi	Hybrid-Direct through Department of Disaster Management Affairs and Phalombe District Council. Implemented cash transfers with ELDS	Food Security, WASH, Gender and Protection
Mozambique	ADCR, ADEL CD, AMA, Mahlahle, AJOAGO, Kulima, NAFEZA, CCM Inhambane.	Food Security, WASH, Gender and Protection
Zambia	Oxfam in Zambia is working with two partners on the GAC (Keepers Zambia Foundation and Women for Change.	Food Security, WASH and Protection
Zimbabwe	Combination of Direct implementation and through partners (HOCIC, Aqauculture Zimbabwe, Bethany Trust, LID Agency and SAFIRE)	Food Security, WASH and Protection

## MALAWI



### Context updates

- On 08<sup>th</sup> April 2025, the government released the country's crop estimate which shows the country will likely have 2,962,620 metric tonnes of maize (the country's staple) representing a 9.2 percentage increase from the final estimate of 2,712,578 metric tonnes which Malawi registered in the 2023-24 growing season. However, the quantity is less than Malawi's annual maize requirement, which stands at 3.1 million metric tonnes.
- Malawi continues to experience an increase in the frequency and magnitude of extreme climate crises such as drought-like conditions and localised flooding. These have not only damaged public infrastructure and people's livelihoods but they have also eroded their ability to resilient and bounce back after a shock.
- [According to the IPC](#), approximately 5.7 million people (28 percent of the analysed population) are expected to experience high levels of acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 or above) between October

2024 and March 2025, including 416,000 people in IPC Phase 4 (Emergency) and 5.3 million people in IPC Phase 3 (Crisis).

- Most of the population in Phase 3 or above are not able to produce enough of their own food and are dependent on market purchases for their food needs.
- The second-round crop estimates show that maize production alone has decreased from 3,509,837 metric tons in the 2022/2023 final round crop estimates to 2,926,190 metric tons as per the second-round estimates survey recently carried out. This poses a severe threat to over 2 million farming families, likely to be affected by food insecurity and further threatens economic instability.
- On April 30 2024, the Government of Malawi launched the National El Nino-Induced Prolonged Dry Spells and Floods Response Appeal. The appeal is for one year, from April 2024 to March 2025, and targets 9 million people in need of agricultural support and food assistance in the 23 districts declared to be in a state of disaster. In addition, the UN Flash Appeal was published on 23 July which will complement the National El Nino-induced prolonged dry spells and floods response by building upon national initiatives and covering gaps not reached by the national plan.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The total of US\$ 446.74 million will be required for the national appeal, of which the government has already mobilised US\$ 21.6, and the World Bank has since released US\$ 57.62 (about MK100 Billion) in innovative grant financing designed to provide immediate liquidity through the catastrophe deferred drawdown option (CAT-DD01).</li> <li>The <a href="#">Flash Appeal</a> will require USD 136.5 Million additional funds responding to the needs of 3.8 Million people targeted out of the 6.1 Million people in need that the flash appeal identified.</li> </ul>	
Programme Overview	<p>The El Nino-induced drought has affected multiple sectors, including agriculture, food security, health, nutrition, livelihood security, gender, and protection. The El Nino food crisis response will use an integrated approach to address the adverse impact of the crisis. Oxfam in Malawi is planning to respond to 4 hard-hit districts with large numbers of affected hectares, population, and many people in IPC 3 and 4 as of the last IPC report. Currently, the country has reprogrammed activities for the existing Humanitarian project interventions. So far, Oxfam in Malawi's programme has reached 228,097 people.</p>
Programme Achievements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Oxfam and other NGOs in the country supported the Ministry of Gender in conducting a National Rapid Gender Analysis (RGA) for the El Niño-induced food crisis and floods.</li> <li>The RGA covered 10 of the 23 affected districts, particularly those hardly hit by El Nino and where the participating NGOs are already working.</li> <li>Oxfam provided resources to Phalombe District, one of the severely affected districts and was also part of the ICSP programme. However, all four districts Oxfam selected for response in the response plan, namely Nsanje, Chikwawa, Phalombe, and Mangochi, were covered. The district reports were aggregated, and the protection cluster is now working on the national RGA report.</li> <li>Project start up meetings with District Health Offices on UNICEF WASH response activities for the no-cost extension in 2 districts hit hard by El Nino (Nsanje and Chikwawa), which are also still reporting sporadic Cholera cases and selection of catchment areas.</li> <li>The country is currently responding to cholera outbreak that was confirmed on 26<sup>th</sup> August 2024.</li> <li>During the ICSP Annual planning meeting, the Humanitarian pillar re-looked at the pillar in the face of El Nio. It said there is a need to adjust the activities in the face of the El Nio-induced food insecurity crisis.</li> <li>Conducted training of protection committees in Phalombe district.</li> <li>Cash transfers targeting and verification teams (24 people) were also trained on safeguarding and protection issues.</li> <li>Registered 6,375 households (2,275 ICSP, 400 CAT Fund, 1900 GAC and 1800 HEF) and 6,368 households (28,656 people) received unconditional cash transfers. For GAC, each household will receive 3 cycles of cash transfers and so far, 2 cycles were paid at once. Awareness on protection and safe guarding was also conducted during the cash distributions reaching out to all the targeted households.</li> </ul>



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maintained a solar power system at Gelevulo irrigation scheme in Phalombe district to boost irrigation farming especially of vegetables reaching out to 647 people. Most households' backyard gardens dried due to shortage of water as boreholes or wells have dry out or pumping rate has reduced.</li> <li>• Maintained 25 boreholes in Phalombe with funding from the ICSP and Climate Action</li> <li>• Maintained 10 boreholes under the UNICEF funded project, 5 in TA Tengani, Nsanje district and 5 in Ndakwera, Chikwawa districts</li> <li>• Oxfam in Malawi is also responding to Mozambique refugees fleeing from post-election violence and activities include; water trucking (96,000litres a day), Constructed 40 latrines and 40 bath shelters at Nyamithuthu settlement area, conducted hygiene promotions in all 4 camps, installed 46 handwashing facilities, provided 10 waste bins, distributed 66 Bars of soap of 1kg per bar for handwashing and distributed 1625 WASH NFIs kits to households (with a 20 litres bucket, water guard plus mosquito nets). In total the project reached out to 7,221 people. The refugees response was closed on 31<sup>st</sup> march 2025. Over 5000 people returned to mozambiques and 2000 are still seeking refugee in the country.</li> </ul>
Challenges	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Limited resources for response.</li> <li>• High inflation resulting in rising in cost of basic needs and services including food.</li> </ul>

## MOZAMBIQUE

### Context Update

- Tropical Cyclone Jude made landfall in Mussoril district, Nampula province on 10 March with maximum sustained winds of 140 km/h and gustiness of up to 195 km/h. The cyclone affected Nampula, Zambézia, Sofala, Niassa, Tete, Cabo Delgado and Manica provinces.
- The cyclone has claimed 16 lives, injured 59 people, 1,985 people forced to live in accommodation centers; a total of 40,164 houses were destroyed and 48,843 houses were damaged, further exposing the already precarious situation of the affected population to harsh elements.
- Cumulatively the three cyclones ( Dilikedi, Chido & Jude) that made landfall in Mozambique in the last three months affected 1,129,069 (255,353HH), 147 deaths and destroyed partial or totally 274,411houses. Shelter partners estimate that at least 138,000 houses were destroyed or damaged cumulatively from the impact of the three cyclones. Road access is the major challenge as many roads and bridges are destroyed including the national road crossing Nampula province and assessment team are not able to reach affected districts. Humanitarian response capacities are overstretched due to simultaneous ongoing responses to two previous cyclones mentioned above, including cholera, food insecurity, conflict, and political tensions.
- Mobilization of resources is a challenge amid the overall decline in humanitarian funding. The Tropical Cyclones Flash Appeal is 0.2 per cent funded. In the longer term, the compounded effects of Cyclone Jude will prolong the recovery period for Chido and Dikeledi, as communities are already



<p>weakened from prior crises. Economic recovery is slower, with reduced access to resources and increased strain on humanitarian aid efforts. The crisis underscores the vulnerability of the region to multiple, compounding disasters, highlighting the need for integrated disaster resilience and recovery strategies.</p>	
Programme Overview	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Food Insecurity in Mozambique is set to worsen due to combination of climatic shocks, conflict, and depletion of food reserves. Nearly 5 million people are experiencing high acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 or above) between October 2024 and March 2025. This include 911,828 people likely to experience IPC Phase 4 (Emergency) and 4 million people likely experience IPC Phase 3 (Crisis). Six districts are classified as IPC Phase 4, namely Macomia and Quissanga (IDPs) in Cabo Delgado, Guro, Macossa and Tambara in Manica and Maringue in Sofala.</li> </ul> <p><b>Source:</b> IPC Post Shock FSA 2025.</p>
Programme Achievements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In the reference period, funds granted by Irish Aid benefited 2,880 people, through the last round (third) of distribution of food vouchers in Cabo Delgado, Montepuez district. The other two projects in response to the El Niño-induced drought, namely GAC for Gaza Province (districts of Chigubo, Chicualacuala and Massangena), lasting 18 months and benefiting 20,500 people, and AIDS, for Niassa Province (districts of Cuamba, Maúá, Mecanheles, Metarica and Nipepe), lasting 6 months, also benefiting 20,500 people; During the period, project launch workshops have been organized with key stakeholders, conducted trainings for project implementation support committees and activists, identified, selected, registered and validated beneficiaries, established community-based grievance and feedback mechanisms, and conducted and completed procurement processes for contracting service providers for food assistance, water and hygiene kits, dignity kits and seeds. The CHAF Project, in partnership with ADEL CD, to support 310 families in Chiúre and Montepuez using the multipurpose cash transfer approach, lasting 6 months, held coordination meetings with other humanitarian actors for the identification and selection of communities, to avoid duplication and to ensure complementarity.</li> </ul>
Challenges	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Insecurity in Cabo Delgado due the insurgency activities;</li> <li>Cumulatively, the three cyclones that have hit Mozambique in recent past (four months) have increased humanitarian needs against available funds.</li> <li>Violent demonstrations following the disputed elections have affected humanitarian work in many cases.</li> </ul>

## Zambia

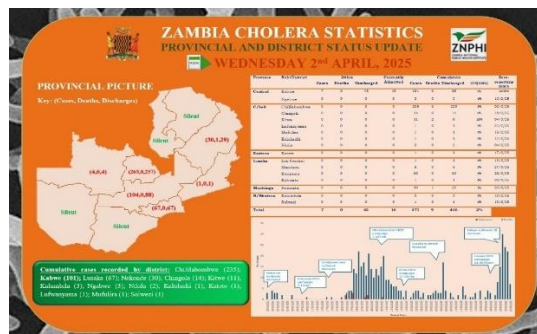
## Context Update

According to ZamStats, GDP estimates for the 4<sup>th</sup> quarter of 2024 shows that the economy grew by 8.6 percent compared to 7.8 percent in the 4<sup>th</sup> quarter of 2023. There has also been a slow down in the annual inflation for March 2025 to 16.5 percent from 16.8 percent in February 2025. Food inflation decreased to 18.9 per cent from 20.6 per cent in February 2025, attributed mainly to price movements in prices of food items such as bread, cereals (Breakfast mealie meal, Roller meal, maize grain, samp) and vegetables. Non food inflation for March 2025 increased to 13.2 per cent from 11.7 per cent in February, mainly due to price movements of non food items such as purchase of a motor vehicle, fuels, and lubricants, passenger transport by road, as well as charcoal and hammer milling. The Zamstats report further indicates a positive forecast for the next quarter with growth prospects in the agriculture, mining, fisheries and processing sectors. This can be attributed to a positive agriculture season indicating a good crop harvest compared to last year, which was mostly affected by the drought.

The GDP growth statistics above had had little or no impact on people's livelihoods for the majority vulnerable communities, especially in rural Zambia. Food prices are still beyond the reach of common households. Non-availability of medicines and drugs in public health institutions and high prices in pharmacies and chemists means that people cannot easily access proper healthcare.

Global growth is anticipated to increase marginally to 2.7% in 2025–2026 while Zambia’s economy is projected to grow at 4.5% in 2024 and 2025, as the mining, services, and manufacturing sectors continue to recover, and global copper prices rebound. The current account balance is expected to improve from a deficit of 1.1% in 2023 to surpluses of 3.3% in 2024 and 8.4% in 2025 as copper output rises. Inflationary pressures have persisted, with annual inflation increasing to an average of 16.8 percent in February 2025 from 16.7 percent in January 2025. This means on average the prices of goods and services increased by 16.8 percent between February 2024 and 2025. This was mainly attributed to increases in prices of food items, such as fish, milk, eggs, dried beans and sweet potatoes. Month on month inflation on food items was recorded at 0.07% while MoM annual inflation was at 0.01%. The Zambian kwacha has been persistently depreciating against major currencies in the first quarter of 2025. Starting in February 2024 at an exchange rate of ZMW 23.5 per US dollar, the rate increased slightly in March and April at ZMW 24.9 and ZMW 26.7 respectively. By November 2024, the currency had depreciated further, recording a 1.13% decline from ZMW 26.5 in September to ZMW 26.7 in October and subsequently to ZMW 27.1 in November. January and February 2025 saw a further decline to ZMW 27.9 and ZMW 28.3, respectively. In February 2025, the average price of petrol increased slightly to ZMW 34.98 from ZMW 34.67 while the price of diesel slightly increased to ZMW 32.54 from ZMW 32.43 in January 2025.

Cholera remains a public health threat in most parts of the country, including in the capital city of Lusaka. The tables below summarise the recent cholera updates.



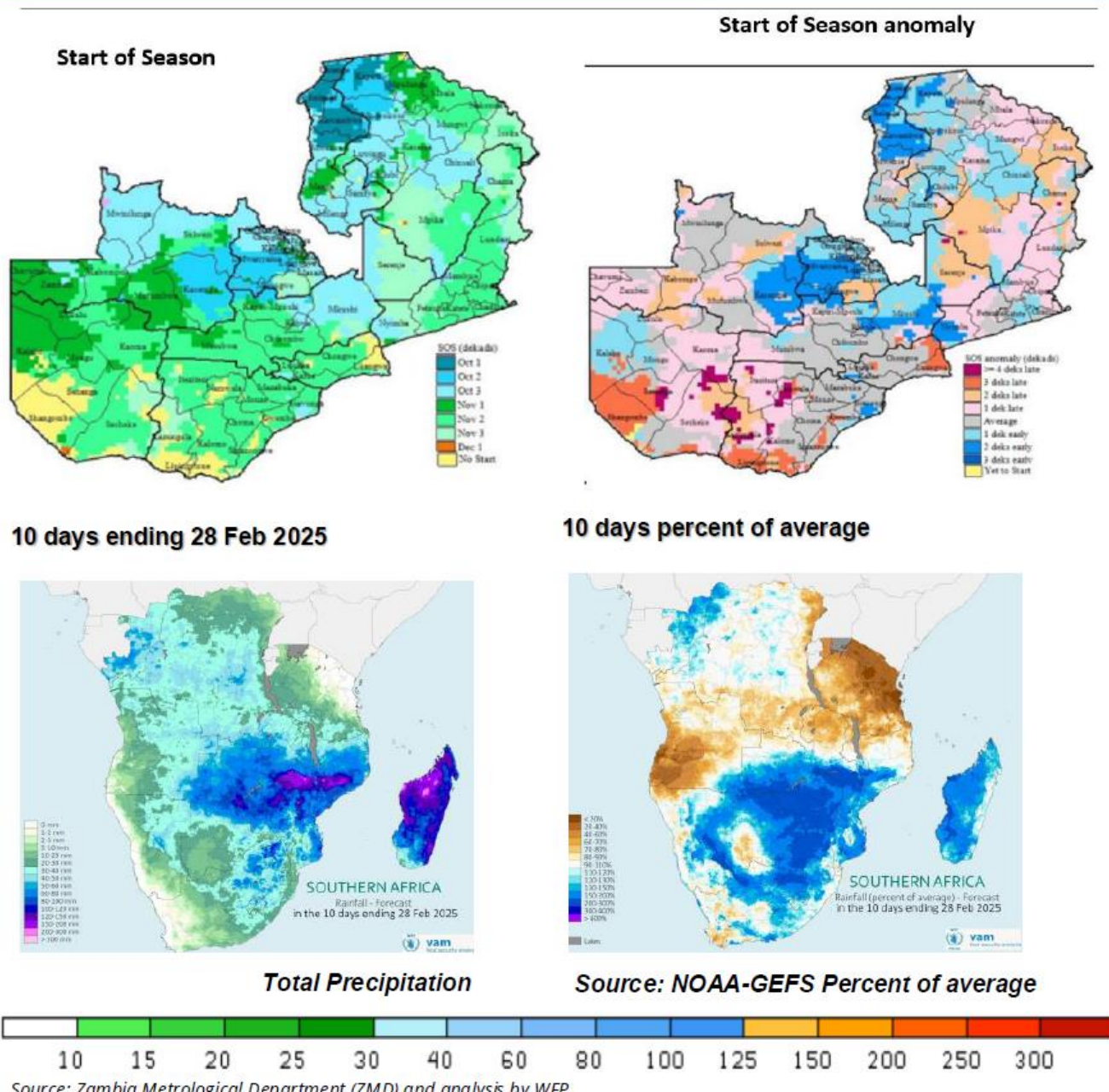


Government has ramped up measures to ensure most at risk communities access immunisation to reduce the risk of infection. This measure seems to be achieving the intended results with a reduction in new cases being recorded.

While there are prospects for a positive crop harvest this season, access to food is still a challenge. Most rural HH dependent on small scale farming are yet to harvest their 2025 crop. During the rainy season, most HH had access to green leafy vegetables growing naturally in their fields. Some have started drying their green maize to process into mealie meal. This practice in itself makes these households vulnerable to food insecurity later in the year, as most of the maize from their small fields is consumed while still fresh.

The rain season is slowly coming to a end, with isolated incidents of rainfall in some parts of the country. These late rains are a threat to smooth drying of crops in fields, which may lead to rotting and eventually loss. The harvest of crops will not start until May/June.

Another notable threat to food security is the reported influx of locusts in Luena and surrounding areas in Western province. The provincial administration has reported locust infestation in the area, threatening to wipe out crops still in the fields



Programme Overview	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cash disbursements have continued for 1960hh in Gwembe, Namwala, Kaoma and Mongu. Cash transfer disbursement will continue in April 2025 in Western and Southern provinces under GAC with additional beneficiaries, to reach 4000 HH beneficiaries for the six cycles.</li> <li>• Rehabilitation and upgrade of the Itapa rural health centre bore hole facility has been completed with a scheduled handover on or after 11<sup>th</sup> April 2025.</li> <li>• Registration of additional beneficiaries for the GAC is almost complete and distribution will commence soon. Other WASH interventions will also commence in April after completing the identification and assessment of water and sanitation facilities to be upgraded and/or built in the six target districts.</li> </ul>
Programme Achievements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1,940hh have been reached in the targeted four districts, with cash assistance</li> </ul>
Challenges	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate access to safe and adequate water supply in the affected communities</li> <li>• Delayed engagement of FES Officer to reduce workload on current staff</li> </ul>

## ZIMBABWE

### Country Context

- Zimbabwe is still reeling under the effects of the 2023/2024 El Niño that rocked the whole of Southern Africa. With the period, January to March 2025 termed as the peak lean season with the vulnerable communities facing food shortages. The farming season experienced false starts with delayed rainfall which was characterised by prolonged dry spells in between. These erratic rainfall patterns and mixed conditions have affected the crop development with stunting on one hand and leaching due to water logging on the other hand. However, government projects a good harvest with localised pockets of food insecurity in some regions. The availability of water has had a positive impact on livestock conditions due to access to plenty grazing pastures and water sources.
- With a projected improved agricultural season, there is a need to build on the little gains and utilise the available water sources to build resilience amongst the communities. Utilisation of high yielding water sources for both WASH and agricultural purposes is needed in building the communities' resilience and eliminating inequalities and vulnerabilities. Therefore, more efforts should be invested in funding resilience building.
- The government and partners are still responding to the impacts of the 2023/24 El Nino drought while waiting for the arrival of the harvest as from April 2025. With the growing uncertainties surrounding the quality of the rainfall season especially in the north, which are the main crop producing areas in the country, the World Bank Zimbabwe Economic Update (ZEU) of January 2025 emphasized the need for immediate efforts focusing on strengthening the early warning system and improving the social protection framework to better respond to emerging risks and vulnerabilities.
- The rains have also given birth to shallow wells and other surface water sources being used by communities. These surface water sources have become the readily available alternative sources of water in urban centres such as Harare and other smaller towns and growth points which have a history of water shortages, thereby giving rise to water and sanitation related diseases such as cholera and diarrhoea. Since November 2024, cholera outbreak has resurfaced in the country with 7 out of the 10 provinces being affected.
- The cholera outbreak continued in the period under review and an Emergency Strategic Advisory Group meeting was held at national level to assess the case burden and the resources available to respond to cases in the various provinces. As of the 26<sup>th</sup> of March 2025 a cumulative total of 690 suspected

	<p>cases, 663 recoveries, 8 in care and 19 deaths were reported. 8 of the 10 provinces are reporting cases, and Mashonaland central has the highest case burden. The government and partners continue to respond to cases. Surveillance, distribution of NFIs and RCCE activities are on going in hotspots now termed PAMIS (Priority Areas for Multisectoral Interventions). Risk of transmission of cholera is compounded by the impending holidays and efforts are being made to ensure communities are aware and informed to practice protective and preventive measures.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The period under review saw the ending of various grants that were supporting WASH programming in Zimbabwe, the SIDA funded Crisis Modifier and the UNICEF funded cholera response. These grants played a key role in increasing access to water for committees in urban and rural areas. The grants are ending amidst continued water woes and health education needs in the various areas of operation with the PDM carried out in crisis modifier operational areas revealing that only 3% of the 19% accessing water from unprotected sources are treating their water. This points at a need for WaSH infrastructure and health education to ensure those fetching water from unprotected sources are informed of the risks and they work to change their habits.</li> </ul>
Programme Overview	<p>The country is currently receiving heavy rains and some of the project sites were inaccessible due to slippery roads and flooded rivers. Nevertheless, the planned activities were successfully carried out</p>
Programme Achievements	<p><b>GAC funded El Nino response project in Mberengwa</b></p> <p>Oxfam with funding from the Global Affairs Canada (GAC) is implementing an integrated ElNino induced drought response project in Mberengwa district, Zimbabwe. This humanitarian response project has 3 main interventions, WASH, food security and gender and protection. In the period under review, 9300 people received food hampers (10kg mealie meal, 750 ml cooking oil and 1 kg of sugar beans per person per month). The 9300 beneficiaries were drawn from 2293 households and each household received partial WaSH NFI kits which were composed of a bar of soap, bottle of water guard and a flier. The government of Zimbabwe has extended the food aid interventions because of the late start of the agricultural season and this will see the distribution of food aid and partial WaSH NFI kits to go beyond March which traditionally marks the end of the lean season.</p> <p>Three boreholes were successfully rehabilitated under the same period, reaching a cumulative total of 1162 people, 189males, 320females,275Boys and 378 girls. More boreholes will be rehabilitated in the next reporting period. Rehabilitation of boreholes has significantly improved access to clean water and reduced the distances which user communities had to walk for clean safe water. Hygiene promotion, piped water schemes, construction of girl friendly latrines and incinerators are some of the activities that will be done in this project</p> <p>Protection and gender awareness campaigns continued and these were mainstreamed as part of the pre distribution address. Other activities done under the protection interventions include gender dialogues in 4 wards, training of traditional leaders on protection and gender- based violence. More protection activities will be done as the project progresses.</p> <p><b>The Harare Cholera Response</b></p> <p>The cholera response project focusing on preparedness activities came to an end in the period under review with some of the risk communication interventions spilling over into April for continued communication of risk over the holidays. 4 cases were reported in</p>

	<p>Harare, Mufakose and Glen view suburbs, and these were responded to by the RRT teams with support from the project. The major drivers for the cases were contaminated water sources</p> <p>As efforts to augment water supply in the city of Harare continued, access to water was improved for a cumulative total of 28,637 people, 8145males, 9883females,4723boys and 5886girls through the establishment of two piped water systems and 2 water kiosks.( 2 Piped water schemes were completed in the period under review and they are serving 8487people, 2678males, 2956females,1534boys and 1319 girls. Two water kiosks were also completed in Epworth and Kuwadzana and these are serving 20150 people, 5467 males,6927females, 3189boys and 4567girls).</p> <p>230 NFI kits were distributed and they are benefitting 1150 people, 430females, 323males,235girls and 162boys in Mufakose, Glen view and Whitehouse areas in Harare. The NFIs will go a long way in providing an enabling environment for improved hygienic practices. Communities which received the NFIs were also supported with health education on cholera, safe drinking water and water treatment. Various refresher trainings were held for clinical staff, environmental health and health promotion staff as efforts to refresh them on cholera case management, surveillance and the other various SOPs.</p>

## MEDIA & COMMUNICATIONS

### COUNTRY RECENT CONTENT

- SAF Presser on GAC funded response in Malawi, Zambia, Zimbabwe and Mozambique: <https://southernafrica.oxfam.org/latest/press-release/oxfam-partners-roll-out-18-months-long-lifesaving-humanitarian-response>
- Malawi, Zambia and Zimbabwe will collect some short videos and photo stories during cash transfer responses.
- Media accompaniments in Zambia and Malawi during cash transfers
- Malawi signed off response and need stories uploaded on box here is the link: <https://oxfam.box.com/s/07befeedr7z6jlu3d1mmzvur460eg8d>
- Zimbabwe El Nino content is here: <https://oxfamint.resourcespace.com/pages/view.php?ref=370802&k=#> and here is the You Tube link: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Y4rgSFNSb4U>
- Malawi Cyclone Freddy content uploaded on Inuru. Follow this link: <https://oxfamint.resourcespace.com/pages/search.php?search=%21collection11833&k=>
- Climate Change resilience building content being uploaded on Inuru. Link will be shared soon.

### Also, follow our social media pages for updates:

- Facebook: <https://www.facebook.com/oxfamsaf>
- Twitter: OxfaminSAF
- LinkedIn: Oxfam in Southern Africa

**ADVOCACY AND CAMPAIGNS****Developments in the reporting period**

- The SAF cluster has continued to implement the 18 month-long GAC funded humanitarian response in Malawi, Zambia, Zimbabwe and Mozambique valued at CAD8.5million. The response runs from January 2025 to 30<sup>th</sup> June 2026.
- Funding for Humanitarian responses remains an issue with responses not fully funded. This is likely to worsen in light of aid cuts that have swept the development sector. At the onset of the SAF CAT2 response in June 2023, a total budget ambition of EUR 17 million was set, with EUR 12 million secured to date—representing 73%—leaving a funding gap of EUR 5 million. Sustainable and timely funding remains critical to advancing Oxfam’s humanitarian, development, and advocacy efforts. With the rising demand for humanitarian assistance and resilience-building, we continue to engage institutional donors, partner affiliates, and non-traditional donors to secure long-term investments that drive systemic change and empower vulnerable communities

**Thank you for your support!**

This was Regional Summary #9 – please let us know your suggestions and feedback on this summary!

**---Ends---**