



**BUREAU** *for*  
**HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE**

Annual Report for Fiscal Year 2021



**USAID**  
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

Cover: A woman is pictured at an IDP site in Sudan's South Darfur State. BHA supports UN and NGO partners to deliver food and other life-saving assistance to vulnerable communities across Sudan.  
*Photo by Ashraf Shazly/AFP*

**In honored memory of**

***Tresja Denysenko***

Colleague, teammate, mentor, and friend

1973 – 2021

# Commonly Used Acronyms

## NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS (NGOS)

AAH	Action Against Hunger
ACF	Action contre la Faim
ACH	Acción contra el Hambre
ADRA	Adventist Development and Relief Agency
ALIMA	Alliance for International Medical Action
CRS	Catholic Relief Services
IMC	International Medical Corps
INSO	International NGO Safety Organization
IRC	International Rescue Committee
PUI	Première Urgence Internationale
NRC	Norwegian Refugee Council
SCF	Save the Children Federation

## INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND UNITED NATIONS (UN) AGENCIES

FAO	UN Food and Agriculture Organization
IFRC	International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
IOM	International Organization for Migration
OCHA	UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
PAHO	Pan American Health Organization
UNDP	UN Development Program
UNDSS	UN Department of Safety and Security
UNFPA	UN Population Fund
UNHAS	UN Humanitarian Air Service
UNHCR	Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	UN Children's Fund
WFP	UN World Food Program
WHO	UN World Health Organization

## U.S. GOVERNMENT (USG) ACRONYMS

III MEF	III Marine Expeditionary Force
BHA	USAID's Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance
CDC	U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
DART	Disaster Assistance Response Team
DoD	U.S. Department of Defense
FY	Fiscal Year
RMT	Response Management Team
USAFRICOM	U.S. Africa Command
USAID	U.S. Agency for International Development

USCENTCOM	U.S. Central Command
USEU	U.S. Mission to the European Union
USEUCOM	U.S. European Command
USFS	U.S. Forest Service
USNAVCENT	U.S. Naval Forces Central Command
USINDOPACOM	U.S. Indo-Pacific Command
USNAVEUR/AF	U.S. Naval Forces Europe-Africa
USSOCOM	U.S. Special Operations Command
USSOCOM	U.S. Special Operations Command
USSOUTHCOM	U.S. Southern Command
USUN	U.S. Mission to the United Nations

## COUNTRIES AND BHA REGIONS

CAR	Central African Republic
DRC	Democratic Republic of the Congo
EAP	East Asia and the Pacific
FSM	Federated States of Micronesia
LAC	Latin America and the Caribbean
MENAE	Middle East, North Africa, and Europe
RoC	Republic of the Congo
UAE	United Arab Emirates

## MISCELLANEOUS AND TECHNICAL ACRONYMS

AFP	Agence France-Presse
COVID-19	Coronavirus Disease
ER4	Early Recovery, Risk Reduction, and Resilience
ERMS	Economic Recovery and Market Systems
EVD	Ebola Virus Disease
FEWS NET	Famine Early Warning Systems Network
GBV	Gender-Based Violence
HCIMA	Humanitarian Coordination, Information Management, and Assessments
IDP	Internally Displaced Person
IFRP	International Food Relief Partnership
IPC	Integrated Food Security Phase Classification
ISIS	Islamic State of Iraq and Syria
MPCA	Multipurpose Cash Assistance
mph	Miles per Hour
MT	Metric Tons
NSAG	Non-State Armed Group
OAG	Organized Armed Group
PSS	Psychosocial Support
RUTF	Ready-to-Use Therapeutic Food
USAR	Urban Search-and-Rescue
WASH	Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene



At Tanzania's Kigoma port, bags of USAID-provided in-kind food commodities await distribution to communities facing acute food insecurity. Photo courtesy of Imani Nsamila/WFP

## CONTENTS

### Message From Leadership

2

### BHA Global Presence

4

### Year In Review

6

### Snapshot: Early Recovery, Risk Reduction, and Resilience

8

### Emergency Case Reports

10

### BHA Operational Structure

72

### Annexes

Disaster Declarations in FY 2021 .....	74
FY 2021 Funding Summary .....	76
FY 2021 Food Assistance and Related Programs .....	82
FY 2021 COVID-19 Supplemental Funding .....	85
Public Information Products .....	88

# Message From Leadership

SARAH CHARLES, ASSISTANT TO THE ADMINISTRATOR (ATA)

Fiscal Year 2021 was a record year, in all the worst ways. The lingering impacts of COVID-19 deepened humanitarian needs around the world, constrained response and assistance options, and complicated supply chains needed for disaster relief. Despite these challenges, USAID's Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance (BHA) responded to humanitarian crises in 84 countries. Through our implementing partners, the Bureau provided a record \$8 billion in assistance and resources that reached tens of millions of people globally. BHA's responses in FY 2021 reflected the increasing complexity of today's global humanitarian landscape. In addition to the ongoing Syria and Venezuela regional crises, BHA managed seven large-scale Bureau-wide responses, including for storms in the Latin America and Caribbean region; crises in Afghanistan, northern Ethiopia, and Yemen; food insecurity in Central America; an earthquake in Haiti; and continued global impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic.

In addition to responding directly to humanitarian crises, BHA elevated our humanitarian voice at home and abroad. With USAID's new seat on the National Security Council, we advocated for a more coordinated and impactful U.S. government role in humanitarian action. We reinvigorated U.S. humanitarian leadership in global and regional fora; we made renewed commitments to the delivery of principled assistance, called on other donors to step up and help meet needs in places facing severe crises like Yemen, Ethiopia, and Afghanistan, and pushed for improvements to the humanitarian system. We rebuilt connections with effective institutional partners, including the World Health Organization and United Nations Population Fund, and committed to re-engage with critical global mechanisms like the UN Central Emergency Response Fund. We doubled down on ensuring that the protection of women and girls is at the center of every humanitarian response, bolstering efforts to mitigate gender-based violence, improve accountability for the protection of women and girls, and amplify the role of women and girls in decision making. We were also a leading voice in the international community for protecting beneficiaries against sexual exploitation, abuse, and harassment.

As climate change continued to compound and worsen crises facing communities worldwide, BHA grew its climate-related investments by nearly 60 percent and deepened our work with local leaders to build more disaster-resilient communities. For example, we supported our partners to teach at-risk youth how to plan for and respond to hurricanes, including administering first aid, setting up emergency shelters, and planning evacuation routes.

As we look to the future, there is more to be done. We will streamline our own systems to more effectively and efficiently meet the needs of the most vulnerable people affected by conflict and disasters. We will build on our work focused on climate adaptation and disaster risk reduction, including early warning and early action; protection, especially for women and girls; localizing our responses; and improving diversity, equity and inclusion across the humanitarian system.

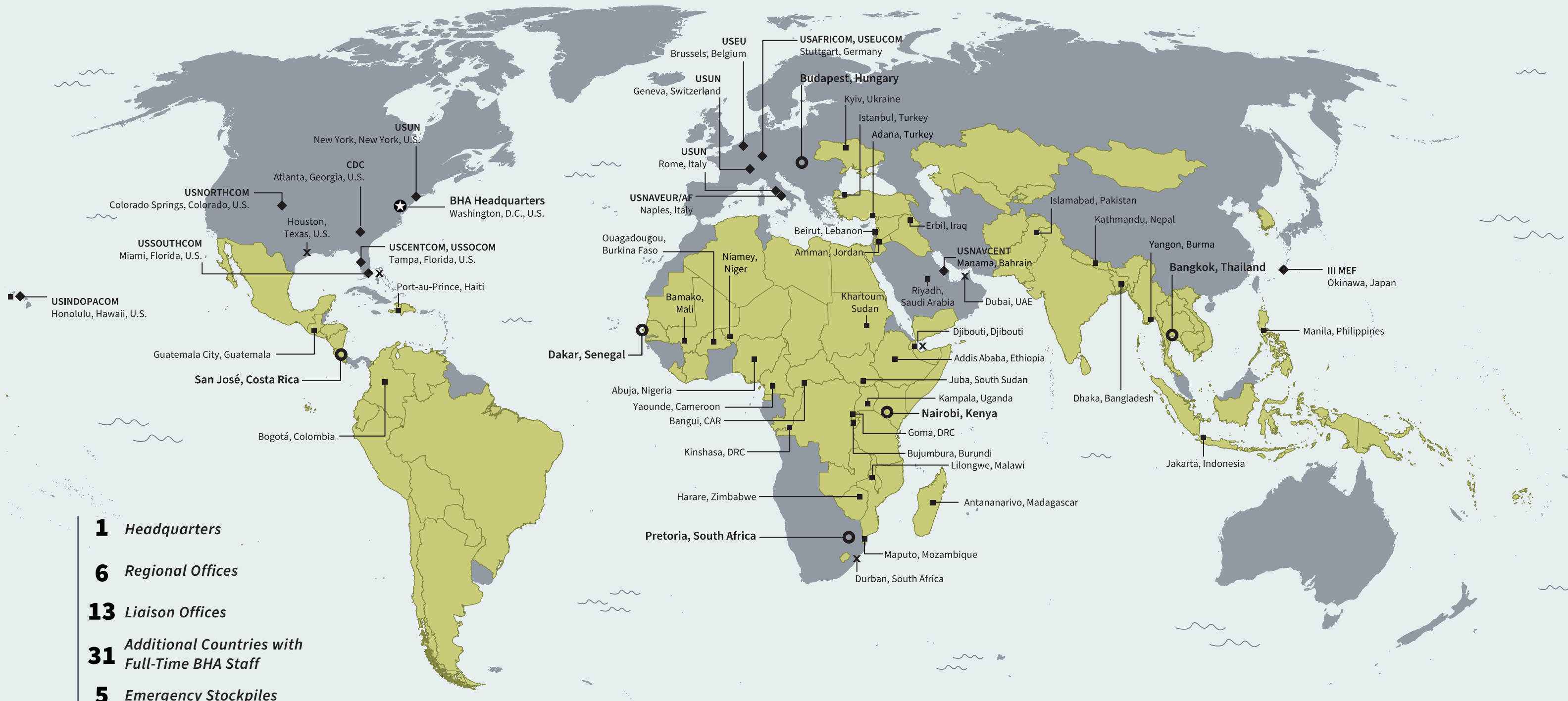
BHA could not do this work without the dedication of its staff. Sadly, in 2021, we suffered a profound loss in the passing of a colleague, Tresja Denysenko, while she was serving on the Haiti Disaster Assistance Response Team. Tresja embodied the best in BHA, from her expeditionary spirit to her small kindnesses, attention to details, and care for others.

BHA also could not do this work without the shared commitment of its implementing partners to improving people's lives around the world. We are incredibly grateful for the courageous and tireless work of our staff and partners in service of BHA's mission—especially in the face of a deadly global pandemic, shrinking humanitarian access, and continued targeted attacks on relief and medical workers in conflict settings. The years ahead will undoubtedly bring new, unexpected and difficult challenges; if the last year is any indication, BHA and its partners will be at the forefront to respond when it does.



BHA's AtA Sarah Charles discusses priority needs with community members and local first responders after the August earthquake in Haiti. Photo by Emily Rasinski/USAID

# BHA Global Presence in FY 2021



- 1** Headquarters
- 6** Regional Offices
- 13** Liaison Offices
- 31** Additional Countries with Full-Time BHA Staff
- 5** Emergency Stockpiles

<span style="display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 15px; background-color: #d4c08e; border: 1px solid black;"></span> Countries and territories where BHA provided funding in FY 2021	<span style="display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 15px; border: 2px solid black; border-radius: 50%;"></span> Regional Office	<span style="display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 15px; background-color: black; transform: rotate(45deg);"></span> Liaison Office
<span style="display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 15px; background-color: black;"></span> Full-Time BHA Presence	<span style="display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 15px; border: 2px solid black; border-radius: 50%;"></span> Commodity Stockpile	

# YEAR IN REVIEW

## RESPONSE TYPES\*

in FY 2021



**Complex Emergency**  
25 countries



**Displacement**  
3 countries



**Drought**  
2 countries



**Earthquake**  
1 country



**Floods**  
4 countries



**Food Insecurity**  
35 countries



**Health Emergency**  
4 countries



**Pest Infestation**  
1 country



**Storm**  
8 countries



**Technological Hazard**  
2 countries



**Volcanic Eruption**  
2 countries



**Wildfires**  
4 countries

# 86

Countries and territories where BHA provided funding in FY 2021

# 9

**DARTs** responding to tropical storms Eta and Iota; the 2021 earthquake in Haiti; the Venezuela regional crisis; EVD outbreaks in the DRC; the regional crisis in El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras; and complex emergencies in Afghanistan, northern Ethiopia, South Sudan, and Syria

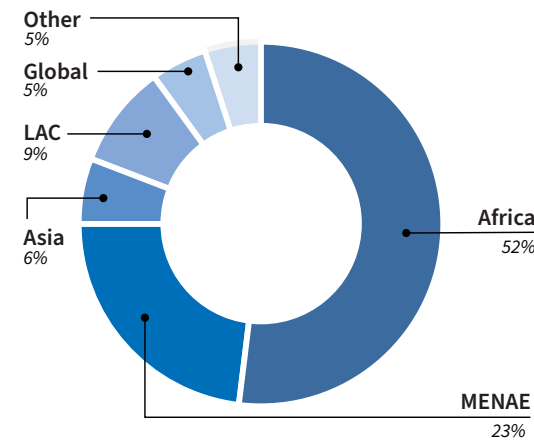
# 11

**RMTs** responding to tropical storms Eta and Iota; the 2021 earthquake in Haiti; the Venezuela regional crisis; EVD outbreaks in the DRC; the regional crisis in El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras; complex emergencies in Afghanistan, northern Ethiopia, South Sudan, Syria, and Yemen; and the COVID-19 pandemic

# \$8 Billion

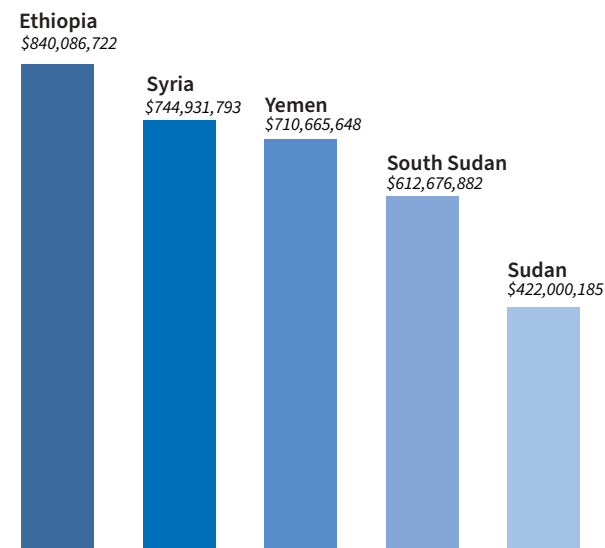
**TOTAL BHA FUNDING**  
for FY 2021

## FUNDING BY REGION



## FUNDING BY LOCATION

Largest Country Responses



## SECTORS IN ACTION

Throughout the year, BHA and its partners responded to crises through support across 15 technical sectors. Below are a few highlights.



**Agriculture**



**Economic Recovery and Market Systems**



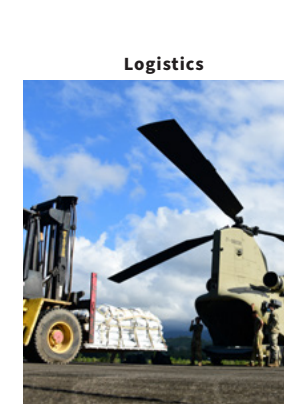
**Food Assistance**



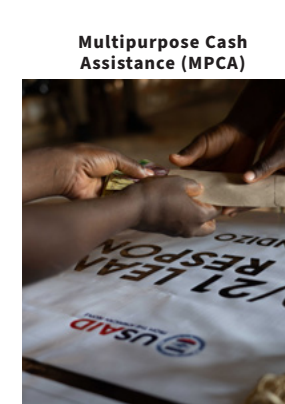
**Health**



**Humanitarian Coordination, Information Management, and Assessments (HCIMA)**



**Logistics**



**Multipurpose Cash Assistance (MPCA)**



**Natural Hazards and Technological Risks**



**Nutrition**



**Protection**



**Shelter and Settlements**



**Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH)**

**Agriculture:** In Mali, BHA-funded seeds and technical training are improving food security conditions, increasing production capacity, and supporting local farmers. *Photo courtesy of Mercy Corps Mali.* **Economic Recovery and Market Systems:** A woman works at a sewing machine provided by a BHA-funded partner focused on strengthening livelihoods in Iraq. *Photo courtesy of a BHA partner.* **Food Assistance:** A family receives a ration of fish and rice as part of WFP's BHA-funded response to flooding in Cambodia. *Photo courtesy of Cesar Lopez/WFP.* **Health:** With BHA support, CRS trained nurses in Gaza on precautions to prevent COVID-19 transmission, including the use of personal protective equipment. *Photo courtesy of CRS.* **HCIMA:** UN Disaster Assessment and Coordination members convene in Port-au-Prince, Haiti, to coordinate the response to a recent earthquake. *Photo courtesy of Matteo Minasi/OCHA.* **Logistics:** BHA coordinates with the U.S. military to deliver food assistance to Honduras following Hurricane Iota. *Photo courtesy of Sgt. Elijah Tiggs/U.S. Air Force.* **MPCA:** BHA supports WFP to provide multipurpose cash to help families meet food and other needs during Malawi's October-to-March lean season, when families' own food stocks are low. *Photo courtesy of Tawonga Ngoma/WFP.* **Natural Hazards and Technological Risks:** BHA-supported technical advisors from the Fairfax County, Virginia, Fire and Rescue Department collect data after the eruptions of La Soufrière Volcano in Saint Vincent and the Grenadines. *Photo by USAID.* **Nutrition:** In Nigeria, a group of women share nutritious recipes and participate in cooking demonstrations, part of a BHA-supported program that aims to prevent and manage malnutrition. *Photo courtesy of an NGO partner.* **Protection:** In a BHA-supported child-friendly space at a displacement site in Ethiopia, children are able to play, learn, and access psychosocial support services. *Photo courtesy of Save the Children.* **Shelter and Settlements:** A man uses emergency shelter materials provided with BHA funding to rebuild his home after Tropical Cyclone Yasa caused widespread damage across Fiji's Vanua Levu Island. *Photo courtesy of Fiji Red Cross Society.* **WASH:** In Colombia, a woman who fled from Venezuela now serves as a hygiene and sanitation promoter with BHA partner Malteser International and is working to reinforce effective health and sanitation practices to prevent the spread of COVID-19. *Photo courtesy of Malteser*

\* Response type is based on the primary crisis for which a disaster was declared in a given country. See the FY 2021 Disaster Declarations in Annex for more details. Food Insecurity also includes countries where USAID/BHA provided food assistance to refugees.

# Snapshot: Early Recovery, Risk Reduction, and Resilience

As a part of BHA's holistic approach to humanitarian assistance, the Bureau's Early Recovery, Risk Reduction, and Resilience (ER4) programs play a critical role in minimizing chronic vulnerabilities and mitigating the risks posed by natural hazards and climate-related threats, such as storms, floods, earthquakes, volcanoes, and drought. Natural disasters are growing in frequency, duration, and intensity due to climate variability and other factors; increasingly unstable social, environmental, and economic conditions worsen their impact. Shocks such as these leave communities with fewer resources and capacity to withstand future crises. BHA's ER4 programs aim to protect development gains through resilience-building initiatives; reduce risks through early warning and early action activities; build the capacity of local, national, and regional institutions; and strengthen communities' ability to prepare for, respond to, and reduce the impacts of disasters. During FY 2021, BHA provided more than \$664.4 million to support ER4 activities worldwide, as well as \$163 million for programming that incorporated ER4 components within an active humanitarian response.

Risk reduction and resilience efforts, like the programs highlighted here, are a key component of BHA's crucial work saving lives around the world.



**PERU:** In Peru's Arequipa and Moquegua provinces, BHA partner ADRA distributes backpacks with emergency supplies, such as first aid kits, blankets, and flashlights, to communities in areas vulnerable to earthquakes or volcanic activity. The BHA-supported program, implemented in coordination with the local government, trains communities on disaster risk management and response, including the creation of family emergency plans to follow when disaster strikes. *Photo by Adam Bernstein/USAID*



**MADAGASCAR:** In southern Madagascar, BHA partner CRS distributes food, such as sorghum, yellow split peas, and vegetable oil, to households vulnerable to recurrent drought. Through this five-year activity, CRS also addresses food and nutrition needs by providing supplementary food rations for pregnant and lactating women, young children, and people receiving short-term income in exchange for work projects benefiting the community. BHA's long-term support aims to reduce food insecurity and build resilience among households in the region. *Photo courtesy of Sedera Ramanitra/CRS*



**NEPAL:** Community members rehabilitate a water canal in Situ Matela, a remote village in Nepal's Kalikot District. With BHA support, Mercy Corps provided materials, training, and technical advice to facilitate the rehabilitation project, which will ensure access to water for planting even during the region's dry seasons. *Photo courtesy of Mercy Corps*

## MAP KEY

Countries or territories where BHA provided funding for ER4 or integrated ER4 with response activities in FY 2021





In November 2020, USAID deployed a DART in response to two back-to-back hurricanes, Eta and Iota, that devastated communities across Central America and Colombia. In collaboration with partners, the DART conducted disaster assessments and distributed food, hygiene kits, mattresses, and other life-saving relief items. *Photo courtesy of World Vision*

## EMERGENCY CASE REPORTS

<b>AFRICA</b> .....	<b>13</b>	KAZAKHSTAN .....	44
BURKINA FASO .....	14	PALAU .....	45
BURUNDI .....	14	PHILIPPINES .....	45
CAMEROON .....	15	SRI LANKA .....	46
CAR .....	16	TIMOR-LESTE .....	46
CHAD .....	17	VIETNAM .....	47
CÔTE D'IVOIRE .....	17	<b>LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN</b> .....	<b>49</b>
DRC .....	19	BOLIVIA .....	50
DJIBOUTI .....	20	BRAZIL .....	50
EQUATORIAL GUINEA .....	20	COLOMBIA .....	51
ETHIOPIA .....	21	ECUADOR .....	52
KENYA .....	22	EL SALVADOR .....	52
LESOTHO .....	23	GUATEMALA .....	53
LIBERIA .....	23	HAITI .....	54
MADAGASCAR .....	24	HONDURAS .....	56
MALAWI .....	25	NICARAGUA .....	57
MALI .....	26	PERU .....	57
MAURITANIA .....	27	SAINT VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES .....	59
MOZAMBIQUE .....	27	VENEZUELA .....	59
NIGER .....	28	<b>MIDDLE EAST, NORTH AFRICA, AND EUROPE</b> .....	<b>61</b>
NIGERIA .....	29	ALGERIA .....	62
ROC .....	30	ARMENIA .....	62
RWANDA .....	30	EGYPT .....	63
SOMALIA .....	31	GREECE .....	63
SOUTH SUDAN .....	32	IRAQ .....	64
SUDAN .....	35	JORDAN .....	64
TANZANIA .....	36	LEBANON .....	65
UGANDA .....	36	LIBYA .....	66
ZAMBIA .....	37	<b>ASIA</b> .....	<b>39</b>
ZIMBABWE .....	37	AFGHANISTAN .....	40
		BANGLADESH .....	41
		BURMA .....	42
		CAMBODIA .....	43
		FIJI .....	43
		INDIA .....	44
		NORTH MACEDONIA .....	66
		SYRIA .....	67
		TURKEY .....	68
		UKRAINE .....	68
		WEST BANK AND GAZA .....	69
		YEMEN .....	71

# AFRICA

## Regional Summary

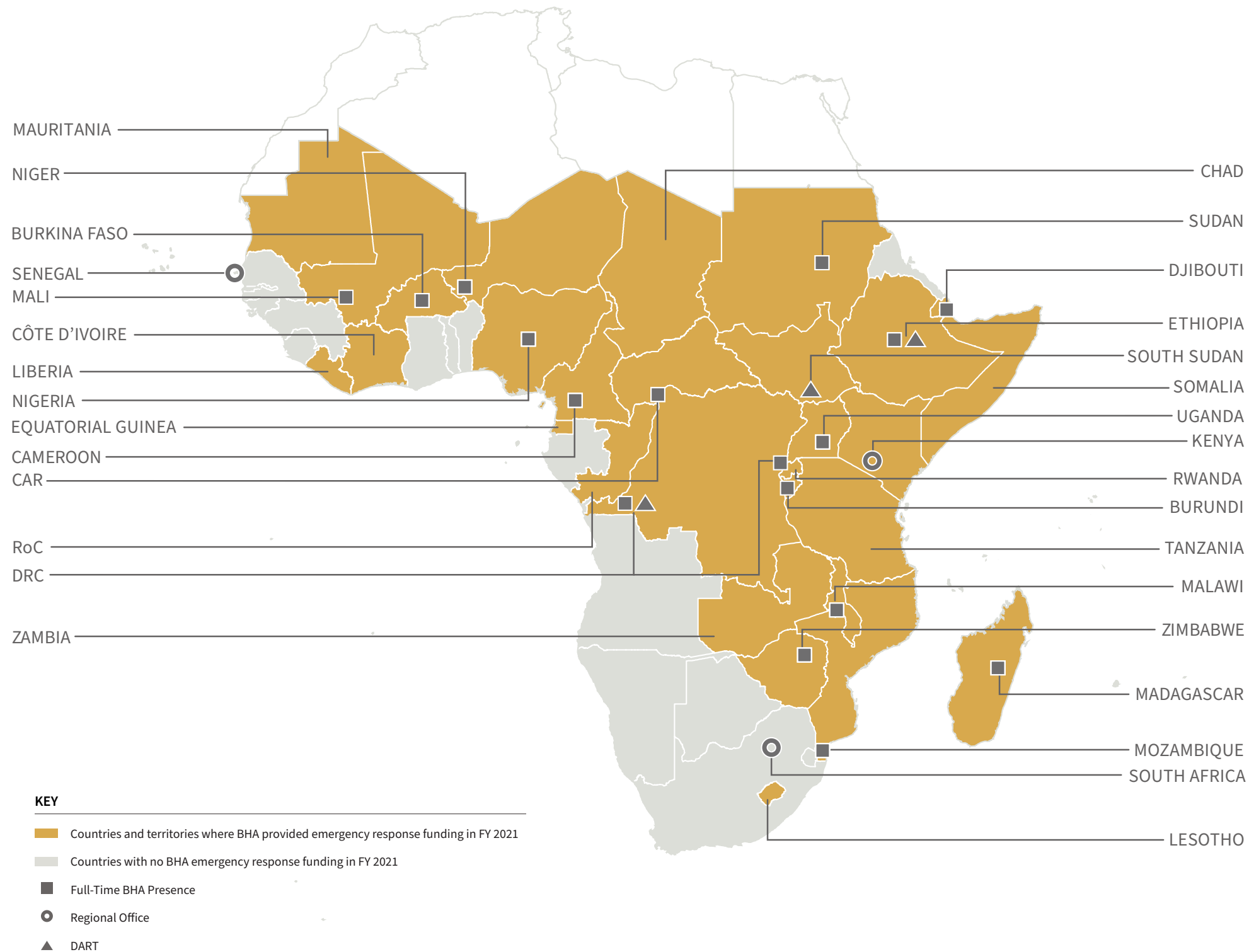
In FY 2021, BHA responded to crises in 29 countries across Africa as protracted complex emergencies, crop pest infestations, and climatic shocks continued to drive humanitarian needs, including high levels of acute food insecurity across the continent. Additionally, the COVID-19 pandemic prompted many governments to maintain restrictions on population movements, public gatherings, and commerce, increasing needs among vulnerable populations.

Internal conflict remained a major driver of humanitarian needs across the continent. A significant escalation of violence in northern Ethiopia between regional- and national-aligned forces beginning in November 2020 caused civilian casualties, significant population displacement, and heightened food insecurity in the region, requiring a robust humanitarian response. Ongoing insecurity in the Central Sahel regions of Burkina Faso, Mali, and Niger and areas of Cameroon, Chad, Niger, and Nigeria comprising the Lake Chad Basin Region continued to generate humanitarian needs and constrained local access to food, health care, shelter, and WASH services. Armed conflict posed significant security risks for humanitarian aid workers and impeded relief actors from reaching communities in need of assistance in CAR, the DRC, and South Sudan. Also in the DRC, BHA partners and other relief actors worked to rapidly respond to an outbreak of EVD in the northwestern Équateur Province. In addition, USAID/BHA partners continued to respond to humanitarian needs generated by the complex emergencies in Somalia, Sudan, and other countries across the East Africa region.

In Africa, below-average rainfall, limited livelihood opportunities, low crop yields, and crop pest infestations contributed to heightened malnutrition risks and widespread acute food insecurity in areas of Madagascar, Malawi, and Zimbabwe. Meanwhile, Mozambique contended with the impacts of Tropical Cyclone Eloise, which made landfall over central Mozambique in January 2021, while ongoing insecurity in northern parts of the country continued to result in population displacement, civilian protection violations and risks, and heightened humanitarian needs.

Overall, BHA provided more than \$3.7 billion to partner organizations to respond to humanitarian needs resulting from conflict, natural hazards, and other emergencies in Africa in FY 2021. BHA funding helped expand access to emergency health care and WASH services; provided protection assistance; and supported emergency food and nutrition assistance for IDPs, refugees, host community members, and other vulnerable populations. BHA also provided nearly \$388 million toward standalone ER4 projects across the continent, addressing root causes of food insecurity and malnutrition, improving communities' resilience to climatic shocks, and supporting natural disaster preparedness and response in at-risk countries.

BHA's support for humanitarian responses in Africa during the fiscal year included robust USG coordination and technical assistance. In FY 2021, BHA activated a DART to respond to the conflict in northern Ethiopia and deactivated DARTs focused on the complex emergency in South Sudan and EVD outbreaks in the DRC. Furthermore, BHA maintained permanent regional offices in Dakar, Senegal; Nairobi, Kenya; and Pretoria, South Africa, to track and respond to humanitarian crises. Outside of these regional offices, BHA staff also maintained a presence in 14 countries within Africa during FY 2021.



## BURKINA FASO

Security conditions in Burkina Faso deteriorated in FY 2021, as escalating violence and population displacement reduced livelihood opportunities, increased acute food insecurity, and limited health care capacity countrywide. The UN estimated that 3.5 million people in the country were in need of humanitarian assistance as of March 2021. As of August, more than 1.4 million Burkinabe were displaced, a 40 percent increase in displaced individuals compared to August 2020, and more than 2.9 million people were acutely food insecure during the June-to-August lean season, according to WFP.

Ongoing violence also limited populations' access to agricultural products and led to the abandonment of food stocks and livestock in conflict-affected areas, exacerbating food needs. Additionally, one-quarter of all health facilities closed or reduced operations due to insecurity. Meanwhile, infrastructure damage and limited humanitarian access continued to restrict relief workers' ability to provide urgently needed food, health, and shelter assistance to conflict-affected communities.

BHA partners provided emergency food assistance to address rising levels of acute food insecurity and malnutrition across Burkina Faso. BHA partners also distributed emergency shelter kits, operated mobile health clinics, and provided WASH assistance to IDPs and other vulnerable communities.

### Implementing Partners

OCHA, UNICEF, WFP, and NGOs

### BHA Assistance

\$54,544,709

## BURUNDI

Protracted insecurity since Burundi's contested 2015 presidential election and recurrent climatic shocks continued to adversely affect livelihoods and cause population displacement during FY 2021. Natural disasters and political unrest occurring between 2015 and 2021 had internally displaced more than 113,000 people and prompted more than 269,000 people to flee to nearby countries as of September, according to IOM and UNHCR, respectively. In 2021, Burundi also experienced repetitive floods and torrential rains, affecting an estimated 8,000 households and displacing 2,000 families in the country's west in April 2021, according to relief actors. Burundi also continued to host refugees from neighboring countries, as well as Burundian returnees. In total, approximately 2.3 million people across Burundi required humanitarian assistance during 2021, according to the UN.

The delayed onset of seasonal rains, localized poor harvests, increased food prices, and the socio-economic impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic exacerbated food insecurity and malnutrition in Burundi in late 2020 and early 2021. More than 1.3 million people in the country faced Crisis or worse levels of acute food insecurity between October and December 2020, according to an IPC<sup>\*</sup> analysis. Burundi's Buriri, Karuzi, Mwaro, Ngozi, and Ruyigi provinces were most severely affected, with up to 33 percent of their combined population facing acute food insecurity in early 2021, WFP reported.

In response to compounding crises in Burundi, BHA supported partners to provide health, protection, and WASH assistance, as well as emergency food and nutrition assistance to host community members, IDPs, Burundian returnees, and refugees from neighboring countries. In addition, BHA partners provided emergency food, health, shelter, and WASH assistance to flood-affected populations during FY 2021.

### Implementing Partners

IOM, OCHA, UNICEF, WFP, World Vision

### BHA Assistance

\$17,084,592

*\*The IPC is a multi-partner initiative that developed a standardized scale to classify the severity and magnitude of food insecurity. The IPC acute food insecurity scale, which is comparable across countries, includes five classification levels indicating the severity of acute food insecurity: Minimal (IPC 1), Stressed (IPC 2), Crisis (IPC 3), Emergency (IPC 4), and Catastrophe/Famine (IPC 5). Crisis or higher levels of acute food insecurity require urgent humanitarian action to protect lives and livelihoods.*

## CAMEROON

During FY 2021, insecurity stemming from multiple conflicts in Cameroon continued to generate humanitarian needs for approximately 4.4 million people, including more than 1 million IDPs. In the country's Far North Region, climatic shocks, including flooding, and insecurity due to organized armed group activity in the Lake Chad Basin exacerbated vulnerabilities of more than 341,000 IDPs, while protracted conflict between non-state armed groups and government security forces in Northwest and Southwest regions displaced nearly 409,000 people. Additionally, Cameroon hosted more than 452,000 refugees—primarily sheltering from conflicts in neighboring CAR and Nigeria—across the northern and eastern areas of the country as of September 2021.

More than 2.6 million people in Cameroon required emergency food assistance in FY 2021 as insecurity, as well as the COVID-19 pandemic and subsequent mitigation measures, disrupted agricultural activities and exacerbated food insecurity in Far North, Northwest, and Southwest regions. More than 380,000 people in Far North required food assistance between June and August and nearly 1.2 million people required food assistance between January and May in Northwest and Southwest, according to Cadre Harmonisé analysis.

To respond to the complex emergencies in Cameroon, BHA partner WFP provided nearly 14,000 MT of in-kind food, cash transfers for food, and food vouchers to 418,000 food-insecure people in the country, including IDPs and refugees. Additionally, BHA supported partners providing health, logistics, nutrition, protection, shelter, and WASH assistance across Cameroon during FY 2021.

### Implementing Partners

ALIMA, CRS, Danish Refugee Council, IMC, iMMAP, INSO, IRC, Intersos, NRC, OCHA, PUI, WFP

### BHA Assistance

\$45,858,339



A man unloads BHA-funded food commodities at a WFP facility in Cameroon's Douala port. These commodities help support food-insecure populations in Cameroon and surrounding countries. Photo courtesy of WFP

## CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Armed conflict, displacement, and humanitarian access constraints continued to generate emergency needs in CAR during FY 2021. As of September 2021, more than 722,000 people were internally displaced in CAR, and more than 9,500 refugees from other countries were sheltering in the country, according to UNHCR. Additionally, an estimated 2.6 million people, or approximately 60 percent of the population, experienced Crisis levels of acute food insecurity as of September, according to the UN. More than 80,000 children ages five years and younger were at risk of severe wasting—a life-threatening form of malnutrition—in 2021, UNICEF reported.

Persistent violence by OAGs disrupted agricultural activities—including crop production—and access to markets, which reduced livelihood opportunities, forced households to deplete food stocks, and decreased household purchasing power. Insecurity and poor transportation infrastructure limited the supply of food in hard-to-reach markets, resulting in increased food prices and reduced household access to food. Additionally, the country showed one of the highest rates of violence against aid workers worldwide during FY 2021. Approximately 300 security incidents affected humanitarian personnel and property between January and August, representing a 30 percent increase compared to the same period in 2020, according to the UN.

Heavy rains and resultant flooding in CAR between August and September displaced more than 12,000 people, heightened the risk of malaria and other vector-borne diseases, and restricted access to health care and safe drinking water.

With BHA support, UN and NGO partners provided food-insecure populations with cash transfers for food; locally and regionally procured food; U.S.-sourced rice, split peas, and vegetable oil; and food vouchers redeemable in local markets. BHA support also enabled partners to bolster emergency nutrition assistance and supplementary feeding programs for children and pregnant and lactating women, as well as provide protection activities, including child protection services, GBV awareness sessions, and PSS services. Moreover, BHA partners distributed more than 26,000 hygiene kits and rehabilitated nearly 100 water points between January and August, reaching more than 110,000 people with WASH assistance.



### Implementing Partners

ACF, ACTED, Concern, Danish Refugee Council, IMC, IOM, IRC, MENTOR, Mercy Corps, NRC, OCHA, PUI, Solidarités International, UNDP, UNHAS, UNICEF, WFP, World Vision

### BHA Assistance

\$108,555,007

## CHAD

Persistent insecurity in the Lake Chad Basin and climatic shocks displaced populations, damaged livelihoods, and exacerbated food insecurity in Chad, resulting in 5.5 million people requiring humanitarian assistance in 2021, according to the UN. As of late September 2021, nearly 403,000 IDPs were sheltering in Chad's Lac Region due to insecurity, while the country also hosted more than 520,000 refugees—primarily individuals who fled conflict in South Sudan and CAR—as of August. Meanwhile, climatic shocks, such as flooding and drought, decreased agricultural production, reduced livelihood opportunities, and displaced populations in 2021. Additionally, the socioeconomic effects of COVID-19 mitigation measures had an adverse impact on household food access. Overall, approximately 1.8 million people across Chad required emergency food assistance to meet basic needs during the June-to-August 2021 lean season, according to FEWS NET.

In FY 2021, BHA partners provided a range of multi-sector assistance, including agricultural support; emergency food, health, and nutrition assistance; protection activities; and WASH services for shock-affected populations. BHA partner WFP assisted nearly 1.5 million people with food distributions and cash transfers at the peak of the lean season in August and September, and provided specialized nutritious foods to approximately 37,000 children and 26,000 pregnant and lactating women during the period.

### Implementing Partners

ALIMA, Intersos, IRC, PUI, UNICEF, WFP

### BHA Assistance

\$45,650,919

## CÔTE D'IVOIRE

Political tensions and violent clashes in anticipation of and following Côte d'Ivoire's presidential election on October 31, 2020 led to population displacement and elevated humanitarian needs in FY 2021. Up to 5,500 people were internally displaced in central and western regions of Côte d'Ivoire by December, and nearly 34,000 Ivoirians fled to neighboring countries, primarily Liberia, between November 2020 and March 2021, according to UNHCR. Though many IDPs and refugees subsequently returned to their areas of origin, up to 3,000 people remained in host communities awaiting improved security conditions in areas of origin as of January 2021. Many IDPs affected by the civil unrest required food, protection, shelter, and WASH assistance, according to the UN.

### Implementing Partners

WFP

### BHA Assistance

\$300,000

In response to the displacement crisis in Côte d'Ivoire, BHA supported WFP to provide emergency food assistance to more than 10,000 people, including IDPs and host community members in FY 2021.

In CAR, mothers learn about the importance of diet diversification and consumption of nutritious foods during a BHA-funded cooking class organized by partner World Vision. Photo courtesy of World Vision



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A woman receives BHA-supported emergency supplies after being displaced by the eruption of Mount Nyiragongo volcano. Photo courtesy of Jean-Claude Wenga/UNICEF

## DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

Prolonged violence due to OAG activity continued to generate high levels of internal displacement and humanitarian need in the DRC during FY 2021. Approximately 27 million people faced Crisis or worse levels of acute food insecurity in September 2021 and an estimated 5.5 million people were internally displaced as of August 2021, according to the UN.

Conflict between OAGs and the Armed Forces of the DRC (FARDC) in eastern DRC resulted in civilian casualties and displacement throughout FY 2021, with the Government of the DRC declaring a “state of siege” in eastern DRC’s Ituri and North Kivu provinces in May. Security-related constraints also limited humanitarian access in South Kivu Province, preventing IDPs from obtaining life-saving assistance. Of the nearly 220 security incidents affecting relief agencies between January and August, approximately 80 percent took place in eastern DRC, according to the UN. Separately, intercommunal violence continued to pose significant protection risks in various regions around the country; for example, in Kasai Province, intercommunal conflict displaced approximately 60,000 civilians between December 2020 and August 2021.

High levels of acute food insecurity, inadequate access to health services, poor WASH conditions, and limited humanitarian access in the DRC exacerbated malnutrition in 2021. The IPC projected that approximately 860,000 children ages five years and younger and more than 470,000 pregnant and lactating women were likely to experience wasting from August 2021 through August 2022.

On May 22, Mount Nyiragongo—located approximately 10 miles north of North Kivu’s Goma city—erupted, resulting in the deaths of at least 30 people, the destruction of houses, and the disruption of water infrastructure in and around Goma. The resulting lava flows and earthquakes damaged surrounding land, preventing many IDPs from returning to the area. IDPs sheltering in makeshift settlements, such as churches and schools, were vulnerable to violence, economic exploitation, and protection risks in 2021. Furthermore, crowded living conditions, inadequate access to safe drinking water, and insufficient sanitation facilities increased the risk of contracting diseases such as cholera and COVID-19 among the affected population. At least 40,000 people remained displaced in North Kivu following the eruption as of August 2021.

A new EVD outbreak in northwestern DRC’s Équateur Province resulted in 55 EVD related deaths and 75 survivors across 13 of the province’s 18 health zones between June 2020 and November 2020. In FY 2021, BHA deployed a DART to Équateur to coordinate the USG response directly with partners on the ground, while a Washington, D.C.-based RMT managed headquarters-level coordination for the response.

Additionally, BHA supported UN and NGO partners countrywide to meet the emergency needs of people affected by multiple crises in the DRC. With BHA support, partners provided host communities, IDPs, refugees, and other vulnerable populations with emergency food assistance, including cash transfers for food, food vouchers, and in-kind food assistance. In response to needs resulting from the volcanic eruption, BHA also supported UNICEF’s cholera prevention activities and the delivery of WASH assistance to evacuees and households in Goma. In addition, BHA partners counseled mothers and caregivers on nutritional best practices, distributed RUTF to children suffering from severe wasting, improved community access to primary health care services, and provided essential medicines and safe drinking water to individuals in need of assistance. With BHA support, relief actors also provided sanitation infrastructure and shelter assistance to IDPs in crisis-affected areas and supplied long-term shelter solutions for returnees in areas where the situation had stabilized.

### Implementing Partners

ACF, ACTED, ADRA, African Initiatives for Relief and Development, CARE, CRS, Concern, DanChurchAid, Danish Refugee Council, Doctors of the World, FHI 360, Interchurch Medical Assistance, IMC, INSO, IOM, IRC, Internews, Medair, NRC, OCHA, Oxfam, People in Need, PUI, Samaritan’s Purse, SCF, Swiss Interchurch Aid, Tearfund, UNHAS, UNICEF, Welthungerhilfe, WFP, World Relief International, World Vision

### BHA Assistance

\$401,699,412

## DJIBOUTI

Food-insecure populations across Djibouti, including refugees sheltering in the country's Ali Addeh, Holl Holl and Markazi camps, continued to require emergency food assistance and nutrition services throughout FY 2021. As of September 2021, the country hosted more than 34,000 refugees and asylum seekers, most of whom were from neighboring countries in the Horn of Africa and relied on humanitarian assistance to meet basic needs. In addition, populations in five of Djibouti's six regions were facing Crisis levels of acute food insecurity as of August due to recurrent climatic shocks, such as flooding and drought; desert locust infestations; and the socioeconomic impact of the COVID-19 pandemic.

In response to the needs of refugees and other food-insecure populations in Djibouti, BHA supported partners to provide cash transfers for food, in-kind food assistance, and nutrition services to treat wasting in FY 2021.



**Implementing Partners**  
UNICEF, WFP

**BHA Assistance**  
\$8,474,638

A young woman learns to operate a forklift as part of a BHA-supported vocational program in Djibouti that trains young adults to prepare for careers in supply chain management. *Photo courtesy of Miguel Tomas/WFP*

## EQUATORIAL GUINEA

On March 7, 2021, a series of large explosions at a military base in Equatorial Guinea's Bata city resulted in at least 105 deaths, injury to more than 600 people, and significant damage to nearby buildings, including at least 300 homes and a hospital, according to the UN. The explosions overwhelmed local hospitals in Bata, the country's largest city, generating needs for emergency medical support, emergency shelter, WASH assistance, and PSS services.

BHA supported UNICEF to respond to the disaster in Equatorial Guinea by providing MPCA to help 90 affected households meet their basic food, housing, hygiene, education, and transportation needs for three months. BHA also deployed a disaster response expert to Equatorial Guinea to assist USG humanitarian assessment and coordination efforts in the wake of the explosions.

**Implementing Partners**  
UNICEF

**BHA Assistance**  
\$150,000



## ETHIOPIA

Armed conflict, drought, pest infestations, and the socioeconomic effects of the COVID-19 pandemic contributed to deteriorating humanitarian conditions in Ethiopia during FY 2021. As a result, nearly 24 million people across the country required humanitarian assistance as of early 2021, although relief actors warned that actual levels of need increased significantly during the year, primarily due to heightened insecurity.

More than 4.2 million people were internally displaced across Ethiopia as of September 2021, largely due to escalating violence. Armed conflict between Government of Ethiopia-aligned forces and Tigray People's Liberation Front-aligned elements erupted in the Tigray Region in late 2020 and subsequently expanded to neighboring regions over the course of 2021, driving significant population displacement and humanitarian needs. Hostilities and systematic obstruction by parties to the conflict severely impeded relief actors' attempts to access and provide life-saving assistance to people in need in northern Ethiopia, worsening humanitarian conditions. In addition, armed group attacks on civilian populations and instances of intercommunal conflict in parts of Afar, Benishangul Gumuz, Oromia, Somali, and Southern Nations, Nationalities, and Peoples' regions prompted additional displacement and disrupted relief efforts during the year.

Escalating violence across the country also disrupted agricultural production and access to food, which led to heightened levels of acute food insecurity among affected populations. More than 352,000 people in Tigray faced Catastrophe levels of acute food insecurity through September, according to a June IPC projection. Severe drought following two consecutive seasons of below-average rainfall in late 2020 and mid-2021 undermined food production and livestock conditions in southern and southeastern parts of the country, while desert locust infestations persisted in localized areas of eastern and southern Ethiopia. COVID-19-related mitigation measures also negatively affected livelihoods and contributed to increased food prices.

In response to growing humanitarian needs in Ethiopia resulting from the complex emergency, BHA provided emergency food assistance—through distributions of in-kind food aid, as well as cash transfers for food—to populations countrywide, reaching approximately 10 million people each month in FY 2021. BHA also supported partners to implement agriculture and food security, livelihood, nutrition, protection, shelter, and WASH programs, as well as desert locust control operations and surveillance efforts across Ethiopia. In March 2021, BHA activated a DART—with staff deployed to Ethiopia and Kenya—to respond to growing needs linked to the crisis in northern Ethiopia, as well as an RMT—with staff based in Washington, D.C.—to support the DART.

**Implementing Partners**

American Refugee Committee, AAH/USA, CARE, CRS, Danish Refugee Council, ECC-SCDO-Harar, FAO, FHI 360, Food for the Hungry, GOAL, Handicap International, IMC, iMMAP, IOM, International Potato Center, IRC, OCHA, People in Need, Plan USA, Priority Worldwide Services, Project Concern International, Relief Society of Tigray, Samaritan's Purse, SCF, UNDSS, UNFPA, UNICEF, WFP, WHO, World Vision

**BHA Assistance**  
\$840,086,722

In Ethiopia's Tigray Region, BHA partner WFP provides life-saving food assistance to conflict-affected people. *Photo courtesy of WFP/ Claire Nevill*



## KENYA

Drought, localized insecurity, pest infestations, and the socioeconomic effects of the COVID-19 pandemic led to deteriorating food and nutrition security and rising humanitarian needs across eastern and northern Kenya's arid and semi-arid lands (ASALs) in FY 2021. Below-average rainfall during the October-to-December 2020 short rains and the March-to-May 2021 long rains seasons resulted in reduced agricultural production and rangeland degradation, leading to increased levels of acute food insecurity and wasting. Drought conditions also exacerbated intercommunal tensions and conflict over water and pastureland, further undermining food security conditions and leading to significant protection threats. In addition, desert locust infestations in late 2020 and early 2021 damaged crops and pastureland in parts of northern Kenya, while COVID-19-related restrictions reduced income-generating opportunities and access to markets, particularly among poor urban populations. As a result, approximately 2.1 million people in the ASALs and urban areas required emergency food assistance to meet basic needs as of September 2021, relief actors reported.

As of September 2021, Kenya also hosted an estimated 540,000 refugees and asylum seekers, the vast majority from neighboring Somalia and South Sudan, who remained reliant on emergency food assistance, according to the UN. Despite sustained funding levels from BHA during FY 2021, refugees across the country received only between 55 and 65 percent of full adult food rations due to an overall decline in donor support for refugee programming in the country.

In response to the growing food and nutrition needs across Kenya in FY 2021, BHA supported partners to provide emergency agriculture, food, nutrition, and WASH assistance to populations in ASAL counties and poor neighborhoods in Kenya's capital city of Nairobi, as well as Mombasa city. With BHA support, WFP provided emergency food assistance—including cash transfers for food, U.S. in-kind food, and locally and regionally procured food—to refugee populations, urban communities adversely affected by COVID-19-related economic shocks, and drought- and locust-affected households throughout eastern and northern Kenya. In addition, BHA partners provided crucial wasting prevention, screening, and treatment services throughout the country, as well as critical WASH support to populations in drought-affected areas, including water supply improvements and hygiene promotion programming. BHA-supported agriculture and WASH interventions during the year also aimed to stabilize food access and livelihoods among pastoralist communities negatively affected by drought-related livestock losses.

**Implementing Partners**  
Concern, Kenya Red Cross Society, Rural Agency for Community Development and Assistance, SCF, UNICEF, WFP, World Vision

**BHA Assistance**  
\$70,570,393

World Vision staff inspect a water plant in Kenya's Tana River County, where a BHA-funded project has increased access to safe drinking water for local communities affected by drought. Photo courtesy of World Vision

## LESOTHO

Climatic shocks and the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic led to deteriorating food security conditions and increased humanitarian needs across Lesotho in FY 2021. Recurrent dry spells and localized flooding in early 2021 contributed to below-average agricultural production, with resultant high staple food prices and decreased agricultural livelihood opportunities reducing households' purchasing power and limiting food access countrywide. COVID-19-related movement restrictions reduced other income-generating opportunities in the country. As a result, relief actors estimated that nearly 180,000 people likely experienced Crisis or worse levels of acute food insecurity between July and September.

BHA supported WFP in FY 2021 to provide cash transfers for food and food vouchers to more than 44,200 food-insecure individuals in Lesotho's Maseru, Mokhotlong, and Thaba-Tseka districts, enabling recipients to purchase nutrient-rich food to improve their dietary diversity.

**Implementing Partners**  
WFP

**BHA Assistance**  
\$2,069,825

## LIBERIA

Between November 2020 and March 2021, violence and insecurity in neighboring Côte d'Ivoire related to the October 2020 presidential election displaced approximately 28,700 people to Liberia, according to UNHCR. The newly arrived refugees urgently required humanitarian aid, particularly food and livelihood assistance. The arrival of refugees occurred as Liberia already faced heightened food insecurity due to the economic effects of the COVID-19 pandemic and other shocks, straining already limited resources in host communities.

In response, BHA partner WFP provided locally procured food assistance—including rice, yellow split peas, vegetable oil, and iodized salt—to an estimated 15,500 Ivorian refugees for two months in Liberia.

**Implementing Partners**  
WFP

**BHA Assistance**  
\$500,000

## MADAGASCAR

Humanitarian conditions deteriorated sharply across southern Madagascar in FY 2021, after three consecutive years of below-average rainfall culminated in severe drought conditions in the country's Androy, Anosy, and Atsimo-Andrefana regions. Resultant poor harvests—compounded by crop pest infestations and limited agricultural labor opportunities in rural areas—diminished available food supplies, reduced household incomes, and increased staple food prices, leading to widespread acute food insecurity and malnutrition throughout southern Madagascar. In addition, COVID-19-related movement restrictions further compounded the effects of drought and exacerbated chronic vulnerabilities by limiting livelihood opportunities and restricting access to markets, particularly in urban areas. As a result, more than 1.1 million individuals in southern Madagascar required emergency food assistance between April and September 2021, nearly double the number of individuals requiring food assistance during the same period in 2020.

BHA supported WFP and other partners to provide emergency food assistance—including cash transfers for food, food vouchers, and in-kind food—to food-insecure households in drought-affected areas of southern Madagascar. WFP reached approximately 750,000 people with emergency food assistance during the October 2020-to-April 2021 lean season. BHA also supported the provision of nutrition assistance for children and pregnant and lactating women to prevent and treat wasting. Other BHA-supported programs improved access to safe drinking water, increased community hygiene awareness, and provided key agricultural inputs to farming households.

### Implementing Partners

ACF, ADRA, CRS, UNICEF, WFP

### BHA Assistance

\$50,068,636

## MALAWI

Climatic shocks, livestock disease outbreaks, and the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic contributed to acute food insecurity and malnutrition across Malawi in FY 2021. Localized flooding in Malawi's Central and Northern regions, intermittent dry periods in Southern Region, and high rates of fish and livestock disease affected agricultural livelihoods and reduced food availability, exacerbating humanitarian needs among vulnerable populations, including nearly 52,000 asylum seekers and refugees from Burundi, the DRC, and Rwanda. In addition, COVID-19 mitigation measures resulted in price increases and income losses, further reducing access to food. As a result, more than 2.5 million people countrywide required emergency food assistance during the November 2020-to-March 2021 lean season, according to relief actors.

In FY 2021, BHA supported food-for-assets (FFA) programming that provided cash-based food assistance to nearly 85,000 people, while building the capacity of FFA participants and community development committees through activities such as skills training, use of improved grain storage bags, market access support, and helping farmers to build or rehabilitate productive livelihood assets. BHA partners also provided cash transfers for food and in-kind food assistance to more than 46,000 refugees residing at Central's Dzaleka refugee camp, delivered RUTF to approximately 35,000 children experiencing severe wasting in drought and flood-affected areas, and implemented activities to improve water supply and promote community hygiene in COVID-19 hotspots.

### Implementing Partners

UNICEF, WFP

### BHA Assistance

\$18,816,509



BHA partner WFP collaborated with farmers in Malawi's Blantyre city to improve irrigation systems, strengthening community resilience against shocks and mitigating food insecurity. *Photo courtesy of WFP*





## MALI

Armed conflict, displacement, and food insecurity heightened the need for humanitarian assistance in Mali in FY 2021. Approximately 5.9 million people required humanitarian aid as of April 2021, according to the UN. Among those were an estimated 1.3 million people who faced Crisis or worse levels of acute food insecurity during the lean season between June and August, according to Cadre Harmonisé analysis. Ongoing armed conflict in Mali had resulted in the internal displacement of an estimated 378,000 individuals as of July, and the country hosted more than 48,000 refugees from neighboring countries as of November, the UN reported.

Violence by OAGs and coup d'états on August 18, 2020 and May 24, 2021 resulted in widespread displacement, particularly in the tri-border region of Mali, Burkina Faso, and Niger. Conflict between community-based militias, OAGs, and self-defense groups resulted in damage to transportation and telecommunications infrastructure, limiting populations' access to education, health care, and humanitarian assistance. Meanwhile, prices of staple foods—including maize, millet, and rice—increased beginning in June. Flooding in July and August—mainly in Timbuktu Region—resulted in significant agricultural losses, further reducing household access to food, according to WFP. Separately, insecurity and violence limited pastoralist households' access to pasture for livestock, resulting in livestock losses.

In FY 2021, BHA partners provided food-insecure households with food assistance, including U.S.-sourced beans, vegetable oil, and wheat, as well as food vouchers redeemable in local markets. BHA also supported the Rapid Response Mechanism, which provides immediate food, water, and hygiene assistance to individuals within 72 hours of displacement. In addition, BHA partners supported mobile health clinics, supplied medicines to more than 46,000 people, and conducted repairs to WASH infrastructure to increase access to handwashing stations, latrines, and safe drinking water.

### Implementing Partners

OCHA, UNICEF, WFP, and NGOs

### BHA Assistance

\$58,976,077

A man waters his garden in Mali's Goundam town, where a BHA-funded program rehabilitates multi-use water systems to increase access to water for farmers and other members of the community. *Photo courtesy of NGO partner*

## MAURITANIA

Security conditions in Mali remained volatile in 2020, prompting continued population displacement into neighboring Mauritania. Approximately 67,500 registered Malian refugees were residing in Mbera refugee camp in Hodh Ech Chargui Region's Bassikounou Department as of August 2021, according to UNHCR. Refugees sheltering in Mauritania had limited access to livelihood opportunities and were almost entirely dependent on international assistance to meet their basic needs.

In FY 2021, BHA supported WFP to provide food and nutrition assistance to refugees in Mbera camp. With BHA assistance, WFP provided more than 53,000 refugees in Mbera with cash transfers for food or in-kind assistance of locally and regionally procured rice and vegetable oil. With BHA support, WFP also provided specialized nutritious foods to prevent and treat wasting in more than 3,000 children younger than five years of age and pregnant and lactating women and girls.

### Implementing Partners

WFP

### BHA Assistance

\$3,937,500

## MOZAMBIQUE

Armed conflict, climatic shocks, and the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic exacerbated humanitarian needs across Mozambique in FY 2021. In northern Mozambique, NSAG attacks on population centers in Cabo Delgado Province—including a major attack on Palma town in Palma District in March 2021—resulted in significant civilian casualties, population displacement, protection violations, steep declines in agricultural production, and humanitarian access restrictions. As a result, an estimated 1.3 million people in northern Mozambique required humanitarian assistance in 2021, including approximately 745,000 people who were displaced in Cabo Delgado and surrounding areas as of September, according to the UN. While government-led offensives between July and September resulted in the recapture of most NSAG-occupied territory in Cabo Delgado, many parts of the province remained inaccessible to relief actors as of September due to continued insecurity, and regular NSAG attacks on civilians continued to drive displacement and exacerbate acute food insecurity conditions throughout the region. Refugees from Burundi, DRC, and other countries residing in Nampula Province's Maratane refugee settlement also were in need of food assistance to help meet their food needs during the fiscal year.

In addition, Tropical Cyclone Eloise made landfall over central Mozambique in early 2021, destroying houses and displacing populations in areas still recovering from damage caused by tropical cyclones in 2019. Overall, Tropical Cyclone Eloise adversely affected nearly 442,000 people in Gaza, Inhambane, Manica, Sofala, and Zambézia provinces, according to government estimates. Moreover, below-average rainfall during the year contributed to poor food production in parts of northern Mozambique in FY 2021, while COVID-19 containment measures reduced livelihood opportunities among urban populations countrywide, driving increased food insecurity.

In FY 2021, BHA partners provided emergency food, health, livelihoods, nutrition, protection, shelter, and WASH assistance to more than 486,000 individuals affected by violence in northern Mozambique. BHA also provided camp management, logistics, humanitarian coordination, and information management support to relief actors operating in the area. In addition, BHA partners provided agriculture, food, protection, shelter, and WASH assistance to populations affected by Tropical Cyclone Eloise in Manica and Sofala, including approximately 36,000 people who received food vouchers through WFP. BHA also supported partners to provide food assistance to refugees sheltering in Nampula Province's Maratane refugee settlement during the fiscal year.

### Implementing Partners

ADRA, FAO, FHI 360, Food for the Hungry, IOM, MENTOR, OCHA, SCF, UNICEF, WFP, World Vision

### BHA Assistance

\$59,887,987

## NIGER

Armed conflict, OAG attacks on civilians, climatic shocks, and the socioeconomic effects of the COVID-19 pandemic continued to generate and exacerbate humanitarian needs in Niger in FY 2021. Approximately 3.8 million people across the country were in need of humanitarian assistance as of September 2021, according to the UN.

More than 313,000 people remained internally displaced in Niger as of September as a result of increasing armed group activity and other shocks, while Niger also hosted approximately 234,000 refugees from neighboring countries, the UN reported. In particular, the security situation in western Niger's Tahoua and Tillabéri regions continued to deteriorate during the year as armed group activity increased in the tri-border region of Burkina Faso, Mali, and Niger. In addition, intercommunal conflict and armed group activity in and around eastern Niger's Diffa and Maradi regions, located along the Niger-Nigeria border, continued to drive population displacement and generate humanitarian needs.

Heavy rainfall and subsequent flooding during Niger's June-to-September rainy season had affected nearly 196,000 people, resulted in 66 deaths, and destroyed nearly 12,500 houses as of early September, underscoring the country's vulnerability to climatic shocks, according to the UN. Flood-related displacement, latrine overflows, and destruction of WASH infrastructure also contributed to a cholera outbreak in Niger that resulted in approximately 4,700 suspected cases of the disease and 149 associated deaths as of mid-September. Furthermore, protracted acute food insecurity contributed to increased malnutrition across the country. Additionally, approximately 2.3 million people were likely experiencing Crisis or worse levels of acute food insecurity across the country during the June-to-August lean season, according to Cadre Harmonisé analysis.

In response to the complex emergency in Niger, BHA partners provided agriculture, food, protection, and shelter assistance to shock-affected populations countrywide, including IDPs and refugees, as well as emergency relief commodities to assist populations affected by flooding. In addition, BHA supported the implementation of community health engagement strategies and the delivery of specialized health and WASH services.

### Implementing Partners

OCHA, WFP, and NGOs

### BHA Assistance

\$67,420,422

## NIGERIA

The protracted humanitarian crisis in Nigeria continued throughout FY 2021, as increased violence, internal displacement, floods, and the spread of disease elevated levels of acute food insecurity and humanitarian needs among affected populations.

OAG activity since 2013 had internally displaced approximately 2 million civilians and left 8.7 million people in need of humanitarian assistance across northeastern Nigeria's Adamawa, Borno, and Yobe states as of February 2021, according to the UN. The expansion of ISIS-West Africa in Borno in May resulted in further attacks on civilians, Nigerian security forces, and government targets, according to local and international media. Additionally, armed groups had increasingly targeted aid workers and critical civilian infrastructure, including hospitals, roads, and public buildings, further constraining humanitarian access to the most affected areas during the fiscal year.

Food security conditions in conflict-affected areas of northern Nigeria continued to deteriorate during the June-to-August 2021 lean season, with Emergency—IPC 4—levels of acute food insecurity prevalent in Borno and Crisis—IPC 3—conditions widespread across much of Borno, Yobe, and northwestern Nigeria's Katsina, Sokoto, and Zamfara states, according to FEWS NET. Moreover, heavy rainfall and flooding across most of Nigeria from June to August damaged crops and increased displacement, elevating food needs countrywide. In August, FAO and WFP classified Nigeria's food security situation at the highest emergency level, among the most severe in the world.

In northwestern Nigeria, intercommunal violence and organized criminal group activity displaced more than 350,000 people in Katsina, Sokoto, and Zamfara states as of August, according to IOM. In particular, organized criminal groups targeted schools and school-aged children in mass abductions during FY 2021, elevating protection risks throughout the region.

Meanwhile, the COVID-19 pandemic and cholera outbreaks exacerbated humanitarian needs, particularly in IDP camps lacking sufficient WASH facilities. Nigerian health authorities reported nearly 48,000 suspected cholera cases and nearly 1,800 related deaths as of August. In addition to its immediate health impacts, the COVID-19 pandemic contributed to an economic downturn in Nigeria, leading to a loss of income-generating opportunities and fueling atypically high staple food prices across much of the country, particularly in conflict-affected areas.

BHA responded to humanitarian needs in Nigeria in FY 2021 by supporting emergency food assistance, primary health care and nutrition services, and critical WASH activities in IDP camps and within flood-affected communities. BHA partner organizations implemented child protection and GBV prevention programs, as well as activities to educate about risks related to mines and unexploded ordnance. BHA partners also fortified shelters to reduce vulnerabilities to climatic shocks and security risks for IDPs.

### Implementing Partners

IOM, OCHA, UNDSS, UNICEF, WFP, WHO, and NGOs

### BHA Assistance

\$316,704,165



A woman plays with her newborn daughter in Nigeria, where BHA supports programs focused on infant and young child feeding, which improves nutrition outcomes. *Photo courtesy of NGO partner*

## REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

Displacement, flooding, and food insecurity drove humanitarian needs in the RoC during FY 2021. Flooding adversely affected approximately 81,000 people in more than 100 villages near the Ubangi River in Likouala Department, limiting household access to adequate shelter and safe drinking water, according to the Government of the RoC and relief actors.

More than 304,000 IDPs and nearly 53,000 refugees from neighboring countries—including CAR and the DRC—resided in RoC as of September 2021, according to UNHCR. Additionally, closures of land and river borders—implemented to mitigate the spread of COVID-19—hindered food imports. Approximately 35 percent of households in RoC experienced moderate to severe food insecurity during the fiscal year, according to relief actors.

With BHA support, UNICEF provided nutrition assistance to approximately 27,000 individuals across seven RoC departments—including flood-affected people in Likouala Department—and strengthened supply chain management to improve the delivery of RUTF. Additionally, WFP provided critical in-kind food assistance and RUTF to 15,500 refugees and more than 10,000 IDPs; unconditional cash transfers to more than 19,000 refugees; and food vouchers to more than 20,000 RoC citizens and 18,000 refugees affected by COVID-19.

### Implementing Partners

UNICEF, WFP

### BHA Assistance

\$5,208,935

## RWANDA

Humanitarian needs persisted among the more than 127,000 refugees sheltering in Rwanda in FY 2021. Approximately 90 percent of refugees in Rwanda—who primarily originated from neighboring Burundi and the DRC—resided in six camps across the country, with the remaining refugees residing in urban areas, according to UNHCR. A majority of refugees in Rwanda relied almost completely on food assistance to meet their basic food needs in FY 2021, due to a combination of camp-based refugees' limited access to income-generating opportunities, as well as high levels of debt among refugee populations, relief actors reported.

With BHA support, WFP provided food-insecure refugee households with cash transfers for food and locally and regionally procured in-kind food assistance to meet their basic food needs. WFP also supported refugee and host community children by providing daily school-based food assistance.

### Implementing Partners

WFP

### BHA Assistance

\$11,325,000

## SOMALIA

Humanitarian needs increased across Somalia in FY 2021 as a result of climatic shocks, ongoing insecurity, population displacement, and the socioeconomic effects of the COVID-19 pandemic. Approximately 5.9 million people required humanitarian assistance in 2021, representing a more than 13 percent increase from 2020, according to the UN.

Two consecutive, below-average rainy seasons in late 2020 and early 2021 resulted in drought conditions across Somalia, driving water shortages and poor crop and livestock production throughout the year, according to the UN. Meanwhile, continued desert locust infestations in some areas of the country further undermined agricultural production, while localized flooding in southern Somalia in mid-2021 destroyed crops, displaced populations, and disrupted humanitarian activities, constraining relief actors' ability to reach affected populations. Armed conflict and insecurity continued to disrupt agricultural livelihoods and restrict access to markets and humanitarian food assistance during the fiscal year, further exacerbating food insecurity and malnutrition throughout the country. As a result, approximately 2.2 million people across Somalia experienced Crisis or worse levels of acute food insecurity between July and September, relief actors reported.

OAG activity continued to drive displacement, generate civilian casualties, and result in additional protection violations throughout central and southern Somalia in FY 2021. Separately, nearly 74,500 individuals were forcibly evicted from IDP settlements across Somalia between January and July, exacerbating protection risks for affected populations and generating additional displacements, according to relief actors. Nearly 3 million displaced persons were residing in Somalia in 2021, compared to 2.6 million IDPs countrywide in 2020.

In FY 2021, BHA supported the delivery of emergency food assistance—including cash transfers for food, food vouchers, and in-kind food assistance—to IDPs and other populations in need throughout Somalia. BHA partners also continued to provide vital support to locust surveillance and control efforts and increased access to basic health services through integrated health, nutrition, protection, and WASH interventions. In addition, BHA partners identified, treated, and prevented malnutrition among children and pregnant and lactating women through emergency nutrition programming.

### Implementing Partners

WFP and other UN agencies and NGOs

### BHA Assistance

\$368,647,270

## SOUTH SUDAN

Armed conflict, poor macroeconomic conditions, and severe flooding exacerbated acute food insecurity and other existing vulnerabilities of communities across South Sudan in FY 2021. The UN estimated that approximately 8.3 million people in South Sudan—nearly 70 percent of the population—required humanitarian assistance, including 7.7 million people in need of emergency food assistance, in 2021. Sub-national violence—particularly in Warrap State’s Greater Tonj Area and Western Equatoria State’s Tambura County—generated widespread population displacement, increased civilian protection risks, and prevented households from engaging in productive livelihood activities. Meanwhile, seasonal flooding affected more than 623,000 people in 27 of South Sudan’s 78 counties—mainly in Jonglei and Unity states—between May and late September 2021, according to the UN. Heightened water levels impeded relief actors from reaching people affected by the floods, who experienced heightened levels of acute food insecurity, greater susceptibility to water-borne diseases, and limited access to quality WASH services. As of September 2021, the complex emergency resulted in the internal displacement of 1.7 million people and prompted 2.3 million people to seek shelter in neighboring countries.

In response, BHA supported UN and NGO partners to provide food and nutrition assistance, as well as implement emergency agriculture, health, protection, and WASH activities for host community members, IDPs, and refugees in the country. BHA also funded humanitarian coordination, information management, and logistics activities to support overall response coordination, information sharing, and the continuity of reliable logistics services for relief actors operating in South Sudan.

### Implementing Partners

ACTED, American Refugee Council, Concern, CRS, Danish Refugee Council, FAO, IMC, INSO, Internews, IOM, IRC, Medair, Mercy Corps, Nonviolent Peaceforce, NRC, OCHA, Relief International, Samaritan’s Purse, SCF, Tearfund, UNHAS, UNICEF, Vétérinaires Sans Frontières/Germany, WFP, World Relief International, World Vision

### BHA Assistance

\$612,676,882



A woman receives chickens and goats at a market in South Sudan’s Northern Bahr el Ghazal State, where BHA support is providing agricultural and other livelihood activities to assist food-insecure communities. Photo courtesy of Harrison Kamau/WorldConcern



BHA partner UNICEF works with local health experts to train members of a committee focused on addressing COVID-19 vaccine hesitancy among communities in Sudan's Khartoum State. Photo courtesy of Hussein Mohammad Sabir/UNICEF

## SUDAN

Escalating armed conflict, protracted internal displacement, an ongoing macroeconomic crisis, and severe flooding exacerbated humanitarian needs in Sudan in FY 2021. As a result, approximately 13.4 million people across Sudan required humanitarian assistance in 2021, a nearly 45 percent increase compared to 2020, according to the UN.

Sub-national violence resulted in at least 429 deaths, injury to approximately 1,070 people, and the displacement of an estimated 430,000 individuals across Sudan between January and September, the UN reported. Conflict remained concentrated in the Greater Darfur Region during this period, with Central, North, and South Darfur states accounting for 62 percent of reported conflict incidents countrywide. Violence in Greater Darfur had internally displaced approximately 2.6 million people—nearly 90 percent of the total IDP population in Sudan—as of September. In addition, heavy seasonal flooding affected more than 314,000 people across 14 of Sudan's 18 states between July and September, according to the UN. The floods also damaged or destroyed approximately 62,000 houses and displaced an additional 101,000 civilians during this period.

To address rising needs in Sudan in FY 2021, BHA supported partners to provide health assistance, including COVID-19 screening, treatment referrals, and prevention services for underserved communities; in-kind food assistance and cash transfers for food for food-insecure households; and WASH interventions to improve local access to safe drinking water.

### Implementing Partners

FAO, IFRC, IOM, OCHA, UN Mine Action Service, UNFPA, UNDP, UNDSS, UNICEF, WFP, WHO, and NGOs

### BHA Assistance

\$422,000,185

## TANZANIA

Political instability and ongoing insecurity in neighboring Burundi and the DRC continued to drive people to seek assistance in the United Republic of Tanzania during FY 2021. More than 246,000 refugees and asylum seekers remained in Tanzania as of September 2021, many of whom had limited access to livelihood opportunities or sufficient nutritious food, contributing to heightened rates of wasting among young children.

In response, BHA partner WFP provided emergency food and nutrition assistance, including in-kind food, to refugees and asylum seekers sheltering in camps throughout Tanzania during FY 2021. BHA-supported monthly in-kind food distributions—including cereals, fortified vegetable oil, and salt—reached an estimated 260,000 refugees in three camps across the country. BHA also supported the provision of nutrition assistance, including specialized nutrition commodities, to children ages five years and younger, pregnant and lactating women, and other vulnerable groups to prevent and treat wasting.

### Implementing Partners

WFP

### BHA Assistance

\$16,453,859

## UGANDA

With more than 1.5 million refugees and asylum seekers, Uganda continued to host the most refugees of any country in Africa as of September 2021. Approximately 94 percent of refugees in Uganda—the majority of whom had fled conflict and insecurity in nearby countries, including Burundi, DRC, Eritrea, Rwanda, Somalia, and South Sudan—lived in camp settings across Uganda’s northern and southwest regions. Macroeconomic trends and sociocultural factors—including economic stagnation, a weak labor market, and language barriers between refugees and host communities—constrained refugees’ access to income-earning opportunities. As such, many continued to rely on humanitarian assistance to meet basic needs during FY 2021.

BHA partners provided refugees in Uganda emergency food assistance, including U.S. in-kind food, locally and regionally procured food, and cash transfers. BHA also supported market analyses to ensure food assistance activities were tailored to meet the needs of the refugee population.

### Implementing Partners

ACTED, WFP

### BHA Assistance

\$84,316,922

## ZAMBIA

During the fiscal year, Zambia continued to receive populations displaced by insecurity in neighboring DRC. As of September 2021, Zambia was hosting nearly 78,000 refugees and asylum seekers primarily from the DRC, approximately 17,000 of whom were sheltering in Luapula Province’s Mantapala refugee settlement. Approximately 90 percent of refugee households in Mantapala relied on humanitarian assistance to meet their basic needs as of May 2021, according to UNHCR.

During FY 2021, BHA partner WFP delivered emergency food assistance to nearly 17,000 Congolese refugees residing at the Mantapala settlement. BHA-supported cash transfers for food provided relief to food-insecure refugee households, while also allowing for greater dietary diversity and bolstering economic growth and livelihood opportunities in and around Mantapala.

### Implementing Partners

WFP

### BHA Assistance

\$610,000

## ZIMBABWE

The socioeconomic impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic and the compounding effects of climatic shocks and crop pest infestations contributed to widespread acute food insecurity and malnutrition across Zimbabwe in FY 2021. Despite above-average aggregate national staple crop production in 2021, localized flooding and rainfall deficits—aggravated by scattered fall armyworm and locust infestations—resulted in below-average agricultural output in some areas during the year. Meanwhile, rising staple food prices and reduced income-generating opportunities, exacerbated by COVID-19-related movement restrictions, reduced household purchasing power during the fiscal year. Nearly 3.4 million people in rural areas of Zimbabwe—approximately 35 percent of the country’s rural population—required emergency food assistance during the January-to-March 2021 lean season, the annual period when food access is most difficult. Overall, an estimated 6.8 million people likely required humanitarian assistance in Zimbabwe in 2021, according to the UN.

In FY 2021, BHA partners delivered emergency food assistance—comprising monthly distributions of key food commodities, such as cereals, pulses, and vegetable oil—and complementary nutrition assistance to food-insecure households throughout Zimbabwe. With BHA support, WFP reached approximately 1 million people with emergency food and nutrition assistance during the lean season. In addition, refugees—primarily from the DRC and Mozambique—sheltering at Tongogara refugee camp in southeastern Zimbabwe’s Manicaland Province remained reliant on humanitarian food assistance to meet their food needs. BHA partnered with WFP to provide food and nutrition assistance to nearly 14,000 refugees at Tongogara. Other BHA partners provided agriculture, health, livelihood, protection, and WASH support to communities affected by drought, the COVID-19 pandemic, and tropical cyclones.

### Implementing Partners

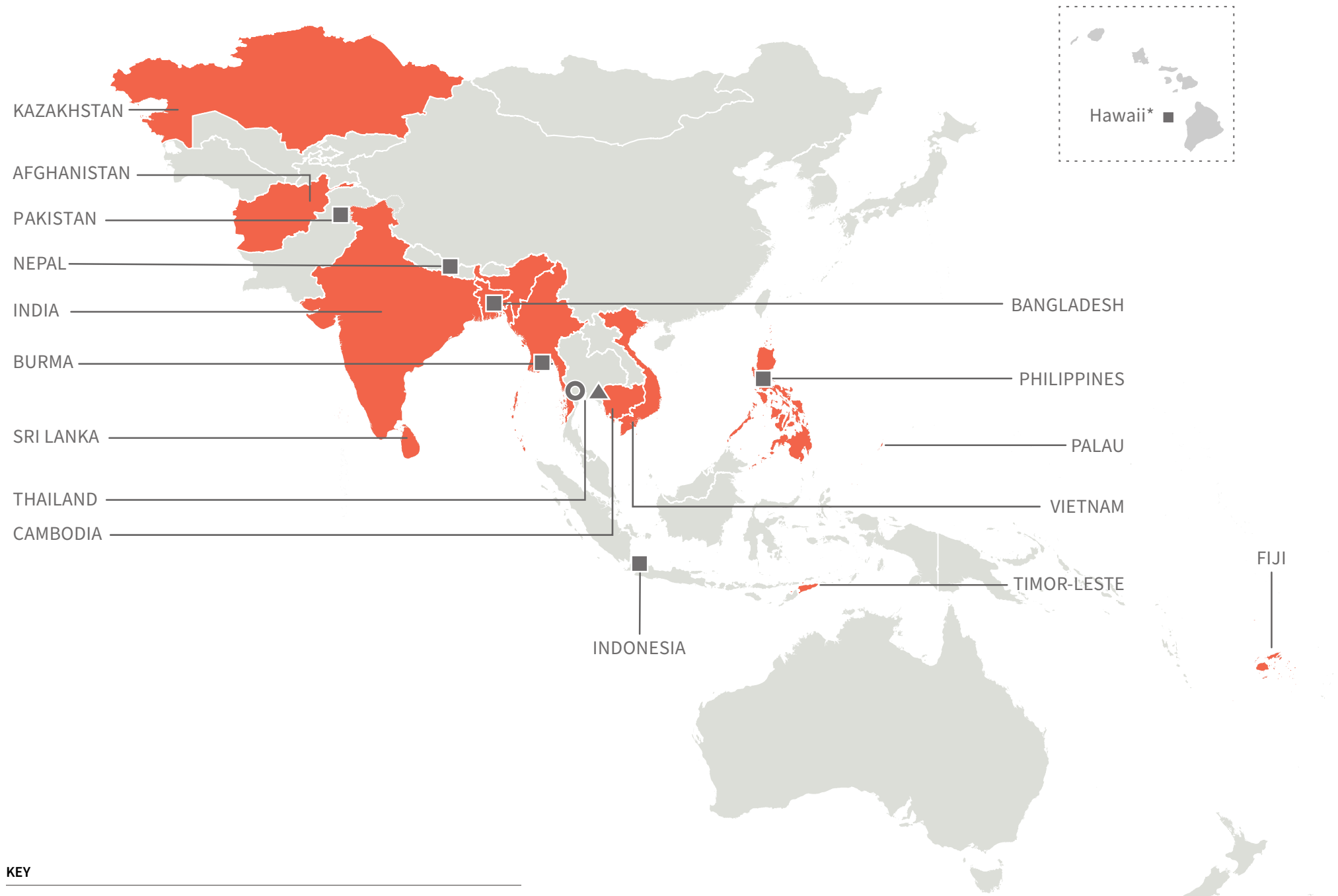
ACF, CARE, CRS, GOAL, IMC, IOM, Internews, SCF, UNICEF, WFP, World Vision

### BHA Assistance

\$50,044,836

# ASIA

## Regional Summary



**KEY**

- Countries and territories where BHA provided emergency response funding in FY 2021
- Countries with no BHA emergency response funding in FY 2021
- Full-Time BHA Presence
- Regional Office
- ▲ DART

\*Full-time staff presence covering Pacific region

BHA responded to humanitarian crises in 12 countries in Asia during FY 2021, as ongoing conflict, protracted displacement, and natural disasters continued to adversely affect millions of people across the region. During the fiscal year, BHA responded to droughts, floods, and other natural disasters in seven countries across Asia, including Super Typhoon Goni in the Philippines, Tropical Cyclone Yasa in Fiji, and Typhoon Surigae in Palau. The COVID-19 pandemic also exacerbated the region’s humanitarian needs—including worsening health conditions, food insecurity, and protection risks—requiring increased support from BHA and its partners.

During the fiscal year, BHA continued to support international efforts to respond to humanitarian needs resulting from the ongoing conflict in Burma, delivering assistance to displaced and conflict-affected communities across the country, as well as supporting the hundreds of thousands of refugees from Burma and impacted host communities in neighboring Bangladesh. In Afghanistan, the cumulative effects of decades of conflict, severe drought, recurrent natural disasters, and COVID-19 resulted in high levels of humanitarian need during FY 2021, which worsened amid a surge in conflict and resultant displacement in the months leading up to the Taliban’s seizure of Afghanistan’s capital city of Kabul in mid-August. Subsequent economic and political instability resulted in the disruption of financial systems, deterioration of basic service provision, and heightened food insecurity.

With nearly \$527 million in FY 2021 funding, BHA supported conflict- and disaster-affected populations across Asia with food, health, livelihood, multipurpose cash, nutrition, protection, shelter, and WASH assistance. BHA also addressed the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic in the region, supporting disease prevention and response efforts in several countries and delivering assistance to meet humanitarian needs exacerbated by the pandemic’s socioeconomic impacts. In addition, BHA provided approximately \$36.7 million toward standalone ER4 programming in 19 countries in Asia, addressing root causes of food insecurity and malnutrition and supporting national disaster preparedness and response in countries facing a range of natural hazards.

In FY 2021, BHA staff supported response activities from Washington, D.C.; Honolulu, Hawaii; a permanent regional office in Bangkok, Thailand; and seven additional countries across Asia. In August, BHA also activated a DART and Washington, D.C.-based RMT to respond to heightened humanitarian needs in Afghanistan.

## AFGHANISTAN

The cumulative effects of protracted conflict and displacement, drought and other recurrent natural disasters, and the COVID-19 pandemic resulted in high levels of humanitarian need in Afghanistan during FY 2021. As a result, approximately 18.4 million people required humanitarian assistance to meet basic needs by mid-2021, according to the UN. A surge in conflict and resultant displacement in the months that followed exacerbated already poor humanitarian conditions, contributing to increased humanitarian caseloads.

On August 15, 2021, the Taliban seized Afghanistan's capital city of Kabul after the capture of several provincial capitals and territory in early August. Following the Taliban's takeover, economic and political instability and a pause in large-scale development assistance resulted in the disruption of financial systems, deterioration of basic services, increased food and fuel prices, and reduced household purchasing power. Severe drought—Afghanistan's second in four years—also undermined agricultural livelihoods and livestock production during the year, contributing to a sharp decline in food access. As a result of these combined shocks, the number of people experiencing Crisis or worse levels of acute food insecurity increased from 11.1 million people in October 2020 to 18.8 million people in September 2021.

In FY 2021, BHA partners delivered multi-sector assistance to vulnerable populations across Afghanistan, including agriculture, food, health, nutrition, protection, shelter, and WASH support. BHA assistance also included COVID-19-specific interventions to bolster health and WASH capacity in the country. In August, BHA activated a DART—based outside of Afghanistan—to lead the USG's response to escalating humanitarian needs, along with a Washington, D.C.-based RMT to support the DART.



### Implementing Partners

FAO, IFRC, IOM, UNICEF, OCHA, WFP, WHO, and NGOs

### BHA Assistance

\$297,338,820

After flash floods triggered by heavy rainfall devastated people's homes and belongings across Afghanistan, BHA partner IOM provided blankets, bedding, and emergency shelter materials. *Photo courtesy of IOM*



## BANGLADESH

Throughout FY 2021, Bangladesh continued to host more than 900,000 refugees from Burma—a majority of whom are from the Rohingya ethnic a minority group—in Cox's Bazar District. Many of the refugees fled Burma's Rakhine State in August 2017 following the launch of Government of Burma military operations. As of September 2021, nearly 903,000 refugees resided in 34 camps in Cox's Bazar, where they faced poor living conditions and required humanitarian assistance to meet basic needs. During the year, the Government of Bangladesh adopted a number of policies that limited refugees' access to basic education services, opportunities to engage in income-earning activities, and freedom of movement as well as hindered relief actors' access to deliver humanitarian assistance in the district. Throughout FY 2021, congested camp conditions caused multiple fires in Cox's Bazar, resulting in at least 15 deaths and affecting tens of thousands of individuals, relief actors reported. Host communities also faced restricted access to resources and livelihood opportunities, resulting in persistent food insecurity. Overall, an estimated 1.4 million refugees and host community members required humanitarian assistance across Cox's Bazar during 2021, according to the UN.

In FY 2021, BHA supported food security, health, livelihood, nutrition, protection, shelter, and WASH assistance for refugee and host community households in Bangladesh. BHA also supported food security sector coordination and capacity-building activities among relief organizations in Bangladesh to strengthen program implementation. Additionally, BHA partners implemented activities to mitigate the spread of COVID-19 and respond to additional humanitarian needs generated by the COVID-19 pandemic.

### Implementing Partners

CARE, IOM, IRC, UNICEF, WFP

### BHA Assistance

\$129,999,120

With support from a BHA-funded WFP livelihoods program, a farmer in Cox's Bazar expanded her business and is helping Rohingya refugees access fresh produce. *Photo courtesy of WFP*





## BURMA

Following a February 1, 2021, coup d'état by the Myanmar Armed Forces (MAF) against the civilian government of Burma, widespread fighting and insecurity throughout the country—particularly in southeastern and northwestern Burma, as well as in Kachin and Shan states—drove significant displacement and exacerbated humanitarian needs, with nearly 3 million people requiring assistance as of July, according to the UN. Clashes between the MAF and ethnic armed organizations, as well as other NSAGs across Burma, resulted in at least 1,146 civilian deaths and displaced more than 209,000 people between February and September. A large-scale Civil Disobedience Movement emerged in opposition to the MAF, further disrupting the economy and public services as workers went on strike for extended periods of time. Additionally, COVID-19-related movement restrictions, elevated food prices, and limited livelihood opportunities across the country exacerbated household vulnerabilities and increased the need for food assistance and other humanitarian support, the UN reported. Coup-related instability and military-imposed access constraints also hindered the delivery of humanitarian assistance to displaced populations and other conflict-affected communities, while reduced cash availability and restricted banking services challenged relief actors' ability to operate in the country.

Prior to the coup, approximately 370,000 people remained internally displaced in Burma, primarily across northern Shan, Kachin, Chin, and Rakhine states, due to protracted conflict and instability. The figure includes an estimated 126,000 IDPs—mostly ethnic Rohingya, a minority group not recognized by Burma's military forces and denied rights to citizenship, freedom of movement, and public services—who remained confined to displacement camps in Rakhine since 2012, according to the UN. Approximately 470,000 Rohingya remained in need of humanitarian assistance in Rakhine during FY 2021.

Despite access constraints, BHA supported cash, food, health, nutrition, protection, shelter and settlements, and WASH assistance countrywide in FY 2021. Activities included addressing protection concerns among violence-affected populations; constructing and repairing durable shelters and distributing essential household items for IDPs; ensuring access to safe drinking water and sanitation facilities; preventing communicable disease outbreaks; mitigating the risk of wasting among vulnerable children and mothers; and providing emergency food assistance.

### Implementing Partners

ADRA, Danish Refugee Council, IOM, IRC, Mercy Corps, NRC, OCHA, SCF, UNICEF, WFP

### BHA Assistance

\$49,674,734

A child uses a coloring book, distributed through BHA partner IOM and other implementing organizations, with positive messaging on coping with stress and learning about hygiene best practices during the COVID-19 outbreak in Burma. *Photo courtesy of Jesuit Refugee Service*

## CAMBODIA

Heavy rainfall and related flooding across Cambodia in October 2020 resulted in the deaths of at least 44 individuals, damaged or destroyed nearly 161,500 houses, and displaced approximately 14,300 households, according to the UN. Overall, an estimated 388,000 people required humanitarian assistance as a result of the floods, which also damaged infrastructure and approximately 813,000 acres of agricultural land, affecting the livelihoods of 175,000 households and exacerbating food insecurity.

BHA supported the delivery of emergency food assistance to address food insecurity among flood-affected populations throughout Cambodia.

### Implementing Partners

WFP

### BHA Assistance

\$700,000

## FIJI

Tropical Cyclone Yasa made landfall over Vanua Levu—Fiji's second-most populous island—on December 17, 2020, with sustained wind speeds of more than 132 mph. The storm resulted in four deaths; affected tens of thousands of people; damaged or destroyed nearly 8,600 houses, as well as agricultural lands; and caused widespread flooding, power outages, and wind damage countrywide, according to the UN. The storm also exacerbated humanitarian needs among low-income populations already affected by the COVID-19 pandemic. In late January 2021, Tropical Cyclone Ana made landfall over Fiji's island of Vitu Levu, which generated additional widespread flooding and damage to houses, crops, and infrastructure, compounding the effects of Tropical Cyclone Yasa.

In response, BHA supported IFRC to deliver supplies to repair damaged shelters and other emergency relief commodities, conduct WASH activities, provide PSS services, and distribute MPCA to enable affected households to meet basic needs. BHA also supported activities to prevent and mitigate the transmission of mosquito-borne diseases.

### Implementing Partners

IFRC

### BHA Assistance

\$298,842



With BHA support, members of the Fiji Red Cross Society bring relief supplies to a man affected by Tropical Cyclone Yasa in December 2020. *Photo courtesy of the Fiji Red Cross Society*



## INDIA

In late April 2021, following a sharp increase in new COVID-19 cases, India became the first country in the world to record more than 350,000 new COVID-19 cases in a single day, representing nearly 50 percent of all daily cases reported globally at the time. The significant rise in cases temporarily overwhelmed India's health care system due to an inadequate number of hospital beds, ventilators, and medical personnel.

In response, BHA established a dedicated response team in Washington, D.C., to coordinate BHA's efforts to address the COVID-19 outbreak and support health systems in India. BHA—as part of an interagency initiative—facilitated the transportation of 1,100 oxygen cylinders to India and delivered medicines, N95 masks, and rapid diagnostic test kits through seven USAID-supported air shipments.

**BHA Assistance**  
\$1,200,000\*

*\*BHA funding supported the procurement and transportation of supplies as part of an interagency USG agreement.*

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In response to India's sharp increase in COVID-19 cases in April 2021, BHA facilitated the procurement and transportation of oxygen cylinders, personal protection equipment, medicines, and other critical health supplies.  
*Photo by USAID/India*

## KAZAKHSTAN

Prolonged drought beginning in May 2021 and continuing throughout FY 2021 affected more than 71,000 people in southern and western Kazakhstan. The drought damaged crops, depleted scarce freshwater resources, and resulted in thousands of livestock deaths, negatively affecting agricultural livelihoods and food production.

BHA supported the distribution of cash assistance to help communities affected by the drought meet basic needs.

**Implementing Partners**  
Red Crescent Society of Kazakhstan

**BHA Assistance**  
\$100,000

## PALAU

Typhoon Surigae passed near Palau from April 16 to 17, 2021. The storm exposed households to wind speeds of more than 75 mph, generated significant storm surges, and produced heavy rainfall and flooding, affecting the country's central and outlying islands. The typhoon displaced approximately 340 people to evacuation centers; it also damaged or destroyed both an estimated 1,600 houses and public infrastructure, while resulting in power outages that disrupted telecommunication and water services in affected areas.

BHA transferred kitchen sets, plastic sheeting for shelter, and other relief commodities from BHA's warehouse in Miami, Florida, to relief actors in Palau for onward distribution to more than 3,000 people affected by Typhoon Surigae. Additionally, BHA partner IFRC provided hygiene kits, MPCA, and shelter commodities to households in affected areas.

**Implementing Partners**  
IFRC

**BHA Assistance**  
\$259,370

## PHILIPPINES

Super Typhoon Goni made landfall over the Philippines' Bicol Region on November 1, 2020, with sustained wind speeds of up to 150 mph—the strongest tropical storm to impact the country in 2020. The storm affected eight of the Philippines' 17 regions and resulted in the deaths of at least 25 people, left approximately 845,000 individuals in need of humanitarian assistance, and damaged or destroyed more than 189,000 houses and 234,000 acres of agricultural land, the UN reported. The storm also damaged health and WASH infrastructure, heightening the risk of communicable disease transmission in the Philippines, which had the highest COVID-19 transmission rates in the Asia and Pacific region as of early November.

Following Super Typhoon Goni, three additional tropical storms made landfall over the Philippines in early to mid-November, including Typhoon Vamco, which made landfall over Bicol on November 11 and resulted in extensive flooding that further damaged agricultural lands, houses, and infrastructure, exacerbating the effects of Super Typhoon Goni.

BHA established a six-person response team to monitor humanitarian conditions, recommend and coordinate response options, and provide essential logistics support following Super Typhoon Goni. BHA partners delivered emergency cash, food, and shelter assistance and provided PSS and other protection services. Partner organizations also provided WASH services to address needs resulting from the COVID-19 pandemic.

**Implementing Partners**  
ACH, American Red Cross, IOM, WFP

**BHA Assistance**  
\$3,726,000

## SRI LANKA

A fire erupted on a cargo ship carrying chemicals, fuel, and plastic pellets near Sri Lanka's Port of Colombo in May 2021, resulting in the discharge of plastic debris and chemical waste in surrounding waters and western coastal areas of the country. The vessel subsequently sank between early and mid-June, causing damage to the coastal and marine environment and adversely affecting the livelihoods of local communities dependent on fishing and other coastal industries.

In response to humanitarian needs generated by the fire, BHA supported WFP to conduct a livelihoods assessment among fishing communities and provide MPCA to help approximately 3,000 affected households meet basic food needs.

**Implementing Partners**  
WFP

**BHA Assistance**  
\$100,000

## TIMOR-LESTE

Heavy rainfall generated flash floods and landslides across Timor-Leste between late March and early April 2021, resulting in 48 deaths and displacing approximately 14,000 individuals. The floods affected nearly 152,000 people—more than 10 percent of the total population—countrywide and damaged or destroyed more than 30,000 houses, as well as major roads and other public infrastructure. Floodwaters also inundated more than 6,500 acres of agricultural land and caused extensive damage to irrigation infrastructure, affecting agricultural livelihoods and overwhelming drainage systems and waterways, leading to an increased risk of transmission of waterborne diseases.

In response, BHA-supported partners provided emergency assistance—including cash vouchers, medical supplies, temporary shelter for households whose homes were destroyed, supplies to repair damaged shelters, and basic household items—to flood-affected populations. BHA partners also distributed seeds and tools for farmers to replant staple crops destroyed by flooding and provided coordination and information management support to relief actors.

**Implementing Partners**  
IOM, World Vision

**BHA Assistance**  
\$1,000,000

BHA partner IOM distributes critical relief items, including blankets, mattresses, and water containers, to people whose homes were damaged by severe flooding in Timor-Leste. *Photo courtesy of IOM*



## VIETNAM

Several weather systems—including typhoons Molave and Vamco and tropical storms Linfa and Nangka—generated torrential rains, flooding, and landslides in central Vietnam from October to December 2020, directly affecting an estimated 1.5 million people across nine provinces, according to the UN. The floods and landslides resulted in more than 250 deaths and damaged or destroyed an estimated 620,000 houses; 74,000 acres of agricultural land; 120 health care facilities; and other public infrastructure, restricting access to essential services and livelihood opportunities. Relief actors estimated that 177,000 people required urgent humanitarian assistance due to the floods, with many individuals already experiencing reduced income and resources due to the socioeconomic effects of the COVID-19 pandemic.

With BHA support, flood-affected households received MPCA to bolster agricultural production and livelihoods, finance basic monthly expenditures, and repair damaged shelters. BHA partners also provided food vouchers to improve household food security, supported hygiene promotion activities, and distributed supplies—including face masks, sanitizers, and soap—to reduce the risk of transmission of COVID-19 and other diseases among affected communities.

**Implementing Partners**  
CRS, Vietnam Red Cross

**BHA Assistance**  
\$3,099,615



A man rides a motorbike with a loudspeaker broadcasting information about BHA-supported emergency cash assistance for flood-affected communities in Vietnam's Quang Ngai and Quang Tri provinces. *Photo courtesy of CRS*

# LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

## Regional Summary

In LAC, BHA responded to natural disasters—such as drought, earthquakes, hurricanes, volcanic eruptions, and wildfires—and the impacts of ongoing complex emergencies, providing life-saving assistance in 12 countries throughout FY 2021. The COVID-19 pandemic also continued to strain health care systems, exacerbate pre-existing vulnerabilities, and generate new humanitarian challenges in the region.

In Haiti, a 7.2 magnitude earthquake struck the southwestern region in August 2021, intensifying humanitarian needs in a country that already faced protracted economic instability and insecurity. Separately, the 2020 Atlantic hurricane season was the most active season on record, and in November 2020, hurricanes Eta and Iota made landfall over Central and South America, causing significant damage and affecting millions of people across Colombia, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, and Nicaragua. The storms compounded the effects of consecutive years of drought in the region, particularly in areas of the Dry Corridor, a dry region extending along the Pacific coast of Central America that is extremely vulnerable to climate change. Combined with ongoing health and the socioeconomic impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic, these shocks affected thousands of subsistence farmers and exacerbated food insecurity in rural and urban communities across El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras, leaving an estimated 8.3 million people in need of humanitarian assistance throughout the three countries.

As of September 2021, approximately 5.7 million people had fled deteriorating economic and political conditions in Venezuela, primarily to Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, and Peru, where several years of population influxes from Venezuela had strained available resources. During FY 2021, COVID-19-related border closures and movement restrictions further hindered access to food, health care, livelihoods, and shelter for vulnerable Venezuelans; consequently, Venezuelans increasingly relied on informal migratory routes, heightening protection and public health risks and complicating the delivery of emergency assistance. The COVID-19 pandemic also increased food, health, and WASH needs among host communities.

BHA provided more than \$743 million to address humanitarian needs in LAC in FY 2021. BHA funding supported emergency food assistance, including for food-insecure populations in Central America, as well as those affected by the Venezuela regional crisis. BHA assistance also helped expand access to health care, livelihoods, nutrition support, shelter, and WASH services, including through programming for COVID-19 prevention and response activities. Additionally, BHA provided approximately \$62 million in standalone ER4 funding across LAC in FY 2021, building on decades of assistance to enhance disaster preparedness and response capacities at the local, national, and regional levels and prepare vulnerable communities to effectively recover when disasters strike.

BHA supported humanitarian responses in LAC through robust technical assistance and staffing from Washington, D.C., and a permanent regional office in San José, Costa Rica, with additional staff based in Guatemala and Haiti. During the fiscal year, BHA activated DARTs and Washington, D.C.-based RMTs to respond to urgent humanitarian needs resulting from storms Eta and Iota; the compounding effects of recurrent drought, food insecurity, and COVID-19 in El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras; and the earthquake in Haiti. BHA also maintained a DART with staff in Colombia, Costa Rica, and elsewhere in the region, as well as a Washington, D.C.-based RMT, to support the humanitarian response to the Venezuela regional crisis.





## BOLIVIA

Severe seasonal wildfires spread across eastern Bolivia from mid- to late 2020, resulting in at least five deaths and affecting more than 126,000 individuals. The uncontrolled fires also damaged nearly 4 million acres of agricultural lands, resulting in widespread crop and livestock losses among farming households. Bolivia's fire season—which normally lasts from May to June as farmers burn to clear land for the upcoming planting period—extended through October in 2020 due to prolonged drought and high temperatures, which facilitated the spread of the fires.

In response to the wildfires, BHA supported fire suppression efforts, including the procurement of fuel, in addition to communication and firefighting equipment, such as chainsaws, first aid kits, hand tools, personal protective equipment, and satellite phones.

### Implementing Partners

Fundación Amigos de la Naturaleza

### BHA Assistance

\$350,000

BHA supported fire suppression efforts when severe seasonal wildfires burned millions of acres of land in Bolivia. *Photo courtesy of the Government of Bolivia*



## COLOMBIA

More than 5 million Colombians required humanitarian assistance in 2021 due to violent conflict, including an estimated 450,000 individuals internally displaced by hostilities, according to the UN. Priority needs among conflict-affected populations included food security, health, nutrition, and protection assistance. Recurrent natural disasters—including floods, hurricanes, and landslides—generated additional humanitarian needs during the year. In particular, in November 2020, Hurricane Iota caused widespread damage to houses and public infrastructure on Colombia's Providencia, San Andres, and Santa Catalina islands, affecting nearly 230,000 people, according to relief actors.

Colombia also hosted approximately 1.8 million Venezuelan migrants and refugees during the year, according to the Regional Interagency Coordination Platform for Refugees. A June 2021 assessment identified food, income generation, and shelter as the primary humanitarian needs. Meanwhile, the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic continued to restrict income-generating opportunities among Colombians and Venezuelan migrants, leading to an increase in food insecurity. Approximately one-half of Venezuelan migrants and refugees in Colombia were moderately food-insecure as of August 2021, with 14 percent facing severe food insecurity, according to a WFP analysis. Approximately 6.4 million people countrywide required food and nutrition assistance in 2021, according to the UN.

During FY 2021, BHA continued to address the humanitarian needs of people internally displaced by armed conflict and natural disasters in Colombia and those generated by the ongoing crisis in neighboring Venezuela. BHA's support included emergency food, health, MPCA, protection, and WASH interventions to assist Venezuelans and host communities in Colombia to meet basic needs and mitigate the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic. To further strengthen assistance, BHA also contributed to capacity-building and coordination activities for local government actors.

### Implementing Partners

ADRA, ACH, American Red Cross, Americares, Blumont, GOAL, Heartland Alliance, IFRC, iMMAP, Internews, Malteser International, Mercy Corps, Miyamoto, NRC, OCHA, PAHO, Pan American Development Foundation, Samaritan's Purse, Save the Children, Solidarités, WFP, World Vision

### BHA Assistance

\$191,362,567

An NGO aid worker shares important health and hygiene information with community members in Colombia's La Guajira Department to help minimize the spread of COVID-19. *Photo courtesy of Malteser*

## BRAZIL

In FY 2021, Brazil hosted approximately 260,000 Venezuelan migrants who remained in need of humanitarian assistance, while the COVID-19 pandemic generated additional humanitarian needs in the country. Access to food, shelter, and WASH services remained the greatest unmet needs among Venezuelan migrants in 2021, while recurrent outbreaks of COVID-19—particularly in rural areas hosting large numbers of Venezuelan migrants and refugees, such as Brazil's Amazonas and Roraima states—further compounded socioeconomic and health vulnerabilities, the UN reported. Meanwhile, a mid-2021 surge in irregular migration to Roraima from Venezuela led to a sharp increase in the number of Venezuelan migrants without access to shelter services, exacerbating food, protection, and WASH needs.

Following a severe COVID-19 outbreak in Amazonas in January, BHA partners provided a range of food, health care, protection, and WASH assistance to vulnerable Brazilian and Venezuelan communities in the region. BHA-supported COVID-19 response activities also included capacity-building and the distribution of personal protective equipment for local health actors. In addition, BHA supported the distribution of food vouchers for more than 30,000 Venezuelans in Roraima in FY 2021.

### Implementing Partners

ADRA, Caritas, IOM, Internews, PAHO, UNICEF, World Vision

### BHA Assistance

\$21,950,000

## ECUADOR

In FY 2021, BHA continued to support migrants and refugees in Ecuador fleeing the economic and political crisis in Venezuela, in addition to addressing humanitarian needs generated by the COVID-19 pandemic among Ecuadorian and migrant communities. Among the approximately 700,000 Venezuelans residing in or transiting through Ecuador during the fiscal year, access to food remained the foremost humanitarian need, followed by access to health care services, livelihoods, and shelter, according to the UN. Nearly two-thirds of Venezuelans lacked legal residency, compounding humanitarian protection risks and reducing formal labor opportunities. In addition, as of August 2021, WFP estimated that nearly 65 percent of Venezuelan migrants and refugees—an estimated 284,000 people—were experiencing moderate or severe food insecurity. Meanwhile, COVID-19 outbreaks continued to strain health care systems and restrict income-generating opportunities for communities across Ecuador, contributing to increased food insecurity.

BHA supported partners to respond to the needs of Venezuelan migrants and refugees across Ecuador, while also mitigating the humanitarian impacts of COVID-19 among both Venezuelan and Ecuadorian communities during the fiscal year. BHA partners provided emergency food assistance, including hot meals, one-time food assistance for transiting populations, and electronic food vouchers, and implemented critical health and protection activities.

**Implementing Partners**  
ADRA, IFRC, PAHO,  
UNICEF, WFP, World Vision

**BHA Assistance**  
\$35,724,990

## EL SALVADOR

Already vulnerable to climatic shocks and other risks related to structural poverty and chronic violence, El Salvador experienced worsening food insecurity and heightened humanitarian needs in FY 2021 due to the combined effects of multiple years of drought, above-average rainfall in 2020, damage from recent tropical storms, and the COVID-19 pandemic. Approximately 1.7 million people were in need of humanitarian assistance nationwide during 2021, including up to 500,000 people experiencing Crisis levels of acute food insecurity between March and August 2021, according to FEWS NET.

In response to worsening food insecurity, BHA partners delivered cash assistance to meet emergency food needs and help prevent and address malnutrition among food-insecure households. Additionally, BHA partners supported smallholder farmers and other agriculture-dependent households with appropriate and timely inputs for planting and growing seasons and provided training on climate-smart farming practices to increase crop production and build resilience against future climate shocks. To bolster COVID-19 preparedness and response in El Salvador, BHA provided funding for health, protection, and WASH activities, including technical support for COVID-19 case management and infection prevention and control in health facilities.

**Implementing Partners**  
Americares, CRS, IRC, NRC,  
PAHO, WFP, World Vision

**BHA Assistance**  
\$12,409,500

## GUATEMALA

Approximately 3.8 million people in Guatemala required humanitarian assistance during 2021, due to high food prices and limited income-earning opportunities following multiple years of rising inflation, drought, and economic decline; damage and displacement caused by storms Eta and Iota; and the continued effects of the COVID-19 pandemic, according to the UN. These factors exacerbated food insecurity in rural and urban communities throughout the country, with up to 2.5 million people experiencing Crisis levels of acute food insecurity between March and August 2021, according to FEWS NET. Additionally, the COVID-19 pandemic increased health risks and reduced livelihood opportunities for many households, compounding existing vulnerabilities.

In response, BHA supported partners to provide cash transfers for food and MPCA, improve livelihoods, rebuild houses, and restore water systems damaged and destroyed by hurricanes Eta and Iota, as well as to provide support for GBV survivors, PSS services, and child protection services for displaced and other affected individuals. BHA partners also disseminated information on COVID-19 transmission and prevention and provided technical support for COVID-19 case management in health facilities.

**Implementing Partners**  
ACH/Spain, CARE, CRS,  
Global Communities, IFRC,  
IRC, Plan USA, SCF, WFP,  
World Vision

**BHA Assistance**  
\$66,153,174



BHA supported WASH assistance to ensure access to safe drinking water for household use after Eta and Iota made landfall as tropical storms and damaged critical infrastructure in Guatemala in November 2021. Photo courtesy of Save the Children

# HAITI

Throughout FY 2021, Haiti continued to experience protracted economic disruptions, insecurity, and political unrest, in addition to the impacts of recurring climatic shocks, such as droughts, earthquakes, floods, and tropical storms. Overall, an estimated 4.4 million people required humanitarian assistance in the country during 2021, and 4.3 million people experienced acute food insecurity during the year, according to the IPC.

A magnitude 7.2 earthquake struck southwestern Haiti on August 14, 2021, displacing thousands, destroying houses and critical infrastructure, and disrupting essential services and livelihoods in affected areas. Overall, the earthquake resulted in at least 2,246 deaths and more than 12,000 people injured and left approximately 650,000 people in need of humanitarian assistance, according to the UN.

The earthquake occurred amid a backdrop of protracted economic instability and civil and political unrest—exacerbated by the assassination of President Jovenel Moïse on July 7—that had already heightened humanitarian needs in Haiti in FY 2021. The Haitian gourde appreciated in relation to the U.S. dollar, contributing to elevated food prices, according to FEWS NET. Additionally, roadblocks established by organized criminal groups resulted in fuel and supply shortages which limited access to food, income-earning activities, and markets. Meanwhile, the COVID-19 pandemic increased health risks in densely populated areas with limited health services and further reduced livelihood opportunities.

In response to the earthquake, BHA activated a 97-person DART—including 65 USAR personnel who performed assessments and response activities across 15 communes—and a Washington, D.C.-based RMT to support the DART. USAID coordinated with DoD's USSOUTHCOM to help transport relief commodities and staff and conduct assessments in earthquake-affected areas. BHA partners provided urgent food, health, livelihood, multipurpose cash, nutrition, protection, shelter, and WASH assistance to earthquake-affected people in southwestern Haiti and supported economic recovery interventions. Immediately following the earthquake, BHA released more than 2,100 MT of food commodities and medical kits from pre-positioned regional stocks, enabling partners to reach tens of thousands of people with emergency food and medical assistance.

Throughout FY 2021, BHA also supported partners to provide food, health, protection, shelter and settlement, and WASH assistance to communities affected by the ongoing complex emergency in Haiti. BHA partners provided emergency food assistance, including cash, vouchers, and in-kind food; nutrition services; and agricultural support countrywide. BHA partners also conducted community awareness activities, bolstered local health care capacity, and provided health facilities with infection prevention and control training, personal protective equipment, and waste management assistance to respond to the COVID-19 outbreak in Haiti.

### Implementing Partners

AAH, ACTED, Concern, Community Organized Relief Effort, CRS, Doctors of the World, Humanity and Inclusion, IFRC, IMC, IOM, Mercy Corps, PAHO, Project Hope, SCF, UNFPA, WFP, World Vision

### BHA Assistance

\$86,147,108



A member of the BHA-deployed USAR team from Fairfax County Fire and Rescue Department assesses damage in Haiti following the August 2021 earthquake. Photo by Emily Rasinski/USAID

## HONDURAS

Throughout FY 2021, Honduras continued to experience climate-related hazards, such as droughts, floods, landslides, and storms. In November 2020, storms Eta and Iota made landfall at tropical storm and hurricane strength, respectively, and caused severe damage in affected areas of the country. These shocks damaged or destroyed crops, food stocks, and household assets and resulted in the loss of livelihoods, particularly for households in the country's Dry Corridor, an area that covers much of southern and western Honduras. As a result, up to 2.5 million people experienced Crisis levels of acute food insecurity between March and August 2021, according to FEWS NET. Economic instability, the socioeconomic effects of the COVID-19 pandemic, and displacement caused by criminal gang-related violence further exacerbated food insecurity, elevated protection concerns, and widened WASH assistance gaps.

In response, BHA supported partners to deliver MPCA and food assistance to address food consumption gaps and reduce malnutrition among food-insecure households, as well as support farmers to increase agricultural production and income generation. Additionally, BHA partners provided protection services, shelter, and WASH assistance to displaced and other affected populations. BHA partners also implemented COVID-19 mitigation and prevention activities and provided technical support for COVID-19 case management in health facilities.

**Implementing Partners**  
ADRA, CARE, CRS, Global Communities, GOAL, IRC, NRC, PAHO, UNICEF, WFP, World Vision

**BHA Assistance**  
\$75,288,472

## NICARAGUA

Hurricanes Eta and Iota made landfall over Nicaragua on November 3 and 17, 2020, respectively, triggering floods and landslides that affected nearly 3 million people countrywide and internally displaced approximately 70,000 individuals, particularly in the North Caribbean Autonomous Region. More than 730,000 people required humanitarian assistance following the storms, including an estimated 500,000 individuals who faced limited access to safe drinking water and sanitation facilities. The storms also caused widespread damage to crops and agricultural lands, exacerbating food insecurity and further reducing livelihood opportunities among many vulnerable households already affected by the country's ongoing economic crisis and the COVID-19 pandemic. Consequently, up to 500,000 people experienced Crisis levels of acute food insecurity in Nicaragua between March and August 2021, according to FEWS NET.

In response to hurricanes Eta and Iota, BHA supported UNICEF to reach approximately 50,000 individuals with nutrition, protection, and WASH assistance in hurricane-affected areas. BHA also supported partners to distribute food vouchers and MPCA, implement economic recovery programs, restore livelihoods, and provide health and protection services to vulnerable households.

**Implementing Partners**  
SCF, UNICEF, World Vision

**BHA Assistance**  
\$10,600,000

## PERU

Throughout FY 2021, BHA continued to respond to the humanitarian needs of Venezuelan migrants and refugees in Peru, as well as heightened needs resulting from the COVID-19 pandemic, which continued to exacerbate pre-existing vulnerabilities among both Venezuelans and host community members in the country. The UN cited access to food, health care, income-generating opportunities, and protection services as the greatest humanitarian needs among the more than 1 million Venezuelans in Peru in 2021. According to WFP, nearly 60 percent of Peru's Venezuelan migrant and refugee population was moderately or severely food-insecure as of August 2021, approximately double the estimated food-insecure population prior to the COVID-19 pandemic.

During the fiscal year, BHA supported the delivery of MPCA and emergency food assistance—including cash transfers and in-kind food—for the most vulnerable Venezuelans in Peru. BHA partners also helped strengthen the Government of Peru's COVID-19 response capacity and implemented health and protection activities to reduce transmission rates and mitigate the impacts of COVID-19 among vulnerable Peruvian and Venezuelan populations.

**Implementing Partners**  
ADRA, Américas, IFRC, PAHO, Partners in Health, SCF, WFP, World Vision

**BHA Assistance**  
\$50,798,954



A family displays their improved emergency shelter built through a BHA-funded program after storms Eta and Iota destroyed thousands of homes in Honduras. Photo courtesy of Global Communities





In response to the La Soufrière Volcano eruptions on the island of Saint Vincent in April 2021, BHA supported partners to provide emergency food, safe drinking water, and essential household items to affected communities. *Photo by Kingsley Roberts /AFP*

## SAINT VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES

Between April 9 and 22, 2021, a series of explosive eruptions from La Soufrière Volcano spread volcanic ash, gas, and lava across Saint Vincent and the Grenadines. The eruptions forced more than 23,000 people to evacuate, disrupted access to safe drinking water and livelihoods, and generated health risks due to poor air quality and other factors in affected areas.

In response, BHA-supported partners provided food assistance, including cash transfers and vouchers; health services; logistical support; and WASH assistance.

**Implementing Partners**  
IFRC, PAHO, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines Red Cross, UNICEF, WFP

**BHA Assistance**  
\$4,386,734

## VENEZUELA

The economic and political crisis in Venezuela—characterized by high rates of food insecurity, inadequate access to safe drinking water, persistent inflation, and a weak national health care system—continued to generate widespread humanitarian needs in 2021. According to the 2021 Venezuela Humanitarian Response Plan, at least 7 million Venezuelans urgently required humanitarian assistance during the year, with food, health, nutrition, and WASH assistance among the most pressing humanitarian needs. Meanwhile, the COVID-19 pandemic continued to strain Venezuela’s fragile health care system and restrict livelihood opportunities, resulting in increased poverty and heightened protection concerns among many already-vulnerable households.

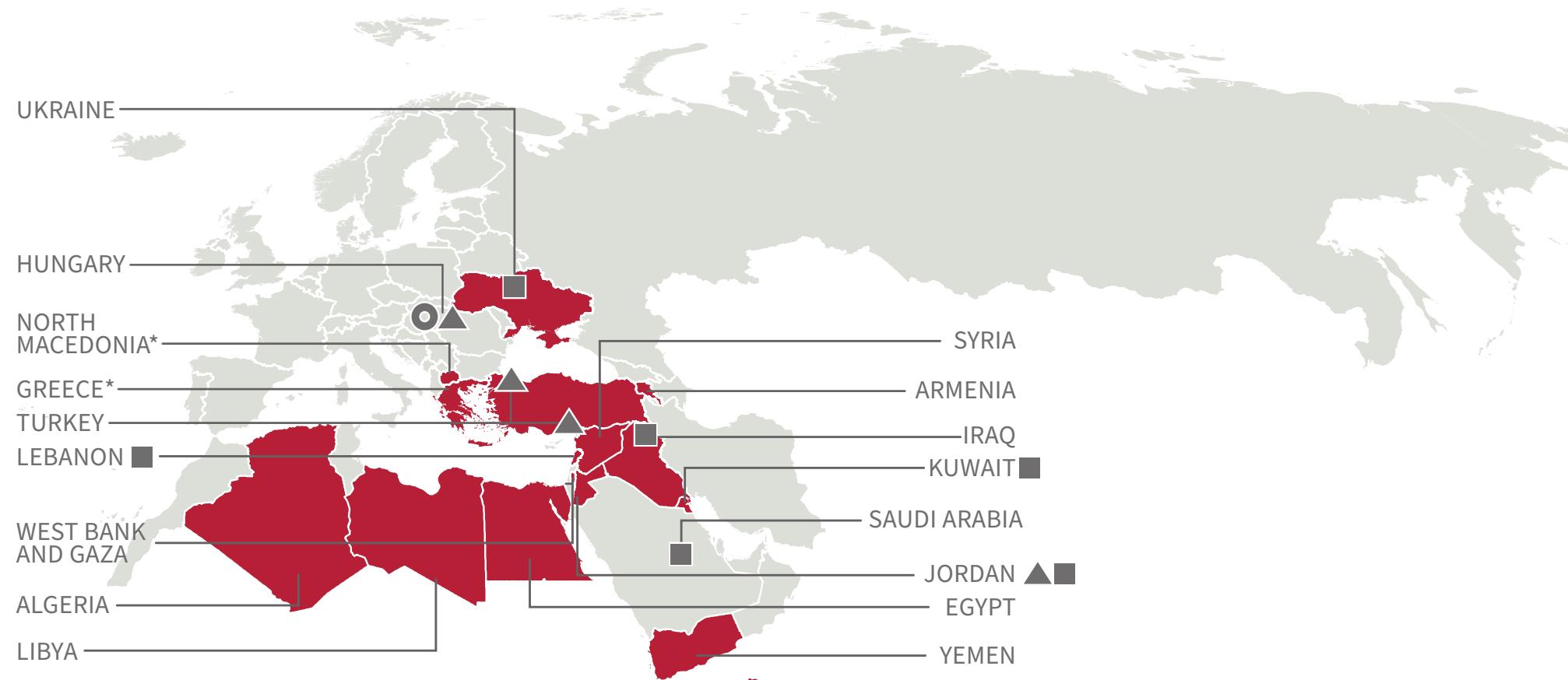
In response to the ongoing humanitarian crisis in Venezuela, BHA partners provided food, health, HCIMA, logistics, nutrition, protection, and WASH assistance in FY 2021. BHA assistance prioritized support for the most at-risk Venezuelans, including children, indigenous communities, older persons, people with disabilities, poor households, and pregnant and lactating women.

**Implementing Partners**  
UN agencies and NGOs

**BHA Assistance**  
\$138,136,000

# MIDDLE EAST, NORTH AFRICA, AND EUROPE

Regional Summary



**KEY**

- Countries and territories where BHA provided emergency response funding in FY 2021
- Countries with no BHA emergency response funding in FY 2021
- Full-Time BHA Presence
- Regional Office
- ▲ DART

\*BHA assistance included technical support only

BHA responded to crises affecting 14 countries across MENAE in FY 2021 as conflict and large-scale displacement, climatic shocks, the COVID-19 pandemic, and economic deterioration worsened humanitarian conditions in affected areas in the region. Protracted complex emergencies in Yemen, Syria, Iraq, Ukraine, Libya, and the West Bank and Gaza remained the most significant drivers of humanitarian need in MENAE, while new and escalating conflicts generated additional needs during the fiscal year. A six-week conflict in the Nagorno-Karabakh Region—an area disputed by Armenia and Azerbaijan—beginning in late September 2020 prompted significant displacement, primarily to Armenia. In mid-May 2021, an 11-day escalation of conflict between Government of Israel forces and Palestinians resulted in civilian casualties, damage to civilian infrastructure, and deterioration of humanitarian conditions in Gaza. Economic decline, exacerbated by the COVID-19 pandemic, worsened conditions in many of the countries already experiencing conflict and elsewhere in the region, such as Lebanon, where a devastating economic crisis generated new humanitarian needs among Lebanese communities and heightened needs among refugees in the country. In addition, a record heatwave across the region in 2021 led to wildfires with humanitarian consequences in multiple countries, including Greece, North Macedonia, and Turkey.

During FY 2021, BHA continued to respond to significant humanitarian needs resulting from the crisis in Yemen, which, as it entered its seventh year, remained one of the most dire humanitarian situations in the world. Ongoing hostilities, economic deterioration, acute food insecurity, and the COVID-19 pandemic left more than 20.7 million people—approximately two-thirds of Yemen’s total population—in need of humanitarian assistance. BHA also remained focused on responding to the Syrian civil war, which continued to generate acute humanitarian needs inside Syria and among the more than 5.6 million Syrian refugees sheltering in neighboring countries. An economic crisis brought about by the compounding effects of a decade of war, the COVID-19 pandemic, and climatic shocks exacerbated conditions within Syria despite the relatively static position of military frontlines. Meanwhile, after years of displacement, many of the Syrian refugees living in Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, and Turkey continued to rely on humanitarian assistance to meet basic needs.

Across MENAE, BHA provided more than \$1.8 billion to respond to crises in FY 2021. BHA partners delivered life-saving food assistance to acutely food-insecure households, including an estimated 13 million people in Yemen and 5.9 million people in Syria and neighboring countries hosting refugees. Other BHA-supported programming bolstered access to health care and WASH services, delivered protection services for vulnerable populations, and provided shelter support for IDPs. BHA also funded activities to reduce risks and mitigate the impacts of future disasters through nearly \$2.1 million in additional ER4 assistance.

BHA maintained staff in Washington, D.C.; at the regional office in Budapest, Hungary; and in Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia, Turkey, and Ukraine to monitor and respond to crises throughout MENAE during FY 2021. BHA’s regional presence included a DART that continued to coordinate the USG response to the Syria regional crisis with support from a Washington, D.C.-based RMT.

## ALGERIA

Since 1975, Sahrawi refugees have sheltered in refugee camps in western Algeria's Tindouf Province—an arid region with low rainfall, extreme temperatures, and limited livelihood opportunities—and continued to require humanitarian assistance in FY 2021. Approximately 30 percent of the nearly 174,000 refugees in the province's five refugee camps faced food insecurity as a result of severe conditions in Tindouf, while nearly 60 percent were vulnerable to food insecurity according to the WFP.

BHA supported WFP in FY 2021 to provide food assistance and implement social and behavior change communication activities to improve nutrition practices for refugees in Tindouf.

**Implementing Partners**  
WFP

**BHA Assistance**  
\$1,000,000

## ARMENIA

On September 27, 2020, hostilities between Republic of Armenia and Republic of Azerbaijan forces broke out in the disputed Nagorno-Karabakh Region, sparking a six-week military conflict that resulted in at least 148 civilian deaths and displaced more than 130,000 people, the majority to Armenia, according to the UN. Individuals arriving in Armenia faced elevated food, protection, and WASH needs and sheltered in communal facilities without access to personal protective equipment or the ability to physically distance, heightening risks of contracting COVID-19. On November 9, the governments of Armenia, Azerbaijan, and the Russian Federation announced a ceasefire agreement to end hostilities in Nagorno-Karabakh, which took effect on November 10. As of late July 2021, approximately 34,000 people displaced by the conflict remained in Armenia, according to the UN.

BHA partners provided food, health, multipurpose cash, shelter, and WASH assistance for both individuals fleeing Nagorno-Karabakh and host community members in Armenia in FY 2021. In response to heightened COVID-19 risks, BHA also supported the provision of critical hygiene kits, medical supplies, and public awareness materials to equip health facilities, host communities, and displaced individuals with the tools needed to reduce the spread of COVID-19 and improve COVID-19 response efforts.

**Implementing Partners**  
CRS, People in Need, WFP

**BHA Assistance**  
\$2,500,000

## EGYPT

Approximately 135,000 of the more than 5.6 million Syrian refugees who remained displaced in neighboring countries as of September 2021 were residing in Egypt, often in overcrowded, urban accommodations, according to the UN. Approximately two-thirds of Syrian refugees in Egypt already faced difficulties meeting their basic needs prior to the COVID-19 pandemic, which further disrupted livelihoods and contributed to high cost of living. Refugees also experienced legal and administrative barriers to formal employment and inadequate access to financial services. In particular, more than 60 percent of refugees in Egypt were at risk of food insecurity due to poor dietary intake and limited ability to afford food, while approximately half of refugee households reported adopting emergency coping strategies—such as reducing the quantity or quality of food consumed—to meet basic needs, the UN reported.

In FY 2021, BHA supported WFP to provide cash- and voucher-based food assistance to 130,000 refugees in Egypt each month to improve food security while also bolstering local markets in host communities. BHA-funded food assistance in Egypt supported not only Syrian refugees but also refugees from Ethiopia, Eritrea, Iraq, South Sudan, Sudan, and Yemen.

**Implementing Partners**  
WFP

**BHA Assistance**  
\$20,280,000



In Egypt, a woman and her child receive cash assistance through a BHA-supported WFP program that is helping Syrian refugees meet food, nutrition, and other basic needs. *Photo courtesy of WFP*

## GREECE

Multiple wildfires broke out across Greece beginning in mid-July 2021 following a record heat wave. Fires affected the northern suburbs of the capital city of Athens, Evia Island, and the Peloponnese Peninsula, resulting in two deaths and at least 500 people injured, according to IFRC and international media. The wildfires also prompted the evacuation of at least 45,000 people and destroyed approximately 300 houses.

In early August, a BHA staff member and three USFS technical advisors deployed to Greece to support local fire suppression efforts and assess humanitarian conditions.

**BHA Assistance\***

*\*BHA support consisted of technical assistance as the fastest and most appropriate wildfire response option.*

## IRAQ

In FY 2021, BHA continued to respond to humanitarian needs resulting from ongoing insecurity, protracted displacement, economic challenges, and climatic shocks in Iraq. Approximately 4.1 million people, including nearly 1.2 million IDPs and approximately 250,000 Syrian refugees, required assistance in 2021, according to the UN. Meanwhile, successive COVID-19 outbreaks strained Iraq's overburdened health system, and pandemic-related movement restrictions contracted economic activity, further reducing access to stable sources of income for IDPs and refugees and hindering their ability to meet basic needs, relief actors reported. Although humanitarian needs persisted among those still displaced, Iraq's humanitarian caseload continued to decline during FY 2021 as a result of ongoing IDP returns. More than 4.9 million former IDPs, the majority of people displaced since 2014, had returned to areas of origin or resettled in other locations as of September 2021.

During the fiscal year, BHA partners provided critical health, multipurpose cash, protection, shelter, and WASH assistance for conflict-affected populations across Iraq and emergency food assistance for Syrian refugees and IDPs living in camps and informal settlements. While continuing to address urgent humanitarian needs among those affected by displacement, BHA also emphasized the need for relief actors to coordinate and, where appropriate, link programs with those focused on transitional assistance and durable solutions initiatives. BHA partners also responded to COVID-19 outbreaks in Iraq by distributing hygiene kits, conducting hygiene awareness campaigns, and training medical professionals on COVID-19 detection and treatment, among other activities.

**Implementing Partners**  
IOM, OCHA, UNICEF, UN Office for Project Services, WFP, WHO, and NGOs

**BHA Assistance**  
\$88,605,873

## JORDAN

Jordan hosted approximately 670,000 Syrian refugees as of September 2021, according to the UN. The COVID-19 pandemic reduced livelihood opportunities and household income, increasing the risk of food insecurity among refugees and vulnerable host communities, WFP reported. Despite the gradual lifting of most COVID-19-related containment measures and movement restrictions in Jordan, many refugee households continued to experience economic hardship as their average monthly income decreased 50 percent between September 2019 and June 2021. WFP reported that approximately a quarter of refugee households in Jordan were food-insecure and another 60 percent were vulnerable to food insecurity as of August. Meanwhile, overcrowded and substandard shelter conditions in Jordan's refugee camps further exacerbated humanitarian needs among the 130,000 Syrian refugees residing in the camps and increased the risk of COVID-19 transmission and infection, according to the UN.

During FY 2021, BHA supported WFP to provide cash- and voucher-based food assistance to approximately 500,000 refugees in Jordan each month to improve food security while also bolstering local markets in host communities. BHA-funded food assistance in Jordan also supported refugees from Iraq, Somalia, Sudan, and Yemen.

**Implementing Partners**  
WFP

**BHA Assistance**  
\$72,800,000

## LEBANON

In FY 2021, Lebanon's overlapping crises—including sharp economic deterioration, the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic, and the impacts of the ongoing Syrian civil war—exacerbated already declining living conditions, generating new humanitarian needs among Lebanese nationals and worsening humanitarian needs for Syrian and other refugees. An estimated 3.2 million people in Lebanon required humanitarian assistance in 2021, including 3 million people in need of health assistance and 2.3 million people in need of food assistance, according to the UN.

A steep increase in confirmed COVID-19 cases in Lebanon in early 2021 overburdened the country's health care system, which was already weakened by the worsening economic crisis—including a reduced ability to import critical medical supplies—and the effects of the August 2020 explosions near the Port of Beirut. In addition to the health impacts, the rise in cases increased socioeconomic vulnerabilities among households already struggling to meet basic needs due to the ongoing economic downturn, compounded by months of COVID-19-related restrictions that reduced access to livelihoods, markets, and other resources. Moreover, Lebanon continued to recover from the prolonged impacts of the August 2020 explosions, which affected nearly 172,000 people, caused widespread damage, and displaced many vulnerable Lebanese, Palestinian, and Syrian households.

With an estimated 1.5 million Syrian refugees and nearly 15,000 refugees of other nationalities, Lebanon continued to host the largest number of refugees per capita of any country in 2021, adding strain to already limited local resources. Nearly all Syrian refugees in Lebanon experienced extreme poverty and approximately half faced moderate or severe food insecurity in 2021, according to the UN. Meanwhile, approximately 36 percent of Lebanese households faced moderate or severe food insecurity as of September 2021.

During the fiscal year, BHA supported partners to meet humanitarian needs in Lebanon resulting from the COVID-19 pandemic and its compounding effects on Lebanese and refugee communities. BHA's assistance included health and WASH programming to bolster COVID-19 response capacity and help communities mitigate the spread and impact of COVID-19. BHA also continued to support emergency food assistance—including food vouchers and cash transfers—for refugees, as well as Lebanese households affected by the pandemic.

**Implementing Partners**  
ACH, American University of Beirut, IMC, Mercy Corps, WFP, World Vision

**BHA Assistance**  
\$111,193,000



After attending a COVID-19 awareness session, a man in Lebanon receives a WASH kit containing soap, hand sanitizer, and other important hygiene items from BHA partner World Vision. Photo courtesy of World Vision

## LIBYA

An estimated 823,000 people in Libya required humanitarian assistance in 2021 as a result of ongoing armed conflict, civil unrest, economic crisis, and political instability in the country since 2011, according to the UN. As of September 2021, nearly 200,000 people remained displaced across Libya due to conflict, while approximately 648,000 previously displaced Libyans had returned to areas of origin. Meanwhile, COVID-19 outbreaks in Libya exacerbated humanitarian needs among IDPs and other vulnerable populations.

In FY 2021, BHA supported partners to deliver health, protection, and shelter assistance, among other support, to populations in need in Libya. Partner organizations' emergency health activities included bolstering COVID-19 response measures and providing essential medical supplies.

### Implementing Partners

IOM, OCHA, WFP, and NGOs

### BHA Assistance

\$9,524,358

## NORTH MACEDONIA

Wildfires broke out in eastern and northeastern areas of North Macedonia—including Berovo, Delchevo, Pehchevo, and Skopje municipalities—beginning on July 30, 2021, following record-high temperatures for the region. The wildfires resulted in one death, displaced 80 people, and destroyed at least 50 houses, according to the Government of North Macedonia (GoNM). In addition, wildfires had burned nearly 297,000 acres of forest and more than 49,000 acres of agricultural land as of early August.

In response, three USFS advisors working with BHA deployed to North Macedonia in August to provide technical assistance in support of GoNM firefighting efforts.

### BHA Assistance\*

*\*BHA support consisted of technical assistance as the fastest and most appropriate wildfire response option.*



USFS advisors provide technical support and guidance to first responders during August 2021 wildfires in North Macedonia. Photo by USAID



## SYRIA

Syria's decade-long war remained one of the world's gravest humanitarian emergencies in FY 2021, as a countrywide economic crisis, the COVID-19 pandemic, climatic shocks, and insecurity exacerbated already acute humanitarian needs. A total of 13.4 million people required humanitarian assistance in the country in 2021, a more than 20 percent increase compared to the approximately 11.1 million people in need of aid in 2020, according to the UN. Relief actors also observed rising malnutrition levels in northwest Syria and heightened food security concerns countrywide, with approximately 12.8 million food-insecure people in Syria as of mid-2021, ranking Syria among the 10 most food-insecure countries globally, the UN reported.

While the March 2020 ceasefire agreement in northwest Syria between the governments of the Russian Federation and Turkey led to a substantial reduction in hostilities and large-scale displacement, an escalation of violence along conflict front lines in northern Syria and renewed clashes in the south during the second half of 2021 resulted in new population displacement, civilian casualties, destruction of civilian infrastructure, and instances of obstructed humanitarian access. As of September, an estimated 6.7 million people were internally displaced in Syria, compared to approximately 6.1 million people displaced one year prior.

Syria's ongoing economic crisis, characterized by the depreciation of the Syrian pound and rising costs of food and fuel, also contributed to deteriorating humanitarian conditions. According to UN assessments, average expenditures among Syrian households exceeded available income by 50 percent as of August, resulting in increased household debt and reliance on negative coping mechanisms—including child labor and early marriage—to meet basic needs. In addition, insufficient rainfall combined with historically low water levels in the Euphrates River impeded access to safe drinking water for more than 5 million people in parts of northern Syria and also contributed to harvest and income losses and an increase in waterborne disease prevalence in the region. The COVID-19 pandemic also compounded humanitarian needs across Syria by straining the country's already limited health infrastructure.

In response to the ongoing crisis in Syria, BHA maintained a DART—consisting of staff in Jordan, Kuwait, and Turkey and at the BHA regional office in Hungary—and a Washington, D.C.-based RMT that both worked closely with implementing partners to provide life-saving humanitarian assistance across international borders and conflict lines and reach populations in need throughout Syria. BHA-funded relief efforts—including the provision of food and nutrition assistance, health care, emergency relief commodities, protection activities, and shelter and WASH interventions, as well as support for agriculture, livelihood, and economic recovery programs—reached more than 4.8 million vulnerable people per month in Syria during FY 2021. BHA support also included COVID-19-specific interventions to bolster health and WASH capacity in the country.

### Implementing Partners

IOM, OCHA, UNFPA, UNICEF, WFP, WHO, and NGOs

### BHA Assistance

\$744,931,793

A BHA partner staff member teaches stress management techniques to a group of women affected by protracted conflict in Syria. Photo courtesy of a BHA partner

## TURKEY

Poor economic conditions and adverse effects of the COVID-19 pandemic—including decreased income-earning opportunities, elevated inflation, and increased prices of food and other staple commodities—exacerbated humanitarian needs among the estimated 3.6 million Syrian refugees and approximately 360,000 refugees or asylum seekers of other nationalities residing in Turkey as of September 2021, according to the UN. As of June, approximately 85 percent of refugee households in the country reported difficulty affording basic monthly expenses, such as food, rent, and utility costs, the UN reported.

In addition, wildfires along Turkey’s coastal areas on the Aegean and Mediterranean seas resulted in nine deaths, more than 860 people injured, and the displacement of tens of thousands of people from late July to mid-August, according to the Government of Turkey.

BHA supported WFP in FY 2021 to provide vouchers as a means of flexible food assistance to support the needs of refugees living in camps and settlements throughout Turkey. Additionally, at the request of BHA, two USFS technical advisors deployed to Turkey in August to support local fire suppression efforts.

### Implementing Partners

WFP

### BHA Assistance

\$10,760,000\*

*\*BHA’s wildfire response consisted of technical assistance as the fastest and most appropriate response option.*

## UKRAINE

Conflict in eastern Ukraine since March 2014 continued during FY 2021 to result in civilian casualties, damage critical infrastructure, and generate significant humanitarian needs, particularly among populations living closest to the line of contact separating government-controlled areas (GCAs) from non-government-controlled areas (NGCAs). In addition, COVID-19 prompted the closure of entry-exit checkpoints along the line of contact, which NGCA residents utilize to access social benefits only available in GCAs, including pensions. The closures negatively affected food security and livelihoods, while conflict-related damage to WASH infrastructure impeded COVID-19 mitigation measures. Approximately 3.4 million people required humanitarian assistance during 2021, according to the UN.

Throughout the fiscal year, BHA support enabled partners to implement health, protection, and WASH assistance, among other interventions, for conflict-affected populations in Ukraine. In addition, BHA funded shelter support as part of winterization response activities. BHA partners also bolstered COVID-19 response capacity in Ukraine by providing logistical and training support to health care facilities and distributing MPCA to mitigate the socioeconomic impacts of the pandemic.

### Implementing Partners

FAO, OCHA, UNICEF, WHO, and NGOs

### BHA Assistance

\$19,502,158

## WEST BANK AND GAZA

Conflict, restricted access to basic services, and the COVID-19 pandemic generated significant humanitarian needs in the West Bank and Gaza in FY 2021. The UN estimated that nearly 2.5 million Palestinians—approximately 50 percent of the combined population of the West Bank and Gaza—were in need of humanitarian assistance in 2021. Restrictions on the movement of capital, goods, and labor—particularly due to the blockade around Gaza imposed by the governments of Israel and Egypt since 2007—contributed to high unemployment and limited access to essential goods and services, including health care, mental health and PSS services, and counseling for conflict-affected Gazans. In addition, Government of Israel (GoI) authorities demolished or seized at least 670 Palestinian-owned structures in the West Bank from January to September 2021, displacing more than 950 people and adversely affecting the livelihoods of more than 7,500 individuals, representing a 20 percent increase in demolitions and a more than 180 percent increase in the number of people affected by demolitions compared with the same period in 2020, the UN reported.

In mid-May 2021, active conflict between GoI forces and Hamas exacerbated humanitarian needs and resulted in significant civilian casualties, population displacement, and damage to critical civilian infrastructure—including health facilities—in Gaza, as well as violence and unrest throughout Israel and the West Bank. On May 21, parties to the conflict implemented a ceasefire agreement, ending the 11-day period of active conflict. Approximately 1.3 million people required humanitarian assistance due to the May escalation of violence, some of whom already relied on humanitarian assistance to meet basic needs, according to the UN.

BHA supported food and health assistance to address continued humanitarian needs in the West Bank and Gaza in FY 2021. Moreover, in response to heightened humanitarian needs in Gaza resulting from the May conflict and ongoing blockade, BHA partners provided health, multipurpose cash, and protection assistance.

### Implementing Partners

CRS, IMC, Mercy Corps, WFP

### BHA Assistance

\$20,500,000



BHA partner CRS delivers personal protective equipment to a health care facility in Gaza to help protect health care workers and patients against COVID-19. Photo courtesy of CRS



A woman washes her hands in a displacement site supported by BHA. Photo courtesy of IOM

## YEMEN

Ongoing conflict and resultant displacement, deteriorating macroeconomic conditions, and the COVID-19 pandemic continued to drive humanitarian needs in Yemen in FY 2021. An estimated 20.7 million people required humanitarian assistance countrywide in 2021, according to the UN.

Yemen continued to experience the world's largest food security crisis, with approximately 16.2 million people throughout the country requiring food assistance during 2021, the UN reported. Rising food prices and diminishing purchasing power—particularly in southern Yemen, which faced steep currency depreciation—exacerbated already widespread food insecurity, while the COVID-19 pandemic further reduced access to markets, livelihoods, and basic services.

Hostilities displaced more than 67,000 people from January to late September, with approximately 4 million people cumulatively displaced since the conflict began in 2015, according to the UN. Escalated conflict due to an Al Houthi offensive in Marib Governorate beginning in February and a renewed offensive in September resulted in the displacement of nearly 26,300 people in the governorate as of September, representing close to 40 percent of countrywide displacement, IOM reported. Meanwhile, conflict and bureaucratic obstructions continued to impede humanitarian access and program implementation countrywide.

The USG remained the largest humanitarian donor to Yemen in FY 2021, supporting partners to respond to needs across the country through an accountable and principled approach by the USG, other donors, NGOs, and the UN. Despite access and implementation constraints, BHA partners provided emergency food assistance to as many as 13 million people across Yemen during the fiscal year. BHA also supported partners to implement health, nutrition, and WASH interventions and provide livelihood, multipurpose cash, protection, and shelter assistance to IDPs and other vulnerable populations. In addition, BHA partners provided humanitarian coordination and information management and logistics support for the humanitarian response countrywide.

**Implementing Partners**  
FAO, IOM, OCHA, UNFPA,  
UNICEF, WFP, and NGOs

**BHA Assistance**  
\$710,665,648

# BHA Operational Structure

## BHA'S ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE

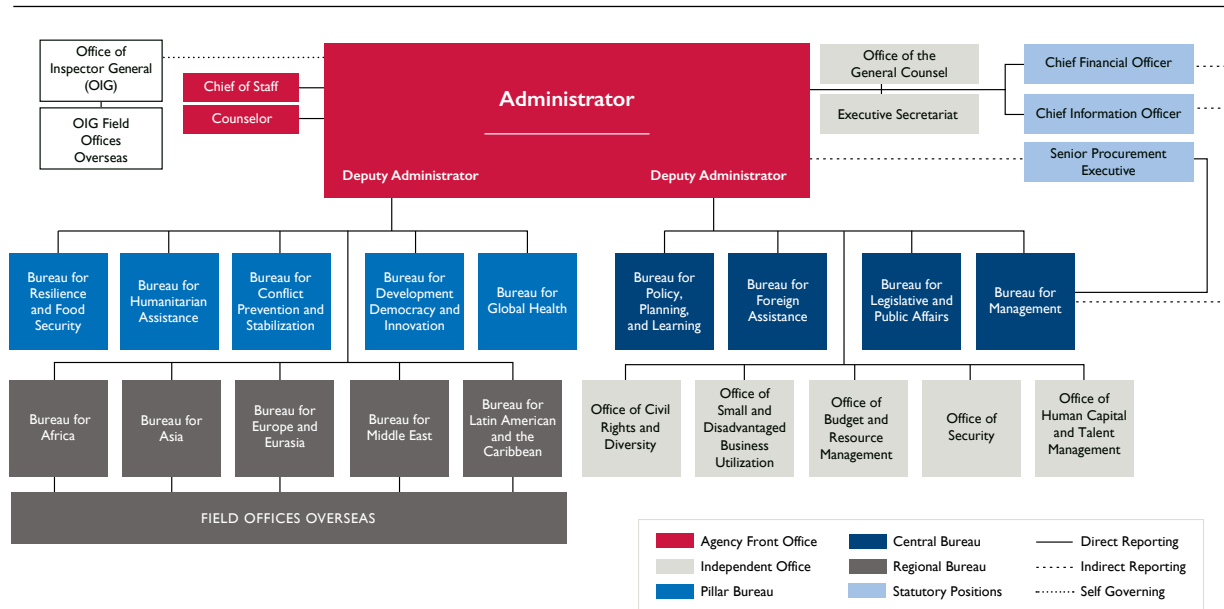
BHA comprises experienced disaster responders, program and operations specialists, and technical experts in food security, health, nutrition, protection, WASH, and other humanitarian sectors, who work to implement BHA's mandate at regional and country offices, combatant commands, the USUN, and other coordination hubs strategically located around the world, as well as at headquarters in Washington, D.C.

*Office of Africa; Office of Asia and Latin America and the Caribbean (ALAC); and Office of Middle East, North Africa, and Europe (MENA)* staff assess, design, and provide humanitarian assistance with implementing partners to respond to, promote recovery from, and reduce the risk of man-made and natural disasters, while linking with other USAID investments that build resilience. These staff include humanitarian experts based abroad, who coordinate with local authorities and USAID missions, and in Washington, D.C., who coordinate with USAID regional and pillar bureaus and manage funding and programmatic activities implemented by NGOs; international organizations, including UN agencies; and other partners for both natural disasters and complex emergencies. The offices engage with beneficiary populations, host governments, implementing partners, UN agencies, and other donors and represent BHA's humanitarian programs within the USG interagency.

*Office of Global Policy, Partnerships, Programs, and Communications (G3PC)* staff track trends and policy developments in the humanitarian assistance field; engage in policy dialogue with other parts of USAID, the USG interagency, other donors, multilateral agencies, international financial institutions, think tanks, academic institutions, and NGO partners; maintain global relationships with implementing partners to improve field performance and the broader humanitarian architecture; and execute global leadership and capacity development within the international system and with local partners. G3PC also leads BHA's communications, information reporting, and social media outreach; works with the general public, diaspora, and private sector on responsible donorship and strategic response coordination; and serves as BHA's primary interlocutor on strategic issues, interagency engagement, and training other federal partners to improve USG humanitarian coordination and responses before, during, and after international crises.

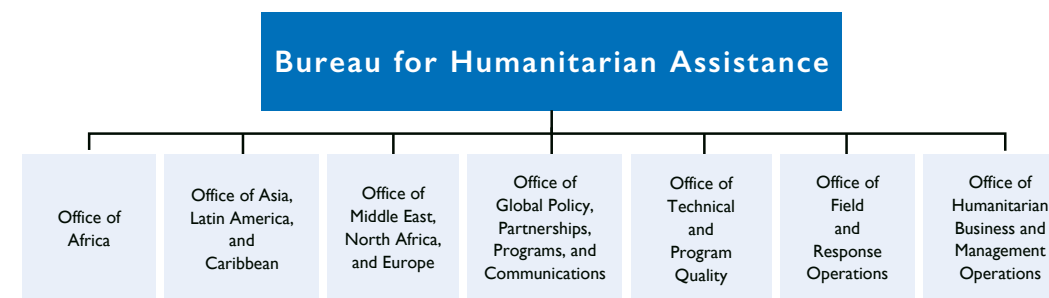
*Office of Field and Response Operations (FARO)* staff lead and manage direct operational assistance in response to international humanitarian needs. FARO enables BHA to respond through preparedness, planning, rapid mobilization, technical operations capacity, provision of technical supply chain and logistics expertise to BHA and its partners, the purchase and delivery of humanitarian goods and services, the readiness of field-based response platforms, response systems, and

## USAID Organizational Chart\*



AS OF 09/27/2021

## BHA Organizational Chart



human and institutional capacity development. FARO also maintains key operational relationships, including response, planning, and training coordination with DoD. FARO maintains more than 150 discrete operational functions on behalf of BHA, including disaster logistics; supply chain management; field platform staffing and administration; USAR deployment, which is supported through agreements with the Fairfax County, Virginia, and Los Angeles County, California, fire departments; international wildfire response and coordination; humanitarian access, safety, and security; response management systems and methodologies; response practitioner development, including response leadership development; operations center management; mission disaster preparedness; and activation and readiness; chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, and explosive hazards support.

*Office of Technical and Program Quality (TPQ)* staff lead BHA's efforts to ensure high-quality programmatic and technical leadership, oversight, and guidance in providing humanitarian assistance. TPQ is responsible for providing policy, guidance, tools, facilitation, and capacity building to assist BHA in achieving optimal humanitarian outcomes. This is achieved through capturing and applying technical best practice and contextually appropriate approaches, strategic design, consistent and effective performance monitoring, comprehensive and appropriate evaluation, and purposeful learning across the full spectrum of BHA responses and programming. TPQ also leads BHA in meeting the increasing demand for technical support and guidance in all facets of BHA's work as the geographic and topical areas of coverage expand, and as the Bureau seeks increased technical and programmatic standardization, integration, and oversight to meet USAID, Congressional, and other demands.

*Office of Humanitarian Business and Management Operations (HBMO)* staff provide programmatic and administrative support and coordinate BHA's critical business functions and corporate

strategies. HBMO is responsible for budget and financial services, acquisition and assistance, administrative management services, workforce planning, talent management, internal training, programmatic risk management, audit management, and information technology. HBMO also ensures that BHA is sufficiently staffed and otherwise resourced to meet the Bureau's mandate.

## BHA'S FEDERAL PARTNERS

Within USAID, BHA coordinates closely with the Bureau for Resilience and Food Security, Bureau for Conflict Prevention and Stabilization, and other USAID regional and pillar bureaus, as well as with USAID missions worldwide. Beyond USAID, depending on the type of disaster, key USG entities may provide specialized support, funding, and technical assistance. BHA coordinates closely with the Department of State's Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration to ensure effective and efficient USG humanitarian assistance. The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) is a key operational partner as well, procuring agricultural commodities for use in emergency and non-emergency food assistance programs.

BHA maintains interagency agreements and memorandums of understanding with federal partners that allow the Bureau to request resources and technical capabilities under BHA authority, direction, and funding, as well as expedite operational support during a disaster. These partners include, but are not limited to, the U.S. Department of State; the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, including CDC and Federal Occupational Health; the U.S. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration; the U.S. Department of Energy; USDA, including USFS; the U.S. Department of the Interior, including the U.S. Geological Survey; DoD; and the U.S. Department of Homeland Security, including the Federal Emergency Management Agency and the U.S. Coast Guard.

\*Organizational chart is representative of FY 2021 USAID redesign and continues to develop



# Disaster Declarations in FY 2021

The below list reflects humanitarian crises for which disaster declarations were issued in FY 2021. A disaster declaration is issued by the U.S. Ambassador or Chief of Mission in the affected country.

Country	Disaster/Crisis	Declaration Date	Redeclaration
Afghanistan	Complex Emergency	10/25/2020	◆
Armenia	Displacement	10/09/2020	
Bolivia	Wildfires	10/07/2020	
Brazil	Complex Emergency - Venezuela Regional Crisis	11/24/2020	◆
	COVID-19 Pandemic Effects	07/01/2021	
Burkina Faso	Complex Emergency	11/13/2020	◆
Burma	Complex Emergency	01/08/2021	◆
Burundi	Food Insecurity and Malnutrition	12/21/2020	
Cambodia	Floods	10/16/2020	
Cameroon	Complex Emergency	02/04/2021	◆
CAR	Complex Emergency	10/27/2020	◆
Chad	Complex Emergency	12/09/2020	◆
	Complex Emergency - Venezuela Regional Crisis	10/26/2020	◆
Colombia	Hurricane Iota	11/17/2020	
	Internal Displacement and Food Insecurity	03/03/2021	
Cote D'Ivoire	Displacement	01/06/2021	
DRC	Complex Emergency	11/03/2021	◆
	EVD Outbreak	10/16/2020	◆
	Volcanic Eruptions	05/25/2021	
Djibouti	Food Insecurity and Malnutrition	03/01/2021	
Ecuador	COVID-19 Pandemic Effects	06/28/2021	
El Salvador	Food Insecurity	03/15/2021	
Equatorial Guinea	Explosions	03/08/2021	
Ethiopia	Complex Emergency	11/17/2020	◆
	Desert Locust Infestation	10/16/2020	◆
Fiji	Tropical Cyclone Yasa	12/18/2020	
Greece	Wildfires	08/03/2021	
Guatemala	Tropical Depression Eta	11/06/2020	
Haiti	Complex Emergency	03/24/2021	
	Earthquake	08/14/2021	

Country	Disaster/Crisis	Declaration Date	Redeclaration
Honduras	Food Insecurity	03/04/2021	
	Tropical Storm Eta	11/05/2020	
Iraq	Complex Emergency	12/23/2020	◆
Kazakhstan	Drought	09/07/2021	
Kenya	Humanitarian Emergency	01/20/2021	
Lebanon	Complex Emergency	02/17/2021	◆
Lesotho	Food Insecurity	12/04/2020	
Libya	Complex Emergency	11/05/2020	◆
Madagascar	Drought	02/03/2021	
Malawi	Food Insecurity and Malnutrition	12/01/2020	
Mali	Complex Emergency	12/17/2020	◆
	Complex Emergency	11/04/2020	◆
Mozambique	Tropical Cyclone Eloise	01/28/2021	
	Hurricane Eta	11/08/2020	
Nicaragua	Hurricane Eta	11/08/2020	
Niger	Complex Emergency	11/10/2020	◆
	Complex Emergency - Northeast	11/19/2020	◆
Nigeria	Complex Emergency - Northwest	03/29/2021	
	Wildfires	08/06/2021	
North Macedonia	Wildfires	08/06/2021	
Palau	Typhoon Surigae	04/19/2021	
Peru	Complex Emergency - Venezuela Regional Crisis	12/01/2020	◆
	COVID-19 Pandemic Effects	06/25/2021	
Philippines	Super Typhoon Goni	11/05/2020	
RoC	Floods	11/10/2020	
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	Volcanic Eruptions	04/09/2021	
Somalia	Complex Emergency	10/26/2020	◆
South Sudan	Complex Emergency	11/12/2020	◆
Sri Lanka	Cargo Ship Fire	06/09/2021	
Sudan	Complex Emergency	10/26/2020	◆
Timor-Leste	Floods	04/05/2021	
Turkey	Wildfires	08/04/2021	
Ukraine	Complex Emergency	11/13/2020	◆
Vietnam	Floods	10/15/2020	
West Bank and Gaza	Complex Emergency	03/19/2021	
Yemen	Complex Emergency	11/17/2020	◆
Zimbabwe	Food Insecurity	11/24/2020	

# FY 2021 Funding Summary

FUNDING IS ROUNDED TO THE NEAREST DOLLAR

Location	Response	Integrated ER4 with Response	ER4	Operations and Administrative Support	Grand Total <sup>1</sup>
<b>Regional Response</b>					
<b>AFRICA</b>					
Burkina Faso	\$54,144,709	—	\$15,040,186	\$400,000	\$69,584,895
Burundi	\$17,084,592	—	—	—	\$17,084,592
Cameroon	\$45,803,476	—	—	\$54,863	\$45,858,339
CAR	\$108,555,007	—	—	—	\$108,555,007
Chad	\$45,650,919	—	—	—	\$45,650,919
Côte d'Ivoire	\$300,000	—	—	—	\$300,000
Djibouti	\$8,474,638	—	—	—	\$8,474,638
DRC	\$401,685,694	—	\$28,247,396	\$13,718	\$429,946,808
Equatorial Guinea	\$150,000	—	—	—	\$150,000
Ethiopia	\$840,020,379	—	\$116,719,091	\$66,343	\$956,805,813
Kenya	\$70,570,393	—	\$53,030,708	—	\$123,601,101
Lesotho	\$2,069,825	—	—	—	\$2,069,825
Liberia	\$500,000	—	—	—	\$500,000
Madagascar	\$50,068,636	—	\$23,116,273	—	\$73,184,910
Malawi	\$8,549,009	\$10,267,500	\$15,269,872	—	\$34,086,381
Mali	\$58,976,077	—	\$14,000,000	—	\$72,976,077
Mauritania	\$3,937,500	—	—	—	\$3,937,500
Mozambique	\$59,608,013	\$5,790	\$3,500,000	\$274,184	\$63,387,987
Niger	\$67,395,010	—	\$36,631,652	\$78,324	\$104,104,986
Nigeria	\$316,686,631	—	—	\$17,534	\$316,704,165
RoC	\$5,208,935	—	—	—	\$5,208,935
Rwanda	\$11,325,000	—	—	—	\$11,325,000
Somalia	\$368,647,270	—	—	—	\$368,647,270
South Sudan	\$611,593,358	\$1,000,000	—	\$83,524	\$612,676,882

Location	Response	Integrated ER4 with Response	ER4	Operations and Administrative Support	Grand Total <sup>1</sup>
Sudan	\$417,497,365	\$4,353,941	—	\$148,879	\$422,000,185
Tanzania	\$16,453,859	—	—	—	\$16,453,859
Uganda	\$84,316,922	—	\$18,027,505	—	\$102,344,427
Zambia	\$610,000	—	—	—	\$610,000
Zimbabwe	\$48,400,180	\$1,644,656	\$63,995,636	—	\$114,040,472
Regional-Central Africa	\$1,896,053	—	—	—	\$1,896,053
Regional-East Africa	\$481,500	—	—	—	\$481,500
Regional-Southern Africa	—	—	\$1,500,000	—	\$1,500,000
Regional-West Africa	\$922,031	\$2,243,966	\$1,346,517	\$1,270	\$4,513,784
Regional-Prior Year and Supply Chain Costs	\$15,193,853	—	\$9,829,244	—	\$25,023,097
Prior Year Costs-Cabo Verde	\$100,000	—	—	—	\$100,000
Prior Year Costs-Senegal	\$100,000	—	—	—	\$100,000
<b>Africa Total</b>	<b>\$3,742,976,836</b>	<b>\$19,515,853</b>	<b>\$400,254,081</b>	<b>\$1,138,638</b>	<b>\$4,163,885,408</b>

<b>ASIA</b>					
Afghanistan	\$295,879,277	\$1,459,543	—	—	\$297,338,820
Bangladesh	\$117,999,120	\$12,000,000	\$7,450,000	—	\$137,449,120
Burma	\$49,674,734	—	—	—	\$49,674,734
Cambodia	\$700,000	—	\$872,500	—	\$1,572,500
Fiji	\$298,842	—	\$1,000,000	—	\$1,298,842
India	\$1,200,000	—	\$350,000	—	\$1,550,000
Indonesia	—	—	\$2,578,733	—	\$2,578,733
Kazakhstan	\$100,000	—	—	—	\$100,000
Kiribati	—	—	\$250,000	—	\$250,000
Laos	—	—	\$750,000	—	\$750,000
Mongolia	—	—	\$599,957	—	\$599,957
Nepal	—	—	\$2,200,000	—	\$2,200,000
Pakistan	—	—	\$3,000,000	—	\$3,000,000
Palau	\$259,370	—	—	—	\$259,370

Location	Response	Integrated ER4 with Response	ER4	Operations and Administrative Support	Grand Total
Papua New Guinea	—	—	\$1,050,000	—	\$1,050,000
Philippines	\$3,390,000	—	\$3,500,000	\$336,000	\$7,226,000
Solomon Islands	—	—	\$500,000	—	\$500,000
South Korea	—	—	\$603,132	—	\$603,132
Sri Lanka	\$100,000	—	\$750,000	—	\$850,000
Thailand	—	—	\$650,000	—	\$650,000
Timor-Leste	\$100,000	\$900,000	\$975,000	—	\$1,975,000
Vanuatu	—	—	\$870,000	—	\$870,000
Vietnam	\$3,099,615	—	\$3,200,000	—	\$6,299,615
Regional-Central Asia	—	—	\$1,100,000	—	\$1,100,000
Regional-EAP	—	—	\$5,250,000	\$29,259	\$5,279,259
Regional-South Asia	—	—	\$200,000	\$28,400	\$228,400
<b>ASIA Total</b>	<b>\$472,800,958</b>	<b>\$14,359,543</b>	<b>\$37,699,322</b>	<b>\$393,659</b>	<b>\$525,253,482</b>

LAC					
Argentina	—	—	\$100,000	—	\$100,000
Bolivia	\$350,000	—	\$250,000	—	\$600,000
Brazil	\$21,950,000	—	\$500,000	—	\$22,450,000
Chile	—	—	\$100,000	—	\$100,000
Colombia	\$187,491,531	\$3,871,036	—	—	\$191,362,567
Costa Rica	—	—	\$252,799	—	\$252,799
Dominican Republic	—	—	\$1,000,000	—	\$1,000,000
Ecuador	\$35,724,990	—	\$1,511,656	—	\$37,236,646
El Salvador	\$9,438,459	\$2,971,041	\$530,000	—	\$12,939,500
Guatemala	\$50,930,928	\$15,222,246	\$2,277,550	—	\$68,430,724
Haiti	\$85,848,554	\$150,000	\$5,999,433	\$148,554	\$92,146,541
Honduras	\$59,468,585	\$15,691,591	\$2,110,000	\$128,296	\$77,398,472
Mexico	—	—	\$740,047	—	\$740,047
Nicaragua	\$9,916,403	\$683,597	\$2,000,000	—	\$12,600,000

Location	Response	Integrated ER4 with Response	ER4	Operations and Administrative Support	Grand Total
Paraguay	—	—	\$315,000	—	\$315,000
Peru	\$48,298,954	\$2,500,000	\$1,557,797	—	\$52,356,751
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	\$110,560	\$4,276,174	—	—	\$4,386,734
Venezuela	\$138,013,199	—	—	\$122,801	\$138,136,000
Regional-Central America Food Insecurity Response	\$7,418,798	\$778,471	—	—	\$8,197,269
Regional-Venezuela Crisis Response	\$57,293	—	—	—	\$57,293
Regional-Caribbean	—	—	\$4,449,741	\$233,894	\$4,683,635
Regional-Central America	\$10,094	—	\$1,156,852	—	\$1,166,946
Regional-LAC	\$2,548,088	—	\$3,200,000	\$8,118,303	\$13,866,391
Regional-South America	\$2,249,738	—	\$570,000	—	\$2,819,738
<b>LAC Total</b>	<b>\$659,826,174</b>	<b>\$46,144,156</b>	<b>\$28,620,875</b>	<b>\$8,751,848</b>	<b>\$743,343,053</b>

MENAE					
Algeria	\$1,000,000	—	—	—	\$1,000,000
Armenia	\$2,500,000	—	—	—	\$2,500,000
Egypt	\$10,280,000	\$10,000,000	—	—	\$20,280,000
Iraq	\$86,380,463	\$2,150,000	—	\$75,410	\$88,605,873
Jordan	\$72,800,000	—	—	—	\$72,800,000
Lebanon	\$111,193,000	—	—	—	\$111,193,000
Libya	\$9,524,358	—	\$1,097,259	—	\$10,621,617
Syria	\$744,931,793	—	—	—	\$744,931,793
Turkey	\$10,760,000	—	—	—	\$10,760,000
Ukraine	\$17,502,158	\$2,000,000	\$500,000	—	\$20,002,158
West Bank and Gaza	\$20,500,000	—	—	—	\$20,500,000
Yemen	\$710,497,575	—	—	\$208,273	\$710,705,848
Regional-Europe	—	—	\$478,600	—	\$478,600
<b>MENAE Total</b>	<b>\$1,797,869,346</b>	<b>\$14,150,000</b>	<b>\$2,075,859</b>	<b>\$283,683</b>	<b>\$1,814,378,888</b>
<b>Regional Response Total</b>	<b>\$6,673,473,315</b>	<b>\$94,169,552</b>	<b>\$468,650,137</b>	<b>\$10,567,828</b>	<b>\$7,246,860,831</b>

Sector /Support Type	Response	Integrated ER4 with Response	ER4	Operations	Admin Support	Grand Total <sup>1</sup>
<b>Global Support</b>						
Agriculture	\$3,202,542	—	\$7,112,769	—	—	\$10,315,311
Disaster Data, Assessments, Technology, and Analytics	—	\$2,000,000	\$639,000	—	—	\$2,639,000
Disaster Risk Reduction	—	\$500,000	\$1,390,000	—	\$250	\$1,890,250
Evaluation Studies	—	—	\$11,989,469	—	\$59,307	\$12,048,776
FEWS NET	—	\$4,675,000	\$29,976,160	\$10,468,862	—	\$45,120,022
G3PC Program Support	—	—	—	\$114,454	\$1,298	\$115,752
Gender, Age, and Social Inclusion	—	—	\$1,087,588	—	\$2,025,000	\$3,112,588
Geological Hazards	—	—	\$4,720,000	—	—	\$4,720,000
Global Capacity and Leadership	—	—	\$2,000,000	—	\$2,543,864	\$4,543,864
Global Support	—	—	\$581,737	—	\$8,480	\$590,217
Health	—	\$18,764,000	\$4,399,800	—	—	\$23,163,800
Humanitarian Multilateral	\$11,400,000	\$9,107,785	\$29,140,693	\$2,500,000	\$45,000,000	\$97,148,478
Humanitarian Organizations and Partnerships	—	\$4,499,478	\$4,333,688	\$7,000,000	\$8,041,440	\$23,874,606
Humanitarian Policy and International Systems	\$7,835,564	\$1,000,000	\$17,113,620	—	\$3,069,160	\$29,018,344
Hydrometeorological Hazards	—	—	\$7,910,000	—	—	\$7,910,000
IFRP	\$11,226,991	—	—	—	—	\$11,226,991
Improving the Quality of Activity Design	—	—	\$1,337,172	—	—	\$1,337,172
Infectious Disease and Pandemics	—	\$13,980,373	\$2,762,431	\$2,100	\$133,404	\$16,878,308
Information Management	—	\$5,068,169	\$2,153,415	—	—	\$7,221,584
Infrastructure, Natural and Water Resources Management	—	—	\$510,000	—	\$490,000	\$1,000,000
Learning - External	—	—	\$6,593,505	—	—	\$6,593,505
Learning - Internal	—	—	—	—	\$450,000	\$450,000
Markets and Economic Recovery	—	—	\$123,638	—	\$463	\$124,101
Mission Collaborating, Learning, and Adapting Mechanisms	—	—	\$5,250,000	—	—	\$5,250,000
Nutrition	\$3,100,918	\$2,452,493	\$1,400,359	—	\$356	\$6,954,126

Sector /Support Type	Response	Integrated ER4 with Response	ER4	Operations	Admin Support	Grand Total <sup>1</sup>
Pharmaceuticals and Medical Commodities	—	\$273,780	\$673,780	—	—	\$947,560
Private Sector Engagement, Diaspora, and Innovation	\$4,764,727	—	\$25,559,655	—	—	\$30,324,382
Protection	\$2,768,997	\$3,887,829	\$7,473,513	—	\$800,000	\$14,930,339
Safe and Accountable Programming	—	\$993,600	\$2,049,740	—	—	\$3,043,340
Shelter and Settlements	\$375,000	—	\$1,376,865	—	—	\$1,751,865
Technical Assistance	—	—	\$596,119	—	\$205,037	\$801,156
Third Party Monitoring	\$12,976,913	—	\$11,740,324	—	—	\$24,717,237
U.S. Engagement, Strategy, and Programs	—	—	\$250,000	—	—	\$250,000
WASH	—	\$1,070,000	\$1,250,000	\$4,300	\$243,661	\$2,567,961
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>\$57,651,652</b>	<b>\$68,272,507</b>	<b>\$193,495,040</b>	<b>\$20,089,716</b>	<b>\$63,071,720</b>	<b>\$402,580,635</b>

<b>Program and Operational Support</b>						
Operational Support	\$66,938,830	\$370,526	\$1,308,807	\$42,438,134	\$39,678,453	\$150,734,750
Program Support	—	\$171,417	\$989,920	\$236,558,812	\$4,650	\$237,724,799
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>\$66,938,830</b>	<b>\$541,943</b>	<b>\$2,298,727</b>	<b>\$278,996,946</b>	<b>\$39,683,103</b>	<b>\$388,459,549</b>

<b>FY 2021 FUNDING SUMMARY</b>				
Regional Response	Global Support	Operational Support	Program Support	Grand Total
\$7,246,860,831	\$402,580,635	\$150,734,750	\$237,724,799	\$8,037,901,016

*\*Humanitarian response funding includes Response, Integrated ER4 with Response, and response-related Operations and Administrative Support costs*

# FY 2021 Food Assistance and Related Programs

## BY FUNDING TYPE

Location	Title II Humanitarian Response	Title II ER4	Title II ER4 Resilience Food Security Activity	Emergency Food Security Program	IFRP	Community Development Funds	Total
<b>Africa</b>							
Burkina Faso	\$19,311,030	—	\$15,040,186	\$20,954,003	\$195,831	—	\$55,501,050
Burundi	\$6,741,592	—	—	\$7,343,001	—	—	\$14,084,593
Cameroon	\$18,375,702	—	—	\$15,768,289	\$200,000	—	\$34,343,991
CAR	\$30,381,478	—	—	\$34,536,523	—	—	\$64,918,001
Chad	\$32,843,842	—	—	\$8,593,378	—	—	\$41,437,220
Côte d'Ivoire	—	—	—	\$300,000	—	—	\$300,000
Djibouti	\$3,749,638	—	—	\$3,947,709	—	—	\$7,697,347
DRC	\$172,051,325	\$2,450,054	\$25,790,002	\$99,632,381	—	—	\$299,923,762
Ethiopia	\$474,944,697	—	\$116,419,091	\$157,420,367	—	—	\$748,784,155
Kenya	\$19,906,230	—	\$32,680,708	\$32,860,000	—	\$20,000,000	\$105,446,938
Lesotho	—	—	—	\$2,069,825	—	—	\$2,069,825
Liberia	—	—	—	\$499,999	\$200,000	—	\$699,999
Madagascar	\$26,968,928	—	\$23,116,273	\$11,116,359	—	—	\$61,201,560
Malawi	—	—	—	\$3,149,009	—	\$14,968,882	\$18,117,891
Mali	\$16,722,842	—	—	\$18,516,684	—	\$14,000,000	\$49,239,526
Mauritania	—	—	—	\$3,937,500	\$200,000	—	\$4,137,500
Mozambique	—	—	—	\$27,212,637	\$175,000	—	\$27,387,637
Niger	\$31,628,204	—	\$22,631,652	\$15,152,008	—	\$14,000,000	\$83,411,864
Nigeria	\$22,746,989	—	—	\$172,351,591	\$199,122	—	\$195,297,702
RoC	\$3,708,935	—	—	\$1,500,000	—	—	\$5,208,935
Rwanda	—	—	—	\$11,325,000	—	—	\$11,325,000
Somalia	\$64,278,314	—	—	\$162,589,020	\$549,956	—	\$227,417,290
South Sudan	\$193,030,859	—	—	\$206,505,658	\$200,000	—	\$399,736,517

Location	Title II Humanitarian Response	Title II ER4	Title II ER4 Resilience Food Security Activity	Emergency Food Security Program	IFRP	Community Development Funds	Total
Sudan	\$153,515,358	—	—	\$90,949,619	\$174,970	—	\$244,639,947
Tanzania	\$2,353,859	—	—	\$14,100,000	—	—	\$16,453,859
Uganda	\$1,324,292	—	\$7,727,505	\$82,992,630	—	\$10,300,000	\$102,344,427
Zambia	—	—	—	\$610,000	—	—	\$610,000
Zimbabwe	\$24,969,289	—	\$43,387,694	\$12,546,431	—	—	\$80,903,414
Regional - Prior Year and Supply Chain Costs	\$15,240,353	—	\$10,182,156	—	—	—	\$25,422,509
<b>Asia</b>							
Afghanistan	—	—	—	\$153,043,299	—	—	\$153,043,299
Bangladesh	\$1,999,120	—	\$6,200,000	\$97,999,098	—	—	\$106,198,218
Burma	—	—	—	\$28,000,000	—	—	\$28,000,000
Cambodia	—	—	—	\$700,000	—	—	\$700,000
Kyrgyzstan	—	—	—	—	\$175,000	—	\$175,000
Nepal	—	—	—	\$779,992	—	—	\$779,992
Uzbekistan	—	—	—	—	\$175,000	—	\$175,000
Vietnam	—	—	—	\$855,350	—	—	\$855,350
<b>LAC</b>							
Brazil	—	—	—	\$13,956,376	—	—	\$13,956,376
Colombia	—	—	—	\$101,953,353	—	—	\$101,953,353
Dominican Republic	—	—	—	—	\$349,969	—	\$349,969
Ecuador	—	—	—	\$31,351,976	—	—	\$31,351,976
El Salvador	—	—	—	\$5,414,432	\$174,953	—	\$5,589,385
Guatemala	—	—	—	\$12,321,037	\$332,086	—	\$12,653,123
Haiti	\$8,089,548	—	—	\$23,450,743	\$200,000	—	\$31,740,291
Honduras	—	—	—	\$25,982,934	\$288,752	—	\$26,271,686
Nicaragua	—	—	—	\$1,546,593	—	—	\$1,546,593
Peru	—	—	—	\$19,944,145	\$175,000	—	\$20,119,145

# FY 2021 COVID-19 Supplemental Funding

## BHA FUNDING THROUGH FY 2021 SUPPLEMENTAL COVID-19 APPROPRIATION

Location	American Rescue Plan Act Economic Support Fund	American Rescue Plan Act Title II	Total
<b>Africa</b>			
Burkina Faso	\$8,000,000	—	\$8,000,000
Burundi	\$2,000,000	—	\$2,000,000
Cameroon	\$8,000,000	—	\$8,000,000
CAR	\$7,000,000	\$2,400,572	\$9,400,572
Chad	\$9,000,000	\$1,240,174	\$10,240,174
DRC	\$22,000,000	—	\$22,000,000
Djibouti	\$1,500,000	—	\$1,500,000
Ethiopia	\$70,000,000	\$237,381,786	\$307,381,786
Kenya	\$13,300,000	\$10,000,000	\$23,300,000
Madagascar	\$8,000,000	\$10,176,575	\$18,176,575
Malawi	\$2,500,000	—	\$2,500,000
Mali	\$10,000,000	\$433,486	\$10,433,486
Mozambique	\$16,995,219	—	\$16,995,219
Niger	\$8,500,000	\$19,701,468	\$28,201,468
Nigeria	\$40,000,000	\$253,400	\$40,253,400
RoC	\$1,000,000	—	\$1,000,000
Rwanda	\$3,000,000	—	\$3,000,000
Somalia	\$97,250,000	\$26,959,491	\$124,209,491
South Sudan	\$83,014,350	\$49,993,803	\$133,008,153
Sudan	\$32,971,119	\$27,432,935	\$60,404,054
Tanzania	\$3,000,000	—	\$3,000,000
Uganda	\$22,000,000	—	\$22,000,000
Zimbabwe	\$16,132,556	—	\$16,132,556
Regional - Prior Year and Supply Chain Costs	—	\$25,023,097	\$25,023,097

Location	Title II Humanitarian Response	Title II ER4	Title II ER4 Resilience Food Security Activity	Emergency Food Security Program	IFRP	Community Development Funds	Total
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	—	—	—	\$1,300,000	—	—	\$1,300,000
Venezuela	—	—	—	\$66,522,732	—	—	\$66,522,732
<b>MENAE</b>							
Algeria	—	—	—	\$800,000	—	—	\$800,000
Armenia	—	—	—	\$1,000,000	—	—	\$1,000,000
Egypt	—	—	—	\$20,280,000	—	—	\$20,280,000
Iraq	—	—	—	\$18,240,000	—	—	\$18,240,000
Jordan	—	—	—	\$72,800,000	—	—	\$72,800,000
Lebanon	—	—	—	\$105,500,000	—	—	\$105,500,000
Syria	—	—	—	\$413,112,937	\$314,030	—	\$413,426,967
Turkey	—	—	—	\$10,760,000	—	—	\$10,760,000
Ukraine	—	—	—	\$452,138	—	—	\$452,138
West Bank and Gaza	—	—	—	\$9,000,000	—	—	\$9,000,000
Yemen	\$489,286,570	—	—	\$38,476,378	—	—	\$527,762,948
Regional - Operations and Program Support	\$74,510	—	—	—	—	—	\$74,510
<b>Global</b>							
Global Programs, Operations and Program Support	\$114,851,942	—	\$18,504,212	—	\$6,947,322	\$6,731,118	\$147,034,594
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>\$1,949,095,448</b>	<b>\$2,450,054</b>	<b>\$321,679,479</b>	<b>\$2,494,023,134</b>	<b>\$11,226,991</b>	<b>\$80,000,000</b>	<b>\$4,858,475,106</b>

Location	American Rescue Plan Act Economic Support Fund	American Rescue Plan Act Title II	Total
<b>Asia</b>			
Afghanistan	\$78,000,000	—	\$78,000,000
Bangladesh	\$13,000,000	\$600,000	\$13,600,000
Burma	\$7,000,000	—	\$7,000,000
India	\$1,200,000	—	\$1,200,000
Vietnam	\$1,000,000	—	\$1,000,000
Regional - EAP	\$1,750,000	—	\$1,750,000
<b>LAC</b>			
Brazil	\$9,600,000	—	\$9,600,000
Colombia	\$57,000,000	—	\$57,000,000
Ecuador	\$11,500,000	—	\$11,500,000
El Salvador	\$5,409,500	—	\$5,409,500
Guatemala	\$47,713,824	—	\$47,713,824
Haiti	\$4,010,000	\$4,979,984	\$8,989,984
Honduras	\$27,671,340	—	\$27,671,340
Nicaragua	\$2,000,000	—	\$2,000,000
Peru	\$19,250,000	—	\$19,250,000
Venezuela	\$31,000,000	—	\$31,000,000
Regional - South America	\$750,000	—	\$750,000
Regional - Central America Food Insecurity Response	\$3,199,969	—	\$3,199,969

Location	American Rescue Plan Act Economic Support Fund	American Rescue Plan Act Title II	Total
<b>MENAE</b>			
Egypt	\$5,280,000	—	\$5,280,000
Iraq	\$10,000,000	—	\$10,000,000
Jordan	\$21,800,000	—	\$21,800,000
Lebanon	\$30,000,000	—	\$30,000,000
Libya	\$2,100,000	—	\$2,100,000
Syria	\$200,160,000	—	\$200,160,000
Turkey	\$1,760,000	—	\$1,760,000
Ukraine	\$6,500,000	—	\$6,500,000
Yemen	\$67,000,000	\$115,989,902	\$182,989,902
<b>Global</b>			
Global COVID-19 Supplemental Programming	\$95,057,401	\$52,460,853	\$147,518,254
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$1,245,875,278</b>	<b>\$585,027,526</b>	<b>\$1,830,902,804</b>

# Public Information Products

## PRODUCED IN FY 2021

<b>Afghanistan</b> Complex Emergency Fact Sheets	<b>EAP</b> ER4 Fact Sheet, Humanitarian Snapshot	<b>Lebanon</b> Complex Emergency Fact Sheets	<b>Republic of the Marshall Islands</b> Humanitarian Success Story
<b>Algeria</b> Assistance Overview	<b>East Africa</b> Desert Locust Infestations Fact Sheets, ER4 Fact Sheet, Humanitarian Snapshot	<b>Lesotho</b> Assistance Overview	<b>Saint Vincent and the Grenadines</b> Volcanic Eruptions Fact Sheet
<b>Angola</b> Assistance Overview	<b>El Salvador</b> Assistance Overview	<b>Madagascar</b> Assistance Overview	<b>Somalia</b> Complex Emergency Fact Sheets
<b>Armenia</b> Humanitarian Success Story	<b>Ethiopia</b> Complex Emergency Fact Sheets, Northern Ethiopia Crisis Fact Sheets	<b>Malawi</b> Assistance Overview	<b>South and Central Asia</b> ER4 Fact Sheet, Humanitarian Snapshot
<b>Burkina Faso</b> Assistance Overview	<b>Fiji</b> Humanitarian Success Story	<b>Mali</b> Complex Emergency Fact Sheets	<b>South Sudan</b> Complex Emergency Fact Sheets
<b>Burma and Bangladesh</b> Bangladesh Assistance Overview, Regional Crisis Response Fact Sheets	<b>Guatemala</b> Assistance Overview	<b>MENA</b> ER4 Fact Sheet, Humanitarian Snapshot, Nagorno-Karabakh Conflict Fact Sheet	<b>Southern Africa</b> ER4 Fact Sheet, Humanitarian Snapshot, Regional Disasters Fact Sheets
<b>Cambodia</b> Assistance Overview	<b>Haiti</b> Complex Emergency Fact Sheets, Earthquake Fact Sheets	<b>Mozambique</b> Assistance Overview, Humanitarian Success Story	<b>Sudan</b> Complex Emergency Fact Sheets
<b>Cameroon</b> Assistance Overview, Complex Emergency Fact Sheet	<b>Honduras</b> Assistance Overview	<b>Nepal</b> Assistance Overview	<b>Syria</b> Complex Emergency Fact Sheets
<b>CAR</b> Complex Emergency Fact Sheets	<b>Indonesia</b> Assistance Overview	<b>Nicaragua</b> Assistance Overview	<b>Tanzania</b> Assistance Overview
<b>Central Africa</b> ER4 Fact Sheet, Humanitarian Snapshot	<b>Iraq</b> Complex Emergency Fact Sheets, Humanitarian Success Story	<b>Niger</b> Assistance Overview	<b>Thailand</b> Humanitarian Success Story
<b>Chad</b> Assistance Overview	<b>LAC</b> El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras Regional Response Fact Sheets; ER4 Fact Sheet; Humanitarian Snapshot; LAC Storms Fact Sheets	<b>Nigeria</b> Complex Emergency Fact Sheets	<b>Ukraine</b> Complex Emergency Fact Sheets
<b>Colombia</b> Assistance Overview		<b>Pakistan</b> Assistance Overview	<b>Vanuatu</b> Humanitarian Success Story
<b>DRC</b> Complex Emergency Fact Sheets, Ebola Outbreaks Fact Sheets		<b>Philippines</b> Assistance Overview	

# Publication Credits

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*The maps included in this report are for illustrative purposes only and are not authoritative representations. The boundaries and names used on the maps do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the U.S. Government.*

## BHA Publications

In addition to the annual report, BHA produces several other publications that are available on the internet and by request:

- The Field Operations Guide (FOG) is a pocket-sized reference tool to aid in the management of BHA field response operations for all types of disasters and complex emergencies.
- Fact sheets on selected international disasters and crises, which describe the humanitarian situation and the corresponding USG response; humanitarian stories, highlighting BHA programs and staff; humanitarian snapshots, which provide an overview of BHA's work by region; fact sheets highlighting early recovery, risk reduction, and resilience efforts at the regional level; and overviews of our global, sector-based work, among other information products.

## Resources

Fact sheets and other current public documents are available on BHA's website at: [usaid.gov/humanitarian-assistance](https://www.usaid.gov/humanitarian-assistance). They are also available on OCHA's ReliefWeb at: [reliefweb.int](https://reliefweb.int).

Current partners and prospective applicants are encouraged to visit our website for information on how to work with BHA. The site provides guidance and resources to help navigate the application process, as well as reporting guidelines, for both emergency and non-emergency programs: [usaid.gov/humanitarian-assistance/partner-with-us](https://www.usaid.gov/humanitarian-assistance/partner-with-us).



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