# Humanitarian Snapshot

# USAID/BHA in East Asia and the Pacific

Fiscal Year (FY) 2021

## **Regional Profile**

The countries in East Asia and the Pacific (EAP)<sup>1</sup>, are highly vulnerable to recurrent extreme weather events and natural hazards—such as earthquakes, floods, tropical cyclones, and volcanic eruptions—that can lead to sudden-onset disasters. In Fiscal Year (FY) 2021, USAID's Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance (USAID/BHA) provided more than \$57.5 million in humanitarian assistance to respond to the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic as well as emergencies in seven countries. These programs helped expand access to emergency health care, protection, shelter, and other essential services, as well as support emergency food and nutrition assistance for people affected by conflict and sudden-onset disasters. USAID/BHA also provided more than \$21.6 million for standalone early recovery, risk reduction, and resilience programs that worked to address the root causes of food insecurity; improve emergency preparedness and response capacity; and help communities build resilience to future disasters across EAP.

#### Humanitarian Situation in FY 2021

Natural hazards—including floods, Super Typhoon Goni, and Tropical Cyclone Yasa—the complex emergency in Burma, and building local, national, and regional capacities to plan for and respond to natural hazards, constituted USAID/BHA's primary humanitarian concerns in EAP during FY 2021. The economic impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic also remained a prevalent concern, as mitigation measures restricted peoples' access to livelihoods and markets, exacerbating pre-existing vulnerabilities.

On February I, 2021, Burma's military staged a coup d'état against the nation's civilian government during which soldiers detained senior civilian government officials and announced a state of emergency. Since the coup, clashes between Burma's military forces, ethnic armed organizations, and other local non-state armed groups have escalated across Burma, displacing more than 200,000 people as of September 2021 and generating new humanitarian needs, particularly in northwestern and southeastern Burma. Coup-related instability has also exacerbated humanitarian access challenges, hindered banking operations, and limited cash availability, making the provision of humanitarian assistance more difficult for relief actors.

#### **USAID/BHA Priorities**

In FY 2022, USAID/BHA will continue to support activities that bolster local, national, and regional disaster preparedness and response capacities across EAP. Partners will work to enhance end-to-end early warning systems for major hazards, while also building local preparedness and resilience against future shocks by providing technical assistance to first responders and community-based disaster risk management authorities. Across the region, USAID/BHA assistance will emphasize an inclusive and protection-focused approach to preparing and planning for disasters. In addition, USAID/BHA will continue to prioritize early recovery support in response to Super Typhoon Rai in the Philippines and to the volcanic eruptions and tsunami in Tonga, while also addressing the humanitarian needs of conflict-affected and other vulnerable populations across Burma.



<sup>1</sup>The EAP region comprises Australia, Brunei, Burma, Cambodia, China, the Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Indonesia, Japan, Kiribati, Laos, Malaysia, Mongolia, Nauru, New Zealand, Niue, North Korea, Palau, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, the Republic of the Marshall Islands, Samoa, Singapore, the Solomon Islands, South Korea, Taiwan, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, and Vietnam.

# FY 2021 Regional\$81,437,142Funding Total\$81,437,142

### **Top Receiving Countries in FY 2021**

Burma	\$49,674,734
Philippines	\$7,226,000
Vietnam	\$6,299,615
Indonesia	\$2,578,733
Timor-Leste	\$1,975,000

