

Humanitarian Snapshot

USAID/BHA in East Asia and the Pacific

Fiscal Year (FY) 2022

Regional Profile

Countries in East Asia and the Pacific (EAP) frequently experience 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) 2022, USAID's Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance (USAID/BHA) provided more than \$127 million in assistance—of which more than 105 million supported emergency response activities—in 17 countries across the region. USAID/BHA partners provided emergency food, health care, multipurpose cash, nutrition, protection, shelter, and other assistance to people affected by conflict and sudden-onset disasters. USAID/BHA also provided nearly \$22 million for standalone early recovery, risk reduction, and resilience (ER4) programs to address root causes of food insecurity, improve emergency preparedness and response capacity, and empower communities to build disaster resilience across the region.

Humanitarian Situation in FY 2022

Natural hazards, including the eruption of Tonga's Hunga Tonga–Hunga Ha'apai Volcano, drought in Kiribati, and Super Typhoon Rai's landfall over the Philippines; the complex emergency in Burma; and violence and displacement in Papua New Guinea were primary drivers of humanitarian needs in EAP during FY 2022.

In Burma, violent clashes continued following the February 1, 2021, military coup d'état against the civilian government, prompting additional displacement, exacerbating humanitarian needs, and diminishing access to food and essential services. An estimated 1.3 million people remained displaced across the country and in need of humanitarian assistance due to violence prior to and following the February 2021 coup d'état as of September 2022.

Meanwhile, in the Philippines, Super Typhoon Rai made landfall over Caraga Region's Surigao Del Norte Province in December 2021 with sustained wind speeds of up to 150 miles per hour. The typhoon resulted in at least 405 deaths, damaged more than 2.1 million houses, and displaced approximately 3.9 million individuals across 10 regions. In addition, in Tonga, eruptions from the Hunga Tonga–Hunga Ha'apai Volcano in January 2022 generated an ash plume nearly 60,000 feet high and approximately 250 miles wide and generated tsunami waves of up to 49 feet. In total, the eruptions and tsunami waves displaced 2,390 people and affected more than 85,000 individuals, or more than 80 percent of Tonga's population.

USAID/BHA Priorities

In FY 2023, USAID/BHA will continue to expand climate-focused ER4 programming in EAP, emphasizing early warning systems, capacity-building to reduce disaster risks, and early action activities—such as climate-smart agriculture and increasing water storage capacity in drought-prone communities—in countries across EAP, such as Mongolia and Kiribati. Additionally, USAID/BHA will continue providing life-saving humanitarian assistance to conflict-affected and displaced people throughout Burma and Papua New Guinea, as well as advocate and coordinate with relief actors to ensure effective and efficient humanitarian response in the two countries.



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 2022 Regional Funding Total

\$127,354,451

Top Receiving Countries in FY 2022

Burma	\$70,556,529
Philippines	\$33,829,575
Papua New Guinea	\$3,400,000
Indonesia	\$2,889,848
Federated States of Micronesia	\$2,707,752